

# LIMON WEEKLY NEWS.

WOOD'S  
BOOK STORE,  
Only Place in the  
Country  
where English  
and American  
Newspapers  
and Periodicals  
Are on Sale.

The only Paper published in English  
in Costa Rica.



The Largest Paper of any kind Pub-  
lished in Central America.

WOOD'S  
JOB PRINTING  
OFFICE.  
Executes any kind  
of Printing,  
both in English  
and Spanish.  
See Price List.

Vol. III. No. 154.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1903.

PRICE: TEN CENTS.

## Banking and Exchange

THOMAS SCOTT, San Jose, Costa Rica.

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

**Pabst beer**  
is always pure.



SOLE AGENTS IN COSTA RICA,  
**LINDO BROS.,**  
LIMON AND MATINA.



**DR. BLACKBURN**  
Will be leaving for Bocas in about  
30 days from this date.

Aug. 15, 03.

**J. KAEMPFER,**

— COMMISSION MERCHANT —

AND  
DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

NINETY-NINE BUILDING, LIMON.

Orders from Country Customers promptly executed.

Stock always on hand of Candies from the San Jo-  
Candy Factory of L. KRUSE.

*Stephens Inks*

The Best and Cheapest  
**INK**  
ON EARTH.



Wood's Book Store,

## WATCHES!!

Keystone-Elgin Watches, direct from the Factory.

**GENTS**

SOLID SILVER, INLAID WITH  
GOLD.



TWELVE DOLLARS GOLD, \$12.00

**LADIES**

SOLID SILVER, INLAID WITH



TWELVE DOLLARS GOLD, \$12.00

GOLD FILLED CASE,  
— GUARANTEED TWENTY YEARS —



SEVEN DOLLARS GOLD, \$7.

**GENTS**

SILVEROID



FIVE DOLLARS GOLD, \$5.00

**GENTS**

GOLD FILLED CASE, GUARANTEED TWENTY YEARS.



FIFTEEN DOLLARS GOLD \$15.00

EASY TERMS.

**KEYSTONE CASES**  
ELGIN WORKS.

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

AGENTS WANTED ON THE LINE.....

SOLE AGENTS IN COSTA RICA:

Wood's Book Store, Limon.

### NORTHERN RAILWAY OF COSTA RICA.

TIME TABLE.

— FOR ALL POINTS IN ZENT AND —

Banana River Districts.

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

† Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

‡ Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

H. M. FEILD, Supl

### UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

— MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT —

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

**SCHLITZ BEER.**

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils, at  
Lowest Prices.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY  
GROCERIES JUST RECEIVED.

Large stock of Cement and Sewer Pipe now on hand  
Call and get Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

**United Fruit Company.**

Port Limon

### Limon Weekly News.

PORT LIMON SATURDAY, Sept. 5, 1903.

F. M. H. WOOD.

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, PORT LIMON  
COSTA RICA, CENTRAL AMERICA.

A. HESLOP, AGENT, ZENT JUNCTION  
LEHMANN, CENTRAL AVE.  
ANTONIO G. RO...  
SAN JOSE.

### CURRENT ITEMS.

THERE are nearly 400 unclaimed  
letters lying at the San José  
Post Office. "El Dia."

MR. SIMON COHN has sold his  
Soda Water business in this port  
to Mr. Cecil Lindo.

THE wife of Mr. C. E. Bobertz  
was safely delivered of a daughter  
a few days since. "El Dia."

"La Prensa Libre" states that  
don Jesus Alvarado, the son of  
Ismael Alvarado, is seriously sick  
in Cartago with yellow fever.

AN auction sale of merchandise  
on which the warehousing  
charges are past due will take  
place at the Limón Custom House  
at one o'clock on Thursday Sep-  
tember 10th.

MR. and Mrs. Frank P. Smith  
celebrated the eight anniversary  
of their wedding in San José on  
the night of Friday last. "La  
Prensa Libre."

A periodical is about to be  
started in San José by the newly  
formed Temperance Society. May  
every success attend the efforts of  
our future contemporaries.

THE case against the Costa  
Rica Railway Company for alleg-  
ed smuggling has been dismissed  
and the Company absolved from  
all blame and responsibility in  
the business.

THE Rev. F. de P. Castells,  
Agent in Central America for the  
British and Foreign Bible Society,  
will be visiting Costa Rica to-  
wards the middle of this month.  
He is at present travelling through  
Guatemala, Salvador and Nicara-  
gua.

"El Dia" in its issue of Sunday  
last produces in colors one of the  
photographs of Mr. Rudd of a  
scene on the Costa Rica Railroad,  
in which Mr. Rudd appears  
and in the foreground a  
hand car.

"El Dia" states that a robbery  
was committed at Guacimo last  
week, the thief or thieves  
carrying away an iron safe con-  
taining \$50 American gold, C.475,  
C.100 in coupons, an American  
"Waltham" watch and some sil-  
ver. No clue as to the perpetra-  
tors exists.

THE death occurred here on  
Friday last from fever of Mr.  
Eulogio Quesada, Alcalde of this  
port. Deceased was a very gentle-  
manly official, and his death is a  
shock to his many friends here.  
"El Centinela" asserts that Mr.  
Lolo Rodriguez, a friend in San  
José for many years of Mr. Ques-  
ada, committed suicide with a  
revolver on hearing of his friend's  
death.

(Continued on 4th Page.)

### PASSENGER ROBBED,

ON VOYAGE FROM PORT LIMON  
TO KINGSTON.  
A daring theft was committed on  
the s.s. "Valencia" on the voyage from  
Port Limon to Kingston, which came  
to a close yesterday morning.  
One of the passengers, Emily Buck-  
ley by name, had all her money to the  
amount of £15 stolen. After the ves-  
sel had been docked the matter was  
reported to the police, but up to a late  
hour in the day the thief had not  
been caught. — Daily Telegraph.



# WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON. PRICE LIST

Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

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

Typewriter oil	.50
Tally books	.35
Tags, per 100	.60
Tops	.15
Toy books, 25c and	.50
Toy books, linen, 50c and	1.00
Typewriter erasers	.25
Tissue paper, per doz.	.50

<b>UV.</b>	
Views of Costa Rica	.50
Violin strings, 1st, silk	.30
Violin strings, 2, 3 and 4 (gut)	.25
Visiting cards, 100	\$1.00
Visiting cards, 100 printed	2.50
Violincello strings, 1 and 2	.75
Violincello strings 3 and 4	1.00
Union Jacks, 35c, 50c and	1.00
Viola bridges	.25
Viola pegs	.25
Views of Central America	12.50
<b>W.</b>	
Whistles, tin, 25c and	.50
Wall paper, per roll, from	.50
Wrapping paper, per pound	.15
Wickets and balls, per set	\$12.00
Wicket keeping gloves	6.00
Writing cases, \$1.00 and	2.00

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

**HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE**  
Discolored enamelled saucepans are easily made bright and clean by the use of powdered pumice stone.  
In putting down Turkish rugs always spread with the warp toward the light, in order to get the full effect of the shaven.  
If the bread knife is heated, new bread can be cut as easily as old, but the knife will eventually be ruined with the heat.  
Do not keep vinegar in a stone jug, for the acid may effect the glazing and be rendered unwholesome. A glass bottle is the best vinegar receptacle.  
Bamboo furniture, as well as willow and rattan, should be cleaned by scrubbing with salt and water. Use a small brush for the purpose.  
Wall paper comes now with cotton hangings to match, and bedrooms are charmingly fitted with the two. The chintz curtains and bedspreads are finished simply with old fashioned white ball fringe.  
All green vegetables keep their color better if boiled rapidly and left uncovered.  
Eating freely of watercress for several consecutive days will remove tar from long standing from the teeth.  
To prevent the fringe of towels and dollies from breaking and wearing off snap the article when the fringe is damp.  
A cup of milk added to the water with which an oilcloth or oiled floor is to be washed gives them a lustre like new.  
The application of a bit of soap or the point of a lead pencil to a creaky hinge will cure its stiffness and silence its complaints.  
A small sponge saturated with oil of lavender and hung near the bed or a handkerchief moistened and laid near the invalid's couch will be found an efficient aid in driving away intrusive flies.  
Sometimes the fishy smell will cling to knives and forks after oily fish such as salmon, has been served. Cut a lemon, rub them with it and the disagreeable odor will vanish.

A funny trick, while not new, is very amusing if deftly performed.  
Two of the players must know the game. One sits in a chair and the other stands behind him. The company is asked to write a word or a quotation or question on a slip of paper previously given to each one. When this is done, all the slips are collected by the player who stands behind the chair.  
Now, before the game begins, this player has written and given to the one in the chair a quotation which the one in the chair holds written in his hand.  
The player behind the chair then takes a slip he has just collected and presses it against the forehead of player No. 2. After an apparent effort he calls off the quotation that player No. 1 had already given him and which he has hastily read.  
"Who wrote that?" asks No. 2. And then No. 1, who, in the sight of all pretended to write a paper at the time they all did, says, "I did," and hands the paper pressed against the forehead to No. 2. But you will see the paper held against the forehead was really written by one of the circle, so No. 2 has one paper ahead each time he reads, and then asks, "Who wrote that?"  
If this is deftly done it puzzles a company for a long time—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The most extensive platinum deposits occur in the Russia Caucasus, whence the valuable metal is chiefly sent to London, Paris and Hanau, where large factories are engaged in working up the raw material. During the last few years this metal became very scarce, while the demand for scientific and industrial purposes grew steadily greater. It was therefore hailed with great joy when it became known that immense new deposits had been discovered in the Ural Mountains, and it is now reported from Russia that within one month after the discovery over 25,000 persons went to the field and took about \$1,500,000 of platinum away before the Russian authorities were able to establish proper protection.

## THE GREAT DESTROYER

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

The Road to a Drunkard's Grave is a Hard One to Travel—The Average Inebriate is Devoid of Manhood, a Stranger to Truth and Full of Deception.  
Shall I ask to be excused for once again writing on a subject that I have written upon scores of times before? No! It is my mission to call upon the drunkard to repent of his ways and cease to get drunk, and also to call upon the drunkard makers to cease to do evil and learn to do well.  
For some reason God will not let me alone when I am slow to call attention to the evils of the liquor traffic. He brings about "warrant" and sometimes I am brought into contact with events that make my blood boil with indignation. Then I am willing to write my hatred of the traffic and tell the whole truth concerning it.  
I want all mankind to be persuaded to let intoxicants alone, and if I had the power I would compel every inhabitant of this globe by law to do what they cannot be persuaded to do. My doctrine is, total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the States and Nations.  
The drunkard is to be pitied; for he is a slave to the drink habit and suffers the pains of hell. He is bound in chains that hold him in bondage even when he calls upon God and his friends to believe him when he says, "Let these bonds be loosed!"  
I have seen the drunkard when he looked as pale as death, when he realized that he was going from bad to worse as fast as possible, when he felt that he was forsaken and deserted by all his friends, and when even his own mother had ceased to ask his father to forgive him.  
The drunkard's lot is a fearful one. The fires of hell turn within him. He occasionally feels the need of positively giving up drinking; but his appetite stifles his good wishes. He drinks knowing its evil effects. While his eyes are weeping on account of his sorrows he pours down his throat the liquid damnation that is the cause of his sorrows.  
How sad to the drunkard's grave is a hard one to travel. On each side are sharpshooters firing darts at him. Every little while he is shot by them, and goes along limping from the wounds he has received. If it were not for the fact that the poor drunkard must meet his God unprepared in another world, it would be a mercy if he should die to save him from more punishment on earth.  
The average drunkard is a "void of manhood—he is a stranger to the truth and full of deception. Under the most solemn obligations to reform he will pay no heed to them. What he says is not worth taking any stock in. He will abuse the confidence of his best friends and smite the hand that is extended toward him in friendship. His sweet wife has not the inkling over him that one of his loofer companions in sin has. Drink has hardened his heart, blasted his reputation and made him only a fit companion of those who are as wicked as he is. He will smile at you one moment and threaten to whip you the next moment. Of course there are exceptions to this description of the chronic drunkard.

How to deal with the drunkard is a hard problem to solve. A mixture of kindness and an iron hand is about the best application to be applied to such an one.  
Have you ever tried to subdue and train a drunkard to behave better? If you have not you are not the one to properly guide the best methods to improve him. What the drunkard most needs is to hear the thunders of Mount Sinai and to feel the love of Him who died on Calvary. In other words, Law and Love. God gave to man Mount Sinai before Calvary. Why, it is not my business to try to explain. The Law was a schoolmaster to bring even Paul to Christ.  
Who has men a more tender heart for the miserable drunkard, yet I must say that too often love is lost on him, for it is like casting pearls before swine.  
Young men, if you want to feel the torments of hell while on this earth, be a drunkard and you will get your fill.  
Better for a man or woman not to be born than to become addicted to that which steals away the brains of its victims and gives only pain and remorse in return.—George R. Scott, in the New York Witness.

**Some Striking Words.**  
In all parts of the city of Paris, amid the other official placards and notices (some of which are gayly printed in red, white and blue) is a large white poster with clear black type, bearing the striking words, "Alcoholism: Its Dangers," in glaring headlines. The wording of this untranslatable is in part as follows: "It is a mistake to say that alcohol is necessary for workmen who engage in arduous labor, that it gives encouragement to the work, or that it builds up the forces; the artificial stimulus that it brings about quickly gives place to nervous depression and weakness; in reality, alcohol is useful to no one, it is harmful to all. The habit of drinking brings in its train loss of affection for one's family, forgetfulness of all social duties, distaste for work, misery, robbery, and crime. It leads, at least, to the hospital; for alcoholism begets the most various and deadly maladies. With reference to the health of the individual, the existence of the family, and the future of the country, alcoholism is one of the most terrible scourges."

**A Fundamental Question.**  
While the motives which influence persons to become total abstainers are various, some renounce drink for its own sake, and some abstaining for the sake of others. Still there is a fundamental question on which these motives depend. Why is it that "moderate drinking" so often leads to drunkenness as to make it desirable that the sober part of the community should abstain for the sake of their weaker brethren? That the judges of our land attribute three-fourths of the crime brought before them to drink? That position, education, may, even religion itself, is no guarantee that he who drinks at all may not become a drunkard? The intoxicating element in all fermented and distilled liquors, be they wine, beer, spirits or cider, is alcohol. Various ideas have prevailed at different times as to the mode of action of alcohol, but the highest verdict is that it is poison.

**A Good Woman's Remark.**  
Mrs. John A. Logan, speaking of the drinking habits of women, in a recent article says: "I do not like to admit that any woman ever indulged in such lamentable habits, but must succumb to the indubitable evidence that is before us continually, and can only bow my head for very shame for my sex, and pray 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.'"

**The Crusade in Brief.**  
The devil is delighted to see young men spend their time in the grog shop.  
Liquor dealers and users of intoxicants are barred from holding office in Ohio cities.  
The Rev. Francis E. Clark, in a comparison of America with other countries along the line of temperance and other reforms, has a message of good cheer for this country.  
Never before in history, as there has been so much agitation against the business, not only by the ever-present temperance agitator, but by men high in public and professional life, who are known to be men with liberal ideas.



VIEW OF LIMON.

## Directory of Costa Rica.

President of the Republic—Senor Licenciado don Ascension Esquivel.  
**CABINET MINISTERS.**  
Senor Licenciado don Leonidas Pacheco, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Public Instruction.  
Senor don Manuel J. Jimenez, Home Secretary, Minister of Public Works and Police Commissioner.  
Senor Licenciado don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Minister of Commerce.  
Senor don Tobias Zuniga, Minister of War and Marine.  
**LIMON.**  
Governor—Senor don Wenceslao de la Guardia.  
Secretary—Senor don Federico Golcher.  
Administrator of Customs—Senor don Balvanero Vargas.  
Port Medical Officer—Judge of Criminal Court—Senor Licenciado don Marcel Alipizar.  
Chief Police Agent—Senor don Filadelfo Granados.  
**MUNICIPALITY.**  
Senor don Juan R. Mora, President.  
Senor don Lucas D. Alvarado, Vice President.  
Senor don Zacarias Chevez, Deputy Alderman.  
Senor don Eduardo Beeche, Treasurer, Secretary.  
**CONSULAR CORPS.**  
COLOMBIA, Rodolfo Perez, Esq., Consul.  
FRANCE—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Consular Agent.  
GERMANY—George Kaempffer, Esq., Vice Consul.  
GREAT BRITAIN—Frederick M. H. Wood, Esq., Vice Consul.  
ITALY—Vice Consul.  
NORWAY AND SWEDEN—Cecll Ver-nor Lindo, Esq., vice Consul.  
PERU—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Vice Consul.  
UNITED STATES, Charles D. Scott, Esq., Vice Consul.  
VENEZUELA—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Consul General.  
**RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.**  
CATHOLIC—Rev. N. Stappers.  
BAPTIST—Rev. Stephen Witt, Pastor.  
EPISCOPAL, The Venerable Archdeacon Swaby



**GOOD COUNSEL FOR THE YOUNG.**

These children, hearken to advice,  
That you may grow up sweet and nice;  
Oh! Do not trifle with the old,  
And, aye, be gentle to the old.

When to dear grandpa's you go,  
Don't stamp upon his gouty toe,  
And in his lean and shrunken shins  
Do not stick old and rusty pins.

If grandma says, "Come, kiss me, dear,"  
Don't jab the poker in her ear.  
Or from her cap-strings bite the lace,  
Or paste scrap-pictures on her face.

If at a nice old spinster aunt's  
A visit you should make by chance,  
Don't with the scissors snip her frock,  
Or throw tomatoes at her cloak.

For it's only little things like these  
Often your elders you displease;  
Oh! Pray be calm and self-controlled—  
And never strike or scratch the old!

—Carolyn Wells, in Puck.

**GOT THERE.**

YOU don't need it, my dear," said Pfeineger, patronizingly. "There are some women who have to deck themselves out with flouncing silks and satins and frills and furbelows and gingerbread and gewgaws. They've got to attract attention in some way, but you don't need it. You look well in any modest little thing. You can lend distinction to your clothes."

Mrs. Pfeineger looked pleased. "It's awfully nice of you to say so," she said.

"And another thing," continued Pfeineger; "we can't afford any needless extravagance. We aren't destitute, thank goodness! But it's just as well to practice judicious economy. Yes, I know you do; I'm not complaining. It seems to me, though, that you have plenty of pretty little gowns. Where's that brown dress with the yellow trimming? I never see you wear that now."

"I ripped that up last spring and had the skirt dyed and wore it out."

"Well, you've lots of others. Wear some of them. This isn't a royal visit, and Barker is just as plain as an old shoe."

"His wife may not be, though."

"Oh, hang her! Wear anything you like. I don't care what you wear."

"I suppose," said Mrs. Pfeineger, after a short pause, "I might wear that little gray silk, but—"

"Why, of course. What's the matter with that? I declare, you women get me! You buy a dress and pay some fancy price for it and then after you've worn it once or twice you go to work and rip it up or else have it altered. Here I've been wearing the same dress suit for five years and expect to wear it for five more, unless you let the moths get into it, and it's the same with hats. My hat—"

Mrs. Pfeineger sighed. "Very well, dear, I'll wear the gray," she said.

Barker was an old friend of Pfeineger's—a friend of his youth. He had gone to California about ten years before and had prospered. Pfeineger was walking along the street one afternoon when he was nearly knocked down with a slap on the shoulder. It was the long-lost Barker. He had altered in the ten years. Pfeineger was not quite sure that it had been for the better. He was broader of girth and redder in the face, and it seemed as if he was rather more boisterous in his manner than formerly. However, they lunched together and Pfeineger asked his old-time friend and his wife, who had accompanied him on his eastern trip, to dine with him.

"I didn't hear that you had married, Bob," said Pfeineger. "I don't know that I would have believed it if I had heard it. I always thought you were above such weakness."

Barker again slapped him on the shoulder, and keeping his hand pressed heavily there said in a husky but impressive whisper: "My boy, she's a corker!"

When the Barkers made their appearance Pfeineger could not help admitting that his friend's description of his wife was not altogether inaccurate. She was a tall woman, high colored and with flashing black eyes—rather too much color and rather too much flash about her, perhaps; but she was emphatically a "corker." She was attired in a costume of pale green satin, elaborately trimmed, that fitted her to perfection, and when she sat down to dinner and the diamonds that covered her fingers up to the knuckles sparkled in the light of the candles Pfeineger could not help a sneaking feeling that poor little Mrs. Pfeineger was somewhat eclipsed.

The evening was not exactly a success. Mrs. Barker was vivacious enough, even to the point of smoking a cigarette after dinner. She played the piano, too, in a dashing sort of way. Barker talked a great deal and rather boastfully of himself, and his pride in his wife was manifest.

"Yes, we're going to stop here a week or two," he said once. "The madam here has got to buy a few more trunksfuls of dresses. I tell you, Pfeineger, she keeps me broke about all the time."

Later on, as Mrs. Barker was playing, Barker called Pfeineger's attention to one of her rings and told him the price.

In was vain that Pfeineger told himself that his guest was a vulgar, purse-proud upstart, and that he thanked the Lord that Mrs. Pfeineger was not as Mrs. Barker. He could not keep his eyes off the lady or her gowns or her rings.

At breakfast the next morning he suddenly said, "Mollie."

Mrs. Pfeineger started a little. "What is it, James?" she asked.

"Don't you think—er—that your wardrobe wants looking after a little?"

Mrs. Pfeineger is long-suffering, but her tone was rather impatient as she answered that she had been trying to convince him of that a few days before.

"I suppose you want me to look like the fascinating Mrs. Barker," she added.

"Not by a long shot," said Pfeineger, with rather exaggerated warmth. "But—well, is that gray dress the best you have?"

"It's about the only thing I have," she replied.

"Then," said Pfeineger, "you must go down town to a good dressmaker and get yourself fitted out. Yes, I guess I can stand the expense. I'll bet I can match piles with Barker and top him an inch or two for all his brag. Don't ask me what. Get what you want. Get plenty while you're getting and get them good."

Of course that was a nice thing to say, and of course Mrs. Pfeineger thanked him, but somehow she did not feel quite as delighted as Pfeineger felt she ought to be.—Chicago Daily News.

**CRYSTALS AND GEMS.**

Beauties That May Be Observed Through a Magnifying Glass.

Sketching crystals is fine and delicate work, requiring much study, a sharp pointed, hard pencil and a steady hand. First of all, having selected your nest of crystals, it is well to study all the books have to say about them, their angles, cleavage planes, luster, etc., then take a large ore magnifying glass and examine them closely under it. An unexpected world of beauty will thus often be revealed. If the crystals are in a little globe or cavity, such as is common in the zeolite class in volcanic rocks, you may see the fairy-like cavern lined with sparkling gems, from which radiate tufts of fine silken hairs with a big gem crystal set in the midst; sometimes the caverns contain purple gems of amethyst or fluorspar. You will observe crystals that have been stunted in their growth or misshapen by the pressing against them of other stronger growing crystals. You may see fine striae or parallel lines or indications of twinning of crystals; you will notice also the lines of cleavage characteristic of certain crystals and invisible to the naked eye, also crystals that have been broken and faulted and cemented by mineral matter.

Having thus thoroughly studied the crystals, place them on a piece of white paper in strong light and shadow. Draw the outlines clear and strong, and the angles and faces of the crystal sharply. Some crystals resemble one another so closely, like certain forms of calcite and quartz, that only by very careful drawing can one be distinguished from the other, especially without the use of color. In highly colored ores and crystals some beautiful realistic effects have been obtained by photo-lithography in colors, but many ores and crystals have no distinctive colors; then you must rely on form. Again, some forms of crystals are identical in form with others of an entirely different order and you may have to distinguish them by color. Shading, especially in transparent crystals, should be used sparingly, except when the shadow is very pronounced, or when the bases of the crystals descend into the dark depths and recesses of the geode cavern. To bring out distinctly the forms of white or translucent crystals it may be well to shade a dark background back of them.

Sometimes a row of quart crystals in the centre of a vein is locked in the embrace of an opposite set, like a row of clenched teeth. Occasionally these are beautifully tinted with amethystine purple, whilst back of them is a layer of milky white opaline quartz, agate or chalcedony, and back of that a dense layer of red, yellow or variegated jasper. In drawing crystals the main point to be aimed at is their characteristic shape or grouping, so that any one seeing the sketch may recognize them as belonging to a particular family. When crystals are very small, as in twin crystals of twin, or in crystals of telluride ores, it is legitimate to magnify the crystal so as to bring out its distinctive features. Some ores form a series of concentric rings, like green malachite and blue azurite of copper; they had better be represented by their natural vivid colors.—Mines and Minerals.

The Admiral Failed to Get a Dog.

Admiral Sterling almost became the possessor of a coach dog, and some one in Honolulu a loser thereby. The dog has a habit of following people to whom he takes a fancy, and there is no shaking him off until he takes it into his head that a change of masters is desirable. In some way he followed an officer down to the naval station. One of the clerks saw the dog and made inquiries from other station attaches, but no one seemed to know anything about it. A telephone message came to this inquiring clerk shortly afterward asking whether such a dog was at the station. The clerk replied that it was there and tied up, and the person at the other end of the phone said that dog was probably the one intended as a gift for Admiral Sterling, but had been sent to the wrong place, and the clerk was asked if he would kindly present the dog to the admiral. The clerk was unable to comply with the request just at that time, owing to the stress of work. Later in the day, in thinking over his telephonic instructions, he came to the conclusion that the voice had a familiar sound, and he forthwith smelt a rat. The dog is still at the station awaiting his owner. Admiral Sterling didn't need a dog, anyhow.—Honolulu Commercial Advertiser.

**Our American Soldier and His Food.**

By J. E. Jenks.

WHEN the militiaman joins the regular soldier as an ally of the national defenders, as he may do under recent legislation, he will find provided for him a system of subsistence intricate in its variety and bounty to meet all the conditions of military service. He need no longer depend upon the uncertainties of the forage, as did so often his predecessor of the Civil War, and he will be so much better fed than his fellow of the foreign armies that he can appreciate why the officers of the European commands of the allied forces in China on that memorable march to Peking were anxious to buy the American army ration of our subsistence officers and satisfy the cravings of soldierly hunger.

The militiaman, along with the regular, will go into the field when the call for action comes unhampered by any burden of food, save that bountiful repast of indigestibles with which he is certain to be laden when he leaves home. He may, if he choose, save from his camp meals or from the contributions of sympathetic citizens such food as he wishes to carry on his person, but on the ordinary march and in camp his haversack, the successor of the cumbersome knapsack, need contain no food, for his ration on the road will be transported by one of the numerous means of transportation. Difficulties of travel, however, such as were encountered by our soldiers in Cuba, should be taken into account.

The soldier of the Civil War usually had a hard time of it. He was frequently forced to carry his own food, and was lucky when he did not find himself on a ten-day march with only a four-day supply. In those days and ever since the trooper found fat bacon and the succulent baked bean his staple articles when there was the opportunity of cooking them. If any article of food is a national characteristic of our army it is the bean, which is so popular that no military meal in the field or in camp is considered wholly complete without it. The soldier of to-day need not regard his gastronomic situation as perilous. He will not find his officers offering \$10 for a pitiful cracker, as was sometimes the case in the South in the sixties, and he will not be so hard pressed for food as to be grateful for young alligator tails, as were our soldiers in Florida during the war with the Seminole Indians. Another food on that occasion was a species of cabbage which grew at the top of the palmetto-tree. This preserved the men from starvation, which is not likely to confront the soldier who goes into action nowadays, for he will find the railroad or the wagon train penetrating into the fastnesses close upon his heels.

The service on the Western plains has been made comparatively comfortable, now that the troops do not have to depend upon the bull teams, capable of making no more than ten miles a day. Time was when the men sallied forth with the prospect of going without, often after getting their dinners, and they were happy with a piece of fat bacon, a hard biscuit, and a tin dish of black coffee. They had on those occasions flour fresh from the bag, and were glad of the resultant "flapjack" when they could find enough wood or other fuel on the arid prairie to make a fire. If their bacon gave out, as it sometimes did in the Southern swamps, they ate cooked horse, and it is on record that General Harney's trusty animal served that beneficent office.

The soldier of to-day goes forth with the assurance that he will get his three meals a day served for him, and that he will not be obliged to carry his food except upon the rare occasions of emergency, when he may be required to take no more than five days' rations. At such times he would find awaiting him an "emergency ration," consisting of sixteen ounces of hard bread, ten ounces of bacon, four ounces of pea-meal, two ounces of coffee, roasted and ground, with four grains of saccharin (or one-half ounce of tea with four grains of saccharin), a little salt and pepper, and a half-ounce of tobacco, or a little more than thirty-three ounces in all. In the ration package he would find the components separately wrapped, the bacon in tough paraffin paper, the hard bread in grease-proof coverings, and the pea-meal in cylindrical packages, and the other articles in small waterproof packets.

When the militiaman joins the regular in garrison he may find himself in the company mess, which is the most popular of the forms of army subsistence under peaceful conditions, or he may live in the consolidated mess, where all the troops of the biggest garrison eat in the common mess-hall, where the liquids are measured by gallons and the solids by bushels. The ration in garrison is bountiful and varied; in the company mess in time of peace the regular or his friend from the militia will sit down to a meal as hearty and wholesome as he would find at home. He breakfasts at 6.30 a. m., dines at noon, and has his supper at 5 or 6 o'clock. While on the march only two meals are prepared—an early breakfast and an early dinner two or three hours before sunset. In the garrison, as in the field, the ration has been scientifically devised. It takes into account the climatic situation with such variation in the bill of affair as

would give him the proper kind of food at the tropical station as well as at a station in Alaska, for the ration is of such an elastic composition as to offer in the meat portion such equivalents as fresh beef, fresh mutton, pork, bacon, salted beef, dried codfish, fresh codfish, pickled mackerel and canned salmon. He gets his coffee green or roasted, and his tea green or black, with sugar or molasses, or cane syrup, as conditions vary.

While baked beans is a distinctive dish in our army, there is another home-made article whose use is the result of practical experiments over a kitchen range by General Weston, the present Commissary-General of the Army. General Weston applied himself to inventing a military hash and stew, and he went into the kitchen himself in the effort to obtain the combination. The beef stew is made of selected meats, potatoes, onions, and a sauce prepared from the juice of the meat. The hash is made of meat, potatoes, onions, and the usual condiments. This is the latest development in the army commissariat. During General Weston's research he was wont to call in prominent people, and regale them with luncheons of the experimental food. It was found, too, that soldiers in various localities have special cravings—in the tropics it is for sweets and acids. In Cuba the subsistence officers sent barrels of vinegar to the firing lines, broke in the heads, and let the men dip in their cups and help themselves. It is on record that John Jacob Astor, a volunteer staff officer, with wealth enough to buy the peach crop of a country, was grateful for a can of peaches; and a common spectacle was that of a man consuming the contents of a can of tomatoes. In the Philippines it has been found possible to satisfy the demand for sweets, and no less than 120,000 pounds of candy are shipped yearly to our soldiers in the archipelago. Candy was also sent to the troops in China, and the 1800 pounds of the first shipment lasted but two days among the 1200 men. It came a few days before Christmas, and it made the foreign allies wonder at the prodigality of a government. They could understand why General Weston told a foreign military attaché the other day that the latter's country could not afford to feed its soldier as we did ours, for it would take nearly \$500,000 a day to give the largest of European armies the American soldier's ration.

That is why the national militiaman or the regular is better off with his beef hash, baked beans and candy than the German and French, for instance, with their fresh bread, or the Russian with his hot soup. The Germans adhere to the fresh bread principle so tenaciously as to supply bread baking wagons, which are supposed to keep up with the troops, and furnish them with that article while they are on a march, or even in the enemy's country; while the French have a portable oven that may be taken apart as a convenience in transportation. Our officers do not consider fresh bread indispensable, and it has been found that the hard bread is quite as nutritious, and is at hand when it is wanted by the hungry trooper.

The soldier in the field has furnished an alluring and lucrative market for the concocter of concentrated foods. There are innumerable concentrated soup and meat extracts, the latter now being in the form of capsules. The patent ration used by us in the Philippines is put up in oblong tin cans, opened with a key. The contents are supposed to contain pea-meal, cracker-dust, bacon fat, and with seasoning. It is always interesting to know what the soldier gets in the way of "extras." In some armies he gets nothing, and in our own country tobacco may be considered the only luxury, aside from candy. He will never get his "grog" again. In England a gill of rum may be issued on the order of the doctor. The Germans have tobacco, and in an enemy's country the ration is increased by the issue of spirits. In the Hunzarian army the ration includes brandy, tobacco, and sometimes cigars. Although tea is the national beverage in Russia it is not a part of the official ration, but is purchased by the soldiers themselves. In Holland the war ration includes, under special circumstances, a half-liter of gin. The Belgian is one of the few soldiers in the world who gets butter in his ration. The Japanese soldier receives spiced vegetables and tea, and in hot weather during the war with China hard flour biscuit was substituted for the rice which is the principal portion of the Jap's ration. It is to this extent that the soldiers of the various armies are allowed "extras" as a means of contributing to their contentment in active service.

That army has the best fighters which gives its soldiers the best food. Military strategy is akin to military subsistence. Victory in army may be said to depend upon the satisfactory employment of the digestive organs, and the alimentary canal is intimately related to heroism. Our army is the best in the world for its size, because its soldiers are the best fed.—Harper's Weekly.

Lime Mortar Being Displaced.

Gypsum plaster is largely displacing lime mortar as a wall finish. Not only is it found to be more suitable and durable, but its strength and hardness, and the fact that construction can be completed more quickly when it is used, have brought it into favor. It also has great value as a neutralizer of alkali in soils. The belt of country extending from Iowa through Kansas and Oklahoma and into Texas includes the plants which produce a large part of the output of gypsum west of the Mississippi River. The deposits in these States are practically inexhaustible.

**Asserts the Rockies Do Not Exist.**

**Mr. Cope Whitehouse Says They Are Only a Legend Given the Public by Lewis and Clark and Soon to Be Generally Disproved.**

THE passing of the Rockies" picturesquely describes a change in the geographical conception of the United States which, it is said by an authority, will very soon become generally acknowledged. This person maintains that there are no such mountains as we have known as the Rockies, that those rugged peaks extending in an unbroken chain from Mexico to Puget Sound are really nothing more than a geographical myth.

Besides upsetting the general belief in this famous long range of high mountains we are further informed that it is not possible to irrigate the vast extent of country west of the Mississippi, and hence for farming purposes the plateaus and valleys of the Rockies are not advantageous homes for the immigrants who are filling up the land.

Mr. Cope Whitehouse, of New York City, whose explorations in the Libyan Desert, to the west of Middle Egypt, have completely changed its appearance on our maps, now denounces as a pernicious error the popular representations of the vast plateau between the watershed of the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean. In Egypt he showed the feasibility of converting millions of unproductive acres into fertile land, and proved that several hundred square miles, which had been depleted as far above the level of the Nile were in fact far below the level of the Mediterranean. It is not as an iconoclast, nor solely in the interest of scientific truth, that he has directed attention to his subject by preparing a map for certain members of Congress to aid especially the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

A study of United States maps, especially those prepared in foreign countries, will show at a glance that the idea of this western mountain range has from year to year undergone remarkable changes.

At first the Rockies were represented by a series of high mountain chains, extending in unbroken lines from north to south, and from the Pacific coast to the valley of the Mississippi. Apparently these mountains were a continuation of the Andes in South America. Later the smaller chains were pictured separated by valleys and plateaus, but still forming a line from Southern California to Washington. One of the newest and most truthful maps of the West, according to Mr. Whitehouse, ornaments the front window of a railroad office in Fifth avenue. In it the Rocky Mountains are shown in a fairly correct extension and relation, as small and separated ranges with high peaks here and there.

Among the documents presented to the Committee on Arid Lands is a map prepared by Mr. Whitehouse, which is intended to show the objections to any fostered immigration in the plateau west of the one hundred and first degree of longitude. The map, which is colored by Mr. Whitehouse, is the one published by the United States Geological Survey, 1902, and is most creditable to the workers under Major Powell and Mr. Walcott.

Mr. Whitehouse has endeavored to explain by his map why settlers should not be encouraged to make their homes on unfruitful soil, while at the same time he points out the neglected areas of the Appalachian range, which are both profitable and easy of access.

"It is obvious," says Mr. Whitehouse, speaking of this subject, which interests him so thoroughly, "that with all the work done by the Bureau of Immigration in New York and the Department of Agriculture and Bureau of Statistics in Washington, there is no really adequate machinery for the wise utilization of the stranger landing in our ports. He may be passed through Ellis Island and saved from financial ruin for the first few days after his landing, but there ought to be an examination of his habits, as it might be called, if he were frankly looked at as the parent or grandparent of a future generation.

"The immigrants possess a certain power of resistance to adverse influence," continued Mr. Whitehouse, "which does not apply to the second and third generations. It would be my idea to furnish each one of these immigrants with a certificate and a map, as an insurance company would do if it had a policy on his or her life. There should be, according to my scheme, a map showing the area in which the Government invited the immigrant to live. It is even within the limits of the same compulsion which imposes vaccination to require him to continue to live in the district assigned to him until at least he was capable of passing another examination and was declared immune. The result of giving a Norwegian, a Syrian and an Italian a map of the favorable, or necessary, climatic conditions would immediately disabuse the minds of the men who are charged with its preparation of that wonderful figment of the disordered imagination of the map makers, that there was, roughly speaking, one-third of the United States which was available for settlers as the hills of Pennsylvania or the plains of Iowa and Kansas.

"The most striking feature of this scheme is, however, a negative one, and is best expressed by the reference to 'the Rockies.' An inspection of the map shows that a line drawn at an elevation of 3000 feet is due north and south. When it is considered that the plains of Illinois are under 600 feet, and that European countries, except the semi-arid parts of Spain, are to a very large extent below this line, it is obvious that Professor Bumpus, of the American Museum of Natural History, or any other leading authority in natural history, would never advise the Government to encourage these Europeans to cross the danger line of the Western plateau.

"Of course this does not apply to Alpine residents of the sunny and fertile valleys of Colorado or New Mexico and Oklahoma. But there is, as the contours and sections show, an elevation of over 4000 feet throughout the whole plateau to the south of the Yellowstone Lake, and its neighbor, the headwaters of the Columbia River.

"The Rocky Mountains were always depleted as a continuation of the Andes, which were supposed to separate into two ranges, traversing the continent from south to north. Nothing could, I say, be further from the truth. Pike's Peak and its neighbors in Colorado form a distinct group and emerge above the level of 6000 feet over a comparatively small area.

"The 'Great Divide' which has been celebrated in geography and fiction must confine itself to the latter realm. The Columbia River and the Yellowstone constitute a true divide, and the water from the same local shower may descend the Missouri on its way to New Orleans, while the western rainfall is finding its way to the Pacific. But there is no similar divide between latitude forty-two and the Mexican frontier. Here for near 1000 miles east and west the traveler meets no mountain, only buttes, which, here and there, rise high enough to attract the clouds and induce precipitation sufficient to form an oasis, or pothole.

"Of these 'sinks' that of the Great Salt Lake is the only one of importance. But the fact states us in the face—there are no mountains, outside of a few isolated points, whose gradual disintegration under the influence of frost and rain can make or replenish soil as do the Alps, nor are there cloud compelling mountains which will attract and precipitate moisture.

"Briefly, there is neither land nor water, using the term land as soil. As to the Rocky Mountains, there is no range corresponding to that term as applied to the long, dividing ridges of the Pyrenees, the Apennines and the Ural Mountains. If the Weather Bureau would put a few lines on the map it prints and circulates daily, aggregating its tens of thousands of copies, in a brief period the boy in the village school, as well as the older members of the community, would agree that the invention of Lewis and Clark at the commencement of the last century was as legendary as the Round Table of Arthur, and it would soon be as dead as his successor, Queen Anne."—New York Herald.

Editors Who Succeed.

The greatest successes that have been achieved in country journalism are those of men who have grown up in the field in which they labor and whose needs they thoroughly understand, declares Ernest F. Birmingham, the Fourth Estate expert. It takes time for a man to become "saturated" with the atmosphere in which he must work. He should know the political, social and industrial history of the town and State in which he lives, and must understand the people and their wants.

The city man who attempts to run a country newspaper on metropolitan lines finds himself out of his sphere. He has been brought up in a community of large things, and plenty of money has been at his command to carry out the projects which his brain has evolved.

When he takes up the burden of a small newspaper office where he must attend to every detail himself, and where the resources are extremely limited, he finds difficulty in adapting himself to his environment and often makes mistakes which cause him no end of trouble and oftentimes serious financial loss.

Men who have made successes in metropolitan journalism often make complete failures when they attempt to run country newspapers. The reasons are obvious. In a metropolitan office the news editor has nothing whatever to do with the city department except to pass upon the work of the men engaged in it; the telegraph editor handles exclusively the news that comes in over the wire; the society editor troubles not his soul about the theatres; the sporting editor devotes all his time to the ring, to athletes and kindred interests.

The country journalist, on the other hand, to make a success of his venture, must know all departments of newspaper work. His world may not be as large, but it must be cultivated with the same diligence that brings success in the metropolis.

Secrets Before and After.

Before marriage young lovers tell each other all their secrets in order to live in harmony; after marriage they both keep mum for the same reason.—Philadelphia Telegraph.



CURRENT ITEMS (Contd.)

Mr. Felipe J. Alvarado is spending some days in port in the interests of his firm.

Miss Merry, a daughter of United States Minister Merry, was a passenger for Boston by the s. s. "Bound Brook" on Tuesday last.

CONTRACTORS banana checks for the month of September will be calculated at the rate of 114 per cent.

The Government has cancelled the contract awarded on June 1st. to Messrs. Butler and Swann for the navigation on the Pacific coast.

"La Patria" is the title of the latest addition to the ranks of literature in San José. May it live as long as it deserves.

A collection will be taken at the Limon Wesleyan Church tomorrow in behalf of the Hurricane Relief Fund.

CARGONS on the Colonial Bank for remittance by the "Altai" can be obtained at this office up to hour of closing the mails.

"El Noticiero" of yesterday states that the negro who robbed Guacimo farm last week was apprehended at Santo Domingo and from there sent to Guapiles where he awaits the orders of the Limón Criminal Judge.

In another column of this issue will be found an interesting article on the Panama Canal written by Mr. Archibald Colquhoun, who, it will be remembered, passed through this port several months ago.

THE Limon Weekly News can be obtained every Saturday morning on arrival of the Northern Railroad train at Zent of Mr. Josiah Davis, and at Zent Junction of Mr. N. A. Schloss.

The funeral of Lord Salisbury took place in England at the Cecil Cemetery on the 31st. ult. Simultaneously a service was held at Westminster Abbey attended by King Edward and other members of the Royal family.

THE "Altai" is due here this morning, being one day behind her usual time in consequence of a large outward cargo, in addition to large shipments of coffee awaiting her at Colombian ports.

REFERRING to the attempted third of the series of yacht races, the "Times Democrat" says: "Had the wind lasted but half an hour longer Reliance would have defeated Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger in overwhelming style."

Mr. Louis Wichmann, will be a passenger by the "Altai" on Monday en route for Europe, where he will spend several months. Mr. Julio Gosdinski will be in charge of the Hamburg-American agency during Mr. Wichmann's absence.

REFERRING to the visit this week of don Lucas Alvarado to the capital, our contemporary asserts his weight to be 348 pounds. Don Lucas is a big man, but not so big as our contemporary would have us believe. Two hundred and forty-eight pounds would be nearer the mark.

Mr. John M. Keith and family were passengers for Boston by the s. s. "Bound Brook" on Tuesday last. We understand that Mr. R. J. Schweppe, Assistant Division Manager of the United Fruit Company, will be Acting Division Manager in Mr. Keith's absence, which will extend over a period of several months.

The Principal Police Agent of Limón has this week issued a circular calling upon residents to comply with the regulations published in Official Gazette with regard to cleaning their lots, white-washing their houses etc. A penalty of ten to twenty-five colones is imposed on all who fail to comply.

FROM a private source we understand that in the third of the series of yacht races "Shamrock III" was beaten by one mile and a half. The enthusiasm in this port on receipt of the news was nothing like the disappointment would have been in some quarters if only the "Shamrock" had come in ahead.

MUCH excitement was caused in Cartago on Sunday last in consequence of an overflow of the Reventado river, which we understand caused considerable damage

to that city about ten years ago. Some fanatics assert that the catastrophe comes as judgment on the people of Cartago for the increasing indifference shown by them in the annual or semi-annual Passing of the Virgen.

DURING the absence of Mr. John Keith in the States Mr. Mariano Guardia, Head Cashier of the Company in San José, will hold the General Power of Attorney for the Company as well as for the Northern Railroad. Mr. Guardia is an old and trusted employ of the Company, and the confidence thus entrusted in him is well merited.

A STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

A SAILOR'S WEIRD STORY.

John Robinson, a colored sailor and a native of Mobile, Ala., told the following story at this office yesterday morning:—

"At about the end of July, the 29th or 30th, I do not remember which, I left Gulfport, Miss. as cook and steward on the schooner "Ida" bound for Santo Domingo with coal. I had already made two previous trips on the same schooner. When twenty days out she sprung a leak, and all hands were ordered to the pumps. About eighteen miles from San Andraes we struck a squall which carried away our mast, and we were compelled to take to the boats, the captain, an Indian lad and two sailors occupying one, while the second mate, another sailor and myself occupied the third. For some reason the captain after leaving ordered his boat back to the schooner, having evidently forgotten something, but scarcely had he and his men stepped aboard than the schooner sank carrying with it the boat alongside and the Indian lad who was in it. Our boat being provided with three oars and a compass we made for what we thought the nearest land, and when out a day and a night we were picked up by a turtle boat and carried to Colon. Finding the schooner "Elva," Captain Porter, bound for Bocas del Toro with 150 laborers, I took passage on her. Four men were washed overboard by the heavy seas en route. I stayed in Bocas three days, but finding myself unable to do the work that was needed with the machete, I got a passage on the cable boat to Limón, arriving here on Monday, when I was placed for fifteen days quarantine on the island. With nothing to eat and no money to purchase anything, I determined to swim ashore. During the early hours of Wednesday morning I commenced my swim, but it was not until nearly eleven o'clock that same morning that I found myself four miles below Limón on the Cieniguita beach, where I was furnished with some dry clothes and food from some of the kind people there. I am now anxious to get back to the States, and shall try to work my way on one of the New York steamers needing men. I would prefer to go to Mobile, but do not want to wait until the quarantine season is over."

MADRE DE DIOS,

(COMMUNICATED.) The Christian Endeavour Society rendered a missionary programme on Sunday last at 3 o'clock entitled "Heroism in Missions." The Church was crowded and the programme much appreciated by the congregation. The young people have been asked to repeat the programme on the 13th inst.

A fashionable wedding took place at the Baptist Church here on Wednesday when Mr. James E. Haymans was united to Miss Martha E. Myers. The Rev. S. Witt officiated. Many friends gathered to witness the ceremony. This being the second wedding in the church since it was built.

The Hurricane last week blew down the Baptist Class House at 28 miles. Before this in print the friends interested will have re-erected and repaired the building.

The same hurricane blew down from 10 to 15 thousand bunches of bananas on Mr. Bornemann's farm.

This section is reviving. The Lalola farm is being planted and many labourers are coming here. Madre de Dios has been a dead place for some years but now shows signs of life again.

Death of Mr. Harry Mills.

SURVIVES HIS WIFE BUT TWO DAYS.

The serious illness of Mr. Harry Mills, already reported in these columns, ended fatally at about five o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday the 22nd ult., he having survived his wife but two days. Every effort was made by Dr. Steggall and his assistants to prevent his wife's death being made known to him, but in his conscious moments he appeared to suspect the real truth, which in his already weak state had such a depressing influence that it required more than human skill to overcome it. Both he and Mrs. Mills lie buried at Camp One side by side.

PANAMA CANAL.

WHY THE TREATY WAS REJECTED.

Panama, 31.—A correspondent from Bogota dated August 14th asserts that the Canal Treaty was rejected owing to the imperative tone of the notes received from Minister Beaupre and Secretary Hay. The offensive character of these missives was considered very humiliating even by those who favored the acceptance of the treaty without reform and who were friends of the United States. It is now proposed in the Senate to celebrate another treaty with the United States, leaving the French Company out of the question.

The principal question now is if the United States will be disposed to enter into new negotiations or whether they will suspend their dealings with Colombia and pass over to Nicaragua. As soon as the treaty was rejected exchange rose to 12,000 per cent.

COLOMBIA FAVORS AMERICAN CANAL CONTROL.

(From Daily Pionero.)

The whole population of Colombia is heartily in favor of the Panama Canal project, and the failure of the Colombian Senate to ratify the canal treaty was due only to the desire of the Colombian Government to get a higher price, according to Mr. William Von Bieymann, of Palmira, on the Pacific Coast, one of the largest merchants in Colombia, who arrived in the city yesterday from New York, after a trip to Europe, and will sail this morning for Costa Rica to rejoin his family, Mrs. Von Bieymann being a native of Costa Rica.

Mr. Von Bieymann has spent the last fifteen years in Colombia and is familiar with every part of the country. For the last twelve years he has been established as a merchant in Palmira. He says that he believes that the canal project will finally be carried through, but the United States will have to pay a larger price than that stipulated in the treaty which the Senate recently rejected. He thinks that Congress will very soon make some arrangement.

Mr. Von Bieymann thinks that there is no doubt that the Panama route is far preferable to the Nicaraguan route and then over the former route the canal is practically half completed, which is a great deal in itself. Advocates of the Nicaraguan route placed a great deal in the Lake Nicaragua. Mr. Von Bieymann says he cannot see that the lake adds in any way to the superiority of the Nicaraguan route.

That the canal will be of advantage to many interests in Central America cannot be doubted, but Mr. Von Bieymann says he doubts whether it will be of any benefit to the city of Panama. That is now the commercial centre of everything in Central America, for all merchandise bound from one port to the other must pass through Panama, but when the canal is constructed merchandise will go through direct. But where it might hurt one place, it will benefit ten others.

In speaking about the general condition of Colombia, Mr. Von Bieymann said that peace is now well established in the country, though the Government still maintains an army of 50,000 men as a precaution. This is too large an army for a small country to maintain, and, of course, it is heavy for the people who have to support it. The army will be reduced as soon as it is considered practicable to do so, but in the meantime the maintenance of a large army is best for the public welfare.

The financial condition of Colombia is very bad just now. One dollar in American gold brings from \$100 to \$120 in Colombian paper. Exchange was, some time ago, 10,000 to 12,000 per cent, but when the news came that the United States Government would purchase a right of way for the canal it dropped to 6,000 per cent. Now it is almost as bad as it was before.

Coffee culture is not so popular now as because of the decline in prices in the European markets, the planter cannot make the profit that was his a few years ago. Cauca coffee, which is the name by which Colombian coffee is known, ranks after that of Guatemala, Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Mr. Von Bieymann exports from 6,000 to 8,000 bags a year. He handles all the products of the country for export, and also does a large import business. He says that most of the manufactured articles used in Central America come from England or Germany. Dry goods of various kinds, particularly cheap prints, are imported from the United States. Machinery and mill supplies also come principally from the States, but business in that line is not very extensive.

Mr. Von Bieymann is a frequent visitor to the States. He goes to Europe nearly every year and always stops in New Orleans and New York in going both ways. He is now having to Costa Rica because of the illness of Mrs. Van Bieymann.

SCALDS are always painful and frequently quite serious, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm is a liniment especially suited for such injuries. One application gives relief. Try it. International Pharmacy sells it.—26. ins. 11. 4. 03.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions and views expressed by our correspondents, nor do we undertake to return manuscripts addressed to us. Correspondents in all cases must give their names not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. S. HART.—See Mr. Samuel's letter.

FOUNDER.—Your letter is unsuitable.

GERMANIA.

TO THE EDITOR, Limon Weekly News.

Dear Sir, Kindly give me a little space to correct an erroneous statement which appeared in issue 29th August. The title of which, in "Children's Entertainment" (truxthus)—"An entertainment consisting of solos, duets, quartettes, etc., rendered by the children of this place came off on the 19th inst. very successfully" both this and the other parts of the story is not true. I am truly the children's teacher, but I did not prepare them with songs. Therefore the solos, duets, and quartettes which were so graciously conferred on them, is due to the choir who were trained for that side of the work. The children were trained to be the speakers of the meeting. They made a useful unit. With Recitations and Dialogue they bravely filled their places. Thanks for space, Sir, Your humble servant, R. SAMUELS, La Germania, Sept. 2, 1903.

THE WORLD IN EARTHQUAKES.

A LOCAL CONTRIBUTION.

THE EDITOR, Limon Weekly News.

Dear Sir,

Permit me a space in your valuable columns to make a few remarks on the above named subject.

All things in nature have a beginning. There was a day, or a time, when they came in existence, or became prominent in this world's history. For instance, light had its birth on the first day of creation. The atmosphere, on the second. Mist came in existence in creation's week, whilst rain and earthquakes, came into history about fourteen centuries after creation—at the time of the flood.

The earth, in her primeval glory, and untainted by the poisonous upstree of sin, had never known to quake till the time of the flood; when there were great upheavals, so that the foundations of the great deep were broken up. It was from then, that mother earth began to shake, and to tremble. Starting from the time of the deluge, which, according to sacred chronology, was about fourteen centuries—we come to mount Sinai in Arabia, in the year B. C. 1491, when there was witnessed the quaking of the mountain, by a vast multitude of people who stood terrified at the sight. Twenty years after, B. C. 1471, witnessed the destruction of Korah, Nathau and Aurau, and all that appertained to them, by a terrible earthquake when the earth opened her mouth and swallowed them, because of their rebellion.

Traveling still further, we reach the year B. C. 1057, when an earthquake terrorized the host of the Philistines, and when Jonathan and his armour bearer had smitten them, and delivered Israel out of their hands. Traveling by a prophetic-historical direction, we steer right away for point "Mount Calvary," which place we reach in A. D. 31. There, another wonderful earthquake occurred. Rocks were rent asunder, and mother earth greatly trembled. Men, through their remotest bound knew from their trembling mother that some event had somewhere occurred. It was at the land of Israel. It was the time of the Crucifixion.

Such was the work in earthquakes of yesterday; we shall now proceed to a study of earthquakes of today. Earthquakes are also signs of the time in which we now live. In answer to the query—"what shall be the sign of Thy coming, and of the end of the world?" the Great Teacher in response, gave many signs, among which, he says, there would be earthquakes in divers places." Then it is true that they are signs of the present time. "But how is it that ye do not discern this time?" The learner we approach to the great consummation, the more shall we encounter terrific earthquakes. In fulfilment of the words of the Great Teacher, history has faithfully made response to His prophetic utterances—"earthquakes in divers places." "From A. D. 96-1850, a period of 1,754 years, there were 204 earthquakes, giving one to every eight years."

"From 1850 to 1865, a period of fifteen years, there were fifteen earthquakes, or one for each year. From 1865 to 1868, a period of three years, there were fifteen earthquakes, or an average of five for each year. Professor Fuchs states that in the year 1885 there occurred ninety seven earthquakes, and that there were one hundred and four during the year 1886." Earthquakes are so terrifying and frequent in these latter days, that men have almost failed to make computations of them. During the hurricane which devastated our island, there were felt three shocks of earthquakes, whilst in this country, at Guacimo, there was felt quite a heavy shock during the same month.

The greatest earthquake of which history gives any account, is the Lisbon earthquake of November 1, 1755. It is said that 90,000 persons perished on that day. (See Encyclopedia Britannica.) The whole Spanish coast felt the shock. But the greatest of all earthquakes is in the future. When the Supreme shall have uttered His Voice, saying: "It is done." Then there will be "a great earthquake, such as was not since men were upon the earth, so mighty an earthquake, and so great" so that "every island fled away, and the mountains were not found." Then, shall be the end of the world in earthquakes.

Thanking you Mr. Editor for your valuable space. Yours respectfully, H. LOUIS MIGNOTT, "New York", P. O. Box 100, Sept. 3, 1903.

HONDURAS RAILROAD.

THE FIGHT WILL SOON BE SETTLED AND AMERICANS RESUME CONTROL.

Up to last Friday afternoon, the day of the departure of the American steamship Breakwater from Belize, British Honduras, no advice of any character had been received of the missing fruitship George W. Kelley, which is now ten days overdue. It was supposed that news of the whereabouts of the latter vessel, or something of its fate, would have reached the British port before the Breakwater cleared, but, as far as the crew of the latter craft is concerned, the Kelley's location is still a mystery.

Leaving Belize, the Breakwater proceeded by the Yucatan passage until the ship passed the northeast coast of Yucatan, when it headed straight for the mouth of the Mississippi River. This route is seldom taken by a ship running further south than Belize, and as the George W. Kelley had cleared out of Bluefields, Nicaragua, it was not considered possible that she would have been found by the northbound vessel. The Breakwater had not been advised that the Kelley's whereabouts was bothering its owners, and, consequently, no efforts were made to find the craft. However, if it is not found by the time the "Breakwater" sails next Thursday, the Captain will go a few points out of his course with the view of finding the missing fruiter.

The "Breakwater" whose passengers or crew did not know that the "Kelley" has been missing for the past ten days until they had passed into the river, came up with an unusually small number of visitors. Among them was Dr. Jay M. Mitchell, Jr., an American physician of San Pedro Sula, Spanish Honduras, who is a native of Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Mitchell is the United States Consular Agent at San Pedro, where he was during the recent revolution in the Honduran Republic. He stated, among other things, that the political and commercial condition was unchanged, except that business was improving with satisfactory rapidity.

According to Dr. Mitchell's statement, the trouble between the English and American bondholders and the Honduran Government will soon be amicably settled with utter satisfaction to the Americans. The Doctor said the Honduras syndicate, of which Senator Chauncey Depew is President and in which several other well-known financiers are interested, will eventually secure control of the Honduras Railroad, extending from Puerto Cortez, via San Pedro, to La Pimienta which they expect to operate as they did before the line was seized last May, under instruction from the President of Honduras.—Daily Pionero.

THE EFFECT OF HURRICANE IN NEW YORK.

U. F. CO. MASTER OF SITUATION.

In its issue of the 15th inst., the New York "Fruit Trade Journal" says: Private advices received by this journal, confirm the press reports of the extent of the damage done to the Jamaica banana industry by this week's storm. The United Fruit Co. employed all its energies to ascertain the facts in the case, and the "Fruit Trade Journal" learns from them that there will be no bananas from Jamaica for many months. The industry is almost wiped out, and such fruit as will come will be of very poor quality, injured and otherwise undesirable.

The U. F. Co., it is said, will bring three cargoes of Port Limón here each week. This will be a full supply of this fruit, but it is better to do that than send it to Europe and get nothing for it. Summing up, the U. F. Co.'s stock may be somewhat depressed as an immediate result of the news of the storm, but when the public becomes apprised of the true situation, there will be a reaction. Certainly at no other time in its history has the big company BEEN IN A BETTER POSITION.

The opposition in this city worried it not a little at first, and actually brought about a change in the attitude of the company, which has been very welcome to the trade. As to the opposition the trade thinks that the storm has put a summary end to its career.—Daily Herald.

A New Banana Steamship Line

(From Daily Pionero.)

Still another steamship line is to enter the New Orleans fruit trade. Within the next few weeks the Italian Steamship and Importing Company of Baltimore will be operating vessels between this port and Central America.

Mr. Martin H. K. Paulsen, of the Italian Steamship and Importing Company, who has been in the city for the past week negotiating for the purchase of Central American fruit, succeeded yesterday in closing a contract with a Central American producer whereby the Italian line is to receive upwards of 40,000 bunches of bananas a month, or about 10,000 bunches a week. Mr. Paulsen will leave this morning for Mobile, but he expects to be back this evening. He will not say whether the Italian Line's Baltimore and Philadelphia business will be discontinued but he says emphatically that some of the ships will come to this port. The number of sailings will depend upon future developments. One ship a week will be sufficient under the contract closed yesterday, but if further contracts are made more frequent sailings will be necessary.

It was necessary for the Italian Line to enter the Central American trade because of the destruction of the Jamaican banana fields. Up to the time

of the hurricane the Italian Line, like the Di Giorgio Line, also operating to Baltimore, received all its fruit from Jamaica. But now it is necessary to seek new fields, and, as the new fields are closer to New Orleans than they are to Baltimore, both the Italian Line and the Di Giorgio will ship to this port. This advent of the Italian and De Giorgio Lines into the Central American trade creates a closer rivalry between the United Fruit Company and the independent lines than has existed heretofore.

CHURCH OTICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH. SERVICES FOR SUNDAY Sept. 6th. PREACHER (11 A. M.)—Rev. S. W. H. 11 A. M. Morning Service. 3 P. M. Evening Service. Monday 7 P. M. Prayer Meeting. Thursday 7 P. M. Mid-week service. Communion Service the first Sabbath of each month.

COUNTRY STATIONS. 9 Miles—Mr. Hall. 12 Miles—Mr. B. Davis. 25 Miles—Mr. C. Dawkins. Cinnabron—Mr. Geo. Hoyle. Matina—Mr. F. M. Robinson. Madre de Dios—Mr. J. Francis.

NOTICE.

MR. G. W. ARMSTRONG OF "La Selva,"

has established himself in Cartago COMMISSION MERCHANT. TERMS:—30 days' time plus 10 per cent Commission. Your orders will be promptly attended to.

WOOD'S INTERNATIONAL MONEY TRANSFER SERVICE. UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CUBA, PORTO RICO, ETC.

For the convenience of persons desiring to remit small sums to the United States, Mexico, Cuba or Porto Rico, I have arranged a system whereby amounts from \$2.50 to \$15 will be received and transmitted with absolutely no risk whatever to the sender. I accept all responsibility. The following are the rates which include postage and registration:

Table with columns for amount and rate. Includes rows for 'Not exceeding \$2.50', 'Exceeding \$2.50 and not exceeding \$3.00', and 'OTHER COUNTRIES'.

NOTE.—For an additional fee of twenty cents Costa Rica currency amounts not exceeding \$10 gold will be transmitted Great Britain and Ireland, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Randa, Belgium, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Japan, Denmark, Netherlands, Republic of Honduras, Austria-Hungary, Hong Kong, Salvador, Chile, British Honduras, Greece, Bolivia, Russia etc. For amount exceeding \$10 and under 15 a fee so 30cents extra. F. M. H. Wood.

ONE YEAR FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The difficulty experienced by Jamaicans in receiving their letters has now been overcome to a great extent by a system introduced by Mr. F. M. H. Wood British Vice Consul in this port.

At present John Smith can go to the Limon Post Office and receive letters for Thomas Jones and Thomas Jones in like manner can get letters for John Smith unless both parties are well known to the Postmaster, who is of course, expected to deliver any letters asked for to any person who asks for them unless he has good reason for supposing a fraud is being attempted. Now then, under the system adopted by Mr. Wood, John Smith can only receive letters that are intended for him; he cannot receive letters that are addressed to another person.

It is very simple. You first of all instruct your friends in Jamaica to address your letters in care of "Wood's Book Store"; you then purchase from Mr. Wood a numbered ticket, which will cost one dollar for one year, fifty cents for six months, or twenty-five cents for three months. Your name is then duly registered as a member of Wood's Letter Exchange, and letters arriving for you in care of Wood's Book Store will be taken care of and duly delivered to you on presentation of the ticket with which you are supplied on payment of fee mentioned. This is the only safe method up to date in ensuring safe delivery of your letters.

FOR LEASE OR RENT.

A House at Puita, front and back piazzas, land suitable for small farming. For Particulars apply at this office.

NOTICE.

WE have just received the following patent medicines which we are offering at very reduced prices; Canadian Healing Oil (Genuine) C1.40 per bot. Eno's Fruit Salt 2.00 " " Pain Killer 1.00 " " Indian Root Pills 75 " " Pomade Vaseline 60 " " Sanford's Liver Invigorator 4.50 " " Scott's Emulsions 90 " "

UNITED FRUIT CO



Calendar grid for September 1903, showing days of the week and dates from 1 to 30.

REVISED PROGRAMME.

Due to a combination of circumstances it has become necessary to modify the original programme for the festivities of the 15th. The Popular Ball has had to be abandoned in consequence of a Government Decree forbidding diversions of this description for a period of six weeks. For the greater part, the balance of the programme will be carried into effect provided the funds realized are sufficient. The West Indian hurricane has had some effect on the list of subscriptions, but it is hoped, notwithstanding, with the substantial aid of One thousand colones from the Municipality that no portion of the proceedings will be omitted for lack of support.

Subscriptions from Limon should be in the hands of the collectors not later than Thursday the 10th, and from the country not later than Friday the 11th. In our next issue will be published a full list of contributors.

The following is the programmed revised to date:—

PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 12.—8 P.M. Torchlight procession through the streets with band of music. SUNDAY 13.—12 noon. Announcement of the commencement of festivities by the firing of fifteen guns. 2 P.M.—Masquerade parade through the streets and award of three prizes for the best disguises. 5 P.M.—SACK RACES for Prizes of Two Colones each. 8 P.M.—Illumination and Band Performance in the Park. MONDAY 14.—2 P.M. Horse racing with Prizes of 200. 5 P.M. Bicycle Races with Prizes of C.50. 7.30 P.M.—General illumination of the city and band performance in the park by local band. 12. Midnight. Salute of 21 guns. TUESDAY 15. 5 a.m.—Musical Reveille through the streets and salute of the National flag with 21 guns. 9 A.M.—Te Deum in the Catholic Church attended by the authorities and citizens. 12.30 P.M. Parade of School Children 1 p.m. and Friendly Societies to the Park. 1 P.M. Reading of the Act of Independence and singing of the Costa Rica National Anthem by the School Children, after which light refreshments will be served. 2 P.M. Horse Racing with Prizes of 200. 5 P.M. Bicycle Races with Prizes of 50. 7.30 P.M.—General illumination, Band performance and Display of fireworks on the sea wall. Every night during the festivities magnificent balloons made expressly in New Orleans will be sent up. The horse racing will take place in the Calle Principal. The Committee invites the residents of the ports, both Costa Ricans and foreigners, to illuminate the fronts of their houses on the nights of the 14th and 15th.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE. Ramon F. Acevedo, Eduardo Beeche, Federico Golcher, J. S. Gonzalez, R. Rodolfo Perez, Roberto E. Smyth and E. M. H. Wood. SUB-COMMITTEES.— Fox Collecting funds from Merchants:— Alcides, Ramirez, H. Siang, Vicente Hernandez, R. W. Ueckles. Fox Collecting funds from British subjects:—F. M. H. Wood. Fox Procuring music from the interior and fireworks:—Federico Golcher. Fox arranging the Torchlight procession:—L. Napoleon Chaves. Judges and Organizers of the Masquerade:—Joe Pearce, Calixto Paredes, Roberto Yanguas. Judges and Organizers of Sack Racing:—Filadelfo Granados, Eduardo Baldoiceda, Gregorio Gomez. Illumination of the Park:—Antonio Escalente. Te Deum and Organization of Committee:—Eduardo Beeche. REFRESHMENTS.— THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, ORGANIZING and Direction of Popular Ball:—Crisanto Fernandez, Manuel F. Quezada, Nicolas Chivi, Gregorio Gomez, Sigfriedo Vargas.

PROGRAMA. De las fiestas en que el Municipio y Comercio de la Comarca de Limon, celebrare el LXXXII aniversario de la Independencia Nacional y la inauguracion del alumbrado electrico, durante los dias 13, 14 y 15 de Setiembre de 1903:— SABADO 12. A las 8 p.m.—Paseo de antorchas y musica por las calles de la ciudad, DOMINGO 13. 12 m.—Se anunciara el principio de las fiestas con el disparo de quince bombetas. 2 p.m.—Gran concurso de mascarar po las calles y adjudicacion de tres premios para los mejores disfraces. 5 p.m.—Carreras de muchachos en sacos, con premios de C2.00 cada una. 8 p.m.—Illuminacion y retreta en el Parque. LUNES 14. 2 p.m.—Carreras de caballos con C200.00 en premios. 5 p.m.—Carreras de bicicletas, con C50.00 en premios. 7.30 p.m.—Illuminacion general de la Ciudad y retreta en el Parque. 12 de la noche.—Salida el dia de la patria con 21 bombetas. MARTES 15. 4 a.m.—Diana musical por las calles

y saludo al pabellon nacional con la salva de veintin cañonazos, de ordenanza. 9 a.m.—Te Deum en la iglesia catolica, con asistencia de las autoridades y vecinos. 12.30 p.m.—Desfile de los alumnos de las escuelas de la ciudad y Sociadades fraternales hacia el Parque. 1 p.m.—Lectura del acta de independencia, Canto del himno nacional por los alumnos de las escuelas. A continuacion se servira un refresco. 2 p.m.—Carreras de caballos con C.200 en premios. 5 p.m.—Carreras de bicicletas, con C50.00 en premios. 7.30 p.m.—Illuminacion general, retreta y fuegos artificiales en el tajarar. Todas las noches, durante los globoscúculos, se elevarán magníficos globos hechos expresamente en Nueva Orleans. Las carreras se harán en la calle principal. El Comité suplica a los vecinos de la Ciudad, tanto nacionales como extranjeros, que se sirvan iluminar el frente de sus casas en las noches del 14 y 15. SE NOMBRARON LAS SIGUIENTES COMISIONES. Para colectar fondos del comercio:— Alcides Ramirez, H. Siang, Vicente Hernandez, R. W. Ueckles. Para colector fondos entre particulares de la colonia inglesa.—F. M. H. Wood. Para conseguir la musica del interior y los fuegos artificiales.—Federico Golcher. Para arreglar las antorchas, organizar y dirigir el paseo.—L. Napoleon Chaves. Para organizar y dirigir la mascarada y como jurados para la adjudicacion de los premios correspondientes.— Joe Pearce, Calixto Paredes, Roberto Yanguas. Para organizar las carreras de muchachos y como jurados para la adjudicacion de premios.—Filadelfo Granados, Eduardo Baldoiceda, Gregorio Gomez. Para dirigir la iluminacion del Parque.—Antonio Escalente. Para preparar el Te Deum y organizar el desfile de la comitiva.—Eduardo Beeche. Para todo lo relativo al refresco.—El Comité. Para coleccionar fondos en las localidades de la linea se comisiona del modo siguiente:— Jacinto Xirionchs Zent; Eduardo Ponton de Arce, Zent Junction; Ignacio Salgado, Matina; Teodoro Beckley Siquirres; Enrique Santana, La Juntas; Felix Heintze, Pacuarito; Lorig and Tibaut, Germania; Aquiles Unaña, Guapiles and Guacimo, and Constantino Romero, Banao. COMISION DE LA ORGANIZACION E. Beeche, F. Golcher, F. M. H. Wood, Ramon F. Acevedo, Robert E. Smyth, J.S. Gonzalez, R. Rodolfo Perez. PROGRAMA DE LAS CARRERAS DE CABALLOS QUE TENDRAN LUGAR EL 14 Y 15 DE SETIEMBRE 1903. DIA 14. 1a. Carrera. TRIAL STAKE. Premio 60 colones a cuya suma se agregará 5 colones de apuesta por cada caballo. Alto de los caballos que deben entrar en esta carrera 13.2 manos y menos. Entrada 8 colones. Distancia 800 yds. El segundo caballo libra su entrada. 2a. „ THE UNTRIED PURSE. Premio 50 colones a cuya suma se agregará 5 colones de apuesta por cada caballo. En esta carrera solo entrarán caballos que jamas hayan ganado premio de carreras publicas, en Limon. Tamaño 14 manos y menos. Entrada 7 colones. El segundo caballo recibirá 15 colones. Distancia 800 yds. 3a. „ COSTA RICA INDEPENDENCE STAKE. Premio 130 colones a cuya suma se agregará 10 colones de apuesta por cada caballo. Tamaño 14.2 manos y menos. Entrada 15 colones. El segundo caballo recibirá 30 colones. Distancia 900 yds. Esta carrera será decidida, las dos mejores de tres. 4a. „ THE AGRICULTURAL STAKE. Premio 60 colones a cuya suma se agregará 5 colones de apuesta por cada caballo. Tamaño 14 manos y menos. Entrada 8 colones. El segundo caballo recibirá 15 colones. DIA 15. 1a. Carrera. THE LIMON PLATE. Para todos los que quieren CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough, has shown that it cures that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. International Pharmacy sells it.—26 ins. 11. 4. 03.

entrar). Premio 75 colones a cuya suma se agregará 10 colones de apuesta por cada caballo. Entrada 10 colones. Distancia 900 yds. El segundo caballo recibirá 25 colones. Distancia 900 yds. 2a. „ FLYING HANDICAP. Premio 60 colones. Tamaño 13.2 manos y menos. Entrada 10 colones. Distancia 900 yds. Exclusivamente para Caballeros. 3a. „ THE MUNICIPAL STAKE. Premio 100 colones a cuya suma se agregará 10 colones de apuesta por cada caballo. Tamaño 14.2 manos y menos. Entrada 15 colones. El segundo caballo recibirá 25 colones Distancia 800 yds. Esta carrera será decidida las dos mejores de tres. 4a. „ THE VISITOR'S HANDICAP. Premio 75 colones a cuya suma se agregará 7 colones de apuesta por cada caballo. Tamaño 14 manos y menos. Entrada 10 colones. El segundo caballo recibirá 20 colones. Distancia 900 yds. 5a. „ CONSOLATION STAKE. Premio 50 colones. Exclusivamente para caballos que no hayan ganado ningun premio durante las dos dias de carreras. Entrada 5 colones que se deben entregar el Secretario tan pronto haya terminado la carrera de nominada The Visitors Handicap. Distancia 800 yds. CONDICIONES. 1o. Todos los caballos deben ser de este pais. 2o. Las Carreras daran principio la 1.30 p. m. La primer llamada de corneta será a la 1 p. m. 3o. Cuatro caballos de diferente dueños, deben ser entrados en cada carrera, y para que las carreras tengan lugar deben ser cada una con no menos de tres caballos de diferentes dueños, (de lo contrario no habra carrera, ni se entregarán premios ni entradas.) 4o. Toda disputa será decidida por los Stewards cuya decision será final. Cuatro formaran quorum. 5o. El Comité se reserva el derecho de reducir los premios, si los fondos asi lo exijieren. 6o. Todas las entradas deben hacerse en cubierta cerrada y locrados el Martes 10 de Setiembre de 1903 y mandadas al establecimiento de Don B. Ramirez R., de 3 a 5 p. m. Las medidas se harán en el mismo lugar y hora. Toda entrada debe ir acompañada de su correspondiente valor. 7o. Los Jinetes deben ir con uniformes, cuyos colores serán de clarados al hacer los entrados. 8o. No será admitido ningun caballo, cuyo dueño no haya contribuido por lo menos con 5 colones, que se entregaran al Secretario, para ayuda a los gastos que ocasiona esta celebracion. 9o. Todo Jinete convicto de ilegalidad en las carreras ó de impropia conducta, será rechazado. 10o. El 7% por ciento será reducido de cada premio en beneficio de los fondos dedicados a las carreras. 11o. Todo caballo del interior, debe estar en Limon, por lo menos 5 dias antes del dia en que se harán las entradas y medidas. F. C. WYNTER, Secretario.

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At a meeting held on the 26th Sept. by the Bicycle Committee for the purpose of arranging purses to be competed for on the 14th and 15th Sept 1903, in Limon, the following programme was accepted

PROGRAMME. 1ST DAY 11 A.M. 1 The Champion Stakes of 900 yds. heats. 2 to the winner. Entrance 2. First class riders. 2 First class Boys Race of 10 700 yds. Entrance 1. 2ND DAY 11 A.M. 1 The Challenge Race of 12 for men, 800 yds. Entrance 1. 2 Second Class Boys Race of 68. 600 yds. Entrance 50 cents. 3 The Consolation Race, of a Purse of entrance money from the other races, to be given to the winner. RULES. 1st. The Committee shall be in power to object to any first class rider who may be desirous of entering a Second Class Race. 2nd. The Consolation Race will be open to Riders of all classes. 3rd. The decision of the Judge shall be final at the conclusion of each race. 4th. The misconduct of any rider whether before or during a race disqualifies him from the same, should the Committee so decide. 5th. In the settlement of all matters three Members of the Committee form a quorum.

A COUGH IS NOT A DISEASE, but a symptom. It indicates that the lungs and bronchial tubes are inflamed. This inflammation often leads to pneumonia. The surest way toward cure of pneumonia is to use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on the first appearance of the cough or cold. It always cures and cures quickly. International Pharmacy sells it.—26 ins. 11. 4. 03.

Weekly Shipping List.

ARRIVED. August 24.—At 2 a.m. ss "Beverly" English, c. Seiders, 38 crew and 872 tons register, from New Orleans. No passengers nor cargo. 31 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co. August 22.—At 4.20 a.m. ss. "Alene" German, c. Brambeer, 48 crew and 1483 tons register, from Carthagena. Passengers: Mrs. C. J. Rudd, Miss Rudd, A. Facer, V. Wallon, E. Sandarau, S. McKay, E. Plimonth and son and A. Herazo. Cargo: 2446 bales. 5 sacks correspondence. Consigned to L. Wichmann. August 27.—At 2 a.m. ss. "Venus" Norwegian, c. Bjønness, 27 crew and 1423 tons register, from New Orleans. No passengers. Cargo: wood and lumber. 11 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co. August 27.—At 2 a.m. ss. "Orinoco" English, c. Davies, 140 crew and 2483 tons register, from Colon. Passengers: Enrique E. Peyrouet and 66 deckers. general cargo. 207 sacks correspondence. Consigned to F.J. Alvarado and Co. August 28.—At 10.30 a.m. ss. "Olympia" English, c. Mader, 36 crew and 1070 tons register from New Orleans. No passengers, general cargo and 8 mules. 10 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the U F Co. August 28.—At 3 p.m. the Nicaraguan navigation schooner "Manuelita" c. Cirico Perez, 3 crew and 6 tons register, from San Juan del Norte. Passengers: Charles E. Scott and Rafael Tobias Arias. Cargo: 44 bales of baggage. No correspondence. Consigned to the Captain. SAILED August 23.—At 3.30 p.m. ss. "Hispania" Norwegian c. Seeberg, 22 crew and 683 tons register for Mobile. No passengers. Cargo: 19,000 bunches bananas. No correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co. August 25.—At 4.30 p.m. s. "Alene" German, c. Brambeer, 43 crew and 1483 tons register for New York. Passengers: C. W. Woodman and family, F. C. Hansen, Rafael Tristan, Sor M. Rosalia, Sor Luz Chaves and Paul M. Davis. Cargo: 30 sacks coffee, 151 bales skin, 1 box cured butterflies, 6 bales rubber and 18,800 bunches bananas. 4 sacks correspondence. Despatched by L. Wichmann. August 26.—At 6.30 a.m. ss. "Brewster" German, c. Korff, 32 crew and 823 tons register, for Boston. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 25,000 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co. August 27.—At 5.10 p.m. ss. "Beverly" English, c. Seiders, 38 crew and 872 tons register, for New York. Passenger: N. J. Jenney. Cargo: 20,000 bunches bananas. 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by the U. F. Co. August 22.—At 1.30 p.m. ss. "Harald" Norwegian, c. Halvorsen, 19 crew and 526 tons register, for New Orleans. No passengers. Cargo: 14,000 bunches bananas. 5 sacks correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co. August 22.—At 10 a.m. ss. "Chickahominy" English, c. Jones, 44 crew and 1821 tons register, for Manchester. No passengers. Cargo: 32,000 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co. August 22.—At 5 p.m. ss. "Canada" French, c. Geffrey, 134 crew and 1932 tons register, for Colon. Passengers: Lic don Leonidas Pacheco, Lic don Alberto Gillegos, Lic don Carlos Lara, Miguel Angel Grinalda, J. D. Garnet, Francisco Granados, Nil Conner, John Lorrain, G. del Mar, Charles Francis, George Sanchez, Meximo G. Martinez, Miguel Morales, Branser Franci, Mr. Rogard, R. gelio Ferrera, Emile Formasin, Simons J. Bruvo and Ernesto Aguilar. No cargo. 14 sacks and 2 packets correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado and Co. August 23.—At 4.40 p.m. ss. "Orinoco" English, c. Davies, 140 crew and 2483 tons register, for Savannah. Passengers: Ofelia Samuel and child, S. Sackville, Elmore W. Dougall, Adolfo Smith, Thomas Wood Henry Barrel, F. Willi, Nathaniel Riceard, Marta Grant, Henrieta Canbuic, E. Marks, Yoss Bennett, Daniel Litte, S. W. Bernard, G. Green, Matilda Smith Alicia Brea, A. Smith, M. Davis, D. Sudey, Miss E. Mills, Thomas Poulos, A. Webster, G. Garner, George Droman, José Rivas, D. Sholing, Adina Bible and Eduardo de Villanueva. No cargo 5 sacks and 4 packets correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado and Co.

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Agents for the venta de sacos de papel para empacotar, papel de envolver en rollos ó en pliegos, impresos ó sin imprimir, y en general para todo lo concerniente a Impresores y libreros. Especial atencion se prestará a las órdenes del exterior y se dan las mejores facilidades para la pronta ejecucion de los pedidos.

520, 522, 524 Common St., NEW ORLEANS, LA., U. S.A.

REMOVAL!!

MR. J. A. CALORIE. BEGS to inform the public and his numerous patrons that he has removed to the Building of Señor Bartoli, opposite the "Gem." A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, ETC. IN STOCK. Special attention is called to the repairs of WATCHES, also JEWELRY. Wedding Rings, etc., etc., always on hand. 13 ins. 5.8.03.

BREAD! BREAD!!

The Best and Healthiest Bread in Town. Is baked by DANIEL MALCOLM. It will satisfy the greatest epicure. A trial will convince. Orders promptly attended to. Situated nearly opposite Mr. B. Ramirez's store. 3 ins. 29.8.03.

"LA ESTRELLA"

Establishment for the Manufacture of Ground Coffee. The only firm established to date on the most modern principle where the quality of the grain is first class and prices beyond competition. Fresh, Pure and Aromatic, especially suited for export, and packed in elegantly got up packages. Send for circulars with net prices to all stations on the line. Correspondence in English and Spanish. Direct all orders to GUILLERMO FAIT Y HNO. P. O. Box 410. SAN JOSÉ COSTA RICA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALL GOODS FROM THE SHOE STORE "LA DEMOCRACIA," are well known throughout this country for their superior quality and reasonable prices. Any shoes ordered by mail will be delivered free in any part of Costa Rica. You can save 20 to 30 per cent by dealing at "La Democracia." The honesty and reliability of this house have been proved during the past few years. English correspondence promptly attended to. EMILIO ARTAVIA. San Jose, C. R. Central Ave.—Almost opposite the "Banco de Costa Rica." 3 yr. 28-29

MULES FOR SALE

Apply E. P. DE ARCE. 8.8.03. Zent Junction



AN APPEAL.

TO BRITISH SUBJECTS AND OTHERS.

HEARNESTLY appeal British subjects and residents in the district of Limon generally to give their hearty support to a fund I have decided to raise on behalf of those who suffered so severely in the recent appalling disaster in Jamaica. The report thereof to be found in these columns will do more than I can to prove the necessity for immediate and substantial aid, so that I will simply leave the matter in your hands feeling sure that it will meet the support it merits and that many will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded. I venture to suggest that each contributor makes a point of subscribing at least one day's wages, so that from Costa Rica may be sent an amount worthy of the British residents here. Contributions may be made at any time at this Vice Consulate, and the amounts received will be duly published in this journal and forwarded to the Governor of Jamaica whenever opportunity offers.

Your obedient servant, F. M. H. WOOD, BRITISH VICE CONSUL, British Vice Consulate, Limon.

OUR HURRICANE FUND.

TOTAL AMOUNT TO DATE \$831.50. Our expectation to raise at least £100 promises to be realized within the next few days. Up to yesterday evening our list totalled \$831.50, and as many promises on our list are not yet paid, and as many items from other sources have yet to come in, we are satisfied that by next issue more than £1,000 will have been subscribed. As stated in last issue, £50 have already been sent to the Governor of Jamaica, and by the "Altai" on Monday a cheque for at least £25 more will go. As our list will remain open until the next trip of the "Altai" many persons whose names are not yet enrolled will thus have an opportunity of contributing. A collection is to be taken at the Limon Wesleyan Church to-morrow, and amounts are also expected from the various Protestant churches on the lines. All the help we can get is urgently needed, and there is little probability of our obtaining more than can be economically distributed.

RECEIVED AT VICE CONSULATE.

Table listing donors and amounts received at the Vice Consulate, including Mr. R. Jackson (25.00), J. Malcolm Fox (5.00), Isaac Ansign (3.00), G. W. R. (5.00), Fredereck McCalla (50), H. Siang (2.00), H. L. M. (2.00), J. E. P. (1.00), Collection, J. A. Calorie (5.00), St. Mark's Congregation (47.65), Total received to date (\$831.50).

COLLECTED BY MR. J. A. CALORIE.

Table listing donors and amounts collected by Mr. J. A. Calorie, including Mateo Francich (5.00), Total (16.00).

ST. MARK'S CONGREGATION, JAMVICA RELIEF FUND.

Table listing donors and amounts received from St. Mark's Congregation, including Mrs. Worrell (5.00), Mr. H. Beckles (4.30), Mr. W. S. Moffate (2.50), G. Harrison (1.00), Mrs. R. Lennon (2.00), E. Joseph (2.00), E. Smith (2.00), Miss E. Whittingham (2.00), Mr. David Hewitt (2.00), J. Cooke (2.00), Miss Louisa Manning (2.00), Mr. A. Newland (50), Mrs E. A. Francis (2.00), Miss. Lorraine Loney (3.00), Amanda Pommetes (2.00), Mr. Theodore Grant (5.00), Miss. Cath. Thompson (50), Mr. A. G. Cleghorn (2.08), F. Delcon (2.00), Total 222.55.

Stoppage of Work at Ecuador.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, July 25.—Controversy has arisen between the American company which is building the Quito railway and the government the latter refusing to advance further money as requested by the contractors alleging that the latter have already been overpaid. As a result of this stoppage, we learn that there are nearly 1000 men (mostly Jamaicans) who are in a deplorable condition. Some have worked their passage to the Isthmus and a few are already stranded in Colon. C. T.—Colon Telegram.



The Famous Tiara of the Pope.



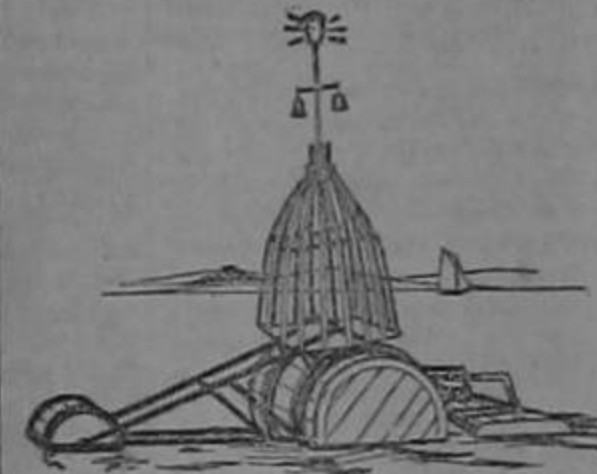
A Victim of Lightning.



The above picture, reproduced from the Scientific American, represents the appearance of Clarence Grimsby, a Montana ranchman, just after he had been struck by lightning.

Automatic Beacon Buoy.

A buoy which generates the electricity that illuminates it at night is one



of the marine novelties recently placed on the market.

One-sixth of the land owners in Great Britain are women.

the potency of modern ideas. A man of narrow mind might have come forth as a champion against them, but not such a man was Leo. Intolerance formed no part of his creed; class prejudices found no favor in his eyes. In his masterly encyclicals he spoke authoritatively and most wisely, not always on purely ecclesiastical subjects, but very often also on subjects which are of world-wide secular interest. Thus he was more than an ecclesiastic; he was also a great statesman. Of his personal character, all who were ever privileged to know him, have spoken in the highest terms. That he was very charitable and kindly is known to all. In a word, he bore himself nobly in his high office, and now that he has gone to his reward all who have watched his sterling and loyal work will admit that he was a true and eminently sagacious shepherd of the people.

Many anecdotes have been related as to the personal characteristics of Pope Leo XIII. He was accessible and affa-

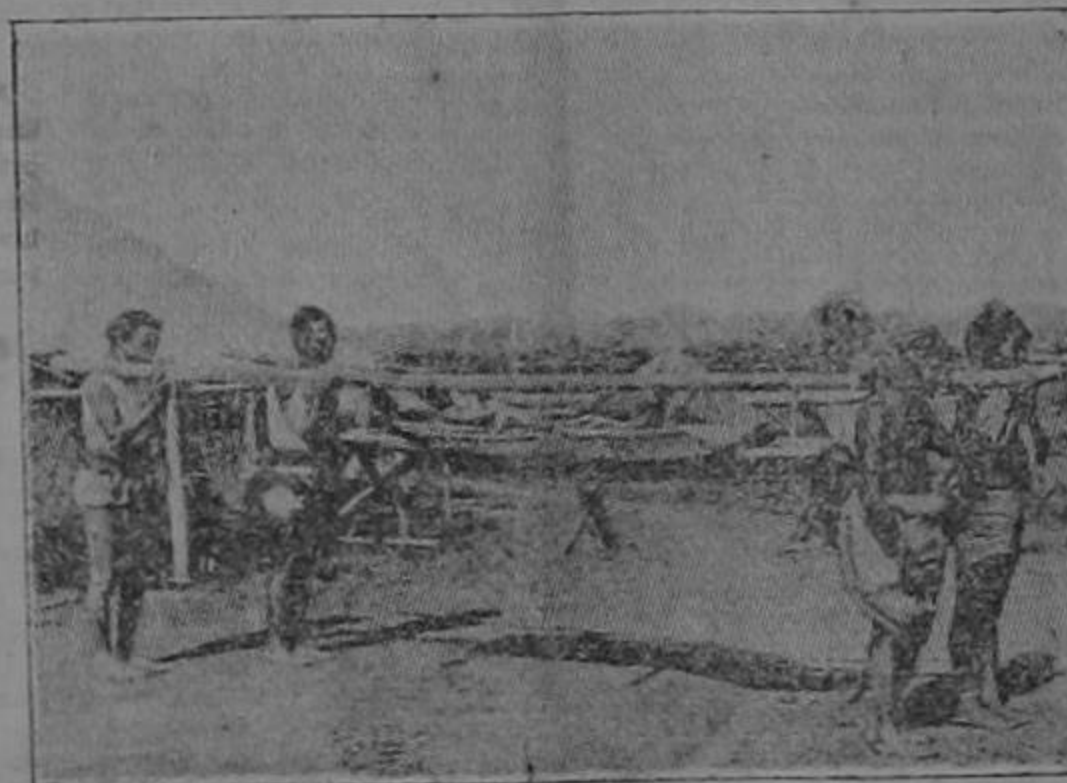


COUNTESS PECCI, MOTHER OF THE POPE.

ble to all who sought an audience and consequently thousands of those who have visited Rome retain vivid impressions of the Pontiff. Simplicity and frugality of living enabled him to husband his strength and to accomplish an amount of work devolving upon him as "head of the church," which to many men of greater physical strength would have seemed appalling. But Pope Leo XIII. was well entitled to be considered in many respects the grandest old man of the age.

The Infanta Isabella of Spain has undergone a painful surgical operation in consequence of her recent kick from a horse.

AN INCIDENT OF THE AMERICAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE MOROS OF MINDANAO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.



MORO CARRIERS TRANSPORTING A WOUNDED SOLDIER.

Characteristics of Pope Leo XIII.

Old in Private, Stately in Public.

POPE LEO XIII. entered his pontificate in the sixty-eighth year of his age, a long-trying prelate, whose strength of character, energy, judgment, piety, virtues and services are matters of record. He united in admirably proportioned degrees the apostolic mildness with the administrative rigor; he made himself at the same time loved and feared.



A CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDE OF THE POPE, AND ONE IN WHICH MANY VISITING AMERICANS HAVE SEEN HIM AT THE VATICAN.

Personally, he was a man of stately bearing. His voice was sonorous and brilliant when he preached, and slightly nasal in familiar conversation. In private life he was simple, affectionate, lovable and witty. In the ceremonies of the church, under the purple, he was grave, austere and majestic. One would say that he was given to posing, but that was not true. The pose with him was natural; he did not seek it; it

for supreme kindness and benevolence and a certain beaming, gentle grace, no face in the galaxy of Cardinals can approach it.

Like that of Pio Nono, it was a countenance that won at once and immediately the way to the scrutinizer's heart. At the same time it was stronger in its intellectual quality than was that of Pio Nono, and it was particularly conspicuous in the manifestation of sound sense and clear judgment. Leo XIII. was a tall man, rather spare in build, but nevertheless, of strong, wiry physique. His presence was most commanding. His head was very large and thoroughly Italian. It differed from the good natured roundness of Pio Nono's by its great length and the sharper outlines which it reached toward the chin. The forehead was massive, high and rather straight, and was especially striking from its great width, indicative of intellectual strength. The thin hair that streaked it was of silver hue. The eyebrows were dark and heavy and of perfect arch, and the eyes were singularly mild and soft and, at the same time, penetrating and searching. The large, well-defined nose was characteristic of firmness and will power, decidedly Roman in shape, but with wide nostrils that were credited by physiognomists with bold leonine qualities.

His handwriting is peculiar enough to excite interest, even if it were not that of the Pope. It is exceedingly small, and of very careful, laborious construction, as if each of the infinitesimal characters was formed with the most painstaking care. In its airy delicacy it resembles a lady's hand, but the mosaic elaboration of every stroke has something highly scholastic about it. Under his diminutive signature the Pope left half an inch of vacant space and then completed it by five dashes, growing successively smaller and smaller.

Pope Leo XIII. had a marvellous memory, which he retained up to the



THE POPE AT MASS IN ONE OF THE VATICAN CHAPELS, ATTENDED BY CARDINALS AND PRIESTS.

sought him. It was the same with Pius IX. The pontificate creates a second nature.

A photograph of Cardinal Pecci, taken in 1870, when he attended the Ecumenical Council, gives one an admirable idea of the personal presence of the Pope. With it appear also the likenesses of all the other Cardinals,

last. Speaking of him in December, 1896, Archbishop Stonor, who frequently attended on him, said:

"He recollects many of the people he receives after intervals of as long as sixty years. Many years ago, when Lord Palmerston was Premier, His Holiness visited England, and was presented to the Queen and Prince Consort. Of that visit he still remembers the small details, and only a short time ago he mentioned Sir James Graham, who was one of the Ministers of the period, and spoke of the part he took in a controversy respecting posts and telegraphs." Again, when a Miss O'Connell was presented to the Pope a short time ago, His Holiness asked whether she was a relative of the distinguished parliamentarian of that name, and, on learning that she was his niece, said, "I well recollect hearing your uncle speak in the House of Commons."

A poet as well as a statesman and pontiff Leo remained to the last, as is evidenced by the fact that a fine poem by him was published as late as February, 1903. In it we note all his old vigor and grace of diction. A real achievement it was for a man of his years.

Of him indeed it may be said that whatever he did was well done. There have been many pontiffs, but not many who have done greater deeds or endeared themselves more to all Christendom than Leo XIII. A conservative in many respects, he was at the same time a true child of the century, and hence he could not be blind to the march of events. He saw the meaning of modern progress and he recognized



TYPES OF THE SWISS GUARDS.

and it is no exaggeration to say that Pecci's head is by far the most impressive in this gallery. There are sterner heads, heads more severe intellectual, or austere grand, or cast perhaps in finer diplomatic mould; but

FOR THE FAIR LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

New York City.—Eton jackets are becoming to almost all women and are much in favor because of that fact. This one includes the fashionable stole



ETON JACKET.

with sleeves that are both novel and satisfactory to the wearer. The original, by May Manton, is made of the Sicilian mohair, stitched with corticelli silk and trimmed with fancy braid, and makes part of a costume, but the jacket is equally well suited to other suiting materials and to the odd wrap as well as to the coat which matches the skirt. The postillon is optional, and can be used or omitted, as preferred.

The jacket is made of fronts and back and is finished with a belt that passes under the elongated fronts, at the darts, and is closed beneath them. The sleeves are snug above the elbows, but large enough below to allow of wearing over those of the gown with comfort and ease. The stole is a notable feature, and is shaped to fit exactly, its edges meeting below the bust.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and seven-eighths yards twenty-one inches wide, two yards forty-four inches wide, or

along the Massachusetts and Rhode Island coast.

Shamrock green silk parasols make very acceptable sunshades. The true shamrock parasol has a teakwood or ivory handle with the pretty little emblems of the shamrock carved on the flattened handle. This is much easier to hold than a perfectly smooth, round handle, which is apt to slip through the fingers on occasions.

The Yard-and-a-Half Veil.

"Yard and a half" measurement obtains in veiling for automobiling women. A shorter veil may be long enough for other occupations, but it will scarcely do for motor car touring, when the wind created by rapid motion draws the thin tissue-away from its moorings, snugly tied at the back of the neck. The "yard-and-a-half" veil permits the chiffon scarf to be drawn around the hat and face, and then be again brought forward under the chin, and firmly knotted or tied in a bow knot. Nothing less than a scarf of such dimensions will answer the purpose.

Dark Shades in Muslins.

Dark shades in thin silk muslins are considered very stylish for developing morning gowns. Many charming flowered effects, blue figured in red, gray with black, are seen among them. To add to the novel effect they are often made up over a colored silk lining.

Materials Most Favored.

Soft silk, crep de chine, sheer voile or delicate muslin are the materials most favored for dinner gowns for formal occasions.

Woman's Coffee Coat.

Tasteful house coats, or breakfast jackets, are among the essentials of a satisfactory wardrobe and are offered in many materials and designs. This pretty and graceful one, designed by May Manton, is made of ring-dotted



TASTEFUL AND BECOMING HOUSE GOWN.

one and three-fourths yards fifty-two inches wide.

Woman's House Gown.

House gowns that are comfortable at the same time that they are tasteful and becoming are always in demand. The one by May Manton, shown in the large engraving, fulfills all the requirements and is suited to a variety of materials. The bertha with stole ends is a feature and a most stylish one, but if a plainer garment is desired it can be omitted, as shown in the small drawing. The model is made of flowered dimity with the yoke and bertha of white, banded with pale green batiste and is unlined, but woven fabrics are more satisfactory made over the fitted foundation.

The gown consists of the lining, the fronts, back, under-arm gores, yoke, bertha and sleeves. The lining is fitted, but the gown is gathered to the yoke and falls in long, unbroken lines to the floor. The bertha is shaped to form extensions over the shoulders and to give the fashionable stole effect at the front. The sleeves are made to fit snugly at their upper portions, but form full puffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is eleven yards twenty-seven inches wide, nine and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide, or five and three-fourths yards forty-four inches wide, with three-fourths yards for yoke and bertha.

A Shamrock Green Parasol.

Out of compliment to the Erin and the gallant Sir Thomas Lipton, one sees and hears of shamrock green in ribbons, sashes, cravats and veils. Green and white make a cool-looking summer toilet, and it requires little persuasion to prejudice good Americans in favor of shamrock color. At any rate a great deal of it is now seen

lawn, with trimming of lace that forms a stole, edged with beading threaded with narrow ribbon and deep frills, but the model is suited to the entire range of available materials. Cotton and linen fabrics are charming for warm days, such wools as albatross, challie, cashmere and French flannel for cooler weather.

The coat is made with fronts and back that are gathered at their upper edges and joined to the stole, the shaping being accomplished by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. Over the shoulders, meeting the neck portion of the stole, is a frill that gives a cape effect and is exceedingly becoming. The sleeves are snug, with deep frills that are graduated in width and form points that fall over the forearms.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three yards twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-two inches wide, two yards forty-four



COFFEE COAT.

inches wide, with one yard of all-over lace for stole, and four and one-half yards of lace nine inches wide for



### A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A BIOGRAPHICAL DISCOURSE BY PRES. STRYKER, OF HAMILTON.

An Eloquent Tribute to John Wesley and the Influence of His Teaching—Stands Out Supreme Above All Men of His Age as a Religious Leader.

NEW YORK CITY.—Union services of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian and Clinton Avenue Congregational churches began Sunday morning in the edifice of the first named. The Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker, president of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., spoke on "John Wesley," but used no text. As will be seen, he paid an eloquent tribute to the influence of his preaching. Dr. Stryker said:

Upon June 17, 1703, that is, 200 years ago, was born at Epworth, Lincolnshire—160 miles from London, and at about the center of England—a man whose life's flame stands out supreme above all the men of his age. Eighty-eight years old, on the 2d of March, 1791, he died. Thus his life compassed nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, and under God it was the most fertile and redeeming agency toward the moral forces and accomplishments of the nineteenth. And still the world is his debtor, and will ever be, to the convictions and consecrations, the energies and the efficiency of that one man—John Wesley. A mighty impulse and a potent organization attested and attests his singular and recreative purpose and achievement. We may well reckon with such a personality in considering the movement of the modern world. Even the barest outline records a wonder and furnishes a corrective to a hundred superficial philosophies and a thousand shallow neglects. While Wesleyans and Methodists in all lands are reciting that story, let us all, with them, who share a like precious faith recall and rejoice, ponder and hope. For the elements of it are as deep as the first principles of the Christian religion, and the fame and forces of it are the common possession of all who had the kingdom of the Son of God.

This man was born into a home when life in an age that hated anything more than formal religion was exceptional. The mother that nurtured him was that Susannah Wesley of whom Adam Clark said that he never saw her equal. His ancestry was of that Puritan stock and stuff whose fiber of conscience had affirmed the real England; its vigors and rigors had been superceded by the recrudescence of the livid Stuarts, but, though ignored, it had not departed, and in him it spoke again and bore its second harvest.

Wesley began his work in the Established and Episcopal Church, and though by it he was soon despised and rejected he loved it always and cherished its better part. For two years he wrought in Georgia, but the Grand Jury of that colony indicted him. There he uttered that notable word, "I hope to learn the sense of the gospel by preaching it." He came into close touch with Moravians here and in Europe. Had that little body done nothing else than directly to deepen, and by its reaction to enlarge, John Wesley, it had done a mighty work. But their narrowness he escaped, while retaining their intensity. Over the deep and critical earnestness of his inner heart, with its unusual combination of sensitiveness and decision, we will not pause. They were basal. In them he found the Light he followed to the end.

See him at Oxford. He was a student—intensely so. Specially and always of logic and language. He found in these an ample discipline; for language is organized thought. An able master of five tongues, he learned compass and discrimination. In his life he wrote or edited 250 volumes. At Oxford he was the centre of a little group of which his brother Charles, and soon Whitfield, were others. They began to live by rule and made their protest and example of a pure life. They served God by their throats—all of them at that time zealous and even ultra Episcopalian. They were called the "Godly Club," "Bible Mites," "Methodists." Opprobrium easily finds derisive names. A hundred years, and more, earlier this same devotion had been called "Puritan."

Consider that eighteenth century into which they came. It was a turbulent and rowdy age. Read Thackeray's "Four Georges"—read Lecky's ample treatment who says "all the dazzling episodes of the reign of George II. must yield in real importance to Methodism. Hear Bishop Butler (1726). "It is come to pass that many assume Christianity to be purely fictitious and no longer a subject of inquiry." The general sentiment of the church was benumbed, torpid, stagnant—dry essay sermons were the vogue, a languid and lukewarm moderation held sway, ready to hate whatever molested its sullen indifference. Look into the cartoons of Hogarth and see if the times he pictured did not need the winds of God! Consider that the years of Chesterfield and reckon if that stilled and padded and fostering society did not demand the breath of reality! Public life was debauched by the coarse and frank corruption of the ministry of Robert Walpole. It was Wesley more than all others who roused a public conscience to rally about the stern and aggressive honesty of Pitt—Pitt, who rescued India, and Germany, and America. It was Wesley who undid God's hand in the South—struck an artesian well far into the substratum beneath the morass of the desert—led the great reaction which made possible the reform and the power of modern England; made possible the revival of the nineteenth century—Heber, and Martyn, and Keble, and Liddon. He became an influence so incalculably fertile and diffusive that to no other man of his time save Luther, to no other Englishman save Whitfield, does the world owe so much. We pleased Matthew Arnold, with an icy Philistinism, to sneer at Wesley and to disparage him as "a third-class mind." But by what token this frosty estimate? In that unspoken, unman, insolent century, Wesley is the brightest and the truest, whether his life is judged by its width or its depth, whether by its immediate or its permanent results.

When conformity and nonconformity were alike moribund, he renewed the individualism of the gospel message, personalized its appeal and rediscovered mankind! Do not forget this starting point of modern religious history, within the walls of a college, and lay in the devotedness and relentless aggressiveness of a few men.

The work began in the open air. Whitfield, with his lively and unselfish character and that wondrously emotional voice, led the way among the colliers of Kingswood in Cornwall. England was full of pagan poverty, and this new departure toward the "submerged" and the forgotten—this human compulsion of a zeal that ate up neglect and its embitterments, broke once for all with the traditions of apathy. Then John Wesley stormed Bristol town. Little did men know, little did these men know, what a chord they had struck, as their indomitable faith of intermittent aggression hurled out of their way the things that would have obstructed them and once more reached after the soul of the common man. It was a radical return to the simplicity of Christ, and it had to face the trown and scoldings of those who do always resist the spirit of what is real and uncompromising. The harvest was white and had long been neglected. The work was born under the sky, baptized by the tears of the lowly, sealed by the new songs of tens of thousands under the dome of God!

It went with Christ after the lost sheep, and swept the very dust for the lost jewels. It did not reach down from an attitude of stiff condescension and patronage, but reached out from the universal level of human sympathy and kindly love. And it proved by its errand and result that it who wants the souls of men enough to go after them in Christ's way can have them. This is the method of the evangelist which the world is aching and starving.

This is the idea of service upon which alone rests the power of Christ, Friend of Sinners, and whom always the common people hear gladly when He is truly told. The indifference and the contempt of men at large for the church is at any given time the reflection of the indifference and contempt of the church for men at large. The sign of the apostle is the sign of the sickle. And the other power, which was over and through the intensity with which they bore it, the clearness and directness of the message itself. It uttered the two fundamental words, "repent" and "believe," with an accent of imperativeness that smote the frivolity and inhuman superficiality of the age. Again, the possibilities of the "lost" man, and the possibilities of the "found" man, were still preserved, they being kept in the museums of London and Paris.

The wife of an English farmer some months ago told her husband that she had been swallowing needles, etc. She was taken to the infirmary, where an operation was performed. In her stomach were found needles, pins, nails three or four inches long, a button hook, safety pin and other articles—120 in all. She died, and a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned.

On the farm of Jacob Steizler, near Moselen, Pa., is a botanical curiosity in the shape of a trunk of a Juneberry tree, entirely embedded in the trunk of a white oak tree. Eight feet from the ground the two trees again separate and are then several feet apart. Each tree bears its fruit—barries and acorns—as if they had never met each other. The berry tree is full of fine-flavored berries that do not taste a bit like acorns.

Japanese pecesses are unbending. They recently organized a tableaux vivants entertainment at Tokio, and thereon the Japan Times remarks: This is a new departure on the part of the Japanese pecesses. For there is still a large section of the Japanese aristocracy who think that a lady's virtue consists in her reluctance to appear in public, and who consequently would be shocked to see their sisters display their artistic attainments before the public. It was, therefore, rather a happy idea of the pecesses to organize such a fearless style of entertainment.

One of Indiana's odd products is the Rev. John Cauffman, of Brown County. According to the Chicago Record-Herald, he preaches every night to hundreds of people while he, not they, is asleep. He goes to church every afternoon at four o'clock, lies down on a couch and goes to sleep. At 7, still asleep, he gets up and goes to the pulpit, and delivers a sermon, indiscriminately in German and English, and he is still asleep. Often when talking he gets thirsty and he makes this fact known by stretching out his arms. Once he held out his arms for forty-five minutes without a quiver before some of his congregation guessed what he wanted. Some doubters once stuck a hatpin three inches into his leg and he did not stir.

There is only one leech farm in Indiana, and it is probably the only one in the country. The industry is carried on in moss-filled vats. The breeding leeches were shipped from Germany many years ago, and all of the product is thoroughbred. The leech market is nothing compared with what it formerly was, and when all physicians prescribed an application of leeches from everything from cold feet to raging fever. Still this one farmer knows exactly where to place his stock, and because of his superior brand is able to have a constant demand. They are packed in moss and leaves and shipped in crates containing the number desired. They are given plenty of food and will keep in their crates for an indefinite time.

Where Salt is Obtained. There are two general sources from which salt is obtained, natural brines and solid deposits. A number of theories have been advanced to account for the latter. The general impression among scientific men is that rock salt has been formed by evaporation from ancient seas, which had inclosed in some way. In confirmation of this notion it is pointed out that deposits are being made to-day at the bottom of several well-known salt lakes. But doubts have been expressed as to the applicability of the explanation to such thick strata as those at Stassfurt, Germany, eighteen hundred feet deep, and at Sprenberg, near Berlin, thirty-six hundred feet thick. However this may be, the substance is found in greater or less purity, in all parts of the world. The minerals associated with it are those which are apt to exist in the ocean. What is commonly known as "salt" is principally chloride of sodium. But chlorides of lime and magnesium, and even minute quantities of iodides and bromides are usually mingled with the chief constituent.

Might Have Ruled England. King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, whom King Edward visited in Rome, in strict right based on descent has a better claim to the British crown than has his recent visitor who wears it. While both are descended from James I. of England, the King of Italy is also, through his mother, eleventh in descent from Charles I. But for their Catholic religion the Savoy's would have been installed to rule Great Britain, and not the Brunswicks, when the Stuarts were evicted. After the children of James II. the next in blood was the duchess of Savoy, daughter of Henrietta, the youngest child of Charles I. But she was not a Protestant, and so was debarred. Thus it was that the British crown was passed to the house of Brunswick by the act of settlement in 1701. As it is, Victor Emmanuel is in the line of succession to the British throne, but about 300 degrees away from it.

All life is variegated. It means happiness as well as sorrow. Mind as well as body needs change. A young man needs relaxation and recuperation. By it life gains elasticity. Christianity when it comes into the heart of man does not drive the sunshine out. A man is not necessarily Christian because he looks somnolent. Pity with a long face and a deep cough is not Christ's idea of religion. There is nothing antagonistic in religion to the helpful influence of society. Society being the best of character possesses molding power. It will minister to the lower or the higher ideals of life; through it he will either serve God or the devil. If a man has the vulture instinct which seeks the carrion he will find it. It he desires that which is noblest and purest and best he may possess it. The thing that makes the life of modern man so strange is the struggle to keep up appearances at whatever cost, and the idea that many have that there can be no fun without fith.—The Rev. Dr. Fowler.

Hypocrisy. Hypocrisy is contemptible in any walk of life; especially is it so in the church.—The Rev. George Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y.



It is stated that the first gold and silver coins were introduced by King Croesus of Lydia. On these coins there appears a bull fighting a lion. It is said that but five of these coins are still preserved, they being kept in the museums of London and Paris.

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### Modesty of Wealth.

There are a number of young men of inherited wealth who hold small but generally promising positions in New York. They possess an ambition that will not permit them to lead idle and useless lives, and employers are sometimes ignorant of their financial independence. Here is a case in illustration:

A young clerk in a downtown office where scores of clerks are employed had been reappointed for several days, and the head of the company, wishing to learn his prospects of recovery, looked over the home addresses of the other clerks. Calling in the one who, according to this list, lived nearest to the sick clerk—a young man drawing a salary of \$23 a week—he asked if he would "stop off and see how Harry was getting along."

"Certainly," was the reply; and then, after a little hesitation, he added: "I will have to make a special trip to Jersey to do it, as my wife and I are living at the Waldorf-Astoria this winter!"

The astonished employer learned upon inquiry that his twenty-three-dollar-a-week clerk was a millionaire, who was unostentatiously winning his way along with his less fortunate fellow clerks, all of whom were equally in ignorance as to his wealth.—New York Times.

E. Nesbit appears again in Ainslee's with a story in the August number even more interesting than "The Lie Absolute." It is entitled "The Force of Habit," and while it is, in fact, a psychological study, it is not in the least didactic; the picture is drawn delicately, and with the utmost skill, and with the same optimistic good nature that pervades "The Red House" and "The Lie Absolute," by the same author. In this case, we sympathize with the victim, but we can't help loving his tormentor all the more.

Reggie's Conclusion. "Oh, mamma!" shouted little Reggie, as he ran to his mother in great glee, "what do you think? I was just over there where they're putting up the circus, and they're filling the ring all full of breakfast food!"—August Smart Set.

John Oliver Hobbes, author of "The Gods, Some Mortals and Lord Wickham," "School for Saints," etc., etc., has a story in Ainslee's for August, entitled "The Land of Regrets." It is in the form of a dialogue, bright and sparkling, but pervaded by that mysterious atmosphere of India that seems to draw out so much that is strange and contradictory in human nature. Not that it appears in this story, which is really a pretty love story, but it seems to be present as a sort of vague background.

The Common Fate. Dan Cupid limped into his office, all battered and bruised was his head; A bandage and splints graced his person— "I umpired a love-match," he said. —August Smart Set.

Mary Proctor, who writes of "Five Hundred Little Worlds" in the August St. Nicholas, is a daughter of the great Proctor, the astronomer, and is living at present in New York city. She is a small woman, exceedingly quiet, almost shy in manner, but has proved a successful lecturer and writer in the field where her father won distinction.

She Owed Her One. Miss Passee—I should like to see a young man try to kiss me. Miss Young—You cruel thing!—August Smart Set.

TRUTH WILL OUT. "What did you steal that cradle for?" asked the police magistrate. "Oh, just for a kid," replied the prisoner, who was lost to all sense of shame.—Chicago News.

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### Successful.

Her aim was never very good, Yet well it played its part; She threw herself at Cholly's head And hit the fellow's heart. —August Smart Set.

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Ladies Can Wear Shoes One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package Free by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

The gift of gab has caused many a man to give himself away.

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

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Flo's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—W. O. Emsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Scarlet fever is unknown in the tropics.

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U.M.C. Millions of U. M. C. Shot Shells are sold each year. They are made in the largest cartridge factory in the world. THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO. BRIDGEPORT, CONN. Your dealer sells them. Catalog sent upon request.

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SAW MILLS Our Latest Improved Circular Saw Mills, with Heggs' Universal Log Saws, Red Iron Saws, Simulations Set Works and the Heacock-King Variable Feed Works are unequalled for accuracy, simplicity, durability and ease of operation. Write for full descriptive circulars. Manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Winston-Salem, N. C.

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All Fruit Ships search for the George W. Kelley.

WHICH WAS LAST SEEN AT CAPE GRACIAS TWO DAYS BEFORE THE YUCATAN STORM.

The steamer George W. Kelley, of the Bluefields Steamships Company, running between this port and Bluefields, Nicaragua, is now six days overdue, and still no signs have been seen of her.

The Kelley sailed from Bluefields on the 9th, and was last seen lying off Cape Gracias, the boundary line between Nicaragua and Honduras, a couple of days before the storm, by the steamer "Condor." The "Condor" arrived in port yesterday from her return voyage, making the same port as the "Kelley," but she saw nothing of the missing ship on her northward voyage.

The steamer "Beverly," of the United Fruit Company, running to Port Limón, Costa Rica, sailed a couple of days ago with orders to change her course and search for the "Kelley" on her way south.

The "Olympia," which arrived yesterday from Limón, kept a lookout on her way north, and saw nothing, and the "Spero," which is sailing from this port, goes with the same orders, to change her course and look for the missing ship.

When the steamer "Anselm" sailed yesterday for Puerto Cortez and the mail route of the Central American Republics, she carried the same kind of orders. Her Captain will coast down after passing the Yucatan point. A couple of ships running out of Mobile will also search for the missing ship.

There are in all about six or eight vessels on the lookout, and it is believed that they will pick up the delayed craft before many days.

It is the general impression that the "Kelley" has either run out of coal and squared away before the blow and anchored under the lee of some of the keys off Yucatan, or was driven ashore on one of the many reefs on this coast, somewhere in the neighborhood of Progreso, and wrecked.

This coast is a veritable graveyard, many vessels going ashore at that point.—Daily Progress.

Panama Canal.

WRITTEN BY ARCHIBALD K. COLQUHOUN. Morning Post, Aug. 7th 1903.

While still adhering to the opinion formed some years ago, after a study on the ground of the alternative routes for a Trans-Isthmian Canal, that the Nicaragua one was the best, not only from the engineering but the political point of view, it is a satisfaction to me as a lifelong advocate for the improvement of communications, that the United States is at last on the eve of undertaking seriously the work of making the two greatest oceans. It is now assumed in the United States—perhaps somewhat prematurely—that the canal will be made at Panama.

It is interesting for one who has followed for the past decade the tedious discussions on the canal question to realise the difference in the conditions now proposed as regards control from those suggested ten years back, when international control was generally considered a necessity. The increase in world power of the United States is well marked by this transition. As the years slip by, however, other changes less advantageous to the builders of the canal are taking place. Chief of these, the rapid growth, in sea power made by two nations—Germany and Russia—till recently strictly military, opens a vista of possibilities which may complicate the policy of the Power which controls the canal.

TWO DIFFICULTIES. Among the practical difficulties to be met at the very outset there are two which, while not unknown in the United States, are still unappreciated.

The first is connected with that deadly climate which proved so fatal to the earlier workers at Panama. It is now asserted that this will not prove as unhealthy as hitherto, because the disturbance caused by the removal of virgin jungle and the digging up of the rich alluvial soil will no longer occur since the initial stages of the work are over and a more wholesome stratum of soil has been reached. It must not be forgotten, however, that even if these initial stages were really over—which I doubt—there is still a climate peculiarly oppressive and unhealthy, not only to the white men, but to those of a half-Latin race. Neither Chinese nor Hindoo coolies can fill the gap, for the climate is almost as deadly for them as for white men, as was demonstrated in the case of the former on the Panama Railway. The labour market of the West Indies will therefore be ransacked, and among other effects of the construction of the canal we shall see an alarming migration from the islands of the Caribbean to the coast of the isthmus. The Negro from the Southern States is unsuitable and cannot be counted on.

That the work must be done under white supervision suggests another difficulty. Where will the United States find suitable men for this? She has no engineers accustomed to the peculiar conditions of work in tropical countries. It would be greatly to her advantage were she to send some of her best men to study the methods employed in countries like Egypt, India, and Burma. In the last-named country are to be seen conditions not unlike those under which the canal must be built. A certain number of engineers, it is true, is being trained in the Philippines, but there as yet are no engineering operations there of a character to furnish the necessary experience. The greatest difficulties at Panama are connected with the control of the Chagres River, which has in excess the torrential character, the sudden freshets, and periods of drought common to tropical rivers. The French made one of their gravest mistakes in endeavouring to grapple with this problem without experience, but since their day much has been done in tropical countries towards the successful solution of similar engineering difficulties.

When the weaker State is in such a condition as Colombia the result is inevitable.

officials corrupt to the point of shamelessness. In Cartagena, a city visited by dozens of tourists every year and the residence of a foreign colony, one can see in the old walls, dungeons, ventilated only by narrow doorways, in which hundreds of men were herded together during the last revolution for periods of twelve to eighteen months, and fed only by friends and relatives from outside. Their crime was Anti-Clericalism.

Despite the grandiloquent official reports prepared for foreign consumption, little has been done to open up the country. Some dozen railways have been commenced, but end after thirty or forty—in one case seven—miles have been made. The great and varied resources of this vast region have hardly been touched.

This is the country through whose territory the canal will pass. Its internal condition need not be further described, but a few words must be said about its relation with neighbouring States.

Colombia is strongly Clerical; its neighbours, Venezuela and Ecuador, are as strongly Liberal and secular. Colombia promoted the Clerical Rebellion in Venezuela which in return supported the Liberals in Colombia. Nicaragua, again, is in sympathy with Ecuador and Venezuela, and has secretly fostered the Revolutionary Party in Colombia, but though there appears to be in these Republics an overwhelming majority for the Anti-Clerical Church has still a most powerful hold on the people and has no intention of relaxing it. The inner history of the Spanish-American Republics would reveal a tangled web of intrigue in which the odium theologium plays a principal part. There is no possibility that these differences can be adjusted under present conditions; they have their roots deep in the social and political organisation. Will it be possible for a Great Power engaged in a colossal engineering work in one of these Republics to ignore the petty warfare being waged on every side?

Next we come to the Monroe Doctrine, which some, at all events, of the Central American Republics still regard as a guarantee that they can muddle along as they like without interference from Europe. The opening of a trade route from the Atlantic to the Pacific must inevitably lead to a great development of the countries adjoining it. European and United States capital will procure that development, and stable conditions of government and commercial intercourse will become more and more a necessity. In these circumstances it will become increasingly difficult to apply the Monroe Doctrine, no matter how modified, unless the United States Government itself assumes responsibility for the preservation of law and order and the fulfilment of engagements.

Though it will undoubtedly add greatly to her responsibilities the United States cannot afford to delay the construction of the canal. Having embarked on a career of expansion, not from spread-eagle ambitions but by reason of her economic growth, the United States has become a World Power, has entered the arena of world politics, and has above all become deeply involved in the question of the control of the Pacific. In these circumstances she can have no valuable asset than this Trans-Isthmian canal, which gives her not only the control of a most important international trade route but greatly facilitates the intercourse of her rich Eastern States with her undeveloped Western ones and the whole Pacific region. There is, of course, an opinion held by certain interests in the States that the canal will tend to sever rather than unite East and West, but I have always believed that the improvement of communications must invariably be beneficial to all sections of those countries which are progressive, and so far I have seen nothing to shake this belief.

The development of the whole Pacific slope, the growth of Australasia, the changes in the island groups, the transformation taking place in Asia, the changes in South America and the ambitions of one European Power there, all point to the urgent necessity for the early completion of the Trans-Isthmian Canal, a work which, though it will take the United States rather more hurriedly along the path of expansion laid out by her destiny, will still give her a most powerful weapon with which to hold her own.

MORNING POST EDITORIAL ON MR. COLQUHOUN'S ARTICLE.

Possibly the suggestion made by Mr. ARCHIBALD K. COLQUHOUN, in his article on the Panama Canal which we print this morning, that the great interoceanic waterway which the United States is so determined to construct may not, after all, follow the route through the Isthmus of Panama, will excite a certain amount of surprise in the minds of people who have imagined that the question of routes was definitely determined by the decision of the United States Senate in favour of the HAY-HERMAN Treaty. But there are two parties to the treaty, and the ratification of the Colombian Senate is still required to give it validity. Rumour has recently been busy as to the course which the Colombian Senate may take. The delay which has already occurred is significant, and is regarded with some disquiet by advocates of the Panama route. The suggestion has been made that the opponents of the Panama scheme in the United States have by no means accepted their defeat in the United States Senate as final, and that their activity has simply been transferred from Washington to Bogotá. From the account which Mr. COLQUHOUN gives of the state of political parties in the United States of Colombia, and from the light which he throws on the standard of political morality which obtains in that interesting Republic, it is gathered that there is a peculiarly favourable field at Bogotá for the operations of the skilled lobbyist. The interests opposed to the ratification of the treaty are powerful and not over scrupulous; in a Central American Republic dollars at all times exercise a powerful fascination over the course of legislation, and the years of squallid revolution through which Colombia has recently passed have scarcely tended to raise the standard of probity in public life. "Offices,"

THE CRIME OF ANTI-CLERICALISM. Justice there is none in this enlightened Twentieth Century Republic. The opposing parties in the State fight each other with weapons such as were used in the Middle Ages. Taxation is arbitrary and imprisonment without trial frequent. Offices are bought and

Mr. COLQUHOUN declares, "are bought," and officials are "corrupt to the point of shamelessness." But illicit influence, expressed in terms of hard cash, is never so potent as when it can masquerade under the guise of patriotism, and the treaty with the United States offers an abundance of material for patriotic declamation. What may be the result of the deliberations of the Colombian Senators on the treaty it is impossible to predict with any certainty; but a decision must be come to almost immediately unless an extension of time is arranged. The 22nd of next month is the date fixed for the exchange of ratifications, and as a telegram from Washington published in our issue of yesterday indicated, to enable the exchange to be effected on that day, the treaty must leave Bogotá on the 20th of this month.

Mr. COLQUHOUN appears, however, to incline to the view that eventually the Colombian Congress will ratify the agreement; for the greater part of his interesting communication is devoted, in the first place, to a consideration of the difficulties which the United States Government will encounter in the execution of the work of construction, and, in the second place, to a forecast of the political results which will probably follow the piercing of the isthmus. First and foremost among the construction difficulties Mr. COLQUHOUN places the labour question. The canal is to be open for traffic within fourteen years from the exchange of ratifications of the treaty. This fact alone will give some idea of the magnitude of the task to which our American cousins have put their hand. They are, it is true, the last people in the world to be frightened by the bigness of any task, but the experience of the French Panama Company is a sufficient warning that neither enthusiasm nor the expenditure of large sums of money will command success. Doubtless the use of labour-saving machinery will materially reduce the number of labourers required, as compared with the number it would have been necessary to employ even ten years ago; but none the less labourers will have to be employed in very large numbers, and as Mr. COLQUHOUN points out, the field of supply is extremely restricted. The white races may be ruled out at once. Neither Chinese nor Hindoo coolies can fill the gap, for the climate is almost as deadly for them as for white men. Further, as the Negro from the Southern States is declared to be unsuitable there remains, as almost the sole source of supply, the labour market of the West Indies. If Mr. COLQUHOUN'S analysis of the situation is correct we may expect, for many years to come, a very heavy drain on the islands of the Caribbean Sea, with results which must necessarily be extremely serious to everyone interested in the prosperity of the West Indies. The difficulty of supplying manual labourers will probably be more readily understood than the other difficulty which Mr. COLQUHOUN foresees—that of obtaining a sufficient number of experienced engineers and administrators, to superintend the work of construction and the labourers employed. In the United States, with its population of seventy millions and its splendid technical schools and colleges, it ought not, one would imagine, to be so serious a matter as Mr. COLQUHOUN would have us believe, to provide the necessary supervision. But there is force in his contention that, over and above technical engineering skill experience both in the construction of great works in tropical countries and in the handling of large bodies of native labourers is essential to success. We may, however, feel sure that if American engineers make mistakes at first they will pick up their experience as they go along, and come out all right in the end.

The other question to which Mr. COLQUHOUN directs attention is the inevitable effect which the construction of the canal will have on the relationship of the United States with the Spanish American Republics. In Europe very little is known of the Central American States. Bondholders think of them with bitterness; "the Man in the Street" reads without emotion the laconic announcement that a revolution has broken out in that Republic or has been stamped out in that. He has a general idea that chronic revolution is the normal condition of all of them, and that in some way or another the MONROE Doctrine is responsible for allowing them not only to kill each other when they are so inclined, but to send with impunity derisive and insulting messages to European Powers. The picture, if somewhat vague as to details, is not unrecognisable as an impressionist sketch. Some of the details, as regards Colombia, are filled in by Mr. COLQUHOUN, and it is not difficult to share his conviction that when the alert, aggressive, and progressive Americans from the North come into close contact with these quarrelsome little bankrupt Central American Republic it will not be long before there are changes in the relative positions. Under the treaty which the Colombian Congress is now considering the canal zone is neutralised, and the neutrality and sovereignty of Colombia, over the neutral zone are guaranteed by the United States Government. Further, the United States expressly declare that they have no intention of impairing the sovereignty of Colombia, or of increasing its territory at the expense of any of the Central or South American Republics. There are special provisions for maintaining law and order in the canal zone, the two Governments co-operating with this object. In short, there are abundant paper provisions for safeguarding Colombia and her neighbours against the aggressive action of her powerful lessee; but a recollection of certain incidents in our history forces us to share Mr. COLQUHOUN'S conviction that circumstances will be too strong for treaty engagements. We do not suppose that the Union is in the least anxious to assume responsibility for any of the Spanish American Republics; but some day she may find herself with no alternative but to take up the burden, and it may be predicted with some confidence that the construction of the Panama Canal will materially hasten the advent of that day.

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