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lished in Central America.

Vol. III. No. 155.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1903.

PRICE: TEN CENTS.

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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
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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.

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J. KAEMPFER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
NINETY-NINE BLDG., LIMON.

Orders from Country Customers promptly executed.
Stock always on hand of Candies from the San Jo-
sue Candy Factory of L. KRUSE.

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The Best and cheapest
IN
ON BATH.

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WATCHES !!

Keystone-Elgin Watches, direct from the Factory.

GENTS		LADIES		GENTS	
SOLID SILVER, INLAID WITH GOLD.		SOLID SILVER INLAID WITH GOLD FILLED CASE. GUARANTEED TWENTY YEARS.		GOLD FILLED CASE. GUARANTEED TWENTY YEARS.	
					
TWELVE DOLLARS GOLD. \$12.00	TWELVE DOLLARS GOLD. \$12.00	SEVEN DOLLARS GOLD. \$7.	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.

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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.	7:00 P. M.	Arrive	
Arrive	9:20 "	ZENT.	1:50 "	Depart	
"	9:40 "	ZENT JUNCTION.	1:35 "	"	"
CHIRRIPO BRANCH.					
Arrive	10:45 A. M.	ZENT.	10:00 M. A.	Depart	
Depart	10:25 "	CHIRRIPO.	10:20 "	Arrive	
BANANA RIVER DISTRICT					
Arrive	5:00 P.	LIMON.	3:15 P. M.	Depart	
Depart	4:05 "	BRANSEEM.	4:00 "	Arrive	
"	4:05 "	PHILADELPHIA.	4:00 "	"	"

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

H. M. FEILD, Supf

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. 12, 1903.

F. M. H. WOOD.

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, PORT LIMON
COSTA RICA, CENTRAL AMERICA.
K. A. HESLOP, AGENT, ZENT JUNCTION
ANTONIO LEHMANN, CENTRAL AVE.
SAN JOSE.

CURRENT ITEMS.

At a public auction of animals
confined in the common pound at
San José last week a horse re-
alized C1.50.

A young Jamaican girl acci-
dentally shot herself at La Loui-
siana on the night of the 4th
inst. Death was instantaneous.

Our publisher will make his
usual trip up the old line as far
as Guacimo on Wednesday com-
ing, the 16th inst., returning to
Limon Friday the 18th.

We have to acknowledge with
thanks receipt of the first number
of our latest contemporary "La
Patria". Sr. Dn. Eduardo Es-
quivel is the Director, while Sr.
Dn. J. Alabarla is the Manager.

Our publisher will make his
usual monthly trip to Zent this
morning on the Northern Rail-
road. Persons desiring to remit
money to Jamaica will thus have
an opportunity of purchasing
cheques from him for remittance
by the next Royal Mail steamer.

RESIDENTS in the neighbor-
hood of this office had a good
scare at about half past eleven
on Saturday night last. The
screams of a young woman named
Jestina living in Noah's Ark at-
tracted the attention of the po-
lice who found that in the ad-

joining room a fire was burning.
The room was entered and a
mattress was discovered on fire.
It was immediately thrown
through the window into the open
lot where the flames were soon
extinguished. The room was
rented by a young Jamaican
woman by the name of Matilda,
who had left her room leaving a
candle burning on the bed. This
we understand, is the second time
this woman has been guilty of
similar carelessness, and her
arrest under the circumstances is
well deserved. In five minutes
more the whole building would
have been ablaze and un-
doubtedly a number of lives would
have been lost, as at that late
hour most of the inmates were
in bed.

United Fruit Company.

A Railroad Commission, sitting in
Austin, Texas, has determined to fight
the monopoly of the United Fruit Com-
pany in the importation of tropical
fruits. The Commission will en-
courage the making of Galveston a port of
call by other companies.—Gleaner.

THE BAPTIST LOSSES.

THE REV. W. PRATT M. A. AND OTHERS,
[From Jamaica Times.]
Ministers of the Baptists have been
busy this week collecting data of the
damage done to their churches. It is
considered to reach £15,000. Prompt
measures are being taken to obtain
outside assistance. The Rev. G. Hen-
derson M. A., goes to America and
will appeal to them for Funds, while in
a fortnight Mr. Pratt and the Rev.
Ellis Fray leave as a special Deputation
for England. We hope their efforts
will be crowned with speedy success.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. DONALD O. MACLAURIN.

Subject: The Greatest Thing in the World.—The Distinguished Divine Delivers a Sermon Which is as Scholarly and Readable as Any of Recent Years.

NEW YORK CITY.—Dr. Donald O. MacLaurin, of Rochester, preached Sunday morning in St. John's M. E. Church to a large audience. His sermon was the first in a series on "The Greatest Thing in the World."

I have most earnestly sought to bring you an interesting Sunday's best ministry I have yet been able to give you that your lives may be broadened and deepened and lifted up into higher realms of spiritual achievement; and I could find no theme of greater value, as I saw it, than that which is suggested by the chapter which is read to you this morning, the chapter of Paul's first epistle to the church at Corinth. And so for eight weeks, we shall have our texts from this chapter, and this morning you will find our text in the first verse of the first chapter of First Corinthians: "If I speak with the tongues of men and angels, but have not love, I am become sounding brass or a clanging cymbal."

But though we may not be able to define this Christian love, we know it when we see it, when we see it, and when it appears in the earth. We know that love seeks with total self-forgetfulness the happiness of the object loved, and so long as we know what it does and how it behaves itself in the social fabric, we ought to be quite content. And I want you to notice at this point wherein love is superior to the most eloquent speech. Eloquent speech may mean self-advancement. Love always means self-effacement.

This chapter has been in all ages of the church especially admired; would that it had received in all the ages of Christian history that more practical and valuable appreciation which would have been experienced by a practice of its principles and an acceptance of its precepts. Testimonies are given of the power of the force of the spirit, and the great thinker is right. As I have pondered it for several years with ever growing interest, I have come to feel that, indeed, mortal faculty could never have written it. It never could have sprung from the brain or heart of any mortal man, or unless heaven had given him the inspiration, it is, dear friends, an utterance of heaven through Paul, a servant of God, to the sons of men.

It is a glorious hymn or psalm in honor of Christian love, sung, as we have intimated by the Apostle Paul when soaring up on the wings of inspiration into the very heights of heaven. It is the Forty-fifth Psalm, it may be fittingly called the "Psalm of Love," and it frequently your speaker will so designate it in these Sunday morning services. It has the form of poetry; it has the inspiration of poetry; it has the coloring of the finest poetry. And if you could read it in the first place, and read it in the fullness of its meaning, and in the fullness of its imagery, as it is impossible for you to do in the best English version. It seems a profanation to attempt its exposition. It seems like analyzing a rose or dissecting a nightingale to take these principles apart one from another for the necessary analysis in the progress of our work. But it is so full of the spirit of the gospel message that we would be cowardly were we not to attempt the exposition.

The position of the psalm in the book in which it is found heightens its effect. You find it in the midst of lengthy argument. It reminds us very much of a oasis of towering palm trees and springing flowers and running brooks in the midst of a desert of sand. On either side its argument is tumult, and it is in the midst of all this tumult that the sublime song. It is very much like the song of the sweetest school children in the midst of their hot and noisy play, or the song of a gambo, or better, like the very sound of the song of heaven's choir in the pit of Wall Street on a panicky day. We can easily imagine the deepening hush that must have fallen on the Corinthian church as they read this chapter, and we can imagine, too, the consternation produced in the minds of those Christians when they discovered one after another their favorite gifts or favorite possessions swept away by the great teacher. For Paul here shows that love is the one essential of Christian life. Love did you say? Love! that soft sentiment that hard-headed men say belongs to women and children. Do you mean to say that this is the spirit of his language? That is precisely what the apostle formulated. He affirms most explicitly the absolute worthlessness of life without love. Love at the beginning of it, love at the end of it; love filling the whole space between. Love at the end is not the same as love at the beginning. It is richer, grander, nobler, diviner. But without the first love the other could never be.

The blossom and the fruitage we speak the rootage, and the seed and the flower and the tree. And unless you have the first love—love for God—in your heart, the love that shall engage our attention on Sunday mornings will be a stranger to your experience. If I speak with the tongues of men and angels, but have not love, I am become sounding brass or a clanging cymbal." It would seem as if all the Corinthian church were eloquent speakers, or at least were eloquent hearers; and let me say that eloquent hearers are as essential as eloquent speakers. The Corinthian Christians were distinguished for their gifts in this direction, and so the apostle, knowing it, knowing them right well, for he was their father in the gospel, he supposed them capable of speaking in every tongue that rose from the lips of men or angels. That were they to have all and were destitute of love they were nothing but sounding brass or clanging cymbals. How hard this must have been on those people who cherished eloquence as more easy to imagine than to describe, for they placed great store by their gift of tongues and their eloquence of speech. And do you know we are often placing the emphasis at their wrong place. We are often guilty of that characteristic of these Corinthian Christians were often putting the emphasis where the emphasis should not be. What Paul affirms and what the Gospel affirms over and over again is that it is not speech, that it is not doing but being, that God regards. Being is finer than doing; finer than saying; finer than any expression which it is possible for us to make of it. So it is defined in the entire Bible, nor do I know a definition for it. You have heard the story of the teacher of psychology, who upon receiving a new class at the beginning of the term, instead of giving them a lecture, he asked one of the members of the class to define the human soul. The young man rose and said: "The human soul is that faculty that thinks and feels and determines." Another member of the class added that the soul is immaterial. And then he said, will you tell me what the soul is not; and the young man had the sense to say, "I do not know." In the subject is felt throughout the continent, replied, "Nor more do I." And I fancy that the first theologian in the world, were he asked to define love, and if he was honest and candid as the teacher of psychology he would say, "No more do I. That which comes nearest to being a de-

inition of love is the summary of the divine law of the Old Testament and the New. This shall be the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy mind and with all thy strength, and thy neighbor as thyself. But this is not a definition of love; it would be more correct to say that it is the law under which love operates. It is not the reverent love of the heart to God, but it is that mysterious bond that unites men, the one to the other. A love that exists between people of a common spiritual experience. It is as Dr. Dodds well says: "The ligament by which the body of Jesus Christ is bound together by the cement by which the stones in the temple are united into one. That is as near a definition as you will be able to get from any known writing: 'It has Christianity in it.' And so we sing, and we sing it heartily: 'Blessed be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love.' The fellowship of kindred minds is like that above."

But though we may not be able to define this Christian love, we know it when we see it, when we see it, and when it appears in the earth. We know that love seeks with total self-forgetfulness the happiness of the object loved, and so long as we know what it does and how it behaves itself in the social fabric, we ought to be quite content. And I want you to notice at this point wherein love is superior to the most eloquent speech. Eloquent speech may mean self-advancement. Love always means self-effacement. "The gift in question," says the brilliant Drummond, in his book entitled "The Greatest Thing in the World," and which I commend to you to read, "was once splendid and dazzling. It was a brilliant faculty, drawing all eyes to the speaker and all ears to his voice." It is the gift of eloquence by which a man awakes the mind and thrills the hearts of his hearers. Now you can see how a man without love, possessing such a power, gives to himself advertisement, and the fact is that some of the most brilliant orators of fame, and among them occupants of pulpits, are so fond of themselves and glory so much in their eloquence, that they forget the other elements that go to make up a man's Christian character. And I want to say to you that the man possessing that eloquence is in constant danger. The attraction which he has for the people always tends to centre his mind upon himself, and by and by he gets by the greater if he is not aware, than the Master Himself whom he professes to serve and represent.

Love, on the other hand, is self-effacement. Love goes forth in beneficent ministry, alleviating the wounds of broken lives all around. In perfect harmony with this thought is the teaching of the Master Himself. You remember the marvelous sermon, the sermon in which He says: "Even so, let your light shine before men, that they shall see your good works and may glorify your Father in heaven." The word "so" is to be emphasized as indicating the manner of the shining. Light may be held so close to the eyes as to dazzle the eyes; light may be held so close to the eyes as to dazzle the eyes of the world as to dazzle the eyes of the world. You are not to see the shining one, but you are to see the fruits, the results of the shining. This is the way with the old sun itself. You look out upon the lawns of the parks and the country side, and I have never seen the parks more beautiful than when the sun is shining. It is your arrival in this city a few days ago. You look out upon the grass and the growing grains and the vegetation and the flowers and you feast your eyes on the beauty and the wealth of the earth's surface; and you begin to say, whence came all this; who is the worker who produced all this; and you begin to look up at the sun and begin to wonder in the zenith of the heavens. And the old sun, for your temerity, will dash his face and his fire into your eyes, and will leave a mark upon you that you will not forget for many a day. Do not look at the sun so close to the eyes as to dazzle the eyes of the world as to dazzle the eyes of the world. You are not to see the shining one, but you are to see the fruits, the results of the shining. This is the way with the old sun itself. You look out upon the lawns of the parks and the country side, and I have never seen the parks more beautiful than when the sun is shining. It is your arrival in this city a few days ago. You look out upon the grass and the growing grains and the vegetation and the flowers and you feast your eyes on the beauty and the wealth of the earth's surface; and you begin to say, whence came all this; who is the worker who produced all this; and you begin to look up at the sun and begin to wonder in the zenith of the heavens. And the old sun, for your temerity, will dash his face and his fire into your eyes, and will leave a mark upon you that you will not forget for many a day. Do not look at the sun so close to the eyes as to dazzle the eyes of the world as to dazzle the eyes of the world.

When a physician is called to a case of severe sickness, the first thing that he estimates is the resisting power of the patient. The chances for his recovery are in proportion to his vitality. If there be little hope of overcoming the disease, the power of persons in full health is such that in an epidemic they throw off the disease germs that prostrate others. One cannot always tell from appearance just how much ability one has to withstand the inroads of a malady. Some who apparently are robust and strong, and who are able to resist almost any attack, while others who look frail recover from violent attacks. Of course disipation, unhygienic living, unhealthful surroundings, sap one's resisting power, so that when a virulent ailment makes an attack one has strength insufficient to fight it off.

Our Worst Enemy. D. Theodore L. Cuyler, in estimating what he deems to be our worst enemy in this life, says: "Dangerous as the devil is, dangerous as worldly amusements are, the most dangerous enemy that we often have to encounter walks in our own shoes. That cunning, artful, smooth-tongued heart-devil, self, is the foe that needs the most constant watch and subjects us to the worst defeats. The flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit lusteth against the flesh, and these are contrary the one to the other." Paul had a tremendous battle along these lines, beating down his carnal nature by the word of God, and he found a good fight, henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness. Whoever his, by God's help, laid his desires, his plans, his purposes, his property, and above all, his own will as a back to Jesus Christ, is already on the way to overcome. He always begins to wear clean garments, and the consistent eye of God discerns on his brow the first flashings of the victor's crown."

Discipline the Appetite. Archdeacon Govett, of Gibraltar, in a letter to the public upon the consumption of alcohol in the British army, points out the fact that among evidence adduced by Lord Napier and Lord Wolseley as to the criminal effects of alcohol in the army (nearly ninety per cent. of the crime being attributed to it), and despite the evidence of statistics, science and the navy of Britain are daily doing more and more. The army, at the age of twenty, is served every day with his lot of rum, and cheap drinking saloons are regimental institutions. "Until these customs, supported by high authorities, are destroyed," says Mr. Govett, "we shall see no hospital or prison which sends men to the army and navy. What is the use of discipline for the body if there is no discipline applied to the appetite?"

Run With Patience. It is not talent or genius that enable one to succeed so much as perseverance. We win more by the steady spurt, but we succeed more by the mile than by the walking pace. If we must run, let us run with patience the race that is set before us.—United Presbyterian.

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under in the city of Detroit, a reporter called a little boothblack in the street to polish his boots. The little fellow came, but as he got out his brush and was about to lean a leg, you go away, Jimmy; along and said: "I will clean your boots, but you must give me a dollar." "What do you mean by this?" "O, that is all right, boss, do you know that Jimmy has been in the hospital for more than a month and he is not very strong, and we boys when we are not doing anything turn in and help him. Is that right, Jimmy?" "Yes, that's right." And so the boothblack polished his brush and his cloth, and while he was so doing the reporter plied him with questions: "What per cent. of what you earn do you give to Jimmy?" "Oh, what per cent. of what you earn do you give to Jimmy?" "How much of the money that you receive do you keep and how much do you give to Jimmy?" "Do you think I am a sneak? I give all of it to him, and so do all the boys, we don't keep any of it." So when he finished the reporter said: "You are a pretty good fellow; here is a quarter, and you keep ten cents and give fifteen cents to Jimmy." "No, you don't," and he gave the quarter to Jimmy. That was diviner, that was nobler far than the grandest eloquence that Brooklyn ever heard.

Now notice in the second place, and I will make this point brief, the comparison by which Paul sets forth the superiority of love to eloquence. He says, "If I speak with the tongues of men and angels, but have not love, I am become as sounding brass or a clanging cymbal." The gift with out the grace is likened to the sounding of brass, to the clashing of cymbals of bronze. A great many preachers boast themselves of their eloquence, sound in their theology—and I am not saying anything against soundness in theology. And one is sometimes tempted to say, "Sound, yes, but it is without meaning for a hungry world. A clanging cymbal—noise, confusion, but no ministry, never helpful for a weary, hungry world. Let us be something more than jangling voices, clanging noises. Let us have reality, genuineness, earnestness, devotion, that is what tells. That is what the world wants. That is what it is looking for. That is what God is blessing for." I read a story some months ago in one of our newspapers: Two men who had met to talk on the corner of a street, while they were talking a hand organ began to play and the man said, "Let us go on and get away from that wretched stuff. And the other said, now, I will not let you talk like that about that music. Who do you know that that was 'See the Conquering Hero Comes' composed by the great Handel, and his friend said, 'I want you to come with me to a Handel concert. So a month later, he invited his friend to the concert, and so when the lively choruses were sung and the great symphony went on, this friend of his became enraptured. And he said: 'Isn't that glorious, isn't that beautiful?' 'Yes,' said his friend, 'do you know what it is?' 'It is 'See the Conquering Hero Comes' by the great Handel, and the world will make way for your coming, and we shall startle the world by the originality of our unselfishness.' 'If I speak with the tongues of men and angels, but have not love, I am become as sounding brass or a clanging cymbal.' Let us have love.

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Mrs. Hughson, of Chicago, whose letter follows, is another woman in high position who owes her health to the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for several years with general weakness and bearing-down pains, caused by womb trouble. My appetite was fitful, and I would lie awake for hours, and could not sleep, until I seemed more weary in the morning than when I retired. After reading one of your advertisements I decided to try the merits of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am so glad I did. No one can describe the good it did me. I took three bottles faithfully, and besides building up my general health, it drove all disease and poison out of my body, and made me feel as spry and active as a young girl. Mrs. Pinkham's medicines are certainly all they are claimed to be."—Mrs. M. E. HUNSON, 347 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Pinkham Tells How Ordinary Tasks Produce Displacements. Apparently trifling incidents in woman's daily life frequently produce displacements of the womb. A slip on the stairs, lifting during menstruation, standing at a counter, running a sewing machine, or attending to the most ordinary tasks may result in displacement, and a train of serious evils is started. The first indication of such trouble should be the signal for quick action. Don't let the condition become chronic through neglect or a mistaken idea that you can overcome it by exercise or leaving it alone. More than a million women have regained health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If the slightest trouble appears which you do not understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for her advice, and a few timely words from her will show you the right thing to do. This advice costs you nothing, but it may mean life or happiness or both.

Mrs. Leiah Stowell, 177 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—You are indeed a goddess to women, and if they all knew what you could do for them, there would be no need of their dragging out miserable lives in agony. I suffered for years with bearing-down pains, womb trouble, nervousness, and excruciating headache, but a few bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made life look new and promising to me. I am light and happy, and I do not know what sickness is, and I now enjoy the best of health."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound can always be relied upon to restore health to women who thus suffer. It is a sovereign cure for the worst forms of female complaints,—that bearing-down feeling, weak back, falling and displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, and all troubles of the uterus or womb. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in the early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. It subdues excitability, nervous prostration, and tones up the entire female system. Its record of cures is the greatest in the world, and should be relied upon with confidence.

\$5000 FORFEIT. If we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Good Pills Ayer's Pills are good liver pills. You know that. The best family laxative you can buy. They keep the bowels regular, cure constipation.

WANT your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE.

CAPUDINE CURES NERVOUS HEADACHES. And SOOTHES THE NERVES.

U.M.C. Smokeless Powder NITRO CLUB & ARROW SHOT SHELLS.

SOME LEFT. One Magnate—It is idle to say that a young man has no opportunity. Another Magnate—Quite true. We haven't been able to grab all of them.—Puck.

FITs permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Sill's Great Nerve Restorer, 2 cent bottle and treatise free. Dr. S. H. KLINE, Ltd., 281 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The House of Representatives costs \$3,000,000 a year and the Senate \$1,400,000. Use Allen's Foot-Paste. It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Paste, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At All Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

Paris has the biggest debt of any city in the world. It amounts to \$400,000,000. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle. Don't allow your darning prospects to blind you. I do not believe Pile's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—Jones & Co., Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1903. It is better to put on airs than to cut off hairs. Even the umbrella manufacturer makes hay while the sun shines.

FREE STUART'S GIN and BUCHU. To all who suffer, or to the friends of those who suffer with Kidney, Liver, Heart, Bladder or Blood Disease, a sample bottle of Stuart's Gin and Buchu, the great Southwestern Kidney and Liver Medicine, will be sent absolutely free of cost. Mention this paper. Address: STUART DRUG CO., 22 Wall St., Atlanta, Ga.

PLAIN ENOUGH. "Now, children," said the teacher, "which little boy or girl can tell the meaning of the word 'humidity'?" Johnny Wise elevated his hand. "You may tell us, Johnny."

"Humidity is when your clothes sticks."—Chicago Tribune.

Industries in Russia. German agents and Russian subjects building flour mills, factories and packing establishments, and are buying timber and selling goods through Manchuria, privileges which Americans are not permitted to share.—Chicago Chronicle.

A Question. "Following recently appeared in the New York Sun." "To Editor of The Sun:—Sir: Kindly answer the following: How much would a woodchuck chuck if a wack would chuck wood?" "WOOD."

Tenets and Long Life. Mrs. Armeta Danfelson, of Cambridge, 14 1/2 years old, (she is the only two Swedish Baptist ministers besides her long life to her sister, to the tenets of the church.

THE LITTLE THINGS Worth Doing. Suicide is rare among the aged. Austrin, Ireland, has decided to resume the ringing of the curfew bell.

Bedsteads with alarm clocks as part of the hardware are being made for South London early last. Great Britain spends \$112,500,000 a year in the support of the poor. This does not include private charities. On the San Juan Islands the coldest month of the year is July. The climate of the islands is thoroughly favorable to Americans.

During the nineteenth century 200 ships, numberless lives and over \$100,000,000 were lost in futile efforts to reach the North Pole. What is supposed to be a prehistoric coffin made of a hollowed tree trunk was discovered recently in a sand pit at Salford, Birmingham, England.

A Little Miss Becker, who has lately arrived in St. Louis is the object of an interest not wholly local. She is the first girl baby born into the family for 140 years. The unusual experiment of grafting frog skin on the hand of a human patient has been successfully performed at the Hamman Hospital of the University of Michigan.

A stock company is being formed at Geneva for the purpose of carrying out the plan of making ascents of Mont Blanc by means of two stationary balloons. The fare is to be \$5. Silk is obtained from the shellfish known as the pinna, which is found in the Mediterranean. This shellfish has the power of spinning a silken silk which in Sicily is made into a regular and very handsome fabric.

The Servians have long been notorious for the cruelty exercised by them in the punishment of political prisoners. They are confined in subterranean cells, with just air enough to keep them alive. The fortress at Belgrade contains a deep well, dating back to Roman times, which is believed to contain the skeletons of many of these prisoners.

Pressure Test of Small Tubes. An experiment tried by an English naval engineer to test the strength of small tubes in water, iron boilers showed that they resisted the pressure far beyond any that they could be subjected to in actual use. A copper tube of one inch outside diameter was plugged on both ends and a gauge fastened on. It was set over a blacksmith's forge and steam raised to 2000 pounds per square inch, when it burst. This tube was 0.67 inch thick, the tensile strength of the metal being only six and a half tons per square inch. A steel tube of one and a quarter inches diameter coiled into a circle of six inches diameter and 0.704 inch thick stood 478 pounds per square inch before bursting. Through defects in the material they sometimes give way at 300 pounds per square inch.—Iron Age.

A Poor Maple Sugar Year. The maple sugar of commerce were wholly dependent on the sap of the maple tree, that luxury would be very dear this year. The crop was very short owing to the warm spring. Geauga County, Ohio, ordinarily produces a large part of the sugar made in this country. Last year 609,864 tons were shipped, producing 59,107 pounds of sugar and 164,741 gallons of syrup. This year only 544,080 tons were shipped, producing 16,933 pounds of sugar and 55,605 gallons of syrup.

Fuel for Locomotives. Peat fuel in freight locomotives in Sweden has hauled the maximum load, most being about the same as with British coal. To avoid the expense of extra fireman, however, the peat is mixed with an equal weight of coal and the mixture has proven so satisfactory that it is to be tried on passenger trains.

Older Than the Christian Era. The workmen, while digging graves at London, St. Iron-Walden, England, unearthed a very rudely decorated clay urn, containing a quantity of earth mixed apparently with the dried remains of a human being. This is probably 2600 years old and of the origin.

Industries in Russia. German agents and Russian subjects building flour mills, factories and packing establishments, and are buying timber and selling goods through Manchuria, privileges which Americans are not permitted to share.—Chicago Chronicle.

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BUTTERFLY FARMS

IN FRANCE

By JACQUES BOYER.

Up to within a year or two, the butterfly farm established at Eastbourn, England, by William Watkins, an entomologist, was the only one of its kind. To-day, however, there exist several such farms in France, among which we desire to call special attention to those of M. Andre at Macon, Department Saone-et-Loire; M. de Labonnefon, at Corcoux, Department Charente-Inférieure; and Doctor Hugues, at Chomeric, Department Ardeche.

These gentlemen practically confine their efforts to the rearing of the rarest genera of the family bombycidae or

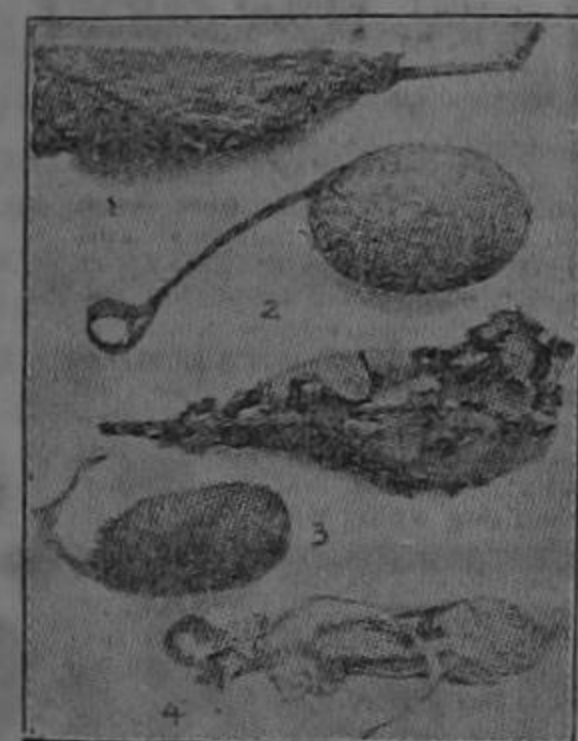


FIG. 1.—COCOONS OF SEVERAL VARIETIES OF SILKWORM.

silkworms; and by fortunate crossings they have obtained some new varieties for which the collectors and the museums of natural history contend with weapons of gold. Moreover, they are endeavoring to acclimate in France the silkworms indigenous to other countries. The silk-producing larvae will live and reproduce in a wild state in the forests of France, and it is only necessary to collect the cocoons, from which the silk threads are easily obtained.

These attempts at acclimation have in some cases been attended with encouraging results. The alanthus silk-worm, *Attacus Cynthia*, so called because its caterpillar feeds upon the leaves of the alanthus tree, is a native of Japan; the *Antheraea Yama-Mai*, a native of India, and a most beautiful butterfly whose caterpillar thrives well upon the elm and the chestnut; the *Antheraea Perny*, better known under the popular name of the oak silkworm; the *Antheraea Mylitta*, which because of its late hatching or breaking forth is more difficult to raise; and the *Attacus Atlas*, the largest known of the bombycidae and which produces very large cocoons, have all been successfully domesticated or acclimated. Fig. 1 shows the cocoons of the exotic silkworms which are being introduced in France. 1 is that of the *Attacus Cynthia*; 2, *Antheraea Perny*, one having broken out of and one being still concealed in an oak leaf; 3 is the full ovoid cocoon of the *Antheraea Mylitta*; and 4 is the *Attacus Atlas* carefully wrapped up in the leaf. The requisites for the successful



FIG. 2.—A BROODER.

culture of the butterfly are garden of greater or less extent in which are onks, alanthus trees, plines, pines, ricinus or castor-oil plants, if other bushes the leaves of which serve to nourish the larvae or caterpillars. Disposed here and there about the garden are various appliances of most simple kind. Ordinarily things are placed in a brooder such as shown in Fig. 2. This is altogether a home-made contrivance for protecting the larvae from destruction at the same time affording them means of nourishment after they hatched.

Branches of the trees in the cocoons still clinging to them plucked and arranged so that the body stems may be inserted in a vase of water, the whole upper part being developed by gauze or mosquito net. In the lower part of the net, where it comes in contact with stems, is placed a lot of crumpled paper to pre-

vent the wandering insect from taking an involuntary bath. Notwithstanding all these precautions, sometimes the imprudent little beasts fall into the



FIG. 3.—PLACING THE SLEEVES AND THEIR CONTENTS ON THE BUSHES.

water, and if an attendant with his pincers does not come promptly to their aid, they suffer the same penalty as other mortals who cannot swim. On the other hand, these caterpillars have a most fastidious taste.

They need pure air, offensive odors are detrimental to their health; above all, their food must be sound, succulent and plentiful. They are ravenous feeders, incessant eaters, and consume much more in proportion to their size than an ox. Accordingly, as soon as the leaves in a brooder have been nearly devoured, another one is prepared, placed in a vessel of water, and brought sufficiently close to the first one to allow the insects to change their habitation without great disturbance. Should it be the desire of the breeder to mount the butterflies for the museum, he first asphyxiates them in a vital containing potassium cyanide. Once dead, they are mounted on stands with wings carefully and completely distended. To prepare the caterpillars for the entomologist's cabinet is quite another thing. The best process for preserving them is by indation, a



FIG. 4.—INFLATING A CATERPILLAR.

manipulation which requires no little dexterity and patience. Fig. 4 shows M. Andre in the act of inflating a caterpillar. Before this can be done the insect must first be prepared by pressing it between sheets of paper, and, after all the soft parts of the body are expelled through the posterior opening, by making an incision with a scalpel in the large intestine two or three centimetres from the end of the body, the latter is threaded, so to speak, upon the fine point of a thin glass tube, which is connected by its other end to an ordinary rubber spraying bulb, or any bulb provided with valves for the admission and ejection of air. The one shown in Fig. 4 is a combination of two bulbs and an idea of M. Andre, the naturalist.

Moreover, during the inflating process, the subject is placed in a little stove or oven heated by an alcoholic lamp, shown in the figure just in front of the operator. After a few minutes the caterpillar begins to assume the appearance of life, and it is then ready to be placed in an entomologist's collection.

Various other openings of an industrial or artistic nature are available to the French "bombycultivist." The butterflies are worked into brooches or even into highly ornamental cathedral windows by placing, for example, some *Aetias Mimosa* and other insects together with some desiccated flowers and leaves, between panes of glass. Our elegant dames also affect a gorgeous decoration of their hats with butterflies, for which purpose the insects must undergo a certain extensive preparation. After the wings have been covered with a transparent alcohol varnish, the butterfly is glued upon a piece of satinette which is afterward cut out to conform exactly to their contour. A steel or silver wire is run through the thorax, forming a skeleton at once rigid and light. Mounted in this manner, the butterflies become a very attractive and graceful ornament. —Scientific American.

Whence Comes Volcanic Dust?
Dr. E. O. Horey, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, writes from Kingston that the Soufriere in St. Vincent is still in a state of agitation. Outbursts issue from time to time from the centre of the lake in the crater. The most impressive changes which have taken place are in the erosion of the lately erupted volcanic material, and he estimates that 25,000,000 tons have been carried to the sea from the valley of the Walliton alone!

Large numbers of ladybirds are looked upon with superstitious dread, and the owl and raven are birds of evil omen without good reason.

TRAVELLERS' GIFTS.

Useful Things for Remembrances to Tourist Friends.

Useful gifts to any traveller are the rubber or oil silk lined toilet sets. These consist of a bag for sponge and wash rag, and a flat case, with flaps, for soap, comb, tooth brush, nail brush and hair brush. The cases are made of white or tinted linen, embroidered in contrasting color, with white as a favorite. Those who do not embroider can bind the edges of their cases and bags with narrow colored ribbon.

Only a traveller can realize the comfort of these rubber lined cases. They occupy less room than anything else made for the purpose, and keep the dressing bag and its contents perfectly dry.

A lap robe, crocheted, knitted or otherwise, is another useful gift to the traveller. Its usefulness need not be dilated upon.

Still another serviceable gift is a combination pillow and bag. This consists of a long piece of linen, denim or cretonne, sewed together part of the way and stuffed to form a pillow. The portion that is left open is turned up on the side of the pillow and sewed to it at each end, leaving an open pocket into which a shawl, book or fancy work, or all three may be tucked. A strap of the same material is fastened to the ends of the pillow, which can be carried in the hand or slung over the shoulder.

Such pillows are usually made in dull colors and simply worked around the border, on the strap and the hem of the pocket with feather stitching. A narrow linen or cotton braid would be quite as pretty.

Most women who go to the mountains are so charmed by the beauty of the ferns that they yield to the temptation to dig up the graceful clusters and decorate their rooms with them. Unfortunately, crinkled paper and other coverings for flower pots cannot be procured in most mountain resorts, and even they who sell ferns in tomato cans do not always hide their pretense glimmer with birch bark. Travellers in the mountains, therefore, would be grateful for something to cover their fern dishes.

The giver of gifts would do well to fashion a number of bottomless bags, about the depth of a tomato can and large enough to fit around a small wooden pail, of green denim or silk-line, with a green ribbon passed through little cords on the outside or run through a hem at the top and bottom. This draws the cloth into place and is tied in a bow.

The woman who goes to sea knows the comfort induced by a pair of silk sheets which do not have that clammy feeling found in linen and cotton sheets on shipboard. Made of cheap, soft China or India silk, such a gift may be adorned with fancy stitching on the hems and a monogram embroidered in the corner.

Pretty bottles of smelling salts, lavender and camphor are more acceptable to the traveller than a box of candy.—Washington Star.

CONFUSED.

"Did you say a chicken chews its food with its gizzard?" asked the little boy with the high forehead.
"Yes; that is practically the process."
"If that is the case," he queried sweetly, "how can a chicken tell whether it has the toothache or the stomach ache?"—Washington Star.

HAPPY COMBINATION.

Gladys—She loved him for all she was worth.
Elsie—And he loved her for all she was worth.—Town Topics.

Lost Hair

"My hair came out by the handful, and the gray hairs began to creep in. I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, and it stopped the hair from coming out and restored the color."—Mrs. M. D. Gray, No. Salem, Mass.

There's a pleasure in offering such a preparation as Ayer's Hair Vigor. It gives to all who use it such satisfaction. The hair becomes thicker, longer, softer, and more glossy. And you feel so secure in using such an old and reliable preparation. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send to one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. YEE CO., Lowell, Mass.

HIGH DODGING.

Gunner—I am tired of dodging trolley cars and trucks. The rich can ride about in their carriages and don't have to dodge anything.
Gayer—Oh, yes; it keeps them busy dodging taxes.—Chicago News.

THE SALESWOMAN

Compelled to Be on Her Feet the Larger Part of the Day Finds a Tonic in Peruna.

Miss Curtain, of St. Paul, Gives Her Experience.



Miss Nellie Curtain.

MISS NELLIE CURTAIN, 646 Pearl street, St. Paul, Minn., head saleswoman in a department store, writes: "I have charge of a department in a dry goods store, and after standing the larger part of the day, I would go home with a dull ache, generally through my entire body. I used Peruna and feel so much better that I walk to and from the store now. I know Peruna to be the best medicine on the market for the diseases peculiar to women."—Miss Nellie Curtain.

Nothing is so weakening to the human system as the constant loss of mucus. Catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane produces an excessive formation of mucus. Whether the mucous membrane be



located in the head or pelvic organs, the discharge of mucus is sure to occur. This discharge of mucus constitutes a weakening drain; the system cannot long withstand the loss of mucus, hence it is that women afflicted with catarrhal affections of the pelvic organs feel tired and languid, with weak back and throbbing brain. A course of Peruna is sure to restore health by cutting off the weakening drain of the daily loss of mucus.

An Admirable Tonic.

Congressman Mark H. Dunnell, National Hotel, Washington, D. C., writes: "Your Peruna being used by myself and many of my friends and acquaintances, not only as a cure for catarrh but also as an admirable tonic for physical recuperation. I gladly recommend it to all persons requiring such remedies."—Mark H. Dunnell.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

WINCHESTER

RIFLE & PISTOL CARTRIDGES.

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

Too Swift Concurrence.

An Atchison man, newly married, was sounding his wife's praises to his men friends. "Why, she is so much better than I," he said, "I don't see how she came to marry me." His friends all agreed to this so promptly that he got mad; said he was as good as his wife any day, and wanted to whip the crowd.—Atchison Globe.

\$100 Reward. \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is *Catarrh*. Hall's *Catarrh Cure* is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. *Catarrh* being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's *Catarrh Cure* is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Child Mortality in the West Indies.

In the West Indies infantile mortality is very heavy. As soon as the children of the peasant can toddle about they are allowed to eat whatever they pick up. As a natural result more than half of them die in many of the islands before they are a year old.

FREE! TO WOMEN

A Large Trial Package of DAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

A NEW SPECIALTY FOR WOMEN. Internal cleanliness is the key to woman's health and vigor. Inflammation, Soreness, Pelvic Catarrh cannot exist with it. Paxtine used as a vaginal douche is a revelation in combined cleansing and healing power. It kills all disease germs. In local treatment of female this is invaluable. Heals inflammation and cures all discharges. Never fails to cure Nasal Catarrh. Cures offensive perspiration of arms pits and feet. Cures Sore Throat, Sore Mouth and Sore Eyes. As a tooth powder nothing equals it. Removes Tartar, Hardens the Gums and whitens the teeth, makes bad breath sweet and agreeable. Thousands of letters from women prove that it is the greatest cure for Leucorrhoea ever discovered. We have yet to hear of the first case it failed to cure. To prove all this we will mail a large trial package with book of instructions absolutely free. This is not a tiny sample, but enough to convince anyone. At druggists or sent postpaid by us, 50 cts. large box. Satisfaction guaranteed. The R. Paxton Co., Dept. 10, Boston, Mass.

Dropsy CURED

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Their treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

Littleton Female College

One of the most prosperous schools in the South, with a high standard of scholarship, located at a very popular Summer Resort, and with a large patronage from five states, extending from New Jersey to Florida—an institution that is doing a great work. We will take a limited number of pupils, including Board and Full Literary Tuition for \$52.00 per term on conditions made known on application to REV. J. N. RHODES, A. P., Pres., Littleton, N. C.

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Chartered by the State of Tennessee to issue all degrees and diplomas conferred by Colleges and Universities. Fifteen different departments in full operation. The leading Normal school of the Southern States, stands pre-eminent as such. The best review school in the land. It affords the best preparation, thorough and speedy, for teaching or for any other profession. Colleges of Business, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, Science, Liberal Arts, Law, Music, Oratory, etc., in one of the finest and most commodious University buildings in the South. Tuition board from \$10.00 to \$50.00 per month. Rooms well furnished from forty to fifty cents per week. Tuition ten weeks \$10.00. If paid in advance for the year 20 per cent. discount. Less than \$100 pays for all expenses for a school year. Dormitory and town residences furnish abundant accommodations. Community in thorough and loyal co-operation with the University. Hundreds of schools conducted, and other positions of honor filled with honor by pupils from this institution. More work done here in one year than at others in two, and thorough work too. Come and see for yourself. Military department in charge of detailed (West Point) U. S. officer. Catalogues free. Fall term opens Sept. 22, 1909. Address The President, Huntingdon, Tenn.

HEADACHE

"My father had been a sufferer from sick headache for the last twenty-five years and never found any relief until he began taking your Cascarets. Since he has begun taking Cascarets he has never had the headache. They have entirely cured him. Cascarets do what you recommend them to do. I will give you the privilege of using his name." E. M. Dickson, 1129 Resister St., W. Indianapolis, Ind.

Best for The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablets stamped O.C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 50c

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

ATLANTA COLLEGE

Physicians and Surgeons

Finest laboratories in the South. Clinical advantages unsurpassed. Faculty of fourteen professors and twenty-five assistants. Fees reasonable. Write for catalogue. W. S. KENDRICK, Dean, Atlanta, Ga.

Give the name of this paper when writing to advertisers.—(At. 34, '03)

When a man can't pay his rent he generally gets a move on.

If You Don't Want CURLS IN YOUR HAIR

YOU DO WANT CARPENTER'S OX MARROW POMADE (BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.)

It is the best hair-straightener sold, makes the hair soft and glossy and is perfectly harmless. More than worth the price. PRICE, 25 CENTS. And if your druggist hasn't it, we will mail it by mail on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Address CARPENTER & CO., Louisville, Ky.

RIPAN'S TABLETS

Ripans Tablets are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured, by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tablets. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

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NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS. Thirty-five miles Shortest Route Shreveport to Dallas. Write for new book on Texas—Price, 1c. P. TURNER, Gen. Pass. Agt., Dallas, Texas.

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

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH. Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors, Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

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Our Latest Improved Circular Saw Mills with Hepp's Universal Log Beams, Rectilinear, Simultaneous Set Works and the Hepp's Variable Feed Works are unequalled for ACCURACY, SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and EASE OF OPERATION. Write for full descriptive circulars. Manufactured by the S. A. M. IRON WORKS, Winstonsalem, N.C.

ATLANTA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Free Dispensary, only college in the U. S. operating a drug store. Demand for graduates greater than we can supply. Address DR. GEO. F. FAYNE, Whitehall, Atlanta, Ga.

AFCO Female Pills

Make WEAK WOMEN strong and delay periods easy. Every package guaranteed. By mail for 25 two-cent stamps, plus 10-cent wrapper. Write for book of valuable information for both sexes. Address Company, P. O. Box 573, Jacksonville, Fla. Lady Agents wanted in every town.

Plantation Chili Cure is Guaranteed

To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

CURRENT ITEMS (Contd.)

CAPTAIN SIMMONS is spending a few weeks in Cartago for the benefit of his health.

WEDNESDAY last was the second anniversary of the death of Bishop Abiel.

WITH our next issue the "Limón Weekly News" will complete its third year's existence.

THE wife of Mr. Eduardo Beeche and two daughters arrived here by the "Olympia" on Wednesday last.

DR. Blackburn will be leaving here between the 15th and 20th for Bocas del Toro, where he will spend about two months before returning to this port.

THE Police Agency hitherto existing at Jimenez has been transferred to Guacimo, don Enrique Bolaños Amores being appointed at a salary of C.50 monthly.

THE demand for bananas in the markets of the United States is great, owing to a short peach crop. Jamaica bananas, which were landed at New York since the cyclone here, have met with ready sale.

A grand show of the Horses to compete in the Races to be held on the 14th and 15th inst. will take place this evening in front of Sr. Don B. Ramirez R. Store at 5 p.m. Owners are requested to bear this in mind.

THE United Fruit Co. expects to do a very large business with Jamaica next year in tourists and bananas; and several new ships will be placed on the Jamaica route during the autumn of 1904.

THE time limit expires to-day for the ratification of the Hay-Herran Treaty for the construction of the Panama Canal. The United States after to-day will be at liberty to discuss the question of another route.

THE sum of C.1491.05 was deposited in Sello Nacional by the Costa Rica Railway Company last week, being amount of hospital tax collected on passenger tickets sold during July. Of this sum, C.178.95, or 12 per cent. is for credit of Limón hospital.

ONE effect of the recent hurricane in Jamaica seems to be an influx of Jamaicans to this port, and the departure of a comparative few. Both the Royal Mail and the "Altai" brought a number of passengers, but very few took passage from here.

SOME of the Colombian senators have discovered that the construction of the Isthmian canal would be a good thing for the republic, and so they are willing that negotiations should be reopened with the United States for the ratification of the treaty.

"EL NOTICIERO" states that there is some idea of calling a meeting of journalists in the near future for the purpose of coming to some agreement with regard to the news published by them, and to consider the means for avoiding personalities in the future. "La Republica" thinks it a good idea, and these sentiments are heartily echoed by the "Limón Weekly News."

LATEST news from New York states that the Di Giorgio Co. is about to enter the fruit trade between Central America and New Orleans, consequent on the withdrawal of its steamers from the Jamaica trade. In its new undertaking the company will have to fight against the United Fruit Co.

IT is expected that British subjects will not be found wanting in responding to the appeal of the organizing Committee to illuminate their houses on the nights of Monday and Tuesday, September 14th and 15th. It is also hoped that they will show their hearty co-operation in carrying out the other items on the official programme.

IT makes one shudder to think how we should have fared without the Fire Brigade and its engine if the fire at Noah's Ark on Saturday last had managed to get any hold at all. With their efforts, however, it is pretty safe to estimate that the fire would have been confined to about four blocks, especially if the wind continued to blow away from the business part of the town.

ONE thing that deserved admiration in connection with the fire at Noah's Ark, was the agility of the local Fire Brigade. Some idea of this may be imagined when it is known that the Deputy Chief was within hailing distance before the sound of the alarm had died away. Being on such friendly terms with the Editor of this journal, we tender him our hearty congratulations.

THE Direct liner "Port Morant" sailed yesterday afternoon for Avonmouth. Owing to the devastation of the plantations the vessel was not supplied with bananas. She took a large consignment of oranges. It will no doubt, be many months before Jamaica will be able to send bananas to the mother country, and in the meantime the Canary Isles and Costa Rica will have things their own way in the home markets, as far as bananas are concerned.

WHEN the "Olympia" left New Orleans on her down trip this time it was expected there would be an immediate strike at New Orleans of longshoremen, which it is said would have the effect of throwing out of work 8000 men, and all fruit ships then loading at Central American ports for New Orleans would be ordered to Mobile.

IT appears, says "La Prensa Libre" that a syndicate composed of Costa Ricans and foreigners is being formed with the idea of developing the coal mines existing on the Atlantic coast. Our contemporary must mean "another" Company, for if our memory serves us rightly a Company already exists, though very little in the way of development has yet been accomplished by them. It is to be hoped the new Company will not be satisfied with merely writing about themselves and their shares.

"LA REPUBLICA" publishes an appeal signed by various members of the Liceo Temperance Society calling upon Municipalities to abolish the stupid custom of distributing alcoholic drinks during the coming festivities. We trust the Municipality of Limón will act in accordance with the suggestion, for the majority of the people in this port can have a really enjoyable time without strong drink and those who cannot deserve to be miserable.

EVERY loyal British subject should possess a photograph of our late good Queen Victoria and in order that all may have an opportunity of possessing one we have placed the price at 25 cents each. Only a limited number, however, can be had. Also beautiful Oleographs of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, very handsome 20x30, only 75 cents each. A limited supply just received by Royal Mail at Wood's Book Store.

SUBSCRIPTIONS in aid of the festivities for September 15th have been coming in so slow that the Organizing Committee intend this afternoon to make special efforts to collect in person among the merchants the amount of C500 lacking. The hurricane disaster in Jamaica is partly responsible for the deficiency, though apart from a few of the leading merchants and the Chinese fraternity there has not been so much support in this direction as was expected at the outset.

A case of small-pox was introduced by a passenger arriving here by the "Altai" on Saturday last. Mr. Isaac Juliao, a relative of Mr. P. H. Juliao, of this port, came here with a servant on a visit to Mrs. Beckley at Siquirres. On Wednesday last the servant showed symptoms of small-pox, Dr. Steggall was communicated with, a special train was ordered and within a few hours both Mr. Juliao and the servant were isolated on the island. The next morning Dr. Steggall visited Siquirres and vaccinated nearly everybody in the vicinity.

A MEETING was held on Thursday evening the 10th inst. for the purpose of receiving the nominations and entrances for the different purses, which were published in the programme for the Costa Rica Independence Races, 14th and 15th Sept. three weeks ago, along with the conditions. But on account of the non-compliance with Rule 6 of the conditions, by Mr. L. O. Fraser and Mr. J. Solomon, in not forwarding the necessary amount, the purses in which they entered, fell through. However, Rule 3 which made it necessary for four Horses of

different owners to enter in a purse to make it valid, was amended by the Race Committee to three. A Hack Race was arranged of C.40 for Hack Horses that have been working in Limón, up to the 10th inst.

Panama Canal.

HERRAN-HAY TREATY DEAD AND BURIED.

According to the latest news received from Bogota the Herran-Hay treaty is now considered by everybody dead and buried. The United States will now be able to direct their attention to Nicaragua. The people on the Isthmus have lost all hope of receiving justice from Colombia. The only hope of stopping complete ruin of the Isthmus, depends entirely on the efforts of the people themselves to save themselves in a fight that may not be very far off. The appointment of a new Governor of Panama, who left Bogota on the 3rd accompanied by a new military commander and who is due here on the 16th, is said to be bringing a new plan for a canal which will be satisfactory to all concerned. It is, however, considered a subterfuge for calming the fears of the Isthmians, while the Government at Bogota are being given time for adopting measures of precaution.

COLOMBIA MUST ANSWER ON THE CANAL TREATY.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Secretary Hay today sent Minister Beaupre, at Bogota, a dispatch in which he reiterated the position of President Roosevelt on the Panama Canal—that the President will not enter into any agreement with Colombia which will hamper the scope of his activity. In the dispatch the Secretary approves all that the minister has done, and practically tells him to make further representations to Colombia upon the necessity of accepting or rejecting the treaty in substantially the form in which it was received from the United States. This dispatch may be taken as an answer to the dispatch sent to Charge Herran by the Colombia government, in which complaint was made of the harshness of the notes communicated by Minister Beaupre. The fact that Señor Calvo, the Costa Rican Minister, called upon Secretary Hay to-day in connection with the canal matter, was communicated to the public, so that it may become known in Colombia that Costa Rica and Nicaragua are ready to resume negotiations with the United States. But it was announced that nothing will be done toward the resumption of negotiations with those Republics until after Sept. 22. On that day the time for the ratification of the Hay-Herran treaty expires, and the United States will be at liberty to resume negotiations with any other power that has a canal right of way to grant.

COSTA RICA WILL WAIT.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Mr. Calvo, the Costa Rican Minister, spent some time at the State Department to-day in conversation with Secretary Hay about the canal situation. The visit was entirely informal. Until Sept. 22 when the time for the ratification of the Hay-Herran treaty expires, the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican governments appreciate that it would be improper for the United States to open negotiations looking to construction of the canal by another route, unless in the meantime the Colombian Congress shall formally reject the treaty, which it has not yet done.

URGED TO DISREGARD NOTES.

Colon, Colombia, Sept. 3.—The Nuevo Tiempo of Bogota in an article in its issue of Aug. 14, urged the Colombian Congress to disregard United States Minister Beaupre's notes to Secretary of State Rice, which, it held, offended the national dignity and to continue the deliberations for the basis of a new Panama canal treaty.

DISCUSS BILL FOR NEW TREATY.

Bogota, Aug. 29, via Buena Ventura.—Congress is discussing a bill authorizing President Marroquin to negotiate a new Panama canal treaty with the United States. The opposition is doing its utmost to prevent Congress from approving the measure.

DR. HERRAN EXPECTS ADVICES.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Dr. Herran, the acting minister of Colombia to the United States, is expecting advice from Bogota announcing the action by the Senate committee to which was intrusted the question of proposing amendments to the treaty which, it was hoped, would prove successful and lead to ratification. He believes that sufficient time has now elapsed for a full consideration of the subject, and that a report has already or soon will be made. He has not yet made any application for an extension of time from Sept. 22, the limit for reaffirmation provided by the treaty.

END OF THE PANAMA HUMBUG.

In view of the facts contained in a special cable despatch from Bogota to this morning's Herald there is assuredly nothing left for President Roosevelt but to go ahead with preparations for building the Nicaragua Canal.

At the Colombian capital it is now asserted that the rejection of the treaty was largely due to offence taken by Senators at the tone of the notes received from Secretary Hay and the American Minister—these being regarded as incompatible with the dignity of the little republic.

Cynical comments, however, will be elicited by their proposition that the United States shall now proceed to

make a new treaty with them, entirely eliminating the French owners of the partly dug ditch from the proposition. The United States has lowered its prestige and lost valuable time in pursuing this discredited Panama project, and the conscience of the American people will never consent to encourage rebellion on the part of the province of Panama and civil war in order that a new "dicker" may be made with it as an independent sovereignty for possession of that dolorous ditch of death.

There is only one thing to do in the existing circumstances—end the intolerable Panama humbug and build the canal that the American people have favored first last and all the time, via Nicaragua.—New York Herald.

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. Correspondence in all cases must give their names not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

THE FOUR GREAT MONARCHIES.

THE EDITOR Limón Weekly News

Dear Sir, Permit me a space in your valuable and moral Journal to give to the community a short study on the above named subject.

To every student of prophetic history, this article may be of some interest, as it briefly sets forth the history of the four universal kingdoms which ruled the world from the time of Nebuchadnezzar, and also of the ten kingdoms or nations which came out of the fourth.

Those four great monarchies were, Babylon, Medo-Persia, Greece and Rome. "Babylon, the glory of kingdoms, the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency," the "head of gold," came into prophetic history in the year, B. C. 606, under her King Nebuchadnezzar. There was never before or after, on the earth, a city like Babylon. She, on the whole, was the golden kingdom of a golden age. Situated in the garden of the east; laid out in a perfect square, sixty miles in circumference, fifteen miles on each side; surrounded by a wall three hundred and fifty feet high and eighty seven feet thick. Having fifty streets, each one hundred and fifty feet in width, crossing each other at right angles, twenty five running each way; straight and level, and fifteen miles in length was certainly a magnificent place. This city, containing many things which were themselves wonders of the world, was itself another and still mightier wonder. She continued a queen in peerless grandeur till the death of Nebuchadnezzar when her "eagles wings" were plucked. The kingdom then passed into the hands of his son Evil-merodach, and lastly to Belshazzar his grand son. But his kingdom were to be divided and given to the Medes and Persians. Accordingly, when the great clock of time struck on the hour of Babylon's night, it was, B. C. 538, Cyrus, King of the Medes and Persians summoned to his aid his nephew Cyrus of the Persian line, in his efforts against Babylon. The war was prosecuted with uninterrupted success on the part of the Medes and Persians, when Cyrus finally laid siege to Babylon, the only city in all the East which then held out against him. The Babylonians gathered within their impregnable walls, and scoffed from its lofty summit at Cyrus and his soldiers. But C. rus, learning of the approach of an annual festival in which the whole city would be given up to mirth and revelry, fixed upon that day to carry his purpose into execution. On that day of mirth and revelry, the river Euphrates which entered and emerged through the city, passing under its walls, was turned at a given hour into a large artificial lake above the city, by Cyrus and his army.

This was done on the evening of that fatal feast day. The Persian soldiers in the darkness of that evening explore their way beneath the walls, and press on to the palace of the king. In the drunken revelry of that fatal night, the river gates were left open, and the Persian soldiers entered unperceived. Falling upon the royal guards in the very vestibule of the king's palace, Belshazzar, the man who on that day drank wine against a thousand of his lords, soon became aware of the cause of the disturbance, and died vainly fighting for his worthless life and Darius the Median took the kingdom. Such was the end of the first great monarchy. Her night had truly come. She was to lay uninhabited from generation to generation. Her houses were to be the abode of the wild beasts of the desert, and the homes of doleful creatures.

After her fall, the Medo-Persian kingdom stepped on the stage of this world's history. She bore rule "from India even unto Ethiopia, over an hundred and seven and twenty provinces." This was a "silver" kingdom, but cruel as the "bear" by which she was symbolized. When the clock of mother time in B. C. 331, struck out her hour, it was seen that she had a march of two hundred and seven years. Truly "here we have no continuing city" nor kingdom. Her time, too, like Babylon, had come; and she must step down from off the stage of the world, Alexander the Great,

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 robs 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.

King of Grecia, extinguished her candle on the field of Arbela, B. C. 331 and then stepped on the stage of prophetic history. This was the end of the second great monarchy. Greece the third, then held universal sway Under her first ruler, Alexander, she extended her dominions by rapid conquests. Alexander, who, in history has no parallel for celerity of movements, marched his army over a distance of more than fifty one hundred miles, in eight years, fought many battles, and conquered many kings. But sad to say that he, at last, was conquered by king alcohol—He died of a fever caused by a drunken debauch, B. C. 323.

After his death his kingdom passed into the hands of his four leading generals—Cassander, Lysimachus, Ptolemy, and Seleucus, among whom his kingdom was divided. Mother time again did the hour. It was B. C. 161, and Rome, the giant kingdom, the fourth monarchy stepped into this world's history. (To be concluded)

Thanking you Mr. Editor for your valued space
Yours respectfully
H. LOUIS MIGNOTT
"New York." Pacurrito C. R.
Sept. 7. 1903.

CHURCH NOTES.

The anniversary services of the Limon Baptist Sunday School will be on Oct. 4th. An entertainment by the School on Oct. 5th and the annual picnic on the 6th.

An Entertainment will be given at the Baptist Church, Madre de Dios on Monday night.



Weekly Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

September 2.—At 5 a. m. s.s. "Tautou" Norwegian, c. Eleppon, 25 crew and 837 tons register, from New Orleans. Passengers: William Van Breyman, W. L. Lyon, Mrs. W. L. Lyon, Mrs. Annie Reillex, Guadalupe de Moya, Mr. Xirinachs, A. Ortuño A. S. Dillon and John Ralho, general cargo. 39 sacks correspondence, Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

September, 2.—At 5.20 a. m. s.s. "Hispania" Norwegian c. Seeborg, 22 crew and 614 tons register, from Mobile. No passengers, cargo not correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

September, 1.—At 10 a. m. s.s. "Polaria" German, c. Frohlich, 51 crew and 1976 tons register, from Colon. Passengers: W. Watson, J. Nunes, Y. Maxwell, S. William, J. Richard, L. Carrod, L. Castelije and 9 in transit, general cargo. 17 sacks and 3 letters correspondence. Consigned to L. Wichmann.

September, 7.—At 7 a. m. s.s. "Preston" Norwegian, c. Hansen, 31 crew and 908 tons register, from Boston. No passengers, cargo not correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Sept. 5.—At 6 a. m. s.s. "Altai" German, c. Gerdos, 76 crew and 1584 tons register, from Carthagena. Passengers: A. Fairhair, Isaac L. Juliao, Rosendo Navarro and 38 deckers, general cargo. 4 sacks and 1 packet correspondence. Consigned to L. Wichmann.

SAILED

September, 2.—At 11 p. m. s.s. "Bonad Brook" German, c. Boek, 32 crew and 829 tons register, for Boston. Passengers: John M. Keith and family and Miss Cary Berry. Cargo: 25,000 bunches bananas. No correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

September, 2.—At 9.45 a. m. s.s. "Polaria" German, c. Frohlich, 51 crew and 1976 tons register, for Colon. No passengers. Cargo: 1 box old stamps. No correspondence. Despatched by L. Wichmann.

September, 4.—At 1 a. m. s.s. "Apomattex" English, c. Neale, 46 crew

SCALDS are always painful and consequently 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.

NOTICE

NEARLY everybody has heard of JUREMBE MANCHESTER HOUSE in San Jose, opposite La "BOTICA ORIENTAL" this same house five months ago established a branch here in Limón, importing direct all goods from Manchester, England, twice monthly (by every Royal Mail steamer). Being encouraged by many of our friends and customers, we have pleasure in informing the public in general that the prices henceforward will as low as possible, and the goods will be of the latest fashion; always fresh. Best quality of Egyptian Cigarettes for sale. Wholesale & retail. Just have a look and see. THE MANCHESTER HOUSE, M. & M. JU REIDINI San & Limón, Costa Rica.

NOTICE

WE have just received the following patent medicines which we are offering at very reduced prices:
Canadian Healing Oil (Genuine) 40 per bot.
Evo's Fruit Salt 30 " "
Pain Killer 30 " "
Indian Root Pills 30 " "
Pomade Vaseline 30 " "
Sanford's Liver Invigorator 30 " "
Scott's Emulsions 30 " "

and 2140 tons register, for Manchester. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 33071 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Sept. 5.—At 6.30 p. m. s.s. "Hispania" Norwegian, c. Seeborg, 22 crew and 614 tons register for Mobile. No passengers, Cargo: 13,000 bunches bananas, 4 sacks correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

THE UNITED FRUIT CO. AND JAMAICA.

BANANAS FROM LIMON.

Boston, Aug. 13.—President A. W. Preston, of the United Fruit Co., speaking of the reported heavy fruit losses in Jamaica, said:—"Our cable advices are that the Jamaica fruit crop has been badly damaged by the hurricane, but it is impossible to estimate the damage. If we were dependent upon Jamaica for our fruit supply we would be seriously hampered; but as it is, we simply draw more heavily upon other growing sections, principally Costa Rica."

PORT LIMON SUPPLYING BOSTON WITH BANANAS.

Boston, August 18.—It is now some years since a cargo of bananas and other fruit was shipped to this port from Port Limon, Costa Rica, but the United Fruit Company has found it necessary to send some of its chartered steamers into that trade since the recent hurricane in Jamaica. The American steamer "Buckman" left that port at 9 o'clock last Wednesday night for Long wharf with 24,000 bunches of bananas. Since her commissioning at Toledo in 1901 the steamer has made one trip here. The "Eoshall" left San Domingo at 6 o'clock Saturday morning for here with 12,300 bunches.—Daily Telegraph.

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.

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'.

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, Canada, 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 set cents extra.

F. M. H. WOOD.

FOR LEASE OR RENT.

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

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Pomade Vaseline 30 " "
Sanford's Liver Invigorator 30 " "
Scott's Emulsions 30 " "

UNION FRUIT CO.

ALENER-SEPT., 1903.

Calendar table for September 1903 with columns for days of the week and dates.

Deaths.

The following are the deaths recorded in Limon for two weeks ending pt. 12, 1903: pt. 30, Geo. Petersen, English 62 years. pt. 2, Margt. Price, 65 years. 5, Elzth Anderson, Colombian 7 years. 7, Chas. Brown, English 40 years. 6, Pauline Horace, French, 40 years. 8, Charlotte Thompson, English 43 years. 10, Muriel A. Sprass, Jamaican, 3 months. 11, Jno. Anderson, English, 27 years.



AN APPEAL.

TO BRITISH SUBJECTS AND OTHERS.

EARNESTLY appeal British subjects and residents in the district of Limon generally to give their early 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 hereof 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.

HURRICANE FUND.

ANOTHER CHECK FOR £50 REMITTED BY S. S. 'ALTA'

The following letter was forwarded to the Governor of Jamaica with a cheque for £50 by the s.s. 'Alta' on Monday last:—

British Vice Consulate, Limon, Costa Rica C. A. September 7th, 1903. Your Excellency

I have much pleasure in handing your Excellency a further contribution of £50 to the Hurricane Relief Fund, which is contained in my cheque on the Colonial Bank No. B. 92231. As the list remains open until the return of the s.s. 'Alta' one month hence, it is hoped that a substantial addition will by then have been made. I have the honor to remain, Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant, F. M. H. WOOD, British Vice Consul.

His Excellency The Governor of Jamaica,

Table listing names and amounts for the Hurricane Fund, including Fred Guelp, J. J. Drummond, John C. Wilson, Wesleyan Congregation, St. Mark's, Eugenie Miller, R. G. Childs, and R. G. H. Smith.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH. CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE JAMAICA RELIEF FUND.

Table listing names and amounts for St. Mark's Church contribution, including James Wellington, Aaron Ewart, A. Sympthair, Adolphus Rochester, Albert Roach, E. Wilson, Theophilus Good, F. John Paul, W. P. Anderson, Silvera Corrozo, Daniel Dean, Miss Eliza Leslie, Charles Reginald, Eliza Bryant, E. Evesley, Mrs. Murchison, Mrs. Mary Morgan, Mrs. Lawson, Mr. George Roberts, and George Hart.

Total 425. Included in general list.

WESLEYAN CHURCH CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE JAMAICA RELIEF FUND.

Table listing names and amounts for Wesleyan Church contribution, including S. E. Stewart, W. W. Lawrence, I. M. Duncan, E. R. Gayle, Francis Thomas, Jos. Allen, E. C. Gayle, Vivian Gayle, M. A. Inniss, Jas. Wyles, M. E. Drysdale, A. A. Drysdale, Ella V. Stewart, Simon Stewart, C. Jurado, Wm. Blackwood, S. J. Kinlock, M. J. Kelly, Mrs. Gillings, S. Telfer, Jonathan Stewart, A. Louise Stewart, M. Clemenson, R. A. Jurado, David Slec, F. Brenes Diaz, Thos. Walker, Mrs. E. Forbes, A. Protector, R. Picado, Custodio Solano, I. Mora, Chas. Lawrence, J. A. Johnston, J. A. Strachan, Ellen Forbes, Ruth Spencer, E. H. Martin, C. Gumbidge, N. E. Cameron, Mrs. E. Beckley, C. P. Davidson, Jos. Anderson, J. Wilson, T. Ellis, W. Hermit, Wm. Graham, Mrs. Cunningham, D. Christie, R. Campbell, Louise Brown, Jno. McLeod, Geo. Francis, H. Goulbourn, A. A. Spencer, Saml. Gordon, J. Maize, and Distant Friend.

LIMON.

Table listing names and amounts for Limon collection, including Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Williams, Mr. S. Fennell, E. A. Grant, E. A. Clarke, Jas. Blair, P. Grant, Mrs. Amelia Forbes, and Jane Scott.

BOCA MATINA.

Table listing names and amounts for Boca Matina collection, including E. Walwyn, E. Gals, B. Sankey, C. Harding, Philip Forsyth, J. Robinson, Pansley, C. Francis, M. Place, E. Fago, Mrs. Sankey, and Miss Forsyth.

PACARITO.

Table listing names and amounts for Pacarito collection, including Mr. Edwards, Miss, D. Robinson, R. McMurrian, A. Lander, N. Kenick, E. Bunick, U. Brandenburg, M. Robinson, and I. Payne.

SAN JOSE CREEK.

Table listing names and amounts for San Jose Creek collection, including W. Taylor, E. Gilbert, J. Brugis, D. James, H. Johnson, J. F. Smith, J. Cowell, Mr. Smith, and Mrs. E. Thompson.

Total 211.95. Included in General List.

INTERESTING NEWSPAPER ON THE TRENT.

A PRIZE DISTRIBUTION. (From Daily Telegraph.)

The supplement to the Traveller's Companion, published on board the Royal Mail steamer 'Trent' during the voyage from England to Jamaica, is worthy of special notice. There has been a great improvement in the publication. It contains not only account of the various sports indulged in during the voyage, but news of each day's programme of the ship. The improvement is due in great measure to the enterprise of Mr. Duncan Evans, the purser of the vessel and editor of the paper. The publication shows that sports of all kinds were enjoyed during the voyage. One of the principal items of interest, says the paper, was the cricket match played on the afternoon of the 25th ultimo between a team composed of the Captain and officers of the 'Trent', and the passengers, which resulted in a win for the ship by an innings and one run. The following passengers represented the Sports and Amusements Committee: Mr. C. de Mercado (Chairman), Hon. H. Cork, Mr. W. L. Thompson who left the vessel at Trinidad, Mr. J. C. Hamilton and Mr. E. Wynne. Mr. Kenneth Pringle was appointed Secretary and the Purser of the ship Treasurer and ex officio member of the committee. A subscription was taken up to buy prizes which met with a hearty response. The following are clippings from the paper: The Hon. H. Cork is to be congratulated upon his success in winning a prize on the return of the ship; which, by the way, makes a total of four that he has won, viz.—one first and three 1.00 seconds. The most interesting event we have to record is undoubtedly the Ladies Life Belt Competition. Three prizes were competed for. First Prize being a gold brooch given by the manager of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. In the evening, there is a word to be said of the graceful way in which Lady Clarke presented the prizes, assisted by Comodoro F. W. Fisher, R. N., to the various winners, in the Reading Room, at 8.30 p.m., and afterwards there was a most delightful in-promptu concert on the promenade deck. The vessel published a newspaper on her last voyage to England.

The publishers of the paper have established a record in newspaper work on board the vessels of the company's fleet. To surpass the efforts of Mr. Duncan Evans and his assistants will not be an easy task—but there is nothing like competition.

OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED FRUIT COY.

MR. JONES SAYS THAT HE EXPECTS LARGE BANANA TRADE NEXT YEAR. (From Daily Telegraph.)

Mr. Jones, West Indian manager of the United Fruit Co's business, arrived in Kingston yesterday morning from Port Antonio. As announced in Tuesday's Daily Telegraph, Mr. Jones arrived at the northside on Monday from Boston for an important conference with the principal officers of the Jamaica branch of the company's business. This conference came off at Port Antonio on Monday afternoon. Shortly after his arrival in the city, Mr. Jones was interviewed by a representative of the Daily Telegraph as to future operations of the company. The gentleman continued the exclusive announcement by this paper a week ago that orders had been given to extend the Titchfield Hotel, and to prepare the company's estates for planting operations as early as possible. Continuing, Mr. Jones said the divisional managers had received instructions to put things in order as quickly as possible, so as to be in readiness for the next tourist and fruit season which promises to be a phenomenally large one. It was conceived that the company would be able to get a larger quantity of bananas next year than in any of the preceding years, and they expected to put on three or four new steamers by September of next year. "Could you give me an idea of the company's losses by the hurricane?" asked the pressman. "I positively decline to do so," said Mr. Jones; but it is much less than has been stated. We have suffered heavily on the north side, and at Morant Bay and Bowden; but reports have been exaggerated. "What about the notice given to the employees of the United Fruit Co., Mr. Jones?" They are all, at least the clerks, working under two weeks' notice, but nothing will be done until I confer with my directors in Boston. Mr. Jones sailed on the "Admiral Sampson" yesterday for Boston after a stay of four days in Jamaica. STRAHERS TO BE LAID UP. The two Admirals to be laid up are the "Admiral Dewey" and "Admiral Sampson," and not the "Admiral Farragut" and "Admiral Schley," as already stated.

NEWS PUBLISHED, CONFIRMED BY MR. E. B. HOPKINS.

The exclusive news published on Saturday by the Daily Telegraph that the Jamaica branch of the United Fruit Co., had been instructed to proceed at once with the clearing up of the banana plantations in various parts of the island so as to resume planting operations as early as possible, has created a feeling of hope in the island. On Saturday a representative of this paper interviewed Mr. E. B. Hopkins, of the United Fruit Company, on the good news which has come to hand. Mr. Hopkins confirmed the news which was published by the Daily Telegraph, and stated that active operations on the company's properties would be commenced at once. It was also announced in Saturday's Daily Telegraph that the United Fruit Company had decided to add 200 rooms to the Titchfield Hotel at Port Antonio in time for the next tourist trade. On this point Mr. Hopkins admitted that instructions had been given for the extension of the hotel; but the number of apartments to be added had not yet been finally decided. Work will, however, be commenced at Titchfield Hotel at an early date.—Daily Telegraph.

The America Cup is Safe.

RELiance CROSSES LINE THREE MILES AHEAD OF SHAMROCK III.

New York, Sept. 3.—All is over. The cup stays in America until another challenger comes across to dispute its position. Three has the gallant Irish sportsman, Sir Thos. Lipton, tried to "lift" the coveted trophy, and thrice has he failed. Shamrock III., on which he centered his hopes, has met the same fate as her predecessors, being beaten in the series of races sailed for the cup by the wonderful defender Reliance. Reliance has proved that she is a vastly superior boat to the challenger, on every occasion they met. To her it matters not whether the wind was blowing a three miles an hour or a twenty miles. In the former when Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger could hardly make any headway Reliance, ghost-like, would slip through the waves out to the shining mark which, on no occasion—not even when the sea was like a pond—has she ever failed to turn. In heavy weather, when, with their rails awash the giant boats cut through the waves at steam boat pace, Reliance was always first—first from beginning to end. Shamrock III. has shown herself to be a great boat, but Nat Herreshoff's Reliance is her superior. Reliance's victory over Shamrock yesterday in the final RACE WAS OVERWHELMING. In the first race she won by 7 minutes 3 seconds; in the second by 1 minute 3 seconds, and yesterday her margin over the challenger was over half an hour. Reliance led from start to finish. Almost from the instant they crossed the line the defender began to show her heels to the challenger, and every mile sailed found her farther and further

sheared. She turned the outer mark 40 minutes and 10 seconds—a mile and an eighth—ahead; and on the run home added another two miles to this going over the running line at 5.58, three miles in front of poor Shamrock. Shamrock's performance was disgraceful and the margin of Reliance's victory was greater than that of any other defender for many years past.—Daily Telegraph.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE CORNER.

REPORT THAT AMERICANS ARE ABOUT TO PURCHASE THE ENTIRE STOCK. (By Mexican Cable to the Herald.)

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, via Galveston, Texas, Monday.—The Journal do Commercio announces that a syndicate of American capitalists is about to purchase the whole stock of Brazilian coffee at the price of ten thousand reis an arroba.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

AND FOOD FOR POOR PEOPLE.

The United Fruit Co. is endeavoring in every way to assist the peasantry of St. Thomas who have suffered considerably by the recent hurricane. The company received quite a large consignment of foodstuffs from America a few days ago, and is selling it to the people at reduced prices. The action of the company in this direction is hailed with delight. The company has been forced to discharge a number of their employees owing to the destruction of the fruit trade and those that have not been discharged have been dissatisfied. As soon as the bright season comes round again, however, the company hopes to re-engage those employees that have been laid off.—Daily Telegraph.

The Panama Route should Not be given up.

The construction of a ship canal across the American Isthmus, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans for the benefit of the world's commerce, is not a local affair of the Republic of Colombia, to be defeated by a political cabal at Bogota, possibly instigated by emissaries of interests concerned in a rival route. It is certainly too soon to admit the idea of turning away from Panama on the meagre and uncertain reports that the treaty so carefully negotiated at Washington has been rejected at Bogota, and there should be no thought of abandoning that route in any case if a careful reconsideration leaves the conviction that it is the most feasible and advantageous for the object in view. The United States proposes to incur a heavy expense and large responsibility in taking up this project for connecting the two oceans and guaranteeing the safety and commercial neutrality of the passage. It has been sufficiently demonstrated that this cannot be accomplished by private enterprise or with private capital. It has to be a Government undertaking. The Republic of Colombia is not able to cope with it, and neither she nor the United States would tolerate the idea of its being done by any European power or combination of European powers, or under their patronage and protection. Colombia granted liberal concession to a French company years ago, and after a series of prodigious losses and financial scandals it was turned over to a second company with her acquiescence and renewed concessions. In spite of wasteful blunders and scandalous mismanagement by which many millions of French capital have been unnecessarily sunk, a considerable quantity of equipment has been provided, a large amount of excavation has been done and the feasibility of completing the work within limits that can be fairly estimated has been demonstrated. With the encouragement and apparent approval of the Colombian Government we have acquired all the rights and properties of the French company and the results of what has been done at a price which is a mere fraction of its cost, but is all that it is estimated to be worth to our Government in taking up the project. This is an uncompleted bargain, made contingent upon obtaining from the Republic of Colombia the "rights and privileges" within a narrow strip of territory deemed necessary to accomplish the far-reaching objects in view and making them permanently secure. The treaty by which those rights and privileges were to be obtained, upon terms that were not merely liberal but were made generous in the hope of obviating any serious opposition, was carefully and conscientiously framed, and accepted by the President of Colombia and the republic's official representative at Washington, with the distinct view of making the terms as acceptable to the other party as we could afford to do. It was desired to go as far as was consistent with the hope of ratification by our own Senate in order to insure ratification by the Colombian Congress, and, with difficulty, the necessary advice and consent of the Senate was obtained. It is this treaty that one branch of the Colombian Congress is reported to have rejected by a unanimous vote but the reports are so meagre and confused, and in some points so conflicting, that we do not quite know what this vote means; but it would be absurd to assume that it means that this whole business upon which so much time and pains have been bestowed shall be given up. It is possible that the effect of the action taken may be misunderstood. It is possible that it may be reconsidered and a false step retraced. While the treaty was intended to embody the best terms that could be granted, it was not in the nature of an ultimatum and does not preclude further negotiation. The Colombian Congress has the same right as our Senate to propose amendments to a treaty which it does not find acceptable, and it is quite becoming to our dignity to consider them; but even if we find it necessary to insist upon the terms and conditions that we have

offered, the rejection at Bogota cannot be taken as settling the question that the work done at Panama is to be abandoned and remain a mere monument of French folly.

It is true that the Act of Congress providing for the construction of the Panama Canal, in case the necessary control over the territory could be obtained "within a reasonable time and upon reasonable terms," also provided that if that could not be done the President should proceed with the construction of a canal on the Nicaragua route after having obtained from Nicaragua and Costa Rica "perpetual control by treaty" of the necessary territory "upon terms that he may consider reasonable for the construction, perpetual maintenance, operation and protection of a canal connecting the Caribbean Sea with the Pacific Ocean." What is to be considered a "reasonable time" and "reasonable terms" is left to the judgment of the President. The Nicaragua route, after all that has been done about it, is an unsolved problem, full of doubts as to engineering feasibility, financial cost and commercial value. Some of the highest authorities regard it as quite unavailable for the purpose and sure to prove a costly failure. There is no assurance that what we require would be obtained from two Central American republics on "reasonable terms" any more easily than one South American republic. It would be a waste of more years to palter over a change of routes and play one set of Spanish-American politicians against another. If Colombia is disposed to let this opportunity pass so easily, which is doubtful, the people of that part of the republic that is most directly concerned are not, and we may have occasion to deal with Panama and the neighboring States rather than have the cutting of two of the Isthmus that has gone so far given up on the chance of cutting two republics elsewhere. Some power is going to make an interoceanic canal at Panama, and there is no likelihood that there will be another at Nicaragua. The United States should do the work and keep the control, and for that it must stand firm at the neck that unites the continents and divides the oceans.—The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

Why the Storm Came.

The mischance of the Rev. Martin of Grand Cayman should be a warning to all our young and impetuous Ministers. Mr. Martin, an educated and conscientious Minister, with, we are sure, the best intentions possible, hastened to preach a sermon on the Hurricane. That in itself was no bad idea; in fact it was a distinctly good one, for the pulp it should undoubtedly show that it is moved by the events that move the heart of the community generally. But this Minister apparently chose the dangerous part of deciding why the Storm came, and according to the information given us by one of his audience, declared it was sent by the Almighty, because Caymans, who for 30 years had had no such storm in their Islands, had meantime got bold, reckless, and careless of God to the extent of thinking they could do without His power. The Storm came to teach them otherwise. Believed to sorely stricken men and women, many of whom had but newly seen their all swept to ruin, some of whom were then torn by anxiety for loved ones whom the Hurricane had borne away on the great Deep, such an unfortunate discourse could not but have a bad effect. It was resented with much bitterness. The province of a Minister on such occasions it seems to us, is to lead the mind to that condition of resignation and trust in the Divine Will, that enables it to lay fast

hold on the great truth, that in Tempest and Gloom, as in Calm and Sunshine, there is displayed no chance fury or unbridled strength, but that here as always we have the 'toil of Laws obedient to an' Almighty Creator. Whether we accept the truth with the simple directness of the Villager, who believes that God did it, directly and immediately as a man lifts his cutlass and smites a blow, or whether with the more cultured Colleague we realize to some extent the apparatus of atmospheric laws that extend between the Storm and the Creator, who made that apparatus and set it to work—with either conception we are in a right condition of mind. We recognise a Power greater than our own. We believe law, system and guidance more in that Power, not that it smites its random blows by chance, and in wild and terrible freshness; we feel our own littleness and our weakness; we realize Mystery, and approach Infinitude. Readers of Hugo's powerful novel 'Toilers of the Sea,' will remember how well he paints the coming of the mind of his Hero to that condition of acknowledgment of helplessness, and to the need of appeal to a Higher. If to that realization the Preacher can add for his listener, a sense that the Almighty Master of Power is a Father, he has done the work of a Christian Pastor. It is dangerous, it is generally deadly to attempt to conduct the minds of others further. The Preacher is therefore almost certain to fall into errors like Mr. Martin's and instead of deepening reverence and awe, to excite bitterness and anger. For the man is entering then on the terrible task of explaining the motives of His Creator. He may not realize this, but to that it amounts in plain English, and hopeless indeed is the task.—Jamaica Times.

Jos. Levy & Bros.

Manufactureros por Mayor de Papeleria y Objetos de escritorio.

Agentes para la venta de sacos de papel para empaquetar, papel de envolver en rollos ó en pliegos, impresos ó sin imprimir, y en general para todo lo concerniente á Impresores y libreros.

Especial atencion se prestará á 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 "Gen." 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 comparison. Fresh, Pure and Aromatic, especially suited for export, and packed in elegantly 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 28-4-03

MULES FOR SALE

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

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON. PRICE LIST

Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

A	Automatic Pencils 25	Almanacs, Whitaker's, \$1.00 and \$2.00 1.00	Almanacs, World 1.00	Almanacs, sheet 15	Alphabet Cards 25	Alphabet Cards \$2.00 and 3.00	
B	Balls, rubber, solid, 25c, 50c and 75c 75	Balls, hollow, from 25	Balls, base 75	Bicycle Cement, Tire 25	Bicycle Cement, rim 25	Brushes, shaving 50	
C	Copy letter books, 500 l \$2.50	Cards, Bicycle playing 85	Cards, cheap playing 65	Chalk, tailors' 65	Chalk, billiard 65	Chalk, crayons, box 75	
D	Dice, each 5 and 10	Dice cups 85	Dice, poker \$1.50	Dominos, \$1.25 and 5.00	Dating stamps 1.00	Desk pads, 19x24 2.50	
E	Envelopes, our make, pr. 100 75	Envelopes, imp., square, per 100 1.25	Envelopes, for invitation, pkg. 25	Envelopes, for photographs, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100 25	Erasers, Faber's rubber 25	Emery paper 25	
F	Fountain pens, Crescent \$ 3.00	Flutes, tin 50	Fans, plain 50	Fans, feather 1.00	Files, Harp 40	Files, per quire 35	
G	Gold paint 50	Guitar Strings, wire, 1, 15c; 2, 15c; 3 for 15	Guitar Strings, wire, 4 20c; 5, 20c; 6, 20	Goggles 50	Guitars, fair quality \$12.50	Glue, Le Page's liquid 40	
H	Harmonicas, 25 and 75	I	Ink, Stephens' 10	Ink, Stephens', 1-2 pints 50	Ink, Stephens', 1 pint \$1.00	Ink, Stephens', quarts 1.75	
J	Journal paper, per quire \$1.00	Journals, 100 pages 1.25	Journals, 200 pages 2.00	Journals, 300 pages 2.75	Journals, 400 pages 3.50	Japanese lanterns, from 25	
K	Key chains 35	Key rings, 10 and 15	King Edward's photograph \$1.00	Knives, pocket, 1.00 and 1.50	L	Lamps, table, from \$1.50	
M	Lamps, hanging, from 3.00	Lamp shades, 50 to 2.00	Lamp chimneys, 25 to 50	Lamp wicks, from 15	Laces, shoe, brown or black, pr. 10 1.50	Ledgers, with indexes, 100 pages 1.50	
N	Ledgers, with indexes, 200 pages 2.25	Ledgers, with indexes, 300 pages 3.00	Ledgers, with indexes, 400 pages 3.75	Labels, gummed, 1,000 3.00	Lotto, 50, 1.00 and 3.00	Letter heads, ptd., 100 3.00	
O	Letter heads, ptd., 200 4.50	Letter heads, ptd., 300 5.00	Letter heads, ptd., 500 6.00	Leg guards 7.00	Lapel button, King Edward 15	Lapel button, union jack 10	
P	Lanterns 50	M	Marshallows, plain, 50c and \$1.00	Marshallows, chocolate, 50c and 1.00 1.00	Music paper, sheet 15	Mucilage, 20c and 1.25	
Q	Mucilage, in collapsible tubes 50	Memorandums, 5c, 10c, 15c and 25	Memorandums, indexed, from 30	Mouth organs, 25c and 75	Mourning note, per quire 30	Mourning envelopes, 25c and 50	
R	Marbles, clay, per doz. 15	Marbles, glass, per doz. 20	Marking brushes, 10c, 20c and 25	Metal polish 25	Music books, 50c and 1.00	Mirrors, hand carved 3.00	
S	Musical boxes, toy 1.50	Musical boxes, toy 2.50	N	Needles, crochet 10	Note paper, per pkt. 10	Note paper, per ream \$1.50	
T	Note paper (flowers) per doz. 50	Note paper, initials, per doz. 50	Nail brushes, 25c and 1.00	O	Oil board, per sheet 10	Oil for typewriter 50	
U	Oil can 75	Oil Paints, tin box \$5.00	P	Pen racks, spiral 25	Pistols, toy, 25c and 75	Pipes, corncob 25	
V	Pipes, briar, \$1.50 and \$1.75	Polish, boot, brown 50	Polish, boot, black 50	Polish, boot, white 75	Pins, office, pyramid 35	Pencils, lead, Eagle office 15	
W	Pencils, lead, mercantile 10	Pencils, lead, Perfection 65	Pencils, lead, carpenter's 15	Pencils, lead, blue or red 15	Pencils, lead, red and blue com- bined 25	Pencils, slate, (board) 65	
X	Pencils, copying 20	Penholders, 5c and 10	Penholders, cork 25	Penholders, self-jecting 25	Printing outfit 1.00	Pens, gold fountain 1.50	
Y	Pens, Esterbrook's, per gross 2.00	Pens, Spencerian, per gross 2.50	Pens, school, per gross 1.50	Poker chips, per 100 1.50	Pencil sharpeners 25	Pencil holders, leather 35	
Z	Pencil holders, metal, 15c and 25	Point protectors 10	Paper fasteners, per box 50	Paper weights, 75c, \$1.50 and 3.00	Purses, chain 50	Purses, gold coin 1.00	
AA	Queen Victoria photograph \$1.00	R	Rules, carpenter's 50	Rules, carpenter's, brass bound \$1.00	Rules, office, from 35	Rules, office, rubber 2.00	
BB	Rubber bands, per gross 35	Rubber bands, per gross 3.00	Records, 100 pages 1.25	Records, 200 pages 2.00	Records, 300 pages 2.75	Records, 400 pages 3.50	
CC	Receipt books, cash, 50 leaves 40	Receipt books, cash, 100 leaves 75	Receipt books, rent, 50 leaves 40	Receipt books, rent, 100 leaves 75	Razors, each 3.00	Razor straps 1.50	
DD	Razor cases 25	Rosin, for violin 25	S	Slates, 25c, 40c and 50	Soap, Pears' unscented 50	Spectacles, colored \$1.50	
EE	Spectacles, cases 25	Stamps, India rubber 1.00	Sand paper 65	Stylographic pens 2.50	Scribbling pads, 5c, 10c and 15	Silver paint 75	
FF	Sealing wax, pound 50	School bags from 50	Scissors 75	Scissors, folding pocket 1.00	Straws, per box 1.75	Sling shot, rubber 25	
GG	Sponge, for cups 50	Scholar's companions 1.00	Shorthand note books 25	Spelling books, 85c and 1.00	Sponge cups 1.25	T	
HH	Toys, assorted prices 30	Toilet paper 20	Tobacco pouch, rubber \$1.00	Type (see printing outfit).	Typewriting paper, letter ream 3.00	Typewriter ribbons 2.00	
II	Tablets, note 25c and 40	Tablets, letter, 50c and 1.00	Time books, weekly, from 20	Time books, monthly, 20c and 75	Tape measures, 3 ft 75	Tape measures, 5 ft 85	
JJ	Twine, per 1-2 lb. ball 50	Tooth brushes 50	KK	Whistles, tin, 25c and 50	Wall paper, per roll, from 30	Wrapping paper, per pound 15	
LL	Wickets and balls, per set \$12.00	Wicket keeping gloves 6.00	Writing cases, \$1.00 and 2.00	W	Whistles, tin, 25c and 50	Wall paper, per roll, from 30	Wrapping paper, per pound 15
MM	Wicket keeping gloves 6.00	Writing cases, \$1.00 and 2.00	XX	Views of Costa Rica 50	Violin strings, 1st, silk 30	Violin strings, 2, 3 and 4 (gut) 25	Visiting cards, 100 \$1.00
YY	Visiting cards, 100 printed 2.50	Violinello strings, 1 and 2 75	Violinello strings 3 and 4 1.00	Union Jacks, 35c, 50c and 1.00	Violin bridges 25	Violin pegs 25	Views of Central America 12.50
ZZ	Whistles, tin, 25c and 50	Wall paper, per roll, from 30	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.

THE LIFE OF AN ANT QUEEN.

How long may an ant queen live? In their natural habitat some queens doubtless have short lives; but by reason of the protection afforded them, and the seclusion enforced by the workers, they probably live much longer than other members of the community. Within artificial surroundings they attain a comparatively long life. The oldest emmet queen known to science was once preserved under the care of Sir John Lubbock, later Lord Avebury. A number of years ago, during a visit to this distinguished naturalist at his country-seat, High Elms, Kent, the writer for the first time saw this venerable sovereign, living in the ingenious artificial formicary which had been prepared for her. She was then in the prime of life, as it afterward appeared, being seven years old.

In the summer of 1887 Sir John was again visited, this time at his town house in London. After greeting, he was asked about his royal pet.

"I have sad news to tell you," he answered.

"What? Is the queen dead?"

"She died yesterday. I have not had the heart to tell the news as yet to my wife."

Having offered my hearty condolence, I asked to see the dead queen. Sir John led the way to the room where his artificial nests were kept. The glass case which contained the special formicary in which the old ant had lived was opened up. Lying in one of the large open spaces or rooms was the dead queen. She was surrounded by a crowd of workers, who were tenderly licking her, touching her with their antennae, and making other demonstrations, as if soliciting her attention, or desiring to wake her out of sleep. Poor, dumb, loving, faithful creatures! There was no response. Their queen mother lay motionless beneath their demonstrations.

"They do not appear to have discovered that she is really dead," remarked Sir John. "Afterward he wrote me of another queen which died at the age of fourteen. The ants dragged her body about with them when they moved until it fell to pieces.—H. C. McCook, in Harper's Magazine.

If you have something to sell, let the people know it. An advertisement in this paper will do the work.

KITCHEN MEASURES.

Two cupfuls equal a pint.
Four cupfuls equal a quart.
One teaspoonful salt to one quart of soup.
One teaspoon salt to two quarts of flour.
Two cupfuls of solid butter equal one pound.
One pint of milk or water equals a pound.
One-half cupful of yeast to one pint of liquid.
One teaspoon of soda to one cupful of molasses.
One teaspoon extract to one loaf of plain cake.
One teaspoon of soda to one pint of sour milk.
Two cupfuls of granulated sugar equal one pound.
Four cupfuls of flour equal one quart, or pound.
Sixteen tablespoonfuls liquid equal one cupful.
Twelve tablespoonfuls dry material equal one cupful.
One dozen eggs should weigh one and one-half pounds.
Three teaspoons of baking powder to one quart of flour.
Two even teaspoons of liquid equal one even tablespoonful.
One scant cupful of liquid to two full cupfuls of flour for bread.
Two and one-half cupfuls of powdered sugar equal one pound.
One scant cupful of liquid to two full cupfuls of flour for batter.
One quart water to each pound of meat and bone for soup stock.
Three even teaspoons dry material equal one even tablespoonful.
Four peppercorns, four cloves, one teaspoonful mixed herbs for each quart of water for soup stock.
Skim milk is heavier than whole milk, and cream is lighter than either, while pure milk is three per cent heavier than water.

THE GREAT DESTROYER

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

From: The Royal Twins—In No Current Event Can Be Traced So Easily the Influence of the Saloon as in the Outbreak of Mob Violence.

Boodle and Booze are royal twins. Willing to serve the "outs" and the "ins."

Ready to manage the State and Nation, Taking a hand in legislation.

The patriot's birthright can't be bought. Yet the patriot's ballot counts for naught; The decree's gone forth from Boodle and Booze. To vote their will or your vote you lose.

The judge swings back in his easy chair, Ruling the court with a lolly air; He reached the bench by learning to use The magical power of Boodle and Booze.

Bellot reform is the lawmaker's hobby, Boodle and Booze rule the lawmaker's lobby; To the lawmaker's heart the people are dear, But Boodle and Booze have the lawmaker's ear.

Ye monarchs and tyrants of other lands, With serfs and slaves to obey your commands, Our pliancy of speech you'll please excuse, But you're nowhere with Boodle and Booze.

From over the hills and far away, There breaks the gleam of another day, When men shall be men and longer refuse, To be ruler and damned by Boodle and Booze.

—H. M. Chalfant, in The New Voice.

Liquor and Lynching.

The extraordinary record of mob violence throughout the country during the last few months has startled both continents. Our strenuous protests against Russian massacres have been completely neutralized by acts no less barbaric in our very midst. So flagrant and widespread has been the spirit of lawlessness that it has compelled the attention of the entire newspaper press of the country. Declares the Atlanta Constitution: "It is astonishing to consider how far and fast the spirit of anarchy is traveling in this country. It is no longer sectional if it ever was, but is a nationally diffused crime, and a growing menace to the good order and civilized procedures of the nation at large. It must be stopped!"

If no current events can influence the saloon be traced so easily. Yet here, therefore, it is practically certain that that influence was scarcely recognized outside of the Prohibition press. The significant feature of editorial comment in the secular press to-day is the general recognition of this very thing. Says the Knoxville (Tennessee) Journal and Tribune: "The only safety to a State or a community lies in a just and fearless enforcement of law. Give criminals an inch and they will take a foot. Permit a minor law to be violated and it will lead to the violation of greater ones. Wink at the law against gambling and it will encourage the criminally disposed to do something worse; close the eyes to the illicit Sunday saloon, and those who may meditate larceny may conclude that the officials are indifferent generally. . . . Render law-breaking unpopular and law-breakers of every sort infamous. When this is done there will be no such demonstration as we have witnessed in this county, and no more violations that bring terror to communities and disgrace to States and cities."

"Whisky," declares the Inter-Ocean, of Chicago, "is playing a most conspicuous part in the outlawry now prevalent in so many localities."

"Excessive use of intoxicants may afford a partial explanation of recent revolting crimes and the shameful events following them. If so, then a common sense view of the situation, involves the closing of saloons in every city menaced by mobs, and the closer supervision of those disposed to the reckless use of intoxicants."

The closing of saloons in Wilmington, Delaware, "when the city was inflamed and convulsed over lynching," declares the Wisconsin State-Journal, "suggests a theory as to the final overthrow of the saloon system of America."

"It is only a speculation, but the mental outreaches of men great in soul have in them something of prophecy. It is certain that so deep-seated and pervading a condition as the chain of 250,000 saloons, cannot be wiped out without a convulsion that shall shake all. Whatever the price may be, God speed the day."

There is absolutely no extenuation for these awful examples of public frenzy, but the fact that the nation's attention is so seriously fixed upon them is distinctly encouraging. All the mobs of the year, the country over, have not been so destructive of human life, and subversive of national order, as the legalized drams of the nation in one week's uninterupted debauchery of the citizenship.

But this fact of cheer stands out: The people have been roused to a point of effective action by this series of passionate outbreaks, and to unexpected appreciation of the part which the saloon plays in them all. Inevitably the cause of the American home versus the liquor traffic has been advanced on the docks and bids fair to be the next case called for a hearing at the bar of public opinion.—New Voice.

Practical Temperance Work.

Some of the railroad branches of the Y. M. C. A. are doing some excellent work in the furtherance of temperance, viz., in the issuing of checks for workmen on pay day. In all large cities and other manufacturing districts workmen are paid in checks instead of cash. These checks have to be cashed, and for this business saloons cater. The result is that nearly every workman feels as if he must take a drink as thanks to the saloonkeeper. The one drink too often leads to a second and a third and not infrequently the bulk of the workman's wages is left in the saloon instead of being carried home.

Decline in Drunkenness.

Co-operation of the Boston press, the officials of the Boston Elevated Railway, and the new head of the Police Board of Boston, has materially decreased the amount of drunkenness in the city, especially on Saturday nights. Suburbanites coming to Boston now find it far more difficult to secure transportation home than they used to. Stringent orders have been issued to the police and to the motormen and conductors and the cars to refuse admittance to all men who are in the slightest degree under the influence of liquor.

An Ardent Temperance Worker.

Witte, the Russian minister of finance, is an ardent temperance worker. He is a teetotaler, and induced the Czar to decrease the tax on and women who are the most active in temperance work. He makes no secret of his preference for teetotalers in the various offices of the department he controls.

In Process of Solution.

The liquor problem so far as the business world is concerned is in process of natural solution. Railroads, corporations, business men have put their ban on the drink habit. Even the saloonkeeper demands a sober man behind the bar.



VIEW OF LIMON.

Directory of Costa Rica.

President of the Republic—Senior Licenciado don Ascencion Esquivel.

CABINET MINISTERS.
Senior Licenciado don Leonidas Pacheco, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Public Instruction.
Senior don Manuel J. Jimenez, Home Secretary, Minister of Public Works and Police Commissioner.
Senior Licenciado don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Minister of Commerce.
Senior don Tobias Zuniga, Minister of War and Marine.

LIMON.
Governor—Senior don Wenceslao de la Guardia.
Secretary—Senior don Federico Golcher.
Administrator of Customs—Senior don Balvanero Vargas.
Port Medical Officer—
Judge of Criminal Court—Senior Licenciado don Marcial Aspizar.
Chief Police Agent—Senior don Filadelfo Granados.

MUNICIPALITY.
Senior don Juan R. Mora, President.
Senior don Lucas D. Alvarado, Vice President.
Senior don Zacarias Chavez, Deputy Alderman.
Senior don Eduardo Beeche, Treasurer, Secretary.

CONSULAR CORPS.
COLOMBIA, Rodolfo Perez, Esq., Consul.
FRANCE—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Consular Agent.
GERMANY—George Kaempfer, Esq., Vice Consul.
GREAT BRITAIN—Frederick M. H. Wood, Esq., Vice Consul.
ITALY—, Vice Consul.
NORWAY AND SWEDEN—Ocell Veron 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, Rector.
WESLEYAN—Rev. E. A. Pitt, Pastor.

TRADE DIRECTORY.
(Revised every six months. One heading, two colones, which includes six months' subscription to The Limon Weekly News. For each additional heading one colone.)

INSURANCE—
Limon Mutual Life, President, W. J. Reid; Secretary and Treasurer, F. M. H. Wood.
ICE MANUFACTURERS—
Florida Ice Co.
LAWYERS—
Jose Caballero.
NEWSPAPERS—
Limon Weekly News.
PHYSICIANS—
Dr. Mauro Aguilar.
Dr. Alex Garcia.
Dr. — Obregon.
Dr. Septimus Steggall.
POLICE—
Marcus Sotela, Comandante.
POSTMASTER—
Manuel Esquivel.
PRINTERS—
F. M. H. Wood.
PRODUCE MERCHANTS—
Isaac L. Maduro.
PROVISION MERCHANTS—
J. E. Kaempfer.
Lindo Bros.
Esau Lyon.
United Fruit Company.
RAILROADS, COSTA RICA—
J. A. Pearce, Traffic Inspector.
G. C. Wendorf, Train Dispatcher.
R. W. Uncles, Freight Agent.
Max Lesser, Material Agent.
G. W. Rothery, Master Mechanic.
RAILROADS, NORTHERN—
H. M. Field, Superintendent.
Wm. G. Chase, Assistant Supt.
W. D. Janney, Chief Engineer.
H. Scharschmidt, Assistant Eng'r.
J. M. Tibaut, Freight and Ticket Agt.
A. Lasker, Material Agent.
Robert Potts, Master Mechanic.
STEAMSHIP AGENCIES—
Elder-Dempster, F. J. Alvarado & Co.
French, F. J. Alvarado & Co.
Hamburg-American, Luis Weckmann.
Royal Mail, F. J. Alvarado & Co.
Spanish, F. J. Alvarado & Co.
United Fruit Co.
SHOEMAKERS—
J. M. Goffe.
SCHOOLS—
Public, Mr. Leonardo Vega L., master.
Mias Elvida de la Guardia, mistress.
Baptist, Henry Hynton, Master.
Church of England, W. E. Price, Master; Miss Z. Barton, Mistress.
Wesleyan, W. J. Flowers, Master.
SODA WATER MAKERS—
Simon Cohn.
STATIONERY—
Wood's Book Store.
STORES—
A. C. Campbell.
John Sachs.
TAILORS—
C. W. Grant.
T. P. McGuinness.
H. Portuondo.
R. A. Watson.
TELEGRAPHS—
Zacarias Cheves, Chief Operator.
WATCHMAKERS—
J. A. Calorie.
A. J. L. Steele.
Jacob Stevens.
WHARF MASTER—
Captain W. G. Baker.

DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL RESIDENTS.
Abevedo, Ramon F.
Allen, Horatio.
Arnold, Mrs. L. C.
Brown, R. H.
Berket, H. S. O. G.
Beckles, Charles.
Bele, John M.
Buhanan, Jame
Bomilla, Alfonso.
Campbell, C. A.
Chivi, Nicolas.
Childs, Richard.
Cummins, Polemus.
Dirmissen, Max.
Fater, W.
Fr, Peter.
Fobes, Charles.
Fenei, Samuel.
Grant, E. A.
Grenwood, John.
Gozon, Alexander.
Gutph, Fred.
Gurli, Francisco.
Lowe, J. F.
Legn, E.
Morison, J. C.
Macherson, Sarah.
Marney, Robert.
Mar, Jack.
Nuns, O. P.
Pligtn, J. R.
Pard Rogelio.
Reifshlager, Ernest.
Rath, Wm. G.
Reynolds, Charles.
Ramsay, Henry.
Shaw, Charles Aubrey.
Shaw, Samuel.
Simmas, Captain S.
Seama, W. M.
Scott, D.
Smith, H.
Schutt, Richard.
Taylor, Col. H. M.
Zurcher, Harry.

Trades Directory.

E. W. Jackson.

BARS—
Alfano Hermanos.
Jose Cuvillier.

BOOK STORES—
Wood's Book Store.

BOOTS AND SHOES—
Emilio Artavia.

BUTCHERS—
L. O. Fraser.

CARPENTERS—
Hilary Bockles.
Alfonso Chase.
James Stubbell.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS—
Felipe J. Alvarado & Co.

DENTISTS—
Dr. Will A. Blackburn.

DRUGGISTS—
Virgilio Giorgi.
Obregon & Co.

DRY GOODS—
Ferdinand Asch.
Misses Browner.
Sleides Ramirez.
G. W. Titzck.

EXCHANGE—
F. M. H. Wood.

FIRE BRIGADE—
Ramon F. Acevedo, Chief.
F. M. H. Wood, Deputy Chief.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—
Foresters, L. O. Fraser, C. R.
Good Samaritans, Adolphus English, W. C.
Knights of Pythias, E. A. Pitt.
Masons: English, C. V. Lindo, R. W. M.; Spanish, Julio Goadt ki, R. W. M.

Mechanics.
Odd fellows.
Shepherds.

HOSPITALS—
Charity.
Costa Rica Railway.
United Fruit Co.

HOTELS—
Gran Hotel.
Hotel Arrasty.

FREAKS OF AN AVALANCHE

MOWS DOWN A PINE FOREST AND FILLS A VALLEY—FORMATION OF THE AVALANCHE FLOOR.

The tremendous force and strange vagaries of the Alpine avalanches are illustrated in an article in the Wide World Magazine (London) by John Swaffham. The avalanche to which particular reference is made by Mr. Swaffham was seen by him in the valley of the Dischmatal in the Engadine a year ago. "The Dischmatal is a fairly broad valley, with well wooded and not very steep sides. It lies, however, between mountains on many of which there are large glaciers, and it was from one of these that the immense mass of snow which caused

so thick as to become a veritable fog, through which nothing could be seen for many minutes. For weeks after every tree and rock within a large radius was shrouded with a dirty covering of wet snow mingled with all manner of dust taken up by the fierce draught of the fall. Now, an ordinary well-behaved avalanche is content to roll its troubled masses down into the bed of a valley, there to stay until the sun has effaced its last relics from the summer landscape. Not so this one, the force and weight of which carried it right across the valley so that it partly mounted the opposite hillside—a thing almost unprecedented in the history of avalanches in the Alps or anywhere else.

"This same impetus and weight, acting on snow already packing under the heat of a weakly of spring sun, compressed the moving masses into a consistency little short of the familiar asphalt. Moreover, the masses naturally split up, and it was the side pressure



THE FLOOR OF AN AVALANCHE SLIDE.

such ruin originally fell. Gathering impetus as it went, the avalanche projected its thousands of tons of snow on the pine woods, through which it cut a road as clean as though every tree had been felled flush with the ground by the axe of a miraculous woodman.

"The chief glacier above the woods is the famous one called the Scaletta, but it was from a smaller field on the Jatzhorn that the trouble came. It had been snowing for about a week and the depth of new snow in the valley was about ten or twelve feet, much more on the high peaks. Next came a warm spell of true April weather. The new snow settled—i. e., grew compressed by its own weight and the softening influence of the sun. You are to remember that this new snow did not lie upon the earth nor yet upon a bare rocky bed. It lay as it had fallen, a separate mass superimposed upon the hard frozen crust of the last winter's falls. As it contracted from above it naturally began to expand slightly on its unstable base. The movement began continued, and the whole mass commenced to shift. Finally it came away, leaving a gash of over a mile long on the side of the Jatzhorn where it had parted from the main mass. This gash was upwards of fifteen feet deep and was plainly visible miles away from the bottom of the valley.

"The fall was on such a scale that it swept everything before it down the valley sides. Acres of pines of unknown age went down as easily as skittles, and the giant moved down the valley with a roar heard for miles away, and under a cloud of snow dust

of the later parts which threw up the extraordinary levels or mouldings of snow shown in the photograph. At the same time five successive falls occurred from the same mountain on its other side in the Zuge gorge, which is on the coach road from Davos to the Upper Engadine. The noise of these joined forces with that of the Dischmatal, and the combined result was very curious. First there arose a loud, dull roar, which soon changed into a deafening thunder of ever-increasing volume, which again rose in a weird sort of chromatic scale, mingled at last with a wild sighing, almost a moan, as of a thousand storm-wraiths waiting for some dread disaster. This curious phenomenon was doubtless due to the great displacement of atmosphere caused in two valleys, the air from which rushed upwards only to meet a similar wall of ejected air. As the great avalanche rushed down the valley it flung up walls or ramparts on either side to a height of over thirty feet."

It will be seen from the illustration that the motion of the avalanche has rolled the snow into innumerable balls and cylindrical masses.

Uncle Reuben Says:

A man may announce his own value, but nine times out of ten he will find that odder men's fingers don't agree with his.—Detroit Free Press.

Fire Fatalities.

There were in England last year 1684 inquests on children who were burnt to death. In 1425 of these cases there were no fireguards.

BUILDING THE NEW SEA-WALL FOR THE PROTECTION OF GALVESTON, TEXAS.



CONSTRUCTION NO. 2—SECTIONAL VIEW OF A FINISHED PORTION OF THE WALL.

POPULAR SCIENCE

Dr. Chapet Prevost, a well-known surgeon of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, has announced, after making extensive experiments, that he has no doubt of the success of the new serum cure for opium poisoning.

The Institute of France has decided to divide the Lemoine prize of \$16,000 into four parts, one part to go toward the maintenance of the Journal des Savants, the second to the publication of the memoirs of Richelieu, the third to the publication of the works of Leibniz and the fourth to experimenting in electricity.

The Ferrocarril Central del Peru is the highest railway in the world. In eight hours it takes passengers from the tropics to the eternal snows at an altitude nearly equal to the top of Mont Blanc, the highest summit in Europe. It cost \$45,000,000 to build this road. In one place it was found necessary to drain a river by means of a tunnel and use its dry bed for the tracks.

The peach is an Asiatic product, the Yang-tse-kiang country being the home of this fruit. The Chinese have always been familiar with the peach from earliest records. In the Celestial kingdom the peach blossom is used in ceremonials something after the manner of the orange blossoms among ourselves. The Department of Agriculture has had an agent in that section of China studying the early history and evolution of this fruit.

Some time ago Professor Darwin, of Cambridge, pointed out that if a star revolved on its axis with a certain velocity the star would tend to divide into two and the form it would take before complete separation would be that of a dumb-bell, or rather two pears joined top to top. This deduction was purely theoretical. During the past two years an examination of the light changes of some recently discovered variable stars reveals this very condition of things.

A new use has been found for telegraph wires. Dr. Laska, a Polish meteorologist, has studied the humming sound they emit occasionally, and has found that it is not caused by the wind, as commonly supposed. Eydam's observations, extending over several years, show that these sounds always

Jungle Caution.



Monk—"Say, Jumblemo, why the knot in the trunk?" Elephant—"Well, Monk, I'll tell you. I'm going shopping and don't want to forget the ton of hay for dessert."

Indicate the approach of rain, snow or a storm, and Laska inclines to the belief that they are in some way caused by terrestrial vibrations induced by meteorological changes.

An old sea captain, who lost his ship on the Virginia coast many years ago, has since devoted his time to the perfecting of a new life boat. His device consists of a round shell made from light steel plates, surrounded by a cork belt. The interior is divided into a number of compartments of fresh water, food and general supplies such as would be needed by shipwrecked men. It is claimed that this globe can never be swamped, and that it will pass safely over bars and breakers where no lifeboat could live. It has accommodations for sixteen persons, and is equipped with sails and rudder, so that it may be navigated with perfect certainty. It is to be tested by a naval board.

A White Blackberry.

A fruit grower of Santa Rosa, California, has succeeded in producing a perfectly white blackberry. It is as white as snow, and is so transparent that the seeds may be seen inside the ripe fruit. The berries are sweet and tender—just as much so as the very finest blackberries—and the seeds are quite small. This new species was produced from the well-known Lawton berry; it is called the "iceberg."

Finest of Marine Aquarium.

The new physiological laboratory and marine aquarium just completed for Professor Jacques Loeb at the University of California is regarded by experts as the finest of its kind in the world. Rudolph Spreckles gave \$25,000 for the building, and no expense has been spared in its equipment.

OUR BUDGET OF HUMOR.

The Poet's Dilemma. The poet worked the whole night long, but could not find the metre, To put his thoughts in rhythmic line And make his theme the sweeter. At last it seemed to come to him, "My muse! be glad to greet her!" And 'twas but the gas-bill man. And you bet he found the meter. —New York Times.

Bridal Suggestion Seized. Edgar—"You wear pink all the time; I should like to see you in a lace-like white frock." Ethel—"How awfully—awfully sudden."—Detroit Free Press.

Aval Old. Little Jim—"Your gran'pa is awful old, ain't he?" Little Bob—"Yes, sure! Why, he's so old he can't remember the time when he wasn't living."—Puck.

Doubtful Consolation. "I'm afraid," said Willie Washington, "that I lack self-confidence." "Cheer up," said Miss Cayenne. "Perhaps that fact indicates that you are a good judge of human nature."

Education That Paid. "Was it worth while to send your four daughters to that fashionable school?" "Sure. One eloped while she was there and the others came home engaged."

With Mitigation. Jenkins—"Then you mean to tell me I have told a lie?" Chambers—"Well, no; I don't wish to be quite so rude as that, but I will say this—you'd make a very good weather prophet."—Chicago Journal.

Annoying. "The way of the transgressor is hard," quoted the earnest citizen. "It is, unquestionably," answered Senator Sorghum. "The way people have to employ lawyers and stand investigations is calculated to cut down profits terribly."

Scanning His Motive. "You can't be dead sure that a young man is saying to get married just because he stops smoking cigars and begins to smoke a pipe." "No, he may be smoking the pipe to

WHEN A POPE DIES.

Elaborate Ceremonies Carefully Carried Out at the Demise of the Supreme Pontiff—Reasons for Exception in the Case of Pius IX.

At the death of the Pope a curious and elaborate ceremony, which is the growth of many centuries, is carried out with care to the utmost detail. Part of this ceremony may be said to be the statute law of the Catholic Church at such a crisis, and part is an elaborate code of rules which has become common law by the precedents of past similar occasions. The prescribed ceremonies, which belong to the law of the church, date back to October 1, 1562, with the constitution in legends of Pius IV. This constitution was extended by Gregory XIV., November 15, 1621, in his Aeterni Patris, and both received amplification by Gregory in his bull, Decret Romanum Pontificem, issued March 12, 1622. This last-named instrument was further supplemented by Clement XII. in his Apostolatus officium, October 14, 1732. As to the matters of customary procedure not found in this code, many are very ancient, and historians are not agreed as to their source or their significance.

When it is anticipated that the Pope is about to die, the first act is for the Secretary of State to convey the information to the Dean of the College of Cardinals, who proceeds immediately with his colleagues who may be present at Rome to the papal residence. By order of the Cardinal-Vicar prayers are directed to be offered in all Catholic churches, and as a rule the diplomatic corps is officially notified. If the physicians in attendance judge death to be at hand the household of the Pope and the Cardinals are summoned to his bedside. The Pope's confessor and the Cardinal Grand Penitentiary receive his last confession, and the sacrament of extreme unction is administered by the Pope's sacristan, an Augustinian monk. If the physical condition warrants the Pope recites the Tridentine profession of faith and receives the grand absolution from the grand penitentiary. It is the belief of the Catholic Church that while the Pope is Christ's viceregent on earth, holding by His gift the keys of heaven and hell as regards others, he himself must receive absolution and consolation on the level with the humblest saint of the Catholic communion.

After this ceremony the Pope may declare his dying counsel and desires concerning his successor, and the future policy of the church, which, however, have no binding authority. The Sacristan then recites the commendation prayers, "Depart, Christian soul," etc. As the last moment approaches the Franciscan friars, who are penitentiaries of St. Peter's, chant the penitential psalms, and at the demise the Secretary of State immediately notifies the Cardinal Chamberlain, who by law is the executive of the Papal Government ad interim. This official, clothed in a violet robe and accompanied by the prelate of the chamber, enters the room of the dead. The face of the corpse is covered with a white cloth, and while the penitentiaries continue their chanting of the offices of the dead the Cardinal Chamberlain kneels on a velvet pillow and offers a silent prayer. Rising, the white cloth is removed by the attendants, and he strikes the forehead of the dead three times with a silver hammer, repeating at each stroke the baptismal name of the corpse, and then turning to those present says, "The Pope is indeed dead." All kneeling, he recites the "De Profundis" with the prayer of absolution, and sprinkles the corpse with holy water. The master of the chamber then approaches and takes from the finger of the dead Pope the Fisherman's Ring, the special symbol of authority, and hands it to the Chamberlain. The ceremonies at the death are concluded by the reading by a prothonotary of the formal record of the decease of the Pope required by both ecclesiastical and civil law.

From the presence of the corpse the Chamberlain now proceeds to another apartment and there announces to the assembled officials of various orders the news of the Pope's death. Orders are issued at the same time for the notification of the cardinals and for the conclave. While these official duties are being performed the body of the Pope is prepared for the funeral rites. It is first embalmed, the viscera being placed in a marble urn and conveyed at once to the basement of St. Peter's Cathedral. When the embalming is completed the corpse is clothed in full papal vestments and exhibited to all in the Vatican. It is then removed for the night to the Sistine Chapel, and on the next to St. Peter's. Its final destination, where it is placed on a large catafalque about which twelve tapers of yellow wax are lighted. For nine successive days high mass is sung each day while the dead Pope lies in state, the last three days being known as the "great funeral services," and on the ninth day the eulogy over the dead is pronounced. The provisional burial takes place on the third day after the conclusion of these obsequies.

These burial rites prescribed by law or tradition were not observed in the case of the death of Pius IX. There were serious fears of popular tumult, and owing to existing political conditions there was some apprehension that the Italian Government might interfere with the obsequies. The body of Pius IX. was therefore moved at once and by night to St. Peter's. The obsequies lasted but eight days, and the burial took place on the fourth day after the conclusion of the obsequies.

after the conclusion of the obsequies. This departure from ancient custom and law created much discussion and surprise, some going so far as to question the validity of the election of Leo XIII. on this account. There is nothing, however, in the present state of Italy to warrant any departure from time-honored procedure. At the first entombment on the third day after the public ceremonies, the relatives of the Pope, the cardinals created by the dead Pope, his immediate household and the chamberlains are present, although cases are not wanting of a wider invitation. The monks of St. Peter form in procession and singing the "Miserere" the cortege passes through the side nave of the cathedral to the place of sepulture. Here follows a long, tedious and minute ceremonial, the recital of the particulars of which would be wearisome. The burial service ended, the body is lowered into its temporary resting place until the permanent mausoleum can be prepared.

Charles X. in Exile.

It appears that the last royal occupant of Holyrood palace, Edinburgh, previous to the visit of King Edward the other day was Charles X. of France, after he had been driven into exile in 1830. "My father," writes a well-known Scotch baronet, "was at that time a schoolboy of twelve or thirteen, and I have often heard him speak of the fat and fallen monarch, who was an object of much interest to the good folk of the Scottish capital. He used to amuse himself sometimes with a very mild species of sport, which consisted in sauntering round the slopes of Arthur's seat armed with a gun in quest of sparrows, finches and other small game of the kind. The little barefooted city arabs (prototypes of Crockett's Cleg Kelly) used to accompany him on these excursions in considerable numbers. His majesty was shortsighted, scant of breath and far from alert, and my father used to imitate the way in which one or other of the urchins, on spying a bird within range, would shriek out the news: 'Hi, King! hi, King! there's another one for ye, shoot, man, shoot!'"

Projections on Mars.

Professor Barnard considers the early supposition that the white polar caps of Mars are accumulations of snow to be as good as a theory since put forward, and points out that they cannot be of any great depth or they would not be melted so quickly; they are probably a thin sheeting corresponding with the winter snow which extends to our own mid-latitudes and quickly disappears with the approach of summer. On some occasions portions of the cap were temporarily hidden, and there was good reason to suppose that the observation was produced by something of the nature of clouds, though the atmosphere seems to be much less dense than our own. The most striking phenomenon, however, was a projection from the edge of the cap, visible at the same point in 1892 and 1894, which was left behind as a bright strip as the cap diminished in size. This is probably a range of mountains, and was found to have been previously observed by Mitchell in 1845, and also by Green, who gave the same explanation.—Knowledge.

Mites Religion and Society.

One of the regular Sunday morning visitors to the Tombs is a young man who has never found his religious or philanthropic duties interfering with his reputation as the best of the coffin leaders in the city. His services are always in demand in the social season, and certain of the smartest dances always take place under his leadership. Every Sunday morning he is at the prison by 8 o'clock, going from cell to cell talking with the inmates and comforting them with every consolation that religion can bring. He is considered by the prison authorities one of the most successful of the visitors who go to the prison. His only evidence in society of the other interests that absorb his is a small silver cross that dangles from his waistcoat. It is the badge of a lay brotherhood to which he belongs.—New York Sun.

The Jessup Expedition.

The Jessup Expedition, sent out by the American Museum of Natural History, to investigate the native tribes of Northeastern Asia, has completed its field work, and collected about 20,000 specimens of household articles, dress, ornaments, tools and weapons, such as have never before been found. The explorations extended from the Columbia River around the North Pacific coast to the Amur River, in Asia. Close similarity was found in the characteristics of the American and Siberian tribes, indicating a common origin at some remote past time.

Chinese Paper Centuries Old.

It has long been known that paper was first made in China, and was introduced in Europe (Germany) in 1190. Sven Hedin, on his last Asiatic trip discovered fragments of Chinese paper that were 1650 years old. Himly, of Wiesbaden, the expert in old Chinese, is engaged in deciphering the writing on this paper.

If you are going to have a falling out with a girl, let it be from a position higher than a hammock.

REVISED PROGRAMME.

Due to a combination of circumstances it has become necessary to modify the original programme of 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.

The following is the programme 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 Anthem by the School Children, after which light refreshments will be served. 9 a.m.—Te Deum in the Catholic Church attended by the authorities and citizens. 12.30 P.M. Parade of School Children 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 C.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 F. M. H. Wood.

SUB-COMMITTEES.—

For Collecting funds from Merchants.—Alcides Ramirez, H. Siung, Vicente Hernandez, R. W. Unckles. For Collecting funds from British subjects.—F. M. H. Wood. For Procuring music from the interior and fireworks.—Federico Golcher. For 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 Baldoada, Gregorio Gomez. ILLUMINATION of the Park.—Antonio Escalante. TE DRUM and Organization of Committee.—Eduardo Beeche. REFRESHMENTS.—

THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE.

Organizing and Direction of Popular Ball.—Crisanto Fernandez, Manuel F. Quesada, Nicolas Chivi, Gregorio Gomez, Sigfriedo Vargas.

PROGRAMA.

Las fiestas 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 mascaradas por las calles y adjudicacion de tres premios para los mejores disfraces. 5 p. m.—Carreras de muchachos en 800, 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.—Saluda 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 veinticuatro cañonazos, de ordenanza. 9 a.m.—Te Deum en la iglesia catolica, con asistencia de las autoridades y vecinos. 1.30 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, Cantos y himno nacional por los alumnos de las escuelas. A continuacion se servira un refresco. 2 p.m.—Carreras de caballos con C200 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 espectaculos se elevaran magnificos globos hechos expresamente en Nueva Orleans. Las carreras se haran en la calle principal. El Comité solicita a los vecinos de la Ciudad, tanto nacionales como extranjeros, que se sirvan iluminar el frente de sus casas en la noche del 14 y 15.

SE NOMBRAN LAS SIGUIENTES COMISIONES.

Para coleccionar fondos del comercio.—Alcides Ramirez, H. Siung, Vicente Hernandez, R. W. Unckles.

Para coleccionar 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 Baldoada, Gregorio Gomez.

Para dirigir la iluminacion del Parque.—Antonio Escalante.

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 Ximelchis Zent; Eduardo Ponton de Arce, Zent Junction; Ignacio Salgado, Matina; Teodoro Beckley Siquirres; Enrique Santanas, La Junta; Felix Heintz, Pacurito; Lorig and Tibaut, Guanania; Aquiles Umaña, Guapiles and Guacimo, and Constantino Romero, Bannuo.

COMISION DE LA ORGANIZACION

E. Beeche, F. Golcher, F. M. H. Wood, Ramon F. Acevedo, Robert E. Smyth, J. S. Gonzalez B. 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 jams 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 quieran entrar). Premio 75 colones a cuya suma se agregará 10 colones de apuesta por cada caballo. Entrada 10 colones. 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 al 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 loados 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 o de impropia conducta, será rechazado.

10o. El 7 1/2 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.

BICYCLE RACES.

At a meeting held on the 20th 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. \$20 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 \$8. 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 decision of the Judge shall be final at the conclusion of each race. 3rd. The misconduct of any rider whether before or during a race disqualifies him from the same, should the Committee so decide. 4th. In the settlement of all matters three Members of the Committee form a quorum.

THE LAW OF CYCLONES.

HOW SCIENCE VIEWS A HURRICANE.

The Scripture says "The Lord has His way in the whirlwind, and in the storm"; and as all His ways must be right, and essentially good, so must be His way in the storm and whirlwind. Science says the same thing in different words. It says "There is a beneficent law behind such destructive movements as the hurricane and cyclones." These in the main are due to the action of the atmosphere in resisting the escape of radiant heat, whereby its lower parts become too much heated to remain on the surface. Although these disturbances are often destructive to property, produce and life, they arise from the operation of a mechanism upon which the existence of all life depends. If the air did not thus retain the heat which comes from the sun, the earth's atmosphere would rest upon land and sea locked in eternal frost, and where, therefore human life could have no existence. As the earthquakes are movements of

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 relief 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.

adjustment, which attend the changes of the crust of the globe—changes which preserve our lands above the level of the ocean—so these disturbances of the air are apparently inevitable actions arising from conditions which are essentially beneficent. If therefore in our distress some are inclined in their hearts to wish for the suspension, or cessation of the beneficent law of the retention of heat on the earth surface, let them know that they are wishing for the

CESSATION OF ALL HUMAN LIFE.

on the sphere forever. But let the beneficent law remain as it is, then life on the earth is not only possible but enjoyable on the whole, though there may be a lively enough existence at times as many among us experienced during the recent hurricane. And when compared with former occurrences of hurricanes in other islands, we have much at present to be thankful for. A most violent—said by some to be the most violent—hurricane occurred in 1780, which destroyed Lord Rodney's fleet, and a vast number of merchant ships. It is said to have killed 9,000 persons in Martinique alone, and 6,000 in St. Lucia. The town of St. Pierre, in Martinique, was totally destroyed, and only fourteen houses in the town of Kingstown in St. Vincent, were left uninjured. If therefore we will have the great warmth we must be prepared to endure the great winds of the tropics. It is really the heat of the tropical regions that warms the air or wind, which on becoming heated ascends; it then diverges in two high currents one towards the north and the other towards the South Pole where, being cooled, it again descends, and returns towards the Equator to replace the air as it ascends therefrom. There is therefore

A CONSTANT REVOLUTION.

of vast currents of air between the Tropics and the poles, producing chiefly North and South winds. And those facts point also to the reason why the most violent storms occur in and near the Tropics. It is because there the temperature is very high, and the cold currents of air rushing towards the Equator from the poles, cause great atmospheric disturbances. Those therefore, living in other parts of the Globe as so many unknown Humboldts, may sit by the river's side and rejoice in the "aspects of nature" and share the best of knowledge with the great philosopher; but dwellers in the Tropics, either by birth or by choice, are bought with the heart of nature's terrors to understand their laws. It is well therefore that they should realize their position and act accordingly—be happy in their special privileges, and humble under any sweeping privation of them, such as has recently occurred, and in all likelihood will occur again, tho' naturally we wish such essentially beneficent occurrences, like angels visits, may be few and far between.—Gleaner

CUMBER NOT.

TRACK OF HURRICANE.

AFTER HAVING HIT JAMAICA.

(From The Gleaner.) New York, Aug. 17.—The Sun publishes the following article:—

The West Indian hurricane which wrought such havoc in Jamaica has followed the course of the vast majority of similar tropical disturbances. It has vanished. Indeed, it is the rule, to which there are few exceptions, that when these storms break loose with such terrific fury at the outset as did this one, they are quickly dissipated. Occasionally with diminished force they reach our Gulf coast. They very rarely visit our Middle and North Atlantic seaboard with anything more formidable than heavy winds that are not an imminent danger to prudent navigation.

It is the storm that begins more moderately in West Indian waters which is the one most dangerous to our Atlantic coast. It gains in strength and in rapidity as it advances. This has been the history of practically all the storms which have been most disastrous along the Atlantic shore. By the process of induction from many instances covering more than a quarter of a century, weather observers who have the advantage of experience and some theoretical knowledge of meteorology have established as almost an axiomatic proposition that the West Indian hurricane most violent in its initiative is least threatening to the United States. The Galveston storm, to be sure, swept heavily, although with diminishing force, inland across the continent. But this storm was first heard from in its full destructive fury after it reached our shores, when it wrecked Galveston.

Perhaps it was the part of prudence for the Chief of the Weather Bureau to look up shipping all the way from Maine to and around the Gulf when

THE JAMAICA STORM

went roaring off to sea. To be sure, it would have been contrary to the general rule had it reached our coast without much diminished force. Yet it was well, probably, to be on the safe side. But why did the eminent prognosticator not order his warning withdrawn when the danger was past?

The weather map on Friday morning showed the Gulf coast entirely clear. The hurricane was lost. There were some reports of it down Yucatan way, but even these were vague and indefinite. It was obvious by midnight on Thursday that as a threat to our coast the storm no longer existed. Yet the shipping masters were not notified. They were still left in uncertainty. Shipping remained tied up to the great loss of the carrying trade, to merchants and to the various other interests involved.

The Weather Bureau had been wrong that was all. History has afforded instances of its being wrong before.

Plain everyday errors in weather forecasting are harmless enough. It is when they threaten grave disasters and are persisted in, causing property loss or threatening a calamitous panic as in the case of recent hurricane and of Mr. Moore's flamboyant hot weather pronouncements several summers ago that they become serious. Then it is that a combination of lack of knowledge and lack of common sense at the Weather Bureau's headquarters becomes conspicuously disadvantageous.

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 it 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.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BACK numbers of English and American magazines more than three months old can be obtained at Wood's Book Store, Limon, at half price if in stock.

A good opportunity for purchasing a first-class typewriter on easy terms. Will arrive at Wood's Book Store from the States on Wednesday next, Price \$65 gold cash, or will accept \$7 in payments, \$1 gold cash down and \$1 monthly. A second-hand machine in perfect condition as new, originally costing \$102.5 gold.

Every workingman should possess a Keys-one-Elgin Watch. For Five Dollars Gold he can obtain at Wood's Book Store a genuine Keystone watch with an Elgin movement. This is undoubtedly the cheapest watch ever placed on sale in this country. Call and see it. Agents on the line:—C. A. Shaw, Zent Junction; R. A. Heslop, Matina and George R. Morais, Guacimo, where samples may be seen and orders given.

Some things you may need and cannot find anywhere except at Wood's Book Store:—Cuff Holders, 50 cents per pair; Pocket Folding Scissors, 11; Tooth Brushes, English, 50 cents; Metal Match Safes 50 cents; Marshmallows, Chocolate or plain, fresh, 50 cents and 1.00; Working Ink, 50 cents; Ink Pencils, 20 cents; Purses from 50 cents; Kropp's (genuine) Razors 50; Judson's Dyes, all colors, 50c and 1.00; Aspinall's Enamel, 50 cents and 1.00; Bicycle Cement, 25 cents, (Tire or Pin); Crochet Cotton, all colors, 25 cents per reel.

For Sale.

Advertisements under this head 1/4 of cents for twenty words; two insertions, seventy-five cents.

Lamps: Lamps!! Lamps!!! Table Lamps and Hanging Lamps. Lamp Shades, Lamp chimneys and Lamp Wicks. At Wood's Book Store.

Aspinall's Enamel, all colors, in jars 50 cents and One colon, at Wood's Book Store.

Three or Four Hanging Lamps at Wood's Book Store. Very cheap. No more use for them as we now use Acetylene.

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Amaparo (Eng & Spa.) 2 50
Muleto para Curtas .. 1 00
Narraciones .. 2 50
Episodios .. 1 50
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F. M. H. WOOD, LIMON.

PRICES:

Table with 3 columns: No., second-hand Gold, Price. Rows include No. 1, second-hand Gold \$50.00, No. 2, new 100.00, No. 3, new 107.50, No. 4, new 102.50, No. 5, new 107.50.

These prices are delivered in Costa Rica free of duty etc.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES.

Table with 3 columns: Typewriter Paper, letter, ream C3.25, legal 3.50, Ribbons, each 2.00, Oil per bottle 20, Erasers each 50, Carbon paper, per doz 1.20, Oil Cans, each 1.50, Copying Cloths, each 20, Oil Boards 1.75.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS

Just arrived per Royal Mail

Table listing various English periodicals and their prices, including Argosy, Boy's Own Paper, Chambers Journal, Cassell's Little Folks, Century Magazine, Cornhill Magazine, English Illustrated, Fireside, Gentlewoman, Gentleman's Magazine of Fashion, Girl's Own Paper, Harmsworth's Magazine, Harper's Magazine, Little Folk's Illustrated, London Art Fashions, London Tailor, Longman's Magazine, Macmillan's Magazine, Pall Mall Magazine, Pearson's Royal Magazine, Queen, Quiver, Review of Reviews, Scribner's Magazine, Strand Magazine, Sunday at Home, Tailor and Cutter, Temple Magazine, Weldon's Bazaar, Dressmaker, Home Dressmaker, Milliner, Journal of Costume, Ladies' Journal, Practical Needle, Wide World Magazine, Windsor Magazine, You g England.

LIMON MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(REORGANIZED.)

ADVANTAGES OR BENEFITS.

One hundred Colones advanced on the death of a member. The family, or nominee of a deceased receives the amount of assessment of One Dollar currency from every member of the Society, less 5 per cent expenses. Thus, if there be 1,000 members, the Nominee receives C960.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Received at the treasurer's office (Wood's Book Store) daily from 6:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

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

Advertisement for F.M.H. WOOD featuring the text 'GOTO', 'FOR YOUR', 'JOB AND ARTISTIC COLOUR PRINTING' and a large stylized logo for 'F.M.H. WOOD'.