

LIMON WEEKLY NEWS.

The only Paper published in English in Costa Rica.

The Largest Paper of any kind Published in Central America.



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

Vol. IV. No. 163.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1903.

PRICE: TEN CENTS

NORTHERN RAILWAY OF COSTA RICA.

TIME TABLE.

FOR ALL POINTS IN ZENT AND

Banana River Districts.

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

1 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
2 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

H. M. FEILD, Supt

CERVECERIA TRAUBE

DOUBLE BEER IN 1 & 1-2 BOTTLES.

LAGER BEER

BEST STOUT PORTER. Star Brand.

SODA WATER FACTORY.

Lemonade, Ginger ale, Sarsaparilla & Kola.

1mth, 24.10.03.



SOLE AGENTS IN COSTA RICA,

LINDO BROS.,

LIMON AND MATINA.



BUSINESS NOTICES.

Every workingman should possess a Keystone-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, 1; Tooth Brushes, English, 50 cents; Metal Match Safes 50 cents; Marshmallows, Chocolate or plain, fresh, 50 cents and 1.00; Marking Ink, 50 cents; Ink Pencils, 20 cents; Purses from 50 cents; Kropp's (genuine) Razors C5.00; Judson's Dyes, all colours, 50 cents and 1.00; Aspinall's Enamel, 50 cents and 1.00; Bicycle Cement, 25 cents, (Tire or Pim); Crochet Cotton, all colours, 25cents per reel.

Limón Weekly News.

PORT LIMON SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1903

F. M. H. WOOD.

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

R. A. HESLOP, AGENT, ZENT JUNCTION
ANTONIO LEHMANN, CENTRAL AVENUE
SAN JOSE.

CURRENT ITEMS.

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

ACCORDING to the Official Gazette Don Antonio R. Jurado has been named by Minister Jimenez as checker for the Limón Custom House during the coffee season.

DR. GROVER, U. S. Marine Hospital Surgeon left here on Saturday last, 31st ultimo for New Orleans in the s.s. "Beacon" his arduous duties in connection with the extirpation of the mosquito having been completed. Great hopes, save and except by the said mosquito, are generally entertained of his return next year to continue his great work.

Sr. Don Jose Santos Alvarado, a native of Costa Rica has secured letters patent for a water filter which he has invented and which according to report bids fair to rival the celebrated Pastur article.

If this new invention can tackle our Limón drinking water and make it fit for use, Señor Alvarado is to be doubly congratulated.

Sr. Thos. Lipton has definitely withdrawn his offer to present a cup for Transatlantic yacht races in 1904 in order to make way for the Emperor of Germany who will present a cup on similar terms to the New York or Atlantic Yacht Clubs.

A COMPLETE and elaborate contraband outfit with a large quantity of liquor has been seized by the police of Heredia in the district of Concepcion. Although well known the proprietors have not been captured by the police up to the present.

Mrs. Seaman, the wife of Mr. W. M. Seaman, in charge of the United Fruit Co's commissary in Limón, Miss Ellis and Dr. and Mrs. Pearson, who are at present the guests of the Revd. S. and Mrs. Witt arrived here on the s.s. "Beverly" on Tuesday last.

A very pleasing addition to the ensemble of Limón is the newly erected residence of Captain Simmons in the same street as St. Mark's Church. With its red roof and comfortable looking verandah its appearance is quite a refreshing contrast to the usual style of house in the town.

THE Hamburg American s.s. "Altai" which left here on Monday last for New York via Jamaica did not get away until 10.30 p.m. Among the passengers were Miss Ernst, daughter of Mrs. Ernst of Juan Vinas, for New York and for Jamaica Mr. and Mrs. Percy Lindo and Mr. F. M. H. Wood, British Vice Consul at Limón and proprietor of this paper, who were accorded a hearty send off by their many friends who had assembled to wish them *bon voyage* and a safe return. The Altai also took a large number of deck passengers for Jamaica.

ON Thursday last a collision occurred on the Pacific Railroad at a station called Las Pavas, between a special train and a hand car with railroad labourers resulting in the instantaneous death of Rafael Barquero one of the labourers, and injury to several others. The special conveying Don Felipe J. Alvarado left San José at 1 a.m. for Santo Domingo, and was in charge of Conductor Don Ricardo Nanne. No blame whatever is attached to the Driver of the special, who did all in his power to check the speed of his engine. Rafael Barquero leaves a widow to whom the Government will doubtless grant a pension.

Continued on 4th page.

How to Choose a Wife Musically.

BY ONE MARRIED.

Young men listen to this advice, and choose a wife by the music she plays and the way she plays it.

If she manifests a predilection for Strauss, she is frivolous; for Beethoven, she is impractical; for Liszt, she is too ambitious; for Verdi, she is sentimental; for Offenbach, she is giddy; for Gounod, she is lackadaisical; for Gottschalk, she is superficial; for Mozart, she is prudish; for Flotow, she is commonplace; for Wagner, she is idiotic. The girl who hammers away at "Maiden's Prayer" "Anvil Chorus" and "Silvery Waves" may be depended on as a good cook and healthful, and if she includes the "Battle of Prague" and the "White Cockade" in her repertoire, you ought to know that she is religiously and strictly nurtured. But last of all, pin thou thy faith upon the calico dress of the girl who can play "Home Sweet Home."

Banking and Exchange

THOMAS SCOTT, San José, Costa Rica.

DRAFTS ON LONDON, NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS AND KINGSTON.
LOANS GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT AT INTEREST.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT OPENED ON FAVORABLE TERMS SUBJECT TO CHECK.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DRAFTS ON PARIS, HAMBURG AND GENOA.
San José, 31st August, 1903

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 40 per cent by buying at "La Democracia." The honesty and reliability of this house have been proved during the past few years. English correspondence promptly attended to.

San José, C. R. Central Ave.—Almost opposite the "Banco de Costa Rica."
B. J. 24-4-03

J. KAEMPFER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT
DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
One Block North, Old Railway Station.
Orders from Country Customs promptly executed.
RUBBER BOUGHT HIGHEST PRICES.

Stephens Ink

The Best and Cheapest

INK
ON EARTH

Wood's Book Store,



Pabst beer is always pure

MULES FOR SALE.

Apply P. DE ARCE.
Zent Junction

GUACIMO.

Do You Want a First-Class Suit?

Send your order to the Merchant Tailor, George R. Morais, at Guacimo, where you will get your suit made to thorough satisfaction for a moderate price. Workmanship guaranteed, and a stock of English, French and American goods kept in stock.

G. R. MORAIS, MERCHANT TAILOR.
Guacimo.

13 yrs. 24.10.03.

Horrible Crimes Perpetrated by the Sultan's Bashi-Bazouks

There is no political turmoil in Turkey in which the Bashi-Bazouks are not permitted and encouraged to take the star role in the bloody drama of affairs. So thoroughly is this recognized that their name has come to be synonymous with bloodshed, their presence the gruesome forerunner of a certain harvest of death. Even among the Turks themselves their common designation has come to be "Black Mors" (devil of the night), and the most obdurate and refractory child quails and becomes obedient at the mere whisper of that awful name.

Although known as irregular soldiers or guerrillas, and paid solely by the plunder they are always sure to get, they are the Sultan's chosen instruments when it becomes his imperial pleasure to wreak wholesale vengeance upon any of his Christian subjects. It was the Bashi-Bazouks let loose upon the Greeks at Scio in 1822 that reduced that fair island of gardens to ashes, while 25,000 people met death in a single day and 30,000 women and children were carried off and sold as slaves, to the scandal of Christendom.

In the Turkish war with Russia in 1877 thousands of Bashi-Bazouks were transported from their homes in the highlands of Asia and turned upon the helpless Christian population of southern Bulgaria, massacring over 40,000 of them in the month of June alone. It was at this time that a whole large school of children were killed at once and the bodies of the victims, together with the school house, burned by the destroyers.

It was the Bashi-Bazouks, armed with Martini rifles by command of the Sultan, though in defiance of the Berlin treaty, who began the awful Armenian massacres at Sassoun in 1894. For twenty-three days the work of carnage was permitted to go on in that single district, village after village being wiped out of existence, while 10,000 people—men, women and little children—were put to death with every conceivable torture. In one village all the young men were tied hand and foot, laid in a row, covered with brushwood and burned alive. Others were seized and hacked to pieces; little children were cut in two and mutilated, and young girls outraged in the presence of their families. On the last day of August, the anniversary of the Sultan's accession to the throne, a speech was made to these ensanguined butchers by Zekki Pasha, the Turkish general, urging them to redouble the slaughter in honor of the day. So well did they act on this suggestion that after the war many of them boasted of having killed a hundred Christians apiece. The Bashi-Bazouk, indeed, takes pride in his prowess and of the part he plays in the extermination of the Christians. In an interview with E. J. Dillon, the war correspondent, a notorious Bashi-Bazouk, after narrating several adventures of his, in the course of which he dishonored Christian women, killed Armenian villagers, robbed and looted from right and left, went on to say: "We did great deeds after that, deeds that would astonish the twelve powers to hear told. We attacked villages, killed people, gutted houses, taking money, carpets, sheep and women, and robbed travelers. Daring and great were our deeds, and the mouths of men were full of them."

Who are these Bashi-Bazouks who pride themselves on being such mighty

stons, the nomads, lawless and brutal, to which belong the Bashi-Bazouks, meaning literally "crazy heads," and the serfs or subject Kurds, who are merely stolid, stupid peasants, content with tilling the soil in the most rudimentary way, but displaying wonderful skill in weaving rugs.

The nomadic Kurds never work, but depend upon the Armenians, as a parasite does upon a plant. When not upon the actual warpath, and nothing more than ordinary brigandage is going on, the chief of each tribe comes down from the mountains every spring

or patriotism animates them in their guerrilla warfare.

They go forth to battle simply as looters to devour the spoil. Of this fact the Turkish Government is thoroughly cognizant, and when the Government, at its own expense, armed and transported these bands in to Macedonia their very presence gave the lie to the promised reforms. To-day finds the Bashi-Bazouk in his element. Licensed by the Sultan, furnished for the first time with the uniform of the regular army, provided with the latest military equipment and protected by the Turk-



CHIEF OF THE BASHI-BAZOUKS.

at the head of his men to collect tribute of the Armenian villages in sheep, mules, rugs, stockings, or anything else that takes his fancy. All of their wheat and grain they get from the Armenians, who are forced to support themselves and the Kurds, and at the same time pay taxes to the Turkish Government.

They are all very fond of finery, and never hesitate to avail themselves of any opportunity for adding to their store. They seem to know by intuition when an Armenian girl is getting her wedding finery together, and often appear at the last moment to snatch her wedding garments, fashioned with such loving care; then off to the hills with their ill-gotten booty. If the Armenians ever dare to make a complaint they are oftener than not thrust into prison themselves with the words, "All Armenians are liars. The Kurds are the Sultan's warriors. To do this is their right." The only time that these "crazy heads" are ever punished is when they are indiscreet enough to hold up some wealthy Turk or insult a Turkish woman.

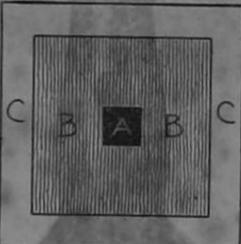
It is from among these men that the Sultan has drawn his notorious Hamidieh Cavalry, called by his own name, and provided with uniforms and arms. While the unvarying rule of the Turkish Government has been to send its soldiers far away from their own homes for active service, a conspicuous exception has been made in their case. While they have special barracks fitted up for them in Constantinople, they are permitted in times of

ish soldiery, he has already begun his carnival of loot, license and bloodshed, looking to the utter extermination of the Christians, who, driven to desperation, have at last turned against the iron heel of the oppressor.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE NEW CANADA

This illustration, says London Answers, tells more convincingly than would many columns of letterpress why the eyes of the land-hungry all over the world are turned to the Canadian West.

The square, C C, represents the total area of the Province of Manitoba, and



the Territories of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan—270,000,000 acres in all. The shaded square, B B, shows the area of land good for farming—135,000,000 acres; while the black square, A, is the land at present under cultivation—4,000,000 acres. The black centre of cultivated land is but a dot on the great expanse of land suitable for tillage. From that little black dot over a million bushels of various sorts of grain were reaped last year. What will the harvest be when the whole area comes under the plow?

Cream to Burn.

Two little girls were engaged in an animated discussion as to the merits of their respective homes.

"Well, anyway," said one little maiden in a triumphant tone, "you may have more bedrooms than we have, but we have more cream than you do. We have enough for our cereal every single morning."

"Pooh!" said the other, "that's nothing. We own a Jersey cow, and we get a whole cowlful of cream twice every day."—Lippincott's.

The Prince of Montenegro



BASHI-BAZOUKS IN FULL UNIFORM.

men of valor, calling themselves "Lords of the Hills?"

They are Kurdish nomads, descendants probably of the ancient Carduchi who occupied the mountainous eastern border of the Assyrian Empire in the time of its glory.

While there are many different tribes or clans among the Kurds, they may be divided roughly in two general divi-

peace to remain in their own mountains, where they are authorized to act as police. The effect of this is to give them absolutely unlimited opportunity to plunder with the result of bringing into bold relief the worst elements in the Kurdish character.

While the Kurds are Moslems in religion, and largely under the influence of dervishes, no sense of religious duty



New York City.—Long box pleated coats are among the features of the season that may be relied upon to extend their favor well into the future.



MISSIE'S BOX PLEATED COAT.

and are much worn by young girls. This one, designed by May Manton, is adapted to both the entire suit and the general wrap and to all the lighter weight materials in vogue, but, as illustrated, is made of pongee stitched with corticelli silk and trimmed with handsome buttons which are held by silk cords above the waist. The pleats give long lines which mean an effect of slenderness even while the coat is loose. The sleeves are the large and ample ones that slip on over the bodice with ease.

The coat is made with full length fronts and backs, and a skirt portion that is joined to them beneath the belt and pleats. The box pleats at the centre are laid in, but those from the shoulder and at the back are applied. At the neck is a flat collar and a pointed belt is worn at the waist. The sleeves are pleated above the elbows, but form full puffs below that point and are finished with roll-over flare cuffs.

The quantity of material required for

they are becoming. The very charming model shown in the large drawing is adapted to all the season's materials and to variations of trimming that are very nearly without number, but in the case of the original is made of chiffon veiling in cream white with bands of antique lace as trimming.

The skirt consists of a foundation which is cut in five gores, the upper portion of the skirt and the two flounces.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is eight yards twenty-seven inches wide, seven and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide, or five and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide, with eight and one-half yards twenty-one or five yards thirty-six inches wide for foundation.

Packing the Trunk.

Trimmed hats and starched blouses suffer greatly from packing. It is much better to pack the blouses rough-dry and have them got up when one arrives at one's destination. Hats are easily packed before they are trimmed, with the ribbons which are to adorn them stowed away inside the crown. Linen collars can be packed very safely in the crown of a stor hat, and this is one way of economizing space.

Tucked Blouse Waist.

Big round collars are much worn and are very generally becoming. The smart May Manton waist illustrated combines one of the sort with tucked fronts, that are exceedingly graceful, and can be made with tucked elbow or plain bishop sleeves. The models made of mauve peau de cygne stitch with corticelli silk, the trimming, shield and collar being of heavy applique twine color, and is worn with a skirt of the same, but the design also suits the odd waist and all pretty, soft materials that can be tucked successfully are appropriate. When desired to shield and collar can be omitted at the neck worn slightly open.

The waist is made over a smooth fitted lining that closes at the cent front. The back is plain, drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but it



WOMAN'S YOKE WAIST AND TRIPLE TUCKED SKIRT.

the medium size is six and one-fourth yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide or three and one-fourth yards fifty-two inches wide.

A Feature of the Season.

Yoke waists of all sorts are among the features of the season and are made exceedingly attractive with trimming and contrasting material of various kinds. The stylish one designed by May Manton and depicted in the large drawing, is shown in pale pink crepe de Chine with yoke and trimming made of bands of pink silk held by fancy stitches, but the design is suited to a variety of materials, silk and light weight wools and to the many cotton and linen fabrics. Lace insertion can be substituted for the silk of the yoke, or bands of material feather stitched, or any yoking material can be used.

The waist consists of a fitted lining on which the front and backs are arranged. The yoke is separate and joined to the waist at its lower edge. Both front and backs are tucked at their upper portions, but the backs are drawn down smoothly, while the front blouses slightly over the belt. The sleeves suggest the Hungarian style, and are made with snug fitting upper portions to which the full sleeves are attached.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one inches wide, three and one-fourth yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide, or one and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with seven yards of banding to make as illustrated or five-eighth yards of material eighteen inches wide for yoke and collar.

Triple skirts are much in vogue and are exceedingly graceful and attractive when worn by the women to whom

fronts are tucked for a few inches below their upper edges and form so folds over the bust. The neck is finished with the big collar which lay over with the waist to close invisibly at the left of centre. The shield, separate and is arranged over the lining, beneath the waist. The tucked sleeves are eminently graceful as form frills below the elbows, but t. bishop sleeves are plain, gathered in straight cuffs.

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



WOMAN'S TUCKED WAIST.

with three-eighth yards of all-over for collar and shield and two and three-fourth yards of applique to trim as illustrated.

The error of an astronomical chronometer is rarely greater than two-hundredths of a second.

OUR BUDGET OF HUMOR.

Mystery of the Curl.
There was a little girl
And she had a little curl
Just where the maiden had it in the lable;
It hung there through the day,
But I've heard her brother say
That at night its place was on her dressing table.
—New York Times.

Old, Old Story.
Jack—"I should imagine that women would like originality. Seems to me they'd hate repetition."
Mabel—"Well, yes; excepting the phrase, 'I love you.'"
—Chicago News.

She Knew Her Dad.
Smithers—"Do you know any one who has a horse to sell?"
She—"Yes, I suspect old Brown has."
Smithers—"Why?"
She—"Well, papa sold him one yesterday."
—London Punch.

Persistancy Won.
Member of Investigating Committee—"But the evidence shows clearly that you received bribes."
Officeholder—"I couldn't help it. They kept sickening at me, and I just had to take 'em."
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Johnny's Knowledge.
Teacher—"Why, Johnny, I thought you knew your alphabet."
Johnny—"I don't know the names of the letters nor the way they come; but when I see the alphabet all together I know it fast enough."
—Boston Transcript.

More Active.
Hicks—"Oh, I never even notice him any more."
Wicks—"Is that so?"
Hicks—"Yes; nothing disturbs me more than a deadbeat."
Wicks—"Oh, they don't bother me; it's the live one that makes me tired."
—Philadelphia Ledger.

Always Busy.



This man's as busy as can be; His money works as hard as he. He spends some time receiving rents, The rest in cutting down expense.
—New York Journal.

An Explanation.
"I wonder what it is that prompts the women to be more constant attendants at church than the men?"
"Gratitude, no doubt," replied the rabbed bachelor. "The church usually aids and abets them in committing matrimony."
—Philadelphia Press.

On the Wedding Journey.
"Henry," whispered the bride of two hours, "you don't regret marrying me, even yet?"
"No, darling," replied Henry. "Not even yet!"
The train sped on, and she was happy for another five minutes.
—Chicago Tribune.

Shopping and the Where-withal.
Wife—"I want to do some shopping this morning, dear. Can you let me have a little change?"
Husband—"How much do you want?"
Wife—"Fifteen cents. A dime for car fare and a nickel for ice cream soda."
—Chicago News.

What It Really Lacked.
"I put in the French phrases here and there," said the would-be author, "to give the book an atmosphere of culture."
"H'm!" remarked the critic, "it would have helped a bit if you had put in a little good English in spots."
—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Danger of a Rehearsal.
"Don't you think you're working too hard?"
"Well, there's a lot of unfinished work before me, and I've got to cover the ground in a very short time."
"Better slow down a bit, or the ground will cover you in a very short time."
—Philadelphia Press.

Congratulations Either Way.
Jack—"I hear you are going to marry, Miss Prettyton. Permit me to congratulate you on your excellent taste."
Tom—"But the engagement is off. I'm not going to marry her or any one else."
Jack—"Indeed! Then allow me to congratulate you on your good sense."
—Chicago News.

So Kind and Sympathetic.
A gentleman whose one glass eye has served him for years had the misfortune to drop it. It smashed to atoms. This happened when he was far away in the country. He inquired of a friend where was the nearest place for him to go and get refitted.
"Why don't you call upon the girl you were flirting with all last night?" his friend inquired. "She has a first class reputation for making eyes."
—London Punch.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A DISCOURSE ON "THE GROUND OF CHRISTIAN CERTAINTY."

The Rev. Reginald John Campbell Tells in Beautiful Language of the Assurance of Divine Mercy Which Buys the Hearts of Believers.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.—Nearly 10,000 people filled the Auditorium here Sunday morning to listen to the Rev. Reginald John Campbell, pastor of the City Temple, London. His subject was "The Ground of Christian Certainty."

My text, or rather, my two texts, will be found, one in the third chapter and fourth verse and the other in the fourth chapter and nineteenth verse of the First Epistle of St. John. "We know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren. He that loveth not his brother abideth for death."

The thought is not one of simple gratitude. The text teaches us that the power of loving comes from the fact that God is love. The writer of the fourth gospel, whether he was or was not the Apostle John, was probably one of the greatest theologians that ever lived, because his spiritual insight is so profound, and the inwardness of his master mind so complete.

Again, the mother of James and John comes to the Master and says, "Master, grant that these, my two sons, may sit one on Thy right hand and the other on Thy left, when Thou comest into Thy kingdom." She thought, and they thought, and they all thought that the kingdom was to be an earthly one; that Christ was to grasp the scepter of a beautiful phrase is this: "The disciple whom Jesus loved."

This is not the only experience of the kind. Some of you might be inclined to say, "This is all well enough in its place to talk about the Apostle John as being the apostle of love." But we are not John. There are some other people who deserve the title. What about Peter, the impulsive fisherman? Peter was undoubtedly impulsive and selfish and not without his ambition, too.

Men like Peter and John who have been admitted to the fellowship of the cross do not doubt the love of God. Peace and pain, joy and sorrow, are not exclusive. The latter prepares the way for the former.

The love of Jesus, what it is, none but His loved ones know, and your American Whittier, writing yesterday, as it were, says for this morning: "Immortal love forever; all forever, flowing free."

and suggest that even He Himself might have been wrong.

On this side of the water is a well-known writer, Dr. Sheldon, who has given us a book which has been sold on my side of the water, entitled, "What Would Jesus Do?" I have known many men in London who would not enter a church nor read a religious book, but were drawn to this work, not because it was cleverly written, but on account of the words on the title page, "What Would Jesus Do?"

In our literature of to-day there is wistful emphasis laid upon the meaning of Christ. But admiration for Jesus stands higher than mere adoration. It is admiration of the Christ and yet misjudgment of the Christ meant to bring to the hearts of men. Men are questioning the assurance of the love of God. Where shall we look for certainty if not to Jesus?

There is an optimism in American character which tends toward contentment with this present world. I have remarked it in my travels from east to west. A readiness to take things as they come and be satisfied with them.

Have you never felt, brethren, some time that you could improve on life if you had the power that is in the hands of God? "Oh, love, could you and I with Him conspire, To grasp this sorry scheme of things entire; Would not we shatter it to bits—and then Remold it nearer to the heart's desire?"

For example, suppose the bishop, here, was called to his reward, and while I am speaking to you some one should say, "He is gone." But all that you can now see, his venerable body, would still be here, and yet you would say, "He is gone." Yes, it would be his soul that had gone to make perfect the union with Christ.

It is by no means God's purpose that any man should remain in the house of mourning. On the throne of the universe sits one with the heart of a child. No stranger cries but whose voice is heard by the One whom Paul preached, whom John loved the same, who in the far off days of Galilee, walked upon the hillsides doing good.

Mr. Moody once told a story in England concerning the first evangelist mission there. He was asked to call upon a man in Dundee who had been bedridden for a long time. Mr. Moody went to take a blessing, but instead got one. The man had been standing under the blessing of Calvary; it was no shock to him to be told that the world seemed to be upside down, and the man would have had a poor time of it if the angels had not left the chamber.

The life that counts. The life that counts is a life on a high level, yet full of helpful healing sympathy for all life on its lowest level. It is the first debt which we owe to our fellow men in this age. The man who has faith accepts the uncertainty of life as the consequence of its larger significance; he cannot interpret it, because it means so much; he cannot trace its lines through to the end because it has no end; it runs into God's eternity. Something better is coming out of it than worldly fame or worldly power. He is not making himself. God is making him, and that after a model which eye hath not seen.

Fall in Birth Rate.

The best calculation that can be made shows that the average number of children in the white native family a century ago in the United States was more than six; in 1850 it had fallen to less than five; in 1890 to less than four; in 1872 to less than three; in 1900, among the "upper classes" in Boston, to less than two.

How's This?

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

WALLING, KINKADEE & MARVIN, Wholesale Drugists, Toledo, Ohio.

Wealth of Languages. The English language, according to a German statistician who has made a study of the comparative wealth of languages, heads the list with the enormous vocabulary of 260,000 words; German comes next, with 80,000 words; then Italian, with 75,000; French, with 30,000; Turkish, with 22,500; and Spanish, with 20,000.

No Hair?

"My hair was falling out very fast and I was greatly alarmed. I then tried Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair stopped falling at once."

The trouble is your hair does not have life enough. Act promptly. Save your hair. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Too Small for Its Age. A gentleman who had employed an old colored carpenter to do a piece of rather delicate cabinet work for him was pleased beyond his expectations with the result.

WEATHERWISE IS THE MAN WHO WEARS TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS. A reputation extending over sixty-six years and our guarantee are back of every garment bearing the SIGN OF THE FISH.

Straighten Your Hair. Carpenter's OX MARROW POMADE. Use a little once a week—that is all that is necessary. Soft, silky hair and healthy scalp are the results. Makes the hair grow, too.

CAPUDINE CURES ALL HEADACHES. Also sea sickness and travelers' nausea, dizziness, nervous headache, neuralgia, Hay fever, effect on brain or sea. 10c, 25c and 50c a bottle. (Liquin.)

The Effervescent Stomach Cleanser. prevents headaches, biliousness, constipation. At Drugists, 50c, and \$1.00 or by mail from THARRANT CO. 21 Jay St., New York.

Thompson's Eye Water. If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

An Exception to the Rule.

When Helen went abroad last year, Her many friends averred It was to read her title clear In Burke—a dunc preferred!

For Helen is a beauty—tall, With gray eyes full of mirth— While Helen's bank-account is all A coronet is worth.

But now she's back again, despite The titles to be sold, Her wealth as countless, beauty quite As peerless as of old.

The Day They Celebrated. "Miss Carrie, do you have any doin's on Christmas?" asked a new servant.

There is civilization, enlightenment and economy in good roads. Good roads lead to prompt and steady attendance upon church services, school room duties, neighborly intercourse and social advancement.

FITSPERMANENTLY CURED. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES produce the brightest and fastest colors. Banking institutions have no use for the "no account" man.

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

At Seductive Odds, Kiskadee—Riches take wings, you know. Bocker—Yes, but they can go just as quick on horses.—Brooklyn Life.

The Great East and West Line ACROSS THE TEXAS AND LOUISIANA STATES OF THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. GIVES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed. To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

ALL TIRED OUT.

The weary, worn-out, all-tired feelings come to everybody who taxes the kidneys. When the kidneys are over-worked they fail to perform the duties nature has provided for them to do.

Veteran Joshua Heller, of 706 South Walnut street, Urbana, Ill., says: "In the fall of 1890 after getting Doan's Kidney Pills at Cunningham Bros' drug store in Champaign and taking a course of treatment I told the readers of the paper that they had relieved me of kidney trouble, disposed of a lame back with pain across my joints and beneath the shoulder blades.

The Wear and Tear. Great souls arise to great emergencies, But falter often in the lesser fray, Unnerved, distraught, by life's small urgencies—

Ambassador Andrew D. White's reminiscences are to continue in future numbers of The Century Magazine. In November will be printed an account of Dr. White's relations with Prince Bismarck.

Bilious? Dizzy? Headache? Pain back of your eyes? It's your liver! Use Ayer's Pills. Gently laxative; all vegetable. Sold for 60 years.

DISEASE Caused by Constipation, 80% Through other Causes. 20% 100% THACHER MEDICINE CO., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS. Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC. GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, psoriasis after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness.

Bromo-Seltzer Promptly cures all Headaches.

MALSBY & Co.

41 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga. Portable and Stationary Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills AND ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY. Complete line carried in stock for IMMEDIATE shipment.

SAW MILLS. Our Latest Improved Circular Saw Mills. With Hoge's Universal Log Heaps, Reciprocating, Simultaneous Set Works and the Heapeck-King Variable Feed Works are unequalled for accuracy, simplicity, durability and ease of operation.

RIPANS TABULES. The best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 & \$3 SHOES. You can save from \$3 to \$5 yearly by wearing W. L. Douglas \$3.50 or \$3 shoes.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief. Removes all swelling in 3 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days.

DR. THACHER'S Liver and Blood Syrup. Cures by Removing the Cause. A THREE-FOLD REMEDY for all ills due to functional troubles. Acts on the LIVER and KIDNEYS and PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

Cascarets. BEST FOR THE BOWELS. GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, psoriasis after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness.

Bromo-Seltzer Promptly cures all Headaches.

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed. To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

CORRENT ITEMS (Contd.)

Mr. J. M. Beale of the United Fruit Co's Commissary leaves on the 15th inst for the United States.

COLOMBIA has established a strict censorship over all cables passing through the Republic. Code messages are not permitted to pass through.

DON FRANCISCO Villafranca Inspector General of Customs under the Iglesias Presidency, and owner of several lots of valuable land in Limon, died at Cartago on the 3rd inst.

We regret to hear that Mr. S. M. Rothery in charge of the Pier construction met with yesterday, owing to a fall, what might have been a very ugly accident, we are glad to be able to note however that it has not proved anything serious.

PUBLISHERS & proprietors of newspapers &c are reminded in the official Gazette of the 3rd instant that decree 32 of 11 July 1903, article 6, requires them to deposit within 24 hours of publication in the "oficina de Canjes" 2 copies of each publication under a penalty of C.5 for each omission.

Mrs. Booth Tucker, Consul of the Salvation Army in the United States, and daughter of General Booth the Commander in chief, was killed in a railway accident at a station 35 miles from Kansas City on the 29th ultimo. The train, a fast express, ran into an open switch striking a steel water tank with such force as to move it 5 ft. from its foundation—13 other passengers were fatally injured.

THE R.M.S. "Orinoco" due here on Wednesday last, has as yet not made her appearance. Through the courtesy of the agents, Messrs. F. J. Alvarado & Co. we have been able to ascertain that owing to an accident to her machinery after leaving Southampton she was obliged to put back and was detained there for four days. It is believed that she may be here on Tuesday, 10th instant.

Mr. H. H. Titcher the well known agent of Messrs. Jos. Levy & Bros of New Orleans, who has been in Costa Rica for some weeks past, left yesterday in the launch for Bocas del Toro. Owing to his pleasant manner and genial ways Mr. Titcher's visits are always looked forward to with pleasure by his friends here and his departure is always as universally regretted.

By Decree No. 69 of Nov. 3rd, the Government has granted permission to the Banco Anglo Costarricense to issue Bank notes of C.5 and C.10 respectively to the extent of C.300,000. These notes will be numbered 00001 to 30,000 and Seried A. The Bill of C.500 bears a bust of Don Juan Mora Fernandez and of C.10 that of Don Braulio Corrallo.

El Noticiero of the 5th., above the signature of Dr. Carlos Duran says—"It is a shame". "Half (approximately) of the water used for drinking purposes in San José has been first used for washing dirty clothes, in consequence of which, Dysentery and typhoid fevers are the natural results." We would like to submit our Limon water to the worthy doctor for analysis.

MONDAY, 9th inst. will be the 62nd anniversary of the birth of King Edward VII.—King Edward, who was born at Buckingham Palace on 9 November 1841 and ascended the throne on 22nd January 1901, has done much during the past year to enhance his personal popularity as well as that of the monarchy by the good results that have been the outcome of his visits to the various Courts of Portugal, Italy and Austria and to the President of the French Republic. We are sure that all his loyal subjects here will join in wishing him many happy returns of the day.

ST. MARKS' CHURCH.

The annual Harvest Thanksgiving Services will be held on Sunday the 15th Nov. There will be early celebration of the Holy Communion at 7 a. m.; Morning Prayers, Anthem and Sermon at 11; a special Musical Service at 3 p. m.; Evensong and dedication of the pews at 6.30 p. m.

THE PEWS. The Church has just been thoroughly seated with a complete set of new pews at a cost of over 1,000 colones. Special effort is being made to liquidate this

amount. The Rector will be very grateful, if all the friends of the Church will send him a donation for this purpose on the Harvest Festival. There is now seating accommodation for over 500 persons, and Church people ought to see to it that their places in the sanctuary of God are not vacant.

THE CHILDREN'S FLOWER SERVICE will be held on the following Sunday, November 22nd, at 3 p. m. and on the day after, a few of the children, with the kind permission of the Medical officers in charge, will take flowers to the inmates of the various hospitals.

Emperor William's Cup For Next Yacht Contest.

(From Times-Democrat.)

London, Oct. 29.—Sir Thomas Lipton has definitely withdrawn his offer to present a cup for a transatlantic yacht race in 1904, and has made way for Emperor William. This result was attained by the following interchange of telegrams:

From Sir Thomas Lipton to Emperor William, Oct. 27:

"I hear from the Atlantic Yacht Club your Majesty contemplates offering a cup for a transatlantic yacht race in 1904, but that some question has arisen on account of a similar offer by myself. In the best interests of the sport of which your Majesty has always been an enthusiastic exponent, I am only too willing to ask the consent of the Atlantic Yacht Club to withdraw my offer for 1904, and most respectfully and heartily tender your Majesty such support as it is in my power to make a transatlantic race for your cup in 1904 a thoroughly representative international event, which, under your imperial auspices, it could scarcely fail to be.

Two transatlantic races the same year would hardly be satisfactory to the contestants, nor provide an efficient test of the highest yachting skill, endurance and workmanship. I feel certain that these reasons would appeal to the authorities of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and that they jointly with the New York Yacht Club officials would gladly carry out such arrangements as your Majesty might suggest.

"Upon receiving your distinguished approval I will cable to New York a definite withdrawal of my offer for 1904.

"THOMAS J. LIPTON."

Emperor William replied as follows:—"Neues Palace, Oct. 28, 1903.—Sir Thomas Lipton, London: I am most grateful for your kind telegram. My offer was not made earlier as I was unable to find out whether you intended to build for 1904. Consequently, I feared to disturb your plans in case you were preparing a new challenger for the America's cup. I was informed by my ambassador, who will offer my cup to the two clubs, that in the same time a similar offer had been made by you. I at once resolved to leave it to the officers of the Atlantic Yacht Club and the New York Yacht Club to decide which offer would be acceptable to them, as I fully agree with you that two transatlantic races in the same year would hardly provide satisfactory sport or results. Your resolve to withdraw your offer for my sake has deeply touched me and I hasten to thank you for your generous intention and accept your proposal.

"I was prompted to offer a cup in hopes of encouraging ocean racing with the view to stimulate designers and builders into producing a class capable of keeping the open sea easily and combining seaworthiness with safety and comfort without sacrificing to speed, i. e., to develop a sound type of cruiser. I believe this class of yacht would most appeal to those who love the sport, and who do not wish to use their craft exclusively for racing purposes.

"With your generous withdrawal you have magnanimously tendered your support to make a race for an Atlantic cup a success, thereby serving the great cause of yacht racing, the finest sport in the world, the development of which I have so much at heart.

"Once more, my sincere thanks.

"WILLIAM I. R."

Sir Thomas, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, said to-day:

"I feel sure it will be a great race. Several British yachts will enter. I hope to be able to enter a boat myself, but that is not quite decided. If I did nothing would give me greater pleasure than to sail in her myself."

George L. Watson has declined the commission of the prominent Clyde yachtsman (previously referred to as contemplating challenging for the America's cup) to design a cup challenger on the ground that it is hopeless for British or other overseas challengers to continue to contest for the trophy under the measurements rule by which challengers have been rated.

COMMODORE TOD'S COMMENT.

New York, Oct. 29.—Commodore Tod of the Atlantic Yacht Club, in reply to a request for the latest information in regard to the ocean race and the reported withdrawal of Sir Thomas Lipton's cup said:

"The way is now clear for his Majesty's offer and as soon as his ambassador has arranged matters with the Atlantic Yacht Club and the New York Yacht Club for their joint acceptance of his Majesty's cup and joint management of the race, the details will be announced. The essential fact is that there will be an ocean race next year."

RICH COLOMBIA.

MARVELS OF UNDEVELOPED COUNTRY. (From The Gleaser.)

"Colombia needs only foreign capital and foreign business methods to make it one of the greatest countries in the world, for nature has made it one of the richest," said Mr. Maurice Lehmann, of Saint Die, France, who has spent the last six years in familiarizing himself with America. He spent a large part of the time in Central and South America, and was over thirteen months in Colombia alone. There are few parts of the country with which he is not

familiar, for he did not merely put into the facts words like most foreigners, but penetrated into the interior, travelled through small streams, in peninsulas and crossed mountains on mule back with only an Indian as a guide.

"Colombia needs capital and energy," he said. "It is undoubtedly the richest country in the world in minerals and what it is capable of in agriculture no one knows, for the Indians, like all the others, have never been fully developed. Vegetation is very luxuriant. Almost anything put in the ground will grow. I have seen sugar cane as big around as my arm and water as tall as I am, and two crops of this cane can be produced in a twelvemonth.

"The mineral wealth is immense. This was one of the countries in which the Spaniards in the south of their power in America, secured their most gold. Two hundred and fifty million dollars in gold and silver have been taken out in one department alone, and that was by the old method, too. There is a great deal of mining going on to-day, but not near as much as there might be. Mining has never been fully developed. In the Department of Antioquia mining is carried on as well as in the Department of Santander and Cesar. The Department of Cauca mining is an easier problem, because the product of the mines can be transported through the Cauca river, and transportation is a very serious problem in mining as in every other business. Gold can be washed out of sand found in that river. I have even been inclined to believe in the existence of diamonds in the interior. I have seen Indians in the interior having diamonds in the rough and the stones were certainly not improved.

What is there no one knows, and is not likely to know until the country is developed. There are practically no railroads, one or two lines operate for thirty miles or so.

"I made a trip through the interior of Colombia with the engineer of a French mining syndicate. That engineer went home and organized a mining company to work for gold and silver mines. Many of these were old Spanish mines that had not been worked since the Spaniards abandoned them, and others were new mines that he had opened. Some of these old Spanish mines have not been worked in 50 years, and many of them are very rich, for the Spanish method, while the best known at that time, was very crude. Some of those mines produce a very fine gold.

"The native Colombians have not been successful in their mining ventures any more than they have been in their large commercial ventures. They are handicapped by their Government and still more so by their own methods of doing business. If a man organizes a mining company, for instance, his whole family will look to him for position. If he has thirty-five nephews and seventy-two cousins, every one of them will get a position in which he will draw a salary and do nothing. I believe that has spoiled more good business enterprises than anything else.

"In the Department of Muso there are some rich emerald mines, in fact, in that Department exist the only emerald mine in the world of really great importance. There are vast quantities of minerals all through the country that have never been exploited.

"Oil is found in liberal quantities in Venezuela and along the Atlantic coast of Colombia but it is not developed for export. Nearly all the petroleum used is imported and sells for about 20 cents a gallon. In the interior one finds oil pools and oil floating on streams in such quantities that it is scooped out. In oil alone there is a great future. Coal fields also abound and have never been exploited. The whole country is enormously rich in minerals of all sorts.

"Lack of communication and transportation is one of the drawbacks. One finds few ferries in Colombia, outside of the coast towns to Panama, Colon and Barranquilla. Because of the lack of communication few of them go far from these ports. Even in Bogota one can only get to the city by rail. From Barranquilla to Bucaramanga one takes a steamer at the former place and remains on that four or five days when the stream becomes smaller and he is transferred to a smaller steamer, which he has to carry on his own boat. He stays on that two days and two nights. Then he abandons the steamer for the progre, and with Indians to propel it, he continues the journey some four or five days to the end of the Rio Lebrija. Then he strikes out into the country on muleback, where there are practically no roads. All the provisions he needs on the journey, the tourist must carry with him and very poor he finds the ground with a piece of matting beneath him and a mosquito bar above him. After about fifteen days of such travelling he finally arrives at Bucaramanga, having covered a distance of between 700 and 800 miles.

"To go to Bogota from Barranquilla the process is very much the same. The traveller must go on a steamer for eight days, then on muleback for four or five days, where he reaches the Andes. The remainder of the distance, which only thirty miles he makes in a railroad, rain. The Colombians are among the poorest people in the world. Most of the families of the upper classes send their children to the United States or to Europe to be educated and nearly everyone make a European trip every few years.

A HINT.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that the Ministers of religion in Limon have before them a very uphill task. But we cannot help thinking that the root of most of the evil lies in the proper housing of our people. There is not the slightest attempt anywhere in this town to divide the good from the bad. Take for instance, a man, as many do, arriving here with his family, say from Jamaica, accustomed to his detached home with a small surrounding. What does he meet with here? He is obliged to take, at probably double the rent he has been accustomed to pay, one or perhaps two rooms in one of the so-called tenement houses, next to or cheek by jowl with what? Well with any one else who can afford at the time to pay the necessary rent. What does that mean? His children are brought face to face with vice in its most flagrant form and can the rest be doubted? Surely our moneyed men owning large tracks of land can build at a very small outlay small detached cottages, and the evil, which surely exists, might little by little be remedied. We put this forth as a suggestion.

Pacific Coast States May Fight Canal Bill.

(From The Times-Democrat.)

New York, Oct. 26.—A Washington special to the Evening Post says: One influence which will help the administration Senators to hold back Senator Morgan's efforts to rush ahead with a canal through Nicaragua is the apparently declining interest in the canal project. The Pacific coast does not want a canal nearly as much as it did a few years ago. The rest of the country is cooling off.

The development of the Pacific Ocean trade, which is proceeding rapidly, and has been accentuated by the movement of supplies to feed our troops in the Philippine Islands, has had something to do with this change of sentiment.

Twenty years ago the aim of the

Pacific coast was to get cheap transportation to the Atlantic, which seemed the commercial center of the world. Now that Pacific coast trade has assumed prominence, the coast begins to fear that the construction of the canal will operate to its disadvantage. Instead of sending goods across the continent by rail to be assembled and shipped from San Francisco or Seattle, vessels would load at New York and New Orleans direct for Asia.

Particularly is this feeling growing in the Northern cities of the Puget Sound region. Southern California is still extremely friendly to the canal project, and sees that it would have more to gain by the waterway to the East than it would lose in the other direction. The death of Mr. Huntington has modified sentiment on the coast somewhat. He was violently opposed to a canal, and the coast, from long established habit of mind, became instantly favorable to anything that he disliked. Since his successors in the management of the Southern Pacific affect indifference to the project, the California population is less strenuous than before in its behalf.

There is a large block of interior States, like the Dakotas and Colorado, which have always been indifferent to the canal. Their Senators will this winter speak their mind more vigorously than before should Mr. Morgan attempt, to stampede the Senate into hasty action for Nicaragua. Altogether the chances of holding back any ill-considered movement seems good.

READY FOR ANY TROUBLE.

PANAMA, Oct. 29.—Official cablegrams from Bogota announce that the government has all the troops necessary to send to the isthmus in the event of trouble there. Gov. Obaldia has received orders to send the Pacific transports to Buenaventura, where two battalions are now in readiness. The cruiser Cartagena leaves Barranquilla, on the Atlantic side, next week with troops for Panama.

It seems that the government has become frightened by alleged exaggerated news spread in Bogota, by those opposed to the canal project and want to flood the isthmus with troops in sufficient numbers to put down any attempt at secession.

To far as known the attempted outbreak led by Gen. Barrera is isolated and unimportant. Since Sunday last nothing has been heard of the invaders, who are alleged to have come from Nicaragua.

Many distinguished Liberal leaders in the republic have cabled Foreign Minister Rio protesting against the revolutionary movement.

LIBERALS ARE RELEASED.

Colon, Oct. 29.—Advice received here from Cartagena say that the government believing that public order is no longer menaced has released the many Liberals who were arrested there Oct. 16.

Weekly Shipping List.

FORECAST FOR COMING WEEK

Table with columns: STR., DATE, FROM, TO ARRIVE, TO LEAVE. Lists shipping schedules for various ports like Taunton, Markomania, Allegany, Preston, Spanish, Orinoco, Oracabeca, Bancas, Beacon, French.

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ARRIVED.

Oct. 29.—At 5 p. m. s.s. "Hercynia" German, c. Muller, 52 crew and 1697 tons register, from Colon. Passengers: P. G. Pearson, T. Penny, J. Montejo, W. Butament, M. Chavez, F. Gomez A. and A. Mosquera. general cargo. 19 sacks and 4 packets correspondence. Consigned to L. Wichmann.

Oct. 30.—At 6 a. m. s.s. "Alta" German, c. Gerdes, 47 crew and 1584 tons register, from Cartagena. Passengers: K. von Diepen and 57 deckers. general cargo. 5 sacks correspondence. Consigned to L. Wichmann.

Oct. 25.—At 1.30 p. m. s.s. "Buckman" American, c. Mader, 36 crew and 1237 tons register, from New York. Passengers: C. E. Manning and wife, Elvadio Prado, Robert Beer, Miss Leonora Lopez and Mrs. McKay. general cargo. No correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 24.—At 9.30 p. m. s.s. "Valencia" German, c. Krause, 44 crew and 1394 tons register, from San Juan del Norte. Passengers: F. Tyson and wife, T. Campbell, M. Clarke, E. Charleson, Ella Ross and two children, Z. Fullerton, M. Bowen, Elizabeth Henry, Adela Thomas, Dolores Villa, J. Lehmann, J. Davis, Annie Deville, L. Martinez, A. Leadley, R. Williams, R. Tairclough and child. 8 bales cargo. 5 sacks correspondence. Consigned to L. Wichmann.

Oct. 25.—At 6 a. m. s.s. "Brewster" German, c. Korff, 33 crew and 828 tons register, from Boston. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 26.—At 9 a. m. s.s. "Centro America" Italian, c. Casella, 86 crew and 2234 tons register, from Colon. Passengers: Francisco Tenca, Onessa Gavioli and child, Adelaide Bocchi and daughter, Tullio Barghi, Baldonero Casas and daughter, Pantaleon Martinez, Juana de Tucker and child. general cargo. 5 sacks and 3 packets correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado and Co.

Oct. 27.—At 10.15 a. m. s.s. "Appomattox" English, c. Neale, 47 crew and 2140 tons register, from Kingston. Passengers: C. E. Pratt. No cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 27.—At 6 p. m. s.s. "Uller" Norwegian, c. Boe, 16 crew and 442 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. No passengers nor cargo. 1 packet correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 28.—At 5 a. m. s.s. "Beacon" Norwegian, c. Pettersen, 25 crew and 715 tons register, from New Orleans. Passengers: J. H. Reubell. general cargo. 41 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 31.—At 6 a. m. s.s. "Bound Brook" Norwegian, c. Boeh, 33 crew and 328 tons register, from Boston. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 31.—At 6 a. m. s.s. the Costa Rican launch "Racket" c. Lopez, 4 crew and 4 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. Passengers: José F. Nayas, Berzabal Quintero, Israel V. squal, B. Heilbron, M. T. Lopez, Amos Dixon and Serafinus Montes. No cargo. Consigned to the Captain.

Nov. 3.—At 2 p. m. s.s. "Beverly" English, c. Seiders, 38 crew and 872 tons register, from New Orleans. Passengers: Mrs. W. M. Seaman, Miss Ellis, Mrs. F. Pierson, Mr. Pierson, M. J. Darrios and L. Valenzuela. No cargo. 47 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

SAILED.

Oct. 29.—At 2 p. m. s.s. "Appomattox" English, c. Neale, 47 crew and 2140 tons register, for Manchester. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 30,000 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 28.—At 10 p. m. s.s. "Buckman" American, c. Mader, 36 crew and 1237 tons register, for Boston. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 21,000 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 26.—At 7 p. m. s.s. "Brewster" German, c. Korff, 33 crew and 828 tons register, for New Orleans. No passengers. Cargo: 20,408 bunches bananas. 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 26 (at 4.46 p. m. s.s. "Valencia" German, c. Krause, 44 crew and 1394 tons register, for New York. Passengers: A. Bustamante Castro and Luis P. Jimenez. Cargo: 298 sacks coffee, 40 sacks cocoa, 39 bales skin, 10 bales hide, 1 box shells, 1 box celipli, 24 boxes oranges, 6 boxes cilindros vacios, 1 sierra, 1 packet music, 1 sack cueros de venado and 23,700 bunches bananas. 5 sacks correspondence. Despatched by L. Wichmann.

Oct. 26.—At 5 p. m. s.s. "Centro America" Italian, c. Casella, 86 crew and 2234 tons register, for Colon. Passengers: A. S. Clarke, A. McDonald, José Pizano, H. Heltran, F. Gualandi, R. Chavez and Celestina Lopez and child. No cargo. 2 sacks and 3 packets correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado and Co.

Nov. 1.—At 11.35 p. m. s.s. "Beacon" Norwegian, c. Pettersen, 25 crew and 715 tons register, for New Orleans. Passengers: Don Eduardo Beeche, wife and two children, Miss Dolores Mora, Miss Carmen Garcia, Miss M. McRae, Sr. don Iglesias, Dr. T. Grever, Salmon, Gaezy, Boder and Padilla Samoua. Cargo: 16,746 bunches bananas, 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Nov. 3.—At 10 p. m. s.s. "Alta" German, c. Gander, 47 crew and 1584 tons register, for New York. Passengers: Miss Ann Ernst, Manuel Velazquez, Charles Bredy, Percy Lindo and wife, Mrs. T. Beckley and child F. M. H. Wood and 94 deckers. Cargo: 140 sacks coffee, 37 boxes oranges, 40 banana plants, 1 bale old articles and 20,000 bunches bananas. 5 sacks correspondence. Despatched by L. Wichmann.

Nov. 4.—At 1 a. m. s.s. "Bound Brook" German, c. Boeh, 33 crew and 328 tons register, for Boston. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 17,432 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Nov. 4.—At 8 a. m. s.s. "Hercynia" German, c. Muller, 62 crew and 1697 tons register, for Savannah. No passengers nor cargo. 7 sacks correspondence. Despatched by L. Wichmann.

For Sale.

Advertisements under this head Fifty Cents for twenty words: two insertions twenty-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.

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 librerias.

Especial atencion se prestará á las órdenes del exterior y se dan las mejores facilidades para la pronta ejecucion de los pedidos.

320, 322, 324 Common St., NEW ORLEANS, LA., U. S. A.

WOOD'S INTERNATIONAL MONEY TRANSFER SERVICE.

UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CUBA, PORTO RICO, ETC.

For the convenience of persons desiring to remit small sum 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: Amount, Rate. Shows exchange rates for various amounts from \$2.50 to \$15.00.

OTHER COUNTRIES

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

F. M. H. Wood.

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, Fountain Pens, ON SALE AT, PORT LIMON, C. R.

CALENDAR—NOV., 1903.

Calendar grid for November 1903 with days of the week and dates.

Deaths.

The following are the deaths recorded in Limon for week ending Nov. 6th, 1903: Oct. 31.—Wilfred Buchanan, English, 6 years. Oct. 1.—Benjamin J. Alfonso, 11 months. 2.—Luis M. Bivo, Syrian, 3 yrs. 4.—Flora Calderón, C. Rican, 35 years.

DIED.

FRANCIS.—At Cimarrones on October 11th, Richard Francis, aged 38. Deeply regretted.

A SUGGESTION.

It has been suggested that we should invite contributions from our readers for a column in this paper, to be entitled "Fun and Fancy, or Wit and Wisdom" (Ideas on this point will also be thankfully received) in which our local wits might have an opportunity of airing their quips and quirks and thus no longer conceal under the proverbial bushel their latent talents—and a well known enthusiast has even gone so far as to give us one specimen of his ability in this line as just an idea of what we are at once likely to obtain if we only ask. His effort and it really is a great one in the form of a conundrum and is somewhat apropos of one of the questions of the hour—"Why is ice so expensive in Limon?" Answer (after speechless silence on our part) "Because it is made from Florida water!" Now that is a grand start and we readily take up the suggestion and shall be only too pleased to receive anything further of a similar nature which will, in like manner, tend to relieve our otherwise monotonous existence. We have only to add that the kind gentleman above referred to assured us that the effort was entirely his own and that we believed him.

MR. & MRS. PIERSON.

Referring to the arrival here on Tuesday last of Mr. and Mrs. Farrand Pierson, we reproduce from the Central American Bulletin the following extract which may be of interest to our readers:

We have just had the pleasure of a season of personal fellowship with Mr. and Mrs. Farrand Pierson, on their way to Central America. They were accompanied by their two children, a little over two years ago, while single but engaged. Two years ago they were married and at once entered upon a preparatory course for this field, spending a year in London. He is from Northfield, Mass., the youngest son of Dr. A. T. Pierson, Editor in Chief of the "Missionary Review of the World", and writer of many excellent books. Mr. Pierson has also taken a good medical course and is prepared to do some medical missionary work. Mrs. Pierson is formerly from Pittsburg, where she has had extensive experience in work among poor children, and hence will be especially adapted to work among women and children, which is one of the special needs of this mission.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierson have left Limon for San José where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McConnell.

TWELVE MILES.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Refreshing showers of rain fell on the night of the 21st ult.

The pulpit of the Baptist Church here was occupied last Sunday by Mr. J. Lewis. He had a good gathering, as is the case whenever he preaches. He may remain here for another week.

We note with gratification that an atmosphere of peace has been prevailing here since these many weeks. No litigation whatever with our people. After the wound a balm and after the storm a calm.

The people here are busily engaged in clearing up lands along the coast line leading from Swamp Mouth to Bar Mouth for the planting of potatoes, cassava, water melon and peas. Quite a rich harvest is anticipated, we sincerely hope they may not lose on their cultivation; from the fact that they have caught the chickens before they are hatched.

It has reached us from Nine Miles

INFLUENZA is always more or less prevalent at this season of the year. This disease is very similar to a severe cold and if allowed to take its course is liable to cause serious results. The best treatment for influenza is to avoid exposure and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This medicine gives immediate relief and if used as directed, will ward off all dangerous consequences. It leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. LIMON INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY sells it.—26 ins. 11. 4. 03.

that the Church of England is practicing for a Cantata. We give them credit for their pluck.

From 18 Miles comes the news that the school of Miss Green is progressing nicely, we hope she will get up some entertainment for the Christmas holidays.

Obeahman at Cairo.

HOW HE WAS TREATED.

A correspondent writing a few days ago from Louisiana says:—

"I enclose you a petition which I took away from a man named Charles Land, who was suspected by me as 'playing obeah' and I took the following steps to satisfy my curiosity:

I took from him a small brass chain to which hung a small roll containing a 10ct Nicaragua piece, the tooth of a human-being and some pins. I then made him turn out all his pockets and strips. On each leg below the knee rolls of trash were tied, in which was secreted a small vial containing negro hair and some vile smelling liquid. A roll of like material was around each arm above the elbow, one around his neck and another around his waist. He was relieved of these appendages, a pile was made of them and with the aid of kerosene oil consigned to the flames. He was now supplied with a clean suit of clothes from his own box and after taking him down to a creek we made him scour himself clean with 10 cents of soap. We then laid him over a round rock hard by, and administered in right earnest a few good stripes with a batten across the posterior portion of his physiognomy. We then lashed his box on his back and made him knock road" for Cairo, for which he started at quite a speedy gait.

Yours truly, X.

The Petition.

From Charles Reginald Mada, Luard Camp, one road, Costa-Vica, Port Limon. To the government of the same place. A Petition. To the Honour of your Excellency; for protection, towards Divine Providence. I can inform you, to your Honour of the Kingdom, and the worth of my life that I am in my right-mind, I am not insane by any means at all.

God Almighty, the ruler of Kingdoms and nations; has showed to thy servant Charles Luard secret of wisdom and understanding by the power of His Might. And it is known by many persons. And I can speak to you, thus far, upon my word and honour. If you should look on my reproach that I am suffering from the people, I shall remain with you I say I shall remain. And I will also say to you. To the greatness of mine Honour and the surely of your Excellency, so long I be protected by the government, through Me. If war or revelation shall should come against the whole country it shall not be victorious. The Lord Jesus Christ the Saviour of world, shall save your Country and people for my sake. Through the greatness of His Mighty Power.

I humbly beseech Thee doubt not what I say to you, as I say so it shall be. I am of the land two years.

What needs I to say anything more on this subject, seen all is well, and all shall be well.

All peace to your Kingdom colony. Yours humble servant Charles Reginald Mada, Luard a native of Saint Kitts Saint Christopher. Parish Saint Marys. Village Lodge.

To the Honour of your Highness The Governor of Port Limon.

The Sad Death Of Gen. Sir H. MacDonald.

FREE FROM ANY STAIN.

(From The Gleaner.)

The following very interesting report has just been issued to the public: "Government Buildings, Colombo, June 29, 1903.

"In reference to the grave charges made against the late Sir Hector MacDonald, we the appointed and undersigned commissioners, individually and collectively declare on oath that after the most careful, minute and exhaustive enquiry and investigation of the whole circumstances the facts connected with the sudden and unexpected death of the late Sir Hector MacDonald, unanimously and unmistakably and absolutely no reason or crime whatsoever would create feelings such as would determine suicide, in preference to conviction of any crime affecting the moral and irreproachable character of so brave, so fearless, so glorious and unparalleled a hero; and we firmly believe the cause which gave rise to the inhuman and cruel suggestions of crime were prompted through vulgar feelings of spite and jealousy in his rising to such a high rank of distinction in the British army; and while we have taken the most reliable and trustworthy evidence from every accessible and conceivable source, have without hesitation come to the conclusion that there is not visible the slightest particle of truth in foundation of any crime, and we find the late Sir Hector MacDonald has been cruelly assassinated by vile and slandering tongues.

"While honorably acquitting the late Sir Hector MacDonald of any charge whatever, we cannot but deplore the sad circumstances of the case that have fallen so disastrously on one whom we have found innocent of any crime attributed to him.

"ANGUS MACDONALD, "DR. MATTHEW WILSON, "DR. D. MACNAGHTON, "JAMES FRODIE, "GERALD HATHCOTE, "ARTHUR LEUNG."

BETTER THAN A PLASTER.—A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back, or pains in the side or chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. LIMON INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY sells it.—26 ins. 11. 4. 03.

Panama Canal.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CANAL.

(From TimesDemocrat.)

Mr. Roosevelt may have a "paramount" issue on his hands in the near future in connection with the construction of an isthmian canal. Senator Morgan is determined to bring the matter up in some form at the special session of Congress, and much light will be thrown on the negotiations with Colombia. The people of the country have fully determined that the canal shall be built and the transcontinental railroads seem to be equally determined that it shall not be built. Congress will have to decide between these two forces and the question may well become a burning political issue before the date of the next presidential election. Friends of the Nicaragua Canal hold that the reasonable time given the President to come to an agreement with Colombia came to an end with the positive refusal of the Colombian Congress to ratify the treaty, and its failure to notify the government of the United States of this action. So far as the public knows, Colombia has given no assurance whatever of any intention of submitting an acceptable counter proposition to this country, and there would seem to be but two courses open to the government—either to force Colombia to some agreement or to abandon the Panama route and to turn to Nicaragua. There are several reasons why the Panama route should be selected above the other routes proposed. But if we are not to be able to secure Panama we should turn with decision to Nicaragua. Engineers have assured us that the Nicaragua route is practicable, and while the route is much longer, and not so desirable on that account, if it is the best to be had we should take prompt steps to secure the necessary treaties to put us in possession of the Strip.

The President seems determined to let the matter rest, and to make the best excuses to be found for disobeying the Spooner act. This idea has secured so strong a hold on the friends of the Nicaragua route that several Senators have been induced to promise that the Nicaragua bill shall be brought up in Congress promptly. Such a plan would reveal the position of the masked batteries of the administration, and might also give the public a better view of the lobby which is determined to delay action on a matter on which the people as a mass demand prompt action.

The people of the United States have definitely made up their minds that there shall be dug a canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans and they are equally minded that the canal shall be owned and operated by this country, and not by any foreign power or corporation. This was the cause, or one of the causes, for the proposition to buy out the French company. It is rather exaggerating the hegemony of this country on this hemisphere to assert that not only shall a canal not be operated by a foreign country or corporation, but that the United States will not build one herself. This country can not afford to take the position that a work which will be of benefit to the commerce of the world shall not be constructed. If Nicaragua should be disposed to sell a route for a canal, this country could reasonably demand that it should be the purchaser, but it would be unreasonable to maintain that Nicaragua should not make use of her assets because we do not wish to acquire them.

If the President will not take prompt action to secure the building of an interoceanic waterway Congress should take the matter up at once and force his hand. Once his hand is forced the matter will be in concrete form to be settled by the people at the next general election.

JAMAICANS IN BOCAS.

DISSENTIFIED, THEY GO ON STRIKE.

(From The Gleaner.)

For some time past rumours have been afloat as to the conditions of the labourers who left Jamaica recently to work in Bocas del Toro.

It was stated that these men, who had entered into a contract to work on the United Fruit Company's fields there, were suffering and being ill-treated.

A representative of this paper happened to meet a gentleman who had just returned, on the Leyland steamer Nicaragua yesterday from that side, and he asked him about it. The gentleman, who is a Jamaican, assured the reporter that what he had heard was perfectly correct.

The labourers in Bocas del Toro were suffering. They can hardly find a place to sleep in. "Some of them have to shelter in horse stables," he said. "The men were naturally dissatisfied when they thought of their homes in Jamaica, and so they decided to strike. The men went on strike shortly after the gentleman left the place, and it is, therefore, not known what has been the result of their action.

BIG FIRE AT BLUEFIELDS.

NICARAGUAN SEAPORT AGAIN SUFFERS HEAVY LOSS FROM FLAMES.

Dispatches received yesterday at the office of the Bluefields Steamship Company stated that Bluefields, Nicaragua, had suffered a \$200,000 loss by fire. No regular mail from Bluefields will come in before next week, and until that time the details of the fire will not be known here. It has been learned, however that the heaviest losers by fire were the Bluefields Steamship Company, Brown & Harris, general merchants, who suffered a loss of about \$40,000; the New Orleans and Central American Trading Company John Q. Allen and J. A. Peterson.

Only about a year ago Bluefields suffered a terrible loss by fire, and within recent years that city seems to have unduly suffered from conflagrations. The town is largely made up of New Orleans merchants, and these are the heaviest losers. What amount of the loss was covered by insurance was not stated in the dispatch.—Times Democrat.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Edward Brown—As your case is such it is impossible to publish your letter.

S. Winker—It is impossible to publish your communication.

J. MELBOURNE.—It is regretted that want of space prevent us from publishing your letter.

San Jose

Oct. 22nd 1903.

TO THE EDITOR

Limon Weekly News.

Dear Sir, Will you kindly grant me a little space in your much appreciated paper. There is a Poem which says—

Where Sisters dwell and Brothers meet

Quarrels should never come Birds in their little nests agree And tis a shamefull sight

When children of one family Fall out and chide and fight.

Sir I have got two brothers who for some weeks past has been contending over there Fathers work which thing ought not to be. I should like my brothers to remember the quarrel which ensued between two knights and both knights were right according to their side of the statue. But the quarrel came in this that neither of them investigated, the matter with brotherly knightly hood. They both resorted to the sword because each man thought that he was right, and the other wounded that each one in his turn found that the other was right. Because the statue was made up of two separate mettalls one on either side.

What benefit did those two knights derive from their swords. Nothing but regret for their neglect of a good brotherly investigation so it is with my two brothers who are to-day contending over their fathers work. The sword of the spirit which is the word of God, when rightly used is a friend in need, and a friend in deed, and ought to be resorted to by all true children of the King since none can afford to do without it when we come in contracks with the enemy. But as brothers we are not called upon to use it one against the other. The word of God was given to be used among Christians as encouragement one with another for furtherance of the Gospel. It matters not of what denomination we may be are called upon to let Brotherly love continue. Our heavenly Father said Walk before me and be thou perfect. It is certain that we cannot be perfect through contentions since contentions brings a surfeit, and not a perfect heart. My brothers must remember that we are all runners after a prize and it is not he that runs well but he that runs to the end that will gain the prize. From this we see that as brothers, and children of one father we have got no time to loose in contending. Therefore let each of us in turn do the work that is set before us to do according to the portion of light received. Let the Seventh Day Adventists go on cheerfully with his portion. The Wesleyan, the Baptists the Roman Catholics and all other denominations. Remembering that every man shall have to give account of his own stewardship and not one man for another each one has got to work out his own salvation with trembling and with fear. Life, Truth, and Love constitute true God they represent a Trinity in unity three in one the some in essence though multiform in office God the Father, Christ the Son Divine Comforter or the Holy Ghost Sc. & Health page 227. Ever since God was God these three has been in unity from before the world was and there has never known to be discord in Spirit God. Then how is it that we as a church, and as the incarnate body of the living Christ can be contentions.

It is because we are not reflecting aright. He whose image and likeness we are if we be of a truth the united body of the true Israel of God let us look well to our own foot-step so that our brother seeing our earnestness may be led to be more in earnest with his own. And thus it may truthfully be said in Him (God) we live and move and have our being. Then instead of using the sword one against another. It shall be. Then, they that feared the Lord spake often one to another. Then the Lord will hearken and will hear and the book of remembrance will be written before him for them that feared the Lord, and thought upon his name.

Let us keep in memory the 12th ch. of 1 Cor. also the second of Ephesians. Most gratefully,

Yrs. Mr. Editor,

A Sister—Interested

BRITISH MILITARY EXPERT.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE GOES TO JAPAN TO WATCH EVENTS.

From The Times Democrat.

London Oct. 29.—England's military attache to the Japanese army, who in view of the threatened hostilities between Japan and Russia was appointed a fortnight ago, has received his commission and sailed for the Far East. This shows that the heads of the British army think war at least possible, and that Arnold Forster, the new Minister of War, is disposed to begin promptly to live down the reputation of his office for lethargy and inefficiency.

Officials of the War Office state that if Japan and Russia fight the struggle will be peculiarly interesting to all military and naval students, since it will be the first really modern conflict under conditions approximating equa ty of strength. It is pointed out that the South African war was a one-sided, affair, although it developed a vast deal of knowledge that both Japan and Russia will utilize should they face each other in armed encounter.

PANAMA.

(LATEST.)

News has been received here that a separatist movement has taken place in Panama.

The Government has been formed by a triumvirate composed of Federico Boyd, J. A. Arango and Tomas Arias with Secretaries as follows: Eusebio A. Morales Foreign Affairs. Manuel Amador Finances. Mendoza Justice. N. de Obarrio War.

TAKE NOTICE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

There is to be started here in Limon on the 11th November 1903 a bakery under the name of the

UNION CLUB BAKERY.

BY

F. J. GORDON & CO.

One of the most qualified Bakers from Falmouth, Jamaica, who arrived here a month ago. We are prepared to turn out to the public the finest quality Bread, Bun, Rusks &c. &c., which will be guaranteed by each and every one after a trial. We therefore beg the patronage of the people as a help to our young Co. in business. Our stand will be at Miss Boyd's residence by the Northern Railroad Station.

T. J. GORDON & CO.

4 ins. 7. 11. 03.

Cuacimo.

Wanted Two competent pant Tailors. Apply at once to

G. R. MORAIS

Merchant Tailor, Guacimo.

4 ins. 7. 11. 03.

WILLIAM GUESSE,

THE WELL KNOWN TAILOR.

BEGS to return thanks to his friends and customers for their patronage during the last Christmas season and to inform them that he has had

10 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE. Remember good material and workmanship are his guarantee.

GUESSE THE LEADING TAILOR CUTS BY SIGHT.

NONE STANDS TO OPPOSE. COME AND BE CONVINCED.

Don't fail to get your Xmas suit made by

WILLIAM B. GUESSE, Tailor.

Zent and Victoria. p. 7. 11. 03.

For Sale.

Large Double bed with nearly new mattress. Very cheap. Apply Wood's Book Store.

NOTICE.

WE have just received the following patent which we are offering at very reduced prices:

Table listing various products and their prices: Canadian Healing Oil (Genuine) Cl.40 per bot. Eno's Fruit Salt 2.00. Pain Killer 1.00. Indian Root Pills 75. Pomade Vaseline 60. Sanford's Liver Invigorator 4.50. Scotts Emulsions 90.

UNITED FRUIT Co.

SIQUIRRES.

MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

The largest assortment of any store on the Old Line, guaranteed the best and cheapest to be had.

SHOES.—Shoes from the factory, "Manufactura de Calzado" sold as cheap as in San José. Lots of half a dozen or more sold at factory prices. The largest assortment of ordinary working shoes on the line.

SERGES, TWEEDS AND COATINGS.

A large assortment always on hand at all prices.

COOL LIQUORS (NATIVE & FOREIGN).

The only store in Siquirres where fine, cool Native and Foreign liquors can be obtained.

Residents on the old line between Siquirres and Guapiles will find here the largest and most varied assortment of General Merchandise on the line, and my prices defy competition.

THEODORE BECKLEY.

13 ins 31.10.08.

SIQUIRRES.

For Rent.

60 manzanas of first class land for bananas opposite to "La Pascua" station. For long time and on favorable conditions. Enquire for particulars to

4 ins.31.10.07.

M. PERALTA, San Jose.

COMPANIA DE AGENCIAS DE COSTA RICA LIMITADA.

PUNTARENAS, SAN JOSE, LIMON, SANTO DOMINGO DE SAN MATEO.

THE re-organization of this Company, possessing to-day its own launches, barges, warehouses and other necessary elements, places us in a position to afford prompt and expeditious service for embargos, desembarques and despatch of merchandise in general, in Puntarenas and Limon. Special care will be taken of every commission entrusted to us, as well as the purchase and sale of produce, Letters of Exchange, Transmission of money, etc., etc.

1 m 17.10.03.

GENERAL MANAGER: MANUEL BARAHONA.

SAN JOSE.

HOTEL & RESTAURANT CENTRAL.

CAVALLINI & VIVIANI, PROPRIETORS.

Single Rooms and Suites of Rooms for Families, Excellent Cuisine, the first in Costa Rica. Canteen well supplied with Wines and Liqueurs imported direct. Banquets and Balls a specialty. Prices beyond competition. The proprietors themselves personally execute all the work in connection with the catering. 4in.1

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Everything suitable for fitting up a first class Hotel, including TABLES, CHAIRS, CROCKERY, BEDS, COTS, TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, NAPKINS, STOVES and COOKING UTENSILS, CUTLERY, etc.

Apply WOOD'S BOOK STORE.

NOTE.—An entirely new Bar and Ice Chest.

4 ins. 17.10.03

HYDRO-CARBOLINE.

Twenty-five quart bottles of first class disinfectant for 50 cents.

A Quart Bottle of pure HYDRO-CARBOLINE for 50 cents. HYDRO-CARBOLINE to be used: diluted 25 times.

By permission of the Minister, this is sold at nearly cost price (without duties.) Any quantity left after the expenses have been paid will be handed over to the Municipality for public use.

May be obtained at the office of Dr. Steggall, Government Physician. p. 10.10.03

RENTAL.

FOR a term of seven years under very advantageous conditions my farm between 18 and 19 Miles on the south side of the Costa Rica Railway running in a southerly direction and adjoining the United Fruit Company's plantations in Zent. Rent free for the first two years, after which a stipulated rental will be charged. Will be let in large or small lots as required. Particulars can be obtained from don Ignacio Figuls, Zent, or of the undersigned. Carcago, 28 Sept. 1903. ISMAEL ALVARADO, 10 ins. 3.10.03

REMOVAL!!

MR. J. A. CALORIE

BEGS to inform the public and his numerous patrons that he has removed to the Building of Señor Bartoli, opposite the "Gem."

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, ETC., IN STOCK. Special attention is called to the repairs of WATCHES, also JEWELRY.

Wedding Rings, etc., etc., always on hand. 3 ins. 5.8.03j

A TOAST.

A toast to those who come to grace,
This day our board,
And with the cheer of smiling face,
To share our board!

They are our friends, and friends are friends—
O plan benign!
To be the home's best ornament,
Heav'n spare me mine!

And may our leader's cup contain
Of meat and drink
Enough to force the friendship's chain,
Another link!

—Columbus Dispatch.

THE SEVEN LITTLE WOMEN.

Translated From the Portuguese
By William S. Birge, M. D.

MARIE sat drearily waiting for her father to come from the tavern in the village. Many years of sunshine and shadow had passed since her mother had kissed her and then had crossed the dark, silent river to a land of brightness, joy and peace.

Marie was almost in despair, for there was only a small, black loaf in the cupboard, and she was often beaten when Antonio, her father, was angry.

Suddenly there was a timid knock at the door.

"Come in," said Marie.

The door swung slowly open and seven little women entered.

"We are cold and hungry," said the eldest, "as we have come a long distance; we are very tired and would like to stay all night."

"You are very welcome," replied Marie, after a moment's hesitation, as she piled more fagots on the fire. Then she divided the loaf into seven portions and filled seven tin cups with sparkling water from a spring close by.

"I am sorry there is no more bread," she said pleasantly, "but you are welcome to this."

In a few moments the bread had disappeared.

"We thank you very much," said all the little women in chorus, as they gathered around the fire. "And if we ever have the chance we will do as much for you."

"You are very kind," replied Marie. They all fell to talking, and it was not long before Marie told her story, which was dreary enough.

"My father does not like strangers," she said hastily, as the loud laughing and shouting of Antonio and his boon companions were borne on the air, "and you must be very quiet while he is in the house. My bed is poor and small, but it is a little better than the bare ground," she added smiling.

Antonio was in a very ill humor. He raved and stormed a long time, finally, seizing Marie, he thrust her out of doors, declaring he would kill her if she dared to enter the house again.

"Others can play at that game," exclaimed several fine voices, and fast and furious fell the blows of the seven little women. Antonio growled savagely and, releasing his daughter, turned to his small antagonists, dealing heavy blows, but they were without avail. Crying out in rage and terror Antonio, seeing that his efforts to conquer his foes were in vain, ignominiously fled, shouting for help.

Poor Marie wept bitterly, as she fell to the ground. A light snow was falling, and the wind swept down from the mountain in wild, fierce gusts. She heard her father's cries of terror, and saw him flee toward the village, closely pursued by the seven little women. It was not long before they came back and the eldest rang a crystal bell. It was answered by a multitude of bells, chiming through valley, wood and plain, until the air was filled with music. A beautiful little coach drawn by seven milk white horses appeared. A footman in splendid livery opened the door, and the seven little women accompanied by Marie entered and the carriage rolled away. Stopping before a huge rock, which Marie had often climbed, the footman blew a shrill whistle, a door swung open and the carriage passed through a long avenue shaded by trees covered with flowers and fruit, until it stopped before a superb palace, from which came the sound of music and laughter.

"Her gracious majesty has come," said several voices as they entered the palace.

"As the sleeping flowers haste to greet the sun at morn, so we haste to greet her highness, our loved cousin," replied the little women.

Marie was conducted to a chamber hung with blue and silver tapestry. The furniture was of ivory, covered with blue velvet wrought with pearls. Oh, how beautiful it all was!

Presently a tiny lady entered, and making a queer little bow said:

"Princess Lallena bade me dress you, for the queen desires to see you."

"The queen?" replied Marie.

"Yes," was the reply, "the queen of the fairies."

"Oh, how glad I shall be to see her," her eyes sparkling with pleasure; then added humbly, "I am only little Marie Manta and I fear she will not be pleased."

"Ah!" was the kind reply, "her majesty is very kind and loves good children. Princess Lallena and her sisters have told how kind you were to them, and how you took care of a sparrow that a wicked boy wounded and left for dead and many other things also."

"It was nothing," blushed Marie.

While they were talking the fairy had combed the young girl's hair, removed her ragged clothes and dressed her in a robe white and soft as the summer clouds.

"You must be like the fairies while

here," she said, as she led her to a mirror.

Marie scarcely recognized herself. She was no larger than her attendant; her hair hung in burnished waves about her waist; her dress was looped with pearls and coral and tiny sprays hung in her ears. She was then taken down an ivory staircase bordered with gold, a door was thrown open and a footman called out, "The earth-child!" and Marie found herself in a large room full of little people.

Princess Lallena, the eldest of the seven little women, advanced to meet her. Taking her hand she led her to the further part of the room, where was a pearl throne thickly studded with diamonds. On the throne was the loveliest little creature Marie ever beheld. Her dress was of the tint of the inner leaves of a blush rose, a tiny diamond sparkled on her brow, and a crystal wand tipped with a blood red ruby was in her mite of a hand. The princess bowed very low as she stepped before the throne.

"Your gracious majesty," she said, with an enchanting blush, "this earth-child was cast out into the bitter night because she befriended myself and sisters. For that kind act we took the liberty to bring her here, knowing that you are the friend of the deserving."

There was a murmur sweet as the sound of the fountain's song at even from the multitude of fairies, who said, with one voice,

"Oh, beautiful Queen Alteen, friend of the deserving!"

After the applause had died away the lovely queen arose, and said in a voice so sweet that Marie held her breath to listen:

"You did quite right, my dear cousins. Ladies Beas and Butterfly, bring hither the scarfs woven from rainbows."

This was a great honor, and the seven sisters looked highly pleased and murmured grateful thanks as they donned the scarfs.

"And now," continued the queen, "bring a scarf of moonbeams as a reward to the earth-child for her kindness."

There was a shout of approval from the fairies at this, and to Marie's wonder and delight the queen took a scarf that glinted like moonbeams on emerald leaves, and throwing it over her shoulders, said:

"As long as you keep this we will watch over you. And now, my lords and ladies, away to the dance."

Folding doors were thrown open, and Marie saw a long table, bending beneath the most exquisite flowers and fruits, with dainty crystal dewdrops for drink in superbly traced cups. All was hilarity and mirth. A tiny chime of bells sounded, and, as if by magic, the table disappeared, merry music thrilled the listening air, and lovely couples whirled in the dance.

A smart little gentleman fairy in a violet suit bowed to Marie, and begged her to dance the next set with him. Just as they took their places Marie felt herself shaken violently, and opening her eyes she saw her father bending anxiously over her.

"My little Marie," he exclaimed eagerly, "I feared you had gone to your dear mother. I have good news for you, dear. Kissing her fondly; 'I have sworn never to taste another drop of drink again. Your Uncle Manuel is going to America, that glorious golden land, and we will go with him.' Marie threw her arms about his neck, with a glad burst of tears.

"I am so glad!" she cried joyously. "This is better than staying with the fairies."

And she told her wonderful dream—or adventure—she scarcely knew which. Antonio laughed merrily as he listened.

He kept his word, and there is not a happier pair now to be found than Antonio and his little daughter.—Waverley Magazine.

Money No Object.

Many years ago the writer visited the Hawaiian Islands. In making a trip around one of the smaller islands we came one day upon a veritable bit of Eden. In the backgrounds were the mountains, reaching to the clouds; about us a half dozen grass houses, each in its setting of verdure, shadowed by coconut palms; below us the quiet waters of the lagoon, with the white line of barrier reef, and beyond that the indigo sea reaching to the horizon. We sat down in the shade to rest, and a native came out to interview us. He was a perfect specimen of uncivilized man. In the prime of life, six feet tall, straight as an arrow, with a frank open countenance and an inch-wide lace-pattern stripe tattooed in blue the whole length of each leg.

Said my guide: "Do you live here?"

"Yes."

"Always lived here?"

"Yes."

"Why don't you go to one of the plantations to live?"

"What for?"

"To work."

"For what?"

"To earn money."

"What do I want of money? I own my grass house, I own my vegetable patch, I own my canoe, I make my own nets and I don't wear any clothes; why should I work?"—Boston Transcript.

New Explosive Trials.

A commission of experts, appointed by the German Minister of War, is conducting a series of experiments to test the practical value of a new explosive named soprabit, and a new gun constructed to discharge it. So far the results of the trials are highly satisfactory. Soprabit is described as far more destructive than dynamite, and all other existing explosives. It has been invented by two Bavarians, an engineer and a physician.

A man can sometimes gain his point in an argument by allowing the other fellow to talk himself out.

THE WORLD'S WASTE

TONS ON TONS OF FOOD THROWN TO THE FISHES

A STRING of barges piled high with all kinds of food were threading their way down New York Harbor to deposit their cargoes in the open sea. Tons of the food were perfectly good, but all of it was going to be thrown to the fishes.

As the barges passed by an incoming liner a passenger, leaning over the taffrail, exclaimed:

"Well, I've traveled all over the world and seen terrible waste of food in the tropics, but I should have thought a big city like New York would have found something better to do with all this stuff than throw it away."

Economists agree that all over the world people waste as much food as they consume. Practical men who have studied the subject say that the inhabitants of American towns and cities are more wasteful than similar communities in Europe, and that in New York the greatest waste occurs.

"New York is far and away the most wasteful of all our cities," said an official who has had great experience in the disposal of refuse in several American communities. "Flat life leads almost inevitably to waste. In Philadelphia there are comparatively few flats, and probably not one-hundredth part as much food is wasted there as in New York. In Philadelphia people are economical, and the women do their housekeeping very carefully. The same remark holds good of Boston, in rather lesser degree. Chicago and St. Louis are wasteful cities, but not nearly so wasteful as New York. Pittsburg and Cleveland are also very wasteful. I think I would rank them next to New York. Brooklyn and Jersey City are decidedly less wasteful than Manhattan."

"As compared with her American sister, the English housekeeper is a model of economy. As a rule the London housewife only provides for her family just as much food as they can eat. Her country cousin is even more careful. The idea of throwing away half a pound of steak or a couple of lamb chops, as the Gotham housewife does without a qualm, would frighten her. But if you want to see real economy in housekeeping you must go to Scotland. In Edinburgh and Glasgow the women have reduced the elimination of waste to a fine art."

Dr. J. M. Woodbury, New York's Commissioner of Street Cleaning, agrees with this official as far as his own town is concerned.

"It is only natural," said the Commissioner, the other day, "that the richest cities in America should be the most wasteful. New York, I should say, wastes more food than any other city. It must waste pretty nearly as much as it consumes. I am simply astounded at the large quantities of food given to my department by fellow New Yorkers to throw away."

"Can you give an idea of the total quantity? Are there any statistics available?" the Commissioner was asked.

"No, it is a matter that defies statistics," was the reply. "But the experience of our department is that almost every store, market, house and flat in New York daily throws away a large quantity of food. The total is enormous. If you go down to the department dumps, where the refuse collected all over the city is deposited in scows for ultimate disposal, you will be surprised to see how large a proportion of the refuse consists of foodstuffs. You will then be able to realize what a wasteful city New York is."

Tons of Wasted Food.

Two of these dumps were visited. In both places there were several big scows laden with nothing but food, hundreds of tons of food. Potatoes, bread, apples, tomatoes, bananas, meat, turnips, onions, were piled up in great heaps on the scows with a thousand other eatables.

"Is it always like this?" one of the officials of the department was asked.

"Yes, always so, more or less," he answered. "Often there is a great deal more food than this to throw away. Look at this cart."

As he spoke a cart came along the wharf and tipped into the nearest scow a load composed entirely of vegetables and fruits.

"Is nothing ever done with this food?" the visitor asked.

"Nothing; it is all thrown away," was the answer. "And, as you see, it is not nearly all bad when it comes into our hands. Half of it, if not more, is good to eat. Unless you have actually collected the refuse you have no idea of the wastefulness of the average family in a New York flat."

"The wife buys a steak and gets dinner ready, and then husband comes home from business and says: 'Put your hat on, little girl, I've got tickets for the theatre, and we'll have some dinner first at a restaurant.' So the whole of the dinner she has prepared goes down the dumbwaiter in the garbage pail. Even when they do dine at home the dinner is almost always much larger than they can eat, and a third or a half of it ultimately comes to us."

"And they hardly ever give it away to the poor. In the first place it is difficult for a beggar to tackle a family living in a flat. In the second place, New Yorkers seldom encourage beggars in any shape or form. I knew a man, however, who was shocked at the family waste, and said that all the uneaten food must be put aside and given to the poor. He told two or three 'hobos' to call for it. In a week the word

had gone around that he was an 'easy mark,' and there was a procession of beggars up the stairs to his flat all day long.

"The janitor complained, and his own servant told him that she would leave unless he got another girl to do nothing but answer the door. So he had to give up his charitable scheme, and now he sends all his waste food down the dumbwaiter like other people."

Cargoes of Fruit Thrown Away.

"The waste of fruit in New York is incredible. Every banana steamer brings hundreds of thousands of bunches of fully ripe bananas, beautiful, yellow fruit, just ready to eat. The trade will not handle fruit in this condition; it wants green fruit. All these ripe bunches are thrown away."

"Only a short time ago over a million bananas brought in by the British steamship Chickahominy were wasted for this reason. Last year I remember an Italian steamer coming in with a cargo of lemons. The market was glutted at the time, and there was no price for them. It was cheaper to buy lemons here than to import them. The whole of the cargo was given to our department to throw away."

"This sort of thing seems an awful waste, but I can assure you it is not at all uncommon. On a smaller scale it is always happening at our markets. A fruit dealer has a few boxes of oranges or tomatoes. The market is just closing, he can't get his price, and rather than sell them for five cents less he hands them over to us to throw away. That happens every day. It makes a man's heart bleed to see such immense quantities of good food thrown away, while many people, even in prosperous New York, haven't enough to eat."

The Wasteful Tropics.

But in spite of this indictment the student of economics must go to the tropics to see the greatest waste of food. Most tropical countries produce enough to feed a hundred times their population. Take Jamaica, for instance. She exports large quantities of bananas, oranges and pineapples to the United States, but billions of those fruits are left to rot on the ground.

A walk through miles of plantations shows thousands of trees weighed down by luscious fruits which have not been picked, because the market price at the moment did not pay for the cost of export. Those fruits are all left to rot.

The world's mango crop is the greatest waste of all. The mango is one of the finest fruits in the world, and probably the most nourishing. It grows in bewildering profusion in most parts of the tropics. The negroes eat nothing else in the mango season. They sit under a mango tree and gorge themselves all day long, until the wonder is that they do not burst. An average tree bears over 5000 mangoes, each as big as a large orange, and there are hundreds of thousands of mango trees in Jamaica alone. The natives, with all their appetite, cannot eat one per cent. of the crop, which may be conservatively estimated at 10,000,000,000 mangoes a year.

Unfortunately the fruit cannot be exported. It will not stand a sea voyage unless it is treated with more care than it is profitable to give. Thus it is that many tropical countries are covered at certain seasons of the year by rotting mangoes.

Food Thrown to the Fishes.

There is a great waste at sea, where it is generally supposed that food is regarded at its proper value. On the big passenger liners the stewards throw overboard every day almost as much food as the cabin passengers eat—sometimes more, if the passenger list is not very full. This food is seldom, if ever, given to the crew or the steerage passengers.

A New Yorker once traveled on a West Indian steamship belonging to a service which is called by sailors the "Hungry Goose Line," because of the scanty supply of food in the forecastle. Every day half-eaten joints of meat, puddings, stale bread and piles of cooked vegetables were thrown overboard. While the New Yorker stood watching this feeding of the fishes one morning a sailor came up and said:

"Look at that 'ere waste, sir; an' yet they starves us poor chaps forward."

On another voyage the same man saw nearly two million bananas and oranges thrown overboard because they were ripening too fast. All day long the sailors hove the golden bunches of fruit to the waves. A yellow streak of wasted food stretched as far as the eye could reach in the wake of the vessel.

World's Waste of Live Stock.

There is enormous waste of food in the great cattle and sheep rearing countries, especially in New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela. Hundreds of thousands of sheep and cattle are slain merely for their hides, horns and hoofs, the exportation of the meat being unprofitable. A man who had worked on a sheep run in New South Wales declared that he once saw the carcasses of over 6000 sheep on one farm. They had been slain for their wool alone, and none of their meat was used.

The problem of proper food distribution seems insuperably difficult even in this progressive day and generation.—Bassett Staines, in the Los Angeles Times.

It takes a clever woman to boss her husband without letting him know it.

Reminiscent of Hugo.

One of the interesting relics in the Great Writer's House.

Thanks to the devotion of M. Paul Menier, his friend and literary executor, says the Paris correspondent of the London Graphic, Victor Hugo has now his museum in Paris in the house he lived in for so many years in the Place des Vosges. In the case of the great French writer the task of getting together several hundred articles of



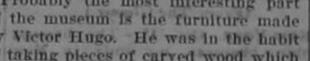
POET'S WORK TABLE.

interest has proved a comparatively easy one. This is due to the fact that Victor Hugo was not only a great author, but was also an artist—and particularly a caricaturist—of talent, and a wood carver and cabinet-maker of skill. The house in the Place des Vosges is, therefore, filled with interesting relics of the master. One that is regarded with the greatest respect is the writing table at which he wrote nearly all his masterpieces. This is in Louis XIII. style, and is very high, for Victor Hugo always wrote standing. Another desk is interesting from its associations. This is the one on which are placed four inkstands and four pens. These belonged to Lamartine, Alexandre Dumas, Georges Sand and Victor Hugo himself. In front of each is the framed autograph, covered with glass, of each writer.

Probably the most interesting part of the museum is the furniture made by Victor Hugo. He was in the habit of taking pieces of carved wood which he picked up here and there, and combining them into furniture of the most fantastic shapes. The results were often more bizarre and curious than artistic.

Stove Improvement

A comparatively small percentage of the heat of any stove having direct flue connection with the outside air, which applies to all fuel oil and coal stoves, becomes available for useful heating. Most of the heat passes up the chimney or flue. With oil stoves it is different. All the heat developed by the burning oil radiates into the

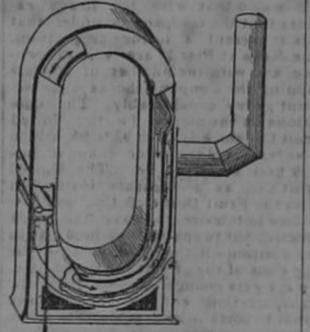


INCREASES THE RADIATING SURFACE.

room and furnishes useful heat or is utilized in cooking. In order to increase the efficiency of the first class of stoves, Philip S. Spiller has designed a stove which greatly increases the radiating surface, and, accordingly, extracts more useful heat from the oil burned. This object is attained by providing a circular flue encircling the entire stove. To still further increase the radiating surface and insure the hot gases produced by the flame, which is located in this passageway, passing entirely around the stove before escaping to the flue, a deflector is placed in the heat passage. The effect is to divide the heat passage with a division wall, deflecting the hot gases from the flue until such time as they have completed the entire circuit of the stoves. These are usually built in O-shape, and may be adapted for house-warming or for cooking or hot-water heating.

For Dressing a Belt.

A new device for applying dressing to leather belts is being introduced. It consists of a roller at the end of a case, into which a cake of dressing is



FOR APPLYING BELT DRESSING.

inserted and is kept in place by a spring follower, which keeps the cake of dressing in contact with the roller at all times. When the moving belt engages the roller it causes it to revolve rapidly and rub against the cake of dressing on the inside of the case. By this means the dressing is applied to the belt very evenly and quickly.



Some of the Parisian restaurants serve camel's flesh. The meat tastes like beef, though white like veal. The hump is considered a great delicacy by the Arabs.

Scientists are becoming familiar with microbes. They say the human body is full of them, and that when they are healthy and lively the human body is in good condition. When the microbes become ill or lazy the human body is similarly affected.

Paper floors are admired in Germany. They have no joints to harbor dust or insects, and feel soft under foot. They are also cheaper than hard wood floors. The paper is spread in the form of pulp, rolled, and, when dry, painted to imitate wood.

A whistling phenomenon has made himself known in Allberg, Germany. He is a boy only four months old, who whistles a variety of tunes learned from his father during the latter's endeavors to lull him to sleep. After hearing his musical dad whistle a tune two or three times the little fellow has it by heart, and exceeds his parent as the melody flows from his puckered lips.

There is one curious fact respecting the animal creation. It is this: No living representative of the animal kingdom has more than five toes, fingers or claws to each foot, hand or limb. The horse is the type of one-toed creation, the camel of the two-toed, the rhinoceros of the three-toed and the hippotamus of the four-toed animal life. The elephant and hundreds of other animals belonging to different orders are of the great five-toed tribe.

A strange freak was found in Vineyard Haven Harbor during the summer by a young woman who was in bathing. She saw a bottle on the bottom and dived for it. When it was brought to the surface it was found to contain a live lobster far too large to have crawled through the neck of the bottle. It is supposed that it got into the trap when it was a little fellow and was unable to find its way out, but how it got food enough to grow on is a mystery.

A Downfall of Toads.

The other night an unusual thunder-storm swept over the northern part of Weber County, Utah. A tremendous rainfall was accompanied by a great fall of toads. This morning people coming into Ogden encountered an army of hoppers in Taylor precinct. There were millions of them, from an inch to an inch and a half long. They were so deep on the highway that they clogged the wheels of vehicles and it was with difficulty that teams could get through. Nothing like it was ever seen or known in this section. The theory is advanced that the storm was the end of a distant cloudburst, but where the clouds picked up the toads is a mystery.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Bismarck's Statue.

Bismarck's monument for the new Berlin Cathedral has at last attained its final shape. The Iron Chancellor is to be represented as a German knight of the middle ages. At first the Kaiser was inclined toward a cuirassier uniform, and considered also the suggestion of a sculptor that Bismarck should appear as a Roman senator, but only to reject it. When the Kaiser was inspecting the model the architect of the cathedral ventured to remark that Bismarck looked rather like a protector (hunter) of the Hohenzollerns. The Kaiser at once replied, "Nonsense; we Hohenzollerns require no protector. We protect ourselves."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Ticket Agents and Rare Coins.

The ticket agents on the elevated railroads occasionally turn a snug little penny by keeping a sharp lookout for the old and rare coins they may receive and selling them to the numismatists. Many of the coin collectors have agents among the elevated men whom they visit regularly and of whom they eagerly inquire for any finds. Most of the money passed into the ticket agent's hands, of course, in small change, and some rare coins have been picked up in this way. In the offices of the surface roads where the money is handled the clerks also are alert for anything that promises a premium.—New York Press.

How the Jackies Came to Grief.

Referring to a paragraph in your issue of to-day, headed "A Crimean Trophy," allow me to add that in the summer of 1872, being a visitor to St. Petersburg, I saw the flag of this same ship Tiger suspended from a pillar in one of the churches. It was protected by an iron cage, and the story went that some British tars, having the honor of their country at heart, had nearly succeeded in carrying off this trophy by climbing upon each other's shoulders, when they were observed by a custodian of the church, who brought the pyramid down with a run by a judiciously aimed blow.—London Times.

Silk Culture in Manchuria.

Considerable quantities of cocoons and skin silk are exported from Manchuria to France, where they are made into a special ribbon embroidery for the East Asiatic trade and returned to Manchuria and Eastern China.

It is expected that between 4000 and 5000 miles of railroad will be built in Africa in the next ten years.

WAS THIS EDMUNDSON?

OBJECTIONABLE "PREACHING"
(From The Gleaner.)
THE EDITOR:
Mr. Edmundson the police and other authorities do not take the initiative in getting rid of a nuisance in a town, the only thing left for private individuals to do is to take the matter to the newspapers. There is a street preacher here whose utterances are so vulgar that something ought to be done in the matter. It seems peculiar that this party was not allowed to continue his game in Costa Rica, yet he is given a free hand here not only to deceive the people, but to have his meetings in front of respectable residences and speak words which are not fit for decent people to hear, much less young girls. Won't the police do something in the matter?—I am, etc.,
G. W.

COLOMBIAN COMPANY.

THE NEW FRUIT ENTERPRISE.
(From The Gleaner.)
The United States and Colombia Trading Company is to send out an expedition of experts next month to make an examination of its Colombian properties. A special ship is to be chartered. It will leave New Orleans about Nov. 10, and carry only the members of the expedition, which will consist of oil, fruit, coal and mahogany experts. A local lawyer and notary will also accompany the expedition.
The trip will be made simply to verify the reports that have already been submitted. Active work will begin as soon after that as practicable.
The organization of the United States and Colombian Trading Company is practically completed. A large part of the stock has been subscribed to. Officers and directors will be selected within a few weeks. The headquarters of the Company will be located in New Orleans.

MEXICO-NICARAGUA.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.
(From Board of Trade Journal.)
The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, a translation of a Commercial Treaty between Mexico and Nicaragua, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Mexico on the 11th July last. The Treaty came into force one month after ratification, and is to remain in force until six months after denunciation by either party.
The respective citizens of either State will enjoy national treatment in the other State in all that concerns the carrying on of commerce or industry, the payment of taxes, and the right to acquire and dispose of all kinds of personal property. In other respects they will enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment. Products and manufactures of either State, as well as merchandise coming from either State, are to enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment on their admission into the other.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

It is said that when the Royal Mail steamers La Plata and Orinoco are withdrawn from this route their places will be taken by the Magdalena and the Thames.
The Magdalena is a sister ship of the Atrato and is now on the Brazil route. It is also likely that the La Plata and Orinoco will be sold out when withdrawn from this route.—Gleaner.

COSTA RICA.

COFFEE CROP.
H. M. Consul at San José in a recent report to the Foreign Office, states that the coffee crop of Costa Rica in 1901-02 was a reduced one, 236,037 bags, as against 320,934 bags, of the previous crop, or 26-45 per cent. less. On the other hand, the average price realised abroad was considerably better than in 1901; but although this has been an encouragement to the planters, there has been no increase in the area planted, and the export of coffee is likely to remain at between 250,000 and 300,000 bags per annum. The export to the United Kingdom has amounted to 73 per cent. of the whole crop, as against 66 per cent. in 1901.

BANANA CROP.

H. M. Consul also states that the area under banana cultivation continues to increase rapidly, over 2,500 acres of new plantations having been made during the year under review, and the number of bunches exported shows an increase of 7-86 per cent. on the figures for 1901. The export of this fruit to the United States was begun in 1881, and has grown rapidly as the following table shows:—

YEAR.	QUANTITY Bunches.
1881.	3,500
1891.	1,123,717
1899.	2,962,771
1900.	3,420,166
1901.	3,870,156
1902.	4,974,199

REV. F. BAVIN,

LEAVES SERIOUSLY ILL.
The Rev. Francis Bavin, Superintendent of the United Free Methodist Churches in this island, left yesterday on the Tagus for Southampton. Mr. Bavin's health has been so shattered by over-work since the hurricane that a rest became absolutely necessary. So serious was his condition that his medical adviser ordered him home, and he had to be carried on board on a stretcher yesterday. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter. It is hoped that the voyage will restore him, and that after a complete rest he will be able to return to his field of labour restored to health.—Gleaner.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

(From The Times-Democrat.)
The Alaskan Boundary Commission has practically completed its labors and has agreed upon a definite boundary between American and Canadian territory, the decision being almost entirely favorable to the United States. There is some apprehension in London that the Commissioners will refuse to sign the agreement reached by the majority of the commission, but whether they do or do not is a matter of no consequence. Lord Alverstone, the English member of the commission, has agreed with the three American commissioners where the boundary line shall run, and the opinion of the Canadian minority is a matter of no concern.

It is true that the decision of the commission is not in the nature of an arbitration judgment, for the United States very properly refused to submit so absurd a claim as that advanced by Canada to United States territory to arbitration. The commission was appointed to hear the evidence and to reach a decision so that the matter would be presented in a definite and concrete form, and it was understood that the three commissioners of this country had a settled conviction. The claim of Canada falls with the decision of the commission, for Great Britain would not permit further controversy over the matter, the decision is to be overturned only by the arbitration of the award.

The decision of the commission was to have been expected, for the claim advanced by Canada was not to be supported by evidence. The territory belonging to the United States was that purchased from Russia during the first Grant administration, and there was no question raised concerning the bounds of the purchase until gold was discovered in the Klondyke and on the American side of the line. Then it was that Canada discovered that she was shut off from the sea, except far to the southward, and she put in her absurd claim to the heads of bays and raised the dispute as to what really was the littoral. The commission made a concession to Canada in deciding that she should have an outlet by the Portland Canal, but the American authorities have from the first admitted that there were two sides to that question. The matter is settled for all time. There is most dissatisfaction over the decision in Canada, as was to have been expected.

BANANA TRADE.

THINGS MOVING SLOWLY IN AMERICA.
(From The Gleaner.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The banana jobbing business, not only in New York but in many cities of the country, is almost at a standstill. Dealers in New York say the *Fruit and Produce News* are complaining of the lack of orders from the smaller towns, and people who were accustomed to order from five to ten bunches a week are ordering one bunch or just enough to be able to say they have bananas on hand.

The trade blames the United Fruit Co. because it has to a certain extent raised the prices of bananas on account of the shortage, so that consumers are turning their attention to other fruit. The total receipts by the United Fruit Co. this week will run to about 50,000 bunches, while it should have been about 100,000.

A LOSING GAME.

It is said that with the heavy expense that the company is under that it is at present a losing proposition. The docks at Pier 1 are very expensive, and with the number of officials running the company the expense account grows considerably. The quotations on the market for the United Fruit Co. stock is from 93 to 95, which is several points lower than it has ever been known to be. The United Fruit Co., as a separate institution from the Fruit Despatch Co., evidently does not desire to have the stock boomed, but is enabled to hold it in one position all the time because the Big Four of the Fruit Despatch Co. always gets enough surplus from the transportation end of the Banana Trust to come in and protect it. The enormous profits made by the Fruit Despatch Co. continue and will run right along permanently, because its business is to carry the bananas and receive a high price for transportation.

COSTA RICA STOCK.

Joe Cuneo of the Cuneo Trading Co. got in a little trick this week by having the s.s. Frutero come direct from Port Lemas, and *The News* learns that Joe is doing good work in Costa Rica and giving the United Fruit Co. quite a run of bananas at that point. The fruit coming from Port Lemas is smaller than the Port Limon fruit, because the country is still young, but the best banana men believe that before very long that port will turn out fruit equal to Port Limon.

The New Orleans concerns are evidently arranging for a battle royal next April, when the contracts with the United Fruit Co. expire. If the Oteri, Macheca and Torre interests get to work in the banana fields of Central America, they will give the United Fruit Co. all the opposition it can stand.

HIGH IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—There is a scarcity in bananas. Most all the importers find that they cannot fill the orders of their customers. John Zucca told the *Fruit and Produce News* report-

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is intended especially for coughs, colds, 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. Limon International Pharmacy sells it.—26 ins. 11. 4. 03.

ter that the cargo on s.s. Rosina, which generally brings about 75 cars of bananas, will not have half, and he had more orders than fruit. Prices are: Straights, \$1.20; culls, 75c; bunches, 47c. These prices are only temporary, as an advance is made almost daily, depending on the size of the cargo. Mr. Zucca represents Vaccaro Bros. & Co. of New Orleans. Quite a number have been to Mr. Zucca who formerly got their supplies from the trust, but who cannot supply them, or else are tightening the strings on them.

PLOT STRANGLER.

PLANNED REVOLUTION OVER THE COMING ELECTION.
(From The Gleaner.)

It is rumored that the Government has discovered a plot for a revolutionary outbreak and has caused the arrest of several prominent Liberal leaders in Bogota.
For some time the political horizon of this republic has been overshadowed by the presidential aspirations of certain leaders, and it was currently reported some days ago that a revolutionary movement was being formulated in Bogota.

Among those arrested are believed to be Gen. Pedro Nel Ospina and Benjamin Herrera, both prominent Liberals with long revolutionary records. It is reported that Gen. Ospina, who has been proposed by the Carlos party as a Presidential candidate for the next term, was angered by President Marroquin's opposition to him and support of General Reyes, (who is considered the official candidate) became seriously complicated in the projected revolutionary outbreak which was to take place somewhere on the Isthmus. It is said that General Herrera and other prominent Liberal leaders were associated in the movement from the first.

Governor Obaldia of Panama says that any rebel movement, such as the one discovered, could be suppressed by the Government within a short time, and he has no fear regarding the outlook in Panama.

Gen. Tovar, recently appointed Military Commander of the isthmus, has arrived here.

The revolutionary movement reported has no direct connection with the canal matter.

For Sale.

Large Double bed with nearly new mattress. Very cheap. Apply Wood's Book Store.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

Several houses close to the Northern Railway Station. Capable of producing One hundred Colonos per month. Offers for the purchase or lease for a number of years can be made at this office. p. 3, 10, 03.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS

- Just arrived per Royal Mail*
- Argosy - 50
 - Boy's Own Paper - 50
 - Carpenter and Builder - 50
 - Chambers Journal - 90
 - Cassell's Little Folks - 50
 - Cassell's Magazine - 50
 - Century Magazine - 1.50
 - Cornhill Magazine - 1.50
 - English Illustrated - 50
 - Fire-side - 50
 - Gentleman - 50
 - Gentleman's Magazine of Fashion - 50
 - Girl's Own Paper - 50
 - Harrison's Magazine - 40
 - Harper's Magazine - 1.40
 - Little Folks Illustrated - 50
 - London Art Fashions (Illustrated) - 1.00
 - London Tailor (Illustrated) - 1.00
 - Longman's Magazine - 50
 - Macmillan's Magazine - 1.00
 - Pall Mall Magazine (Illustrated) - 45
 - Pearson's Royal Magazine - 35
 - Pearson's Magazine - 45
 - Queen - 50
 - Quiver - 50
 - Review of Reviews - 50
 - Scribner's Magazine - 1.00
 - Strand Magazine - 40
 - Sunday at Home - 50
 - Tailor and Cutter (Illustrated) - 1.00
 - Temple Magazine - 50
 - Weldon's Bazaar (Childrens') - 10
 - " Dressmaker (Illustrated) - 10
 - " Home Dressmaker, do. - 15
 - " Milliner - 15
 - " Journal of Costume - 50
 - " Ladies' Journal - 25
 - " Practical Needle - 20
 - Wide World Magazine - 40
 - Windsor Magazine - 50
 - Young England - 25

For Sale.

Advertisements under this head 5¢ per cent for twenty words: two insertions evenly five cents.
Lamps! Lamps!! Lamps!!! Table Lamps and Hanging Lamps, Lamp Shades, Lamp chimneys and Lamp wicks. At Wood's Book Store.
Aspwall'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.

NOTICE.

G. W. ARMSTRONG
OF
—La Selva—
has established himself in Cartago as
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
TERMS:—30 days' time plus 10 per cent Commission. Your orders will be promptly attended to.

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BY PAYING ONE DOLLAR GOLD PER MONTH.
In order that every man, woman and child may become possessed of one of our Keystone-Elgin Watches we have decided to make the purchase as easy as possible by allowing payments to be made by instalments. No extra charge is made for this accommodation; the watches are priced respectively at \$5, \$7, \$12 and \$15 gold. Payments of \$1 Gold and upwards will be accepted, and each payment will be recorded in a small pass book with which intending purchasers will be provided on making the first payment at Wood's Book Store.

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 if 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.

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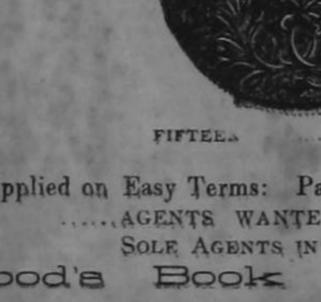


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