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

LIMON WEEKLY NEWS.

The only Paper published in English
in Costa Rica.



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

JOB PRINT
OFFICE.
Executes any kind
of Printing,
both in English
and Spanish.
See Price List

Vol. IV. No. 193.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1904.

PRICE: TEN CENTS

THE PHOENIX COFFEE COMPANY.

Roasters and Grinders
PORT LIMON, C. R.
Having installed new and up-to-date machinery, we are now in a position to handle any amount of business in a most reliable and satisfactory manner. Prompt delivery of all orders, local or on the line. Quality and price beyond reach of our competitors. WHY NOT GIVE LOCAL INDUSTRY A FAIR TRIAL? p. 121

ENGLISH PERIODICALS

Just arrived per Royal Mail

Argosy	50
Bystander	50
Champion and Babier	50
Champion's Journal	90
Commons 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
Girls On Paper	50
Harpworth's Magazine	40
Harpworth's Magazine	1.40
Latte Folk's Illustrated	50
London Art Fashions (Illustrated)	1.00
London Tailor (Illustrated)	1.00
Longman's Magazine	50
Macmillan's Magazine	1.00
Paul Mail Magazine (Illustrated)	45
Pearson's Royal Magazine	35
Pearson's Magazine	45
Queen	50
Quiver	50
Review of Reviews	05
Scribner's Magazine	1.00
Street Magazine	40
Sunday at Home	50
Talbot and Cutler (Illustrated)	1.00
Tropic Magazine	50
Weldon's Bazaar (Children's)	10
Weldon's Dressmaker (Illustrated)	10
Weldon's Home Dressmaker	15
Weldon's Milliner	15
Weldon's Journal of Costume	50
Weldon's Ladies' Journal	25
Weldon's Practical Needle	20
Weldon's White World Magazine	40
Weldon's Windsor Magazine	55
Weldon's Young England	20



Fountain Pens

WOOD'S BOOK STORE.
PORT LIMON, C. R.
ON SALE AT
PRICE C.R. 00

NORTHERN RAILWAY OF COSTA RICA.

TIME TABLE.

FOR ALL POINTS IN ZENT AND

Banana River Districts.

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

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

H. M. FEILD, Supt.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

—MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT—

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

SOLE AGENTS FOR.

Schlitz Beer, Canadian Club Whiskey, White
Rock Lithia Water, Vacuum Oil.

At Lowest Prices

A Fine assortment of Fancy Groceries just received. Large stock
of Cement and Sewer Pipes now on hand. Call and get
Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

United Fruit Company

PORT LIMON

Banking and Exchange

THOMAS SCOTT, San Jose, Costa Rica.

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

J. KAEMPFFER.

—COMMISSION MERCHANT.—
AND
DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE
One Block North Old Railway Station.

Orders from Country Customers promptly executed.

RUBBER BOUGHT AT HIGHEST PRICES.

—Agent in Limon for the—

COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

MALARIA KILLER.

A safe certain and permanent cure for every form of INTERMITTENT
and MALARIAL FEVERS. Contains no quinine or arsenic. The great
superiority of this over all other ague remedies is, that its cure is
permanent. Fevers once broken, do not return: it is pleasant to
take.

PREPARED BY MARTI & CO.

LIMON & NEW YORK

Money returned if a cure is not effected with one bottle.

TESTIMONIAL

ESSRS R. MARTI & Co., Limon.
I have pleasure in certifying that with one bottle of MALARIA KILLER my
brother was completely cured of calentura.

FRANCISCO BOZA

Notice.

I hereby beg to notify my customers and the public
in general, that I have returned from Jamaica and
have resumed the management of my Bakery, where I
hope to receive the support hitherto accorded me
21-5-904, 3 ins
DANIEL MALCOLM

Limon Weekly News.

PORT LIMON SATURDAY JUNE 4, 1904

F. M. H. WOOD.

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

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

CURRENT ITEMS

Mr. Arthur Cooper, of San Carlos,
presented the winning ticket No. 1330
which drew the grand prize in February
drawing of the Sag José lottery of
\$10,000.—"El Noticiero."

The "Atlas" steamer "Alleghany"
from New York via Jamaica arrived
at 9.30 a.m. on Saturday last with sixty-
two deckers from the latter port and
eight from Greytown.

Information will be thankfully re-
ceived at the British Vice Consulate,
Limon, regarding the present where-
abouts of Samuel Vernon, who left Ja-
maica some years ago.

Through some neglect, the launch
"Anetta" did not leave on Friday
night for Bocas del Toro, as is cus-
tomary. The necessary permit was
not applied for at the Captain of the
ports office and the Commandante del
Resguardo would not permit the pas-
sengers to enter the wharf after 6 p.m.
She however sailed at 7.30 on Satur-
day morning.

The Rev. J. H. Sobey returned from
the Isthmus by the R. M. S. "Orinoco"
on Wednesday last. The Reverend
gentleman has been visiting Colon
and Panama for the purpose of ar-
ranging for the establishment there of
branches of the Young Men's Chris-
tian Association as soon as the work
on the Canal commences, which, Mr.
Sobey thinks, will not be before the
end of this year at the earliest.

"El Noticiero" says: The Govern-
ment has recovered 60,000 manzanas of
fertile lands in the Atlantic Zone
which according to the Soto Keith con-
tract of 1884 were granted to the Fer-
rocarril de Costa Rica with the privilege
of utilizing same. The legal time of
twenty years expired on the 21st
April, and the Railway Company not
having cultivated or otherwise used
the land it reverts to the Government
of Costa Rica.

The Cashier of the Ferrocarril de
Costa Rica has deposited in the Sello
Nacional the sum of \$1647.50 represent-
ing the Government tax on Railway
tickets sold during the month of
April. The tax is divided as follows:
35,041 tickets at 5cts each \$1272.10
38940 " " " " 379.40
3 special coaches at \$20 6.00
Total \$1647.50

Of this sum \$197.80 is the portion fall-
ing to the credit of the Limon Hos-
pital de Caridad.

The "Official Gazette" contains cor-
respondence from Dr. Alex. F. Pirie,
as agent of the Ferrocarril de Costa
Rica, and the Government relative to
the denouncement of lands in the At-
lantic region, on one side of the mari-
time limit extending from Santa Clara
to Toro Amarillo and from there to
the sea. The Doctor claims that these
lands were conceded to the Ferrocarril
de Costa Rica in the year 1893 as per
the Soto Keith contract. In reply the
Minister on the part of the Government
contends that the time limit of twenty
years having expired and the Fer-
rocarril de Costa Rica having neither
utilized nor cultivated said lands, they
have consequently forfeited their
right to same.

A Turk under trial for robbery be-
came sick and was transferred from
the Cuartel to the Charity Hospital
for treatment. On Monday last he
made his escape from that institution
and a guard seeing him in hospital
garb, attempted to capture him on the
beach. He resisted and succeeded in
wresting the gun and machette
with which he vigorously belaboured
his would-be captor and made good his
escape. The next day his trial was
concluded resulting in a sentence of
two months, which expired about the
same time he disappeared. He has
since been arrested on the double
charge of "escape and assault with in-
tent to do grievous bodily harm."

Now that the Canal zone is under
the immediate superintendence of the
United States, it seems likely that
their quarantine regulations will
affect trade between this port and the
Isthmus during the quarantine season,
especially passenger traffic. This
practically means that six months in
the year no steamers will carry pas-
sengers from this port for Colon.
Where then, we would ask, does the
value of Minister Merry's sugges-
tion to his Government come in with
reference to sending sick people from
here to this country for the benefit of
their health? Once here, they would
have to wait until the quarantine
season was over before they could
return to work.

May 23—At 11.35 a.m. s.s. "Helvetia"
German, c. Schubert 52 crew and
1814 tons register from Colon. 4 pas-
sengers. General cargo. 3 sacks
correspondence and 6 postal packets.
Consigned to L. Wichmann.

May 24—At 7.45 a.m. s.s. "Admiral
Farragut" American, c. Henshaw 54
crew and 1335 tons register from Port
Antonio. 8 passengers. No cargo.
2 sacks correspondence. Consigned to
the United Fruit Co.

May 24—At 7.30 a.m. s.s. "Beverley"
English, c. Rose 41 crew and 872 tons
register from New Orleans. 28 pas-
sengers. General cargo. 12 sacks
correspondence and 23 postal packets.
Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Weekly Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

May 23—At 11.35 a.m. s.s. "Helvetia"
German, c. Schubert 52 crew and
1814 tons register from Colon. 4 pas-
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English, c. Rose 41 crew and 872 tons
register from New Orleans. 28 pas-
sengers. General cargo. 12 sacks
correspondence and 23 postal packets.
Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

May 24—At 1.40 p.m. s.s. "Baker"
German, c. Schonwardt 42 crew and
912 tons register from New Orleans.
No passengers. No correspondence.
General cargo. Consigned to L.
Wichmann.

May 25—At 5 a.m. s.s. "Intrepid"
American, c. Jennett 6 crew and 28
tons register from Bocas del Toro. 6
passengers. No cargo. 1 sack cor-
respondence. Consigned to the Captain.

May 25—At 3.30 p.m. s.s. "Chick-
ahominy" English, c. Jones 55 crew
and 2151 tons register from Jamaica.
No passengers. No correspondence.
5 bales cargo. Consigned to the United
Fruit Co.

May 26—At 5 a.m. launch "Toni"
Australian, c. Smith 3 crew and 2 tons
register from Bocas del Toro. 4 pas-
sengers. No cargo. Consigned to the
United Fruit Co.

May 26—At 9 a.m. s.s. "Venezuela"
Italian, c. Carbone 84 crew and 2227 tons
register from Savannah. 20 passengers.
20 tons cargo. 31 sacks correspond-
ence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado
& Co.

May 27—At 4 p.m. s.s. "Dido"
Nicaraguan, c. Rivero 4 crew and 23
tons register from Greytown. 6 pas-
sengers. No cargo. No correspond-
ence. Consigned to the Captain.

May 27—At 4.15 p.m. s.s. "Menus"
Nicaraguan, c. Tysland 33 crew and 1423
tons register from New Orleans. No
passengers. No cargo. No corres-
pondence. Consigned to the United
Fruit Co.

May 27—At 4 a.m. launch "Anetta"
German, c. Grenald 8 passengers. No
cargo. 1 packet correspondence.
Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

SAILED.

May 21—At 10 launch "Antonio"
c. Brown. 26 passengers. No cargo.
1 packet correspondence. Despatched
by Alvarado & Co.

May 21—At 3 a.m. s.s. "Matim"
English, c. Blower. No passenger. No
correspondence. 40,500 bunches banan-
as. Despatched by the United Fruit
Co.

May 23—At 1 p.m. s.s. "Bradford"
c. Bruhn. No passenger. 20,000
bunches bananas. 1 sack correspond-
ence. Despatched by the United Fruit
Co.

May 23—At 8 launch "Toni"
Australian, c. Smith. 6 passengers. No
cargo. No correspondence. Des-
patched by the United Fruit Co.

May 23—At 5 p.m. s.s. "Manuelita"
c. Berzodes 4 passengers. No cargo.
No correspondence. Despatched by
the Captain.

May 23—At 9 a.m. s.s. "Valkyria"
Costa Rican, c. D. Humphries. No cargo.
No correspondence. No passengers.
Despatched by the Captain.

May 23—At 8 a.m. s.s. "Sarnia"
German, c. Wintzer. 77 passengers. 1,004 sacks
coffee with 62,720 kilos, 23 sacks hide
with 1209 kilos, 1 packet with \$500.00
and 36,000 bunches bananas. 6 sacks
and 1 packet correspondence. Des-
patched by L. Wichmann.

May 25—At 12.30 s.s. "Admiral Far-
ragut" American, c. Henshaw register
for Port Antonio. 9 passengers. 27,400
bunches bananas. 1 sack correspond-
ence. Despatched by the United Fruit
Co.

May 25—At 3.40 p.m. s.s. "Helvetia"
German, c. Schubert. 17 passengers.
Cargo: 240 sacks of coffee with 14,994
kilos, 18 sacks of cacao, with 1080 kilos
and 1 sack hide with 75 kilos. 5 sacks
of correspondence. Despatched by L.
Wichmann.

May 26—At 8 p.m. s.s. "Beverley"
English, c. Henshaw. No passengers.
Cargo: 21,000 bunches bananas. 1
sack correspondence. Despatched by
the United Fruit Co.

May 27—At 8 a.m. s.s. "Venezuela"
Italian, c. Carbone 84 crew and 2227
tons register for Colon. 19 pas-
sengers. Cargo: 16 bales skin, and 16
sacks coffee. 3 sacks correspondence.
18 baskets and 2 packets. Despatched
by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

May 27—At 7 s.s. "Intrepid" Ameri-
can, c. Jennett 6 crew and 28 tons
register for Bocas del Toro.

CASTINGS

Orders for castings of all descriptions, iron or brass,
will be executed at the shops of the Northern Railway
reasonable prices.

—SAND & STONE.—

Matina sand suitable for masonry C20.00 per car.

Coral rock, C25.00 per car.

Delivered wherever designated alongside track.

NORTHERN RAILWAY LIMON.

A. N. A. INVESTMENT.

I am instructed to sell for \$2,500. an entire lot 75 feet by 150 feet on main
road including the following buildings erected thereon: 1 Cottage, 3 rooms, yield-
ing \$30 monthly, and a long hall (8 rooms) yielding 48 Colones, besides avail-
able land for more cottages. Don't lose this chance for a good interest on your
money. For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned.
27 2 04. O. L. MADURO, Limon.

WATCHES WATCHES!

The best Five Dollar watch ever sold at the price in
this or any other country. Just the thing for a working
man. Seven jewels and genuine Elgin works. We offer
this watch at this extraordinary low price in order that
everybody may have an opportunity for making himself
familiar with the superior quality of the Keystone Elgin
watches, for which Wood's Book store has the sole
agency for Costa Rica. You will make no mistake in
buying this watch

PAYNTER BROS

Photographers

SAN JOSE AND LIMON

NOTICE: We have had such a rush of business for the
past few weeks that our stay here seems likely to be
permanent

ENLARGEMENTS, PHOTO BUTTONS, PICTURE POSTAL CARD
VIEWS OF COSTA RICA ETC. ETC.

Prices very reasonable.

NINETY NINE BUILDING, LIMON.

DR. E. A. FRIIS.

AMERICAN DENTIST.

Gold Crown and Bridge work a specialty. Extractions
without pain Office—Calle de Francia 1/2 block below
the market in San José

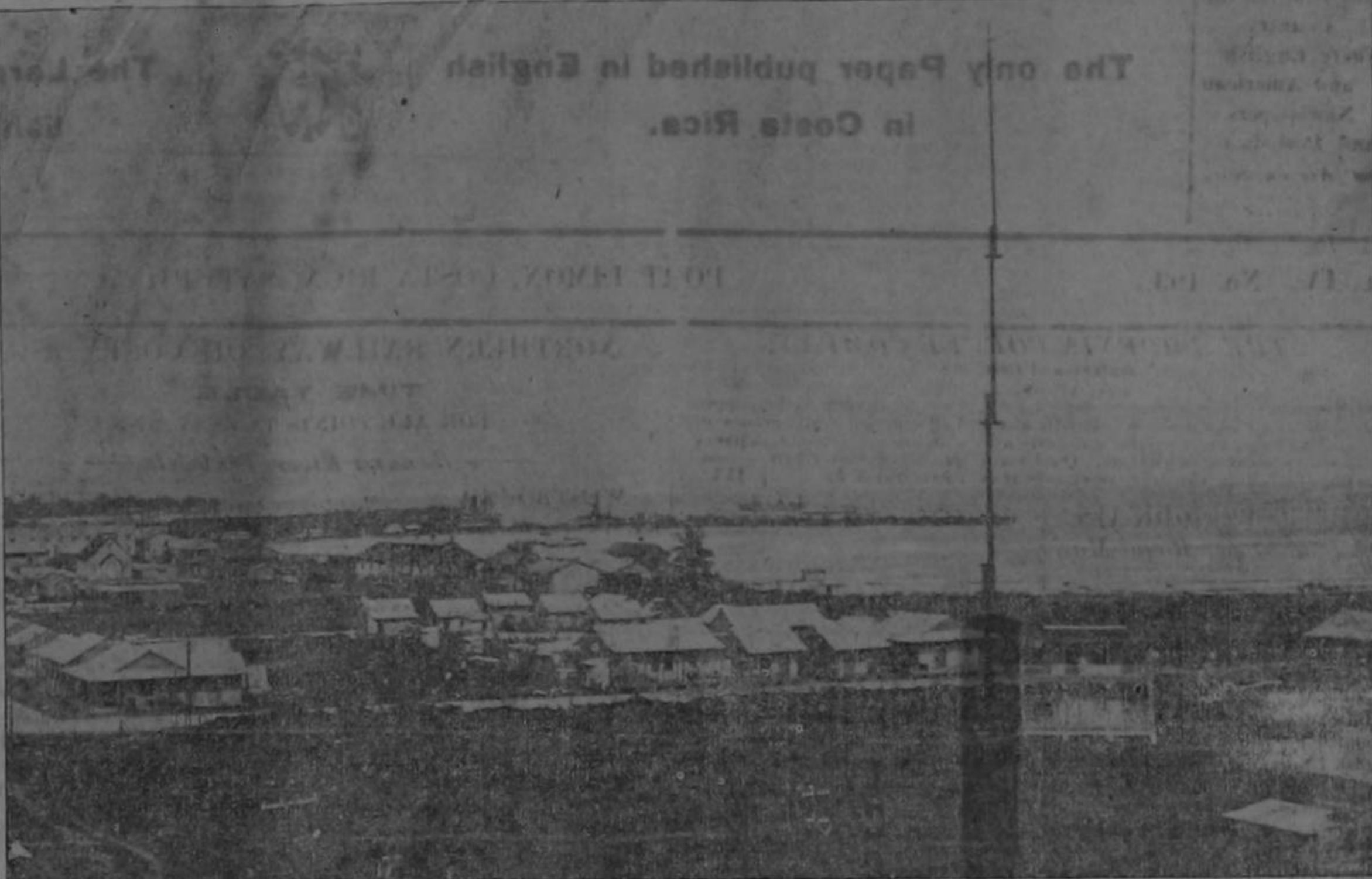
WOOD'S BOOK STORE,

LIMON.

PRICE LIST

Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

Table listing various stationery and school supplies with prices. Includes categories like Automatic Pencils, Ballpoint Pens, Chalk, and various types of paper and books.



Trades Directory.

Trades Directory listing various professions and services such as Typewriter oil, Views of Costa Rica, Whistles, and various mechanical and electrical services.

RESULTS OF WESTERN FLOOD.

Clearing Inundated District of Rats, Mice, Prairie Dogs and Rabbits. The greatest disaster which ever visited Topeka was the flood of last summer. Occasionally some one discovers that the flood resulted in some good. One thing which is a fact, however, and which is a blessing to the people of the valley, is that the mice, rats, moles, gophers and rabbits have not bothered the district which was flooded.

Directory of Costa Rica.

President of the Republic—Licenciado don Ascencion Esquivel. First Vice President—Licenciado don Ricardo Jimenez. Second Vice President—Licenciado don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez. Third Vice President—General don Juan B. Quiros.

THE SAPLING.

When I was but a sprig of May,
With wonders to command,
Alone all else I loved most well,
What none could understand:
And dear were things far off, far off,
But nothing near at hand.

Oh, now it was the sunset tide
Beyond the weather-vane;
And now it was the chime I heard
From bell-towers of Spain;
But never yet the little leaf that tapped
My window-pane.

Heigh-ho, the things unseen
That reach, as I would then,
To guess and wear the heart of youth
With eager way and when!
And never eye takes heed of them, in all
The world of men.

—Josephine Preston Peabody, in Harper's Magazine.

THE RED LIGHT

By H. I. CLEVELAND

ON the days when the Union Pacific Railroad was fighting for traffic and existence the division between Evanston, Wyo., and Ogden, Utah, was considered to be about as dangerous for an engine run as any between Omaha and Salt Lake. Travelers knew the dash out of Evanston and then the rush into canyons, gorges, the tortuous ways of Weber's, Weaver's, Echo and Pulpit Rock, to say nothing of the Devil's Slide and the Bridal Veil Falls. The track was rough, the curves almost right angles, slides numerous, and enemies of the road everywhere. Miners, stockmen, pioneers and Indians did not meet early railroad building with that cordiality that their successors have. They thought little of drawing a rail, burning a culvert or starting a loose mass of rock from its perch for a slide down to the track and in the way of oncoming trains. In consequence wrecks were frequent and disastrous.

One of the early engineers was a man by the name of "Short" Tready, a youngster of twenty-two, full of ginger and nerve and a capable employe. His freeman was younger than he—eighteen—and by name "Fat" Griswold. They were mutual admirers of each other. "Fat" regarded "Short" as the bravest man that ever touched a throttle, and he could give reasons for his belief. "Short" admired "Fat" because he never failed in performing his duty. "Short" was unmarried, but engaged to a settler's daughter who lived with her father in one of the mountain clefts near the Devil's Slide. "Short" and "Fat" had given this cleft the name of "Alice No. 1," the first part of the title being the name of the sweetheart and the last part the estimate placed upon her both by lover and friend. Just west of the cleft was a great bend in the track, above which hung fens and tops of mountain shale and rock, liable under proper pressure to descend and bury not only the track, but any train which plunged into it.

"Short" and "Fat" hauled coal west from Evanston to Ogden and fruit east from Ogden to Evanston. They ran on no particular time card in those days. They were supposed to get over the track just as fast as their old-fashioned mogul could and to keep out of the way of anything that had a faster schedule than they. They never swung by "Alice No. 1" day or night, but what there was the figure of a young girl standing at the bend waving a hand and throwing kisses—the hand was for "Fat" and the kisses for "Short." If it was night when they circled through the mountains they knew the girl was there because she always carried a red lamp. She had said to "Short" early in their engagement:

"That red lamp won't mean danger, as it generally does elsewhere. Red's my color, and when you see that lamp before you lit the bend, you'll know that the track is clear, that I'm well, and that I love you."

So week after week the special freight swept through the canyon, whistling shrilly, and never a miss of the Alice of "Alice No. 1." It was something to see "Short" hang way out of his cab when he caught sight of her and skillfully drop at her feet some little package of trinkets which he had bought for her in the town. It was something also to see "Fat" manfully salute his partner's future bride, and giving a few extra tugs at the whistle cord for her honor.

Everybody on the line knew of "Short's" girl and the bend she watched. Other engineers would look for her, but she was never visible until an engine's scream way down the canyon told her that "Short's" mogul was coming. Then she took her place and then she saw the man of her love.

This had been going on for about six months, and "Short" was beginning to think of his wedding day, when one day the mountain rains set in and tremendous slides descended on the tracks. "Short" escaped all harm for the time, but he was very fearful of the mass of drift above the bend at "Alice No. 1."

"Fat" Alice will watch that, and we'll get the signal sure if there's trouble there."

So on a September night they came plunging down to "Alice No. 1" through the mist and howl of the wind and there was the welcome red light, and back of it the shadow of the girl. She was probably 300 feet from the bend and the upheld shale. Just as the engine was abreast of her and "Short" leaning out so that he could see her face, a scream came from her lips. There was a rumble up the mountain sides, a crashing of things, an awful roar and the bend at "Alice No. 1" was suddenly buried in an avalanche of rock and flying stuff.

"Short" had only 300 feet to work in and had breaks on his train. He reversed, "Fat" working with him; he dropped the sand and whistled for the rear hand brakes, but what could he do—jump? He was not built that way. He and "Fat" went with their engine and train into the mass and stayed there.

After a long time the sun came out of the clouds around the peaks, the larks in the damp valleys piped cheerily, and the long "halloo" of the comers rang over the cross ranges. At "Alice No. 1" the wreckers had taken out a ruined mogul the battered forms of two men and laid them in the sunlight. The cold face of one was turned up to the burning eyes of a young girl, who could not weep or speak. By her side was an old red light.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A PROSE POEM.

Touching Letter of Resignation Written by an Aged Woman Clerk.

An aged woman clerk of the Pension Office resigned recently and did so in a letter to Commissioner Ware, of which the following is about one-fourth:

"It is with peculiar sadness that I place my hand in the horny old palm which has so long extended bread and shelter to me and mine, saying, 'Good-by, Uncle Sam.' As one who sails from a port where years of deepest meaning and solemn earnestness have been spent—where the surges call with voices of friends and comrades whose tender sympathy and helpful hands have sweetened with hydromel the cup of rus God's children all must drink—so turn I from the old building where some of my tenderest memories are garnered, and where I and my two helpless children were sheltered out of the storm into the fold of a great and good Government. In looking backward upon a long experience it seems to me that only 'the true, the beautiful and the good' arise to greet us, for they are the real things—the immortal part of our life on earth. The rest has dropped from us as the worn garments of our upward struggle; often tear stained, perhaps blood dyed in some dark Gethsemane known only to God and the soul."

"Good-bye," said Ware. "You could set that to music and sing it!"—New York World.

Posed as Queen.

A silver haired American woman is still living who posed for many a day as Queen of England. And she still recalls with a shudder the burden of forty pounds of royal clothes which she wore for so many weary hours.

Shortly after the coronation of Queen Victoria the society of St. George and St. Andrew, of Philadelphia, commissioned Mr. Thomas Sully to paint a portrait of the Queen in her coronation robes. The artist went to England, accompanied by his daughter, Blanche, a young lady of eighteen. The Queen received him graciously and sat for him until the etalon was finished. She then relinquished the task to the artist's daughter, who sat dressed in the Queen's robes for many a long day.

Mr. Sully received \$40,000 for the portrait, and Miss Blanche was made happy by an autograph letter from the Queen and the present of a diamond ring.—New York Herald.

Oil Your Umbrella.

A former peddler, now a rich insurance man, stood in a sheltered corner during a big storm and watched the umbrellas go to pieces as the wind hit them full force. "Probably all those umbrellas are wrecks because of the lack of a little oil," he said. "That's a trick I learned as a peddler. An umbrella is primarily a thing of joints, and to keep it in good condition the joints should be oiled. I found that nearly all umbrellas break in the joints first, and why shouldn't they? The joints are never oiled, and yet are expected to respond easily to sudden opening. To get the best use out of an umbrella the joints should be oiled first with coal oil or kerosene, to clean off the rust, and then with a lubricating oil to make them work easily. Thus treated an umbrella's framework will last indefinitely." —Wilkesbarre Leader.

Foreign Flowers With Chloroform.

Lilies of the valley, azaleas, deutzias and lilacs have shown themselves susceptible to either or chloroform, and M. Leblanc has reported to the Societe Centrale d'Horticulture de Nancy his success in experiments with the latter drug. On February 19 last he chloroformed some plants of azalea mollis, giving them about half the quantity he would have used had it been ether, and exposing them to the action of the vapor for about forty-eight hours. They were at once removed to a greenhouse at a temperature of sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit. From March 5 the flowers began to expand a little and attained about their full dimensions on the 5th, whereas plants grown for comparison were not expanded until March 15.

WHERE WAS FLOSSY?

The Lady From Boston Wanted to Know.

HERE was once a relic of the glacial age in Boston who was discovered by a hardy explorer from the wilds of Chicago and brought out here to preside over his advertising department. The relic was of the female sex, and her icy attitude had an exceedingly chilly effect on the gay and blithesome solicitors whose business it was to get her signature to advertising contracts for their various publications.

"I'll tell you what," said one of the solicitors, who was a most persevering individual, "I am bound to get an advertising contract from that old lady. My reputation depends on it. I am going home now to think of a scheme."

His fellow solicitors smiled. They had all tried their wiles on the old lady, and all in vain. But they did not do justice to the depth of intellect possessed by the man they laughed at. He went home, sat down and thought and thought.

"What?" he asked himself, "are maiden ladies of an uncertain age chiefly interested in?"

For five minutes he sat still while the wheels revolved. Then, like an inspiration, the proper answer to that riddle came into his head.

"Maiden ladies of an uncertain age are chiefly interested in cats," was the way he put it to himself. "I will tell her a cat story."

"What, if anything, could be expected to start a slight thaw in the icy atmosphere which surrounds her?"

"What has such a softening, such a generalizing influence as humor? I will tell the old lady a funny cat story."

With the problem solved he acquired what he thought was an amusing story about a cat, and thus equipped again sent in his card to the feminine advertising manager from Boston. Artfully he steered the conversation into the direction of felines, and at the proper moment he began his great experiment.

"The wife of a friend of mine who lived in Jersey City," he began, "had as her dearest pet a handsome tabby which was called Flossy. The tabby lived to a great old age, and finally, in the due course of time, became decrepit. This sad event happened in the winter time, and it was therefore impossible to provide Flossy a fitting sepulchre in the frozen earth. My friend's wife, in her dilemma, appealed to her husband. Every morning on his way to his office in the city my friend crossed from the Jersey shore on the ferry.

"Fred," said his wife, "I am anxious that Flossy shall have a proper burial. I will wrap the remains neatly in a parcel, and when you cross the river this morning you can commit them to the deep."

"Certainly," said my friend. The parcel was neatly wrapped in brown paper and he carried it in one hand when he left the house. While waiting for the ferryboat to start he got into conversation with a friend, who proved so interesting that when he got off the boat on the New York side he found that he still had Flossy in his possession.

"Oh, never mind," he said to himself. "I'll keep Flossy here at the office, and when I go home to-night I'll take her along and drop her into the river."

"Accordingly he dismissed Flossy from his mind entirely and plunged into his day's work."

The advertising solicitor, who was telling the story, was glad to note that by the time he had reached this point in the narrative he had succeeded in getting the close attention not only of the lady from Boston, but as well that of the four or five clerks and stenographers in the room. They had all quit their work and were listening eagerly to his story. Already he saw success ahead, and with that as an inspiration he told the rest of the story with renewed animation and enthusiasm. He looked the old lady from Boston straight in the eye and went on.

"When evening came he picked up Flossy, still wrapped in her brown paper shroud, and took a car from his office down to the ferryboat. At the dock, as it happened, he met again the friend with whom he had talked during the trip across the river in the morning. They exchanged salutations, and, half unconsciously, he noticed that his friend also carried a brown paper parcel in one hand.

"The two men walked into the cabin and sat down together on the plush covered seats which ran along one side of the room. Between was a vacant seat, on which they laid their respective bundles.

"The talk between them was on the prospects for a rise in Metropolitan stock, a subject on which my friend's friend was especially well posted. And as my friend held an interest of several thousand dollars in the stock, it is easy to understand why he was deeply interested in what he could learn of its prospects.

"At any rate he listened so closely to the story that presently the boat landed at the dock in Jersey City, and he sat up with a shock to remember that he had again forgotten to decently inter Flossy. But he picked up his bundle from the vacant seat and went on home, smiling at the curious train of circumstances which had resulted in still leaving Flossy on his hands. Having a well developed sense of humor, my friend felt no anger at fate for

all. He would carry Flossy home again and tell his wife about it. Then, in the morning, he would make it his business to see that the proper rites and ceremonies were performed."

The advertising solicitor was hearing the point and climax of his story. He stopped for a moment and looked to see how it was going. The lady from Boston was all attention. There was an almost tender, sympathetic look in her eyes. He could see her in imagination already fixing her name to a large advertising contract. The stenographers and clerks in the room still sat motionless, drinking in every word which fell from his mouth.

"My friend walked on home, with his brown paper parcel in his hand. His wife met him at the door.

"I've brought Flossy back," he said. "I forgot about dropping her into the river, both going over and coming back."

"Then he went on and told her in detail the story of the day's misadventures.

"Oh, never mind," said his wife, with a half sigh. "It doesn't make any difference. To-morrow morning will do just exactly as well."

"She took the parcel from his hands.

"Besides," she went on, "I'm glad to have a chance to take another look at poor Flossy."

"With a preliminary sigh she unwrapped the parcel. It contained two pounds of beefsteak!"

The advertising solicitor stopped. He was all through. Nothing happened. The cold sweat came out in great drops on his forehead. Was such a thing possible?

He stole a terrified glance around the room. Several of the stenographers were giggling in their handkerchiefs. He glanced at the lady from Boston. She was looking at him expectantly. The sympathetic flush on her cheeks was possibly a little deeper. Finally she spoke.

"And what became of the poor cat?" she said.—Chicago Tribune.

Wild Dogs in Pennsylvania.

A pack of wild dogs almost as savage as wolves has been discovered in the wilds of Wyoming County, Pennsylvania.

These wild curs are believed to be the offspring of two dogs once owned by a hermit who lived in the wilds. When the old man was taken in charge by the poor overseer the dogs remained in the woods.

They were even then wolf-like in their habits and haunts, and the wild canines now infesting the "brushings" are doubtless the offspring of these. Hunters will endeavor to exterminate the pack before they become more numerous. Wild dogs are known to have attacked men, so that the territory in which they live holds new terrors for those who find it necessary to go into that section.—Washington Times.

At School in the Philippines.

Tom Bieler recently went from Kansas to the Philippines. At Bahol he visited a village school.

"When I stepped into the school-room," says Bieler, "all the children jumped up on their feet and said 'Good afternoon.' I asked the teacher if it was recess, but he said it wasn't. The pupils talked loud and ran around the room where they pleased. When one of them read he would holler as loud as he could. While I was in the room a dog and a goat came in, but no one paid any attention to them. The teacher said a dog fight in the room would cause them to quit anything and watch the fight."—Eureka (Kan.) Messenger.

Here's a New One.

A new swindle is being worked by a pair of strangers in Southern Michigan, according to the Auburn (Ind.) Dispatch. A stranger appears on the road apparently searching for a lost valuable diamond ring, but leaves after getting some responsible person interested, offering \$100 for the return of the ring. Soon after his departure a tramp appears and picks up what appears to be the missing ring. The person who has been offered \$100 reward for its return sees an opportunity to make a stake by giving the tramp a liberal sum for it, but fails to find the owner. He then consults a diamond expert and learns that the sparkler is worth about fifteen cents.

The Water Hat.

The Berlin fire brigade is experimenting with a device called a water hat. It consists of the addition to the ordinary helmet of a circular hose which sprays water at an angle of forty-five degrees in a downward direction. The pipe which leads to this hose is to be attached to the nozzle of an ordinary fire hose.

When in use the fireman is protected as far as his head and face are concerned, by a curtain of water, which besides its coolness, gives him pur air to breathe, even in the midst of a dense smoke, as it acts as a condensing medium and also as a filter.—New York Tribune.

The Iron Sands of Java.

A curious sight on the coast of Java is a long stretch of shore, about twenty-nine miles in length, where the sand is filled with particles of magnetic iron. In some places it is said that the surface sand contains eighty per cent of iron. It can be smelted, and a pig-iron has been formed to exist

STRANGE TRIBES OF BORGU.

From Whom, It Was Toasted, No White Man Ever Escaped.

In a description of the kingdoms of Nigeria Lady Lugard, wife of Sir Frederick Lugard, High Commissioner for Northern Nigeria, said that the reigning chiefs were of the semi-Arab race of the Foulahs, or Fulani, and what the great Mogul of Delhi was to the India of Clive's day such was the Great Foulah of Sokoto to the Nigeria of four years ago.

The Fulani was a striking people, dark in complexion, but of the distinguished features, small hands and fine, rather aristocratic carriage of the Arabs on the Mediterranean coast. They were of the Mohammedan religion, and were held by those who knew them to be naturally endowed with the characteristic which fitted them for rule. Their theory of justice was good, though their practice was bad; their scheme of taxation was most elaborate and was carried even into a system of death duties, which left little for an English Chancellor of the Exchequer to improve. The caravan trade across the desert, which was already old when the Arab historian, El Bekri, wrote of the country a thousand years ago, and which then supplied the ports of southern Europe with the leather known to us as morocco leather, and with many other articles of luxury which English people of that day had not yet learned to use, continued and paid its tolls to the Fulani.

The Fulani had come to be the ruling people, but the Haussa, who were also for the most part Mohammedan, formed a very important industrial and commercial portion of the population. The cotton cloth of Kano was famous through the world of Africa long before the Fulani had made their appearance as a governing race in history. Iron smelting and smith's work were spoken of in an Arabic manuscript, not yet properly translated, which carried them back to the mythical ancestry of the founders of Kano. Weaving, dyeing, tanning, brass work, leather work were among the local industries, and trade in these as well as in the raw materials with which the country abounds is largely carried on by the Haussa people.

Alluding to the condition of the country before the transfer to the Crown, Lady Lugard said that Borgu, the westernmost province of Nigeria, when her husband first entered the country boasted that no white man ever came out of it alive. In connection with the occupation of Borgu her husband had curious adventures, and on one occasion put his life absolutely in the hands of Kiama, the King, who had, he knew, been plotting to kill him only a few days before. The upshot was that the King became his fast friend, and having advised him never again to trust a Borgu man as he had trusted him, had shown himself ever since worthy of trust. He still sent yearly offerings to his "friend," and Borgu gives them no trouble. In addition to the Fulani and Haussa races, who spoke either Arabic or Haussa, the country teemed with local tribes having each their own habits and their own language. Haussa was the first language which the English officer learned, but he had to learn many others if he wished to make himself fully understood by the native peoples with whom he had to deal.

Many of the tribes were pagans, and it was not very long since some were cannibals. One tribe was reported to have tails. There was another which would appear to justify the Greek legend of the Amazons; all their public fighting was done by women, and their public offices were also filled by women. She was told, but could not vouch for the accuracy of any of these statements, that in that tribe the women were physically larger and stronger than the men. In the worst of the pagan regions civilized trade was not at present possible. In Borgu the people claimed that they had never been conquered by the Fulani, and they had traditions of a religion which would appear to be Christian.

Speaking of the slave trade, Lady Lugard said that at the time of the transfer the principal currency of Nigeria was in slaves. Large sums of money were reckoned not in pounds, but in slaves; public tribute was paid in slaves, and all labor was slave labor. The result of the slave trade was seen in depopulation. Where Barth described in 1854 a population of 50,000,000 there were probably not more to-day than 10,000,000 or 12,000,000. Yet so wedded were the Fulani rulers to the system that when, on the assumption of power by the British Government, the Emir of Bauchi was remonstrated with and asked to give pledges of abstaining from slave raiding for the future, his reply was, "Can you stop a cat from mousing? When I die I shall be found with a slave in my mouth."—London Times.

Money Recovered in Installments.

The story is going the rounds of a well-known Boston lawyer who recently picked up a five-cent piece in a street car. As he stowed away the coin in his vest pocket he remarked: "Has anybody lost \$5?" The response came quickly from a number of the passengers, all eagerly claiming the money. "Well," drawled the legal gentleman, "I have just picked up five cents of it. I suppose we had better search the car for the rest."—Boston Record.

Jews Become Christians.

According to a correspondent of the Jewish Chronicle, 224,000 Jews were converted to Christianity in the nineteenth century. The large majority



Potato Pie.

Peel and slice half a dozen potatoes and chop three small onions. Butter a deep baking dish and lay in a layer of potatoes, then one of onions, and a sprinkling of chopped cold meat. Season with salt and pepper; then repeat the layers and cover the whole with a crust made as for pies and rolled twice as thick as for the ordinary pie. Bake slowly until the vegetables are done.

Colemann.

Equal quantities of mashed potatoes and boiled greens, salt, pepper, butter, one egg. Mix the potatoes and greens together, season with salt and pepper, add a little butter and the egg well beaten. Butter a basin and shake in some browned bread crumbs; put in the potatoes and greens, and bake in a hot oven for three-quarters of an hour. Turn out of the basin and serve in a vegetable dish.

Whole Wheat Gems.

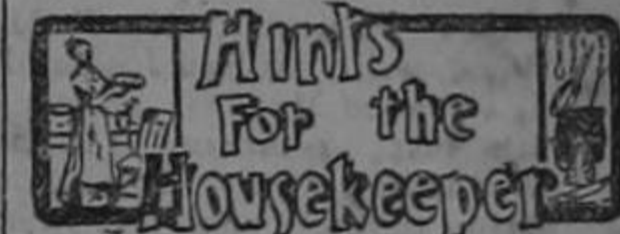
Mix two cupfuls of whole wheat flour with one teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of sugar; beat the yolks of two eggs and add one cupful of milk to them; add the milk and eggs to the flour, beat until smooth and add one cupful of lukewarm water; when well beaten add the whites of the eggs beaten stiff and two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder; fill hot greased gem pans and bake in a hot oven twenty-five minutes.

Fish a la Reine.

Free one pound of cold cooked cod fish or haddock from all skin and bone; pick it into small pieces; put two level tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying pan; when it has melted add two level tablespoonfuls of flour; stir until smooth; then add one cupful of cold milk a little at a time, one level teaspoonful of salt and a little pepper; put this over hot water; beat the yolk of one egg; add it to the fish and cook one minute; add a little chopped parsley; serve on toast or fill paper cases or shells; spread over some buttered crumbs and brown in quick oven.

Ribbon Cake.

One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, two-thirds of a cup of sweet milk, two eggs, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda and two cups of flour. Flavor with lemon or almond. Put two-thirds of the mixture in two oblong pans, and to the remaining third add one large tablespoonful of molasses, two-thirds cup of chopped raisins, a little sliced citron, a little grated nutmeg and one tablespoonful of flour. Bake in one sheet. Put the sheet together while warm, with cranberry or any tart jelly.



To restore the color of cashmere that has been splashed with mud, sponge the discolored parts with water, with a small piece of soda dissolved in it.

Toilet soaps may be bought in quantity as advantageously as laundry soaps. Fine toilet soaps need drying and ripening, just as much as the coarser varieties of the laundry.

Mix fresh Philadelphia cream cheese with cayenne pepper and paprika. Mold in a ball and send to the table to be eaten with apples or pears at dessert. It is good with saltines or other crackers with the salad.

A bedroom set for a young girl in white enameled wood with pink roses was admired. The bed was of wood, with a rather high headboard of a graceful shape, and the roses were disposed over it carelessly. The dressing of the bed was original. There was a roll bolster covered with cretonne pink roses on a cream ground, and the spread was of the same material. This was cut to exactly fit the top of the mattress, and had a full ruffle, which did not, however, hang over the sides, but were tucked in along the sides. The effect was of a full puff. All the cushions, etc., of the room were in this cretonne, and the curtains were barred dimity, with a quaint, old-fashioned valance of cretonne.

The use of cooking thermometers, which until recently was almost thoroughly confined to hotels and restaurants, is increasing in private kitchens. Most modern housekeepers count them nowadays as necessities, and they are to be found in any house-furnishing shop. They register a scale of temperature which somewhat exceeds 400 degrees. In addition they indicate at what temperature different meats should be cooked. Mutton needs the lowest temperature, 300 degrees; beef requires 310 degrees, and pork and veal each 320 degrees. Bread and pastry need 400 degrees, but biscuits must have 450 degrees. Plain cake bakes well at 320 degrees, while sponge cake needs only 300 degrees. The thermometers, which cost from \$3 to \$5, can be used in boiling water as well as in the oven.

Business Notes (Contd.)

Contractual business charges for the month of June will be calculated at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent.

The "Barra" leaves here for New York via Kingston on Monday, and the "Admiral Schley" for Port Antonio on Tuesday.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.—A slide occurred on the Pacific Railroad at Conception on the 30th ult. It is said that the rocks and earth will take a week to be cleared up.—El Estero.

Mr. Thomas Scott, of San Jose banking firm, came to this port yesterday for the purpose of seeing his family off to England by the "Miami." He is a guest of the Jiras Hotel.

Mr. H. E. Catala, representing the firm of P. A. de la Cruz, proprietors of the well known Benjamin's Jamaica Hotel, etc., arrived here in the interest of his firm by the "Allegany" on Saturday last.

A Concert will be given to-morrow (Sunday) evening at half past seven in the Gran Hotel by the Italian artist, Señor Nicolas Crispi.

News reached this port yesterday of the death of Mr. J. A. Garino, who it will be remembered, left here with his brother three months ago for Italy, for the benefit of his leg. We tender our sincere condolences to his family.

The "Siberia" of the H. A. line (Atlas service) arrived at an early hour on Friday morning from New York via Jamaica. She brought a cargo of 7,558 packages and fifteen passengers for this port.

The "Miami" will leave early this morning for Manchester. Captain Lind reports that on her last trip she made the run in fifteen days, and he hopes to do even better this time. This is certainly the record passage between here and England.

The passengers for New York by the "Allegany" on Monday last included Mrs. Amanda Cespedes and her sister, Miss Cilleland, Mr. Zeledon, of Hermann & Zeledon, and Mr. Mendioza Boza.

Mr. Salvador Gonzalez, who was called by the President for consultation on the sanitation of this port, arrived from the interior on Saturday last accompanied by his wife and the Misses Argentina Gotay and Celia Ben, the latter of whom are guests of Mr. Eloy Gotay.

Under the superintendence of Mr. Hanna the construction of the United Fruit Company's hospital has already commenced. Comfortable sleeping quarters have been prepared for the skilled workmen imported from the States, who are fed and housed on the spot. The location is a particularly healthy one, a strong sea breeze blowing on the hottest days.

The H. A. steamer "Attenburg" arrived from Hamburg via Bocas del Toro on Thursday morning with eight passengers and 120 packages cargo. Passengers by this steamer state that it was with great difficulty they secured tickets, as it was currently reported there that yellow fever was raging in Limon.

Our Publisher, Mr. F. M. H. Wood, will visit San José and the new line on Monday coming the 6th inst., returning to Limon Wednesday 8th. Persons desiring to remit money to Jamaica may hand amount to him on the train.

The San José press suggest the name of Mr. Percy Grove Harrison, late British Consul and Manager of the Banco Anglo de San José, as the fittest person to represent the Republic as Consul General in London. Mr. Harrison's long residence of over twenty-one years in the country and intimate knowledge of Costa Rica certainly justifies our contemporaries' choice.

YELLOW FEVER SCARE.—The Royal Mail steamer "Orizaba" arrived at 4.30 a.m. on Wednesday with a cargo of 1000 packages and 80 passengers for this port. In consequence of the receipt of Colon of a cable announcing that yellow fever existed here, a strict quarantine was observed by the ship, no one being permitted to leave or board her, after her passengers had disembarked. It is said the Russians at Nahunta are suffering from the "green plague;" it seems to us some people here are suffering from the "yellow plague." Meanwhile the traffic of the port and the general travelling public are the sufferers.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.—The usual monthly Directors' meeting will take place at the Treasurer's office, (Wood's Book Store) at half past seven o'clock next Saturday evening, the 11th inst. For the past year only two deaths have been recorded in this Society, so that its present condition is an exceedingly healthy one. Applications for membership will be considered at this meeting, and Application forms may be had at the Treasurer's office daily from 6.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

A young boy of about fifteen years of age employed by Mr. Esau Lyon (who from the fact of his being motherless and without any relatives was treated more as a relation than as a hire) was detected making free

with his employer's cash on Friday last. A man named Dixon slightly took a certain value of one Colon to the store to be cashed, and the boy was seen to hand him several bills, among them a greenback of two dollars and some silver in exchange. For some time suspicion has been felt to this particular individual and watch was kept with the result stated. Mr. Esau had the boy arrested and the judge ordered him to point out his confederate which he did. It has been decided to keep him in the calabozo for a time giving him a daily application of the birch (two or three lashed with a view of his confessing his name. Mighty in the mean time was placed under arrest also, the judge inflicting a fine of ten Colonos on him which he paid and was set at liberty. Later in the day he was re-arrested for using threatening language against Mr. Esau Lyon.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Shanghai 28.—The capture of Kin-chow by the Japanese demonstrates an excellent plan of attack and perfect management of their artillery. The particulars of the attack which commenced at day break Wednesday, shows that a demo stratation was made against the principal forces of the Russians situated in Wank Wan Lin, which is the widest part of the isthmus. This point was bombarded without loss to the Japanese. The town was taken at midday after the walls had been stormed by the Japanese. The Russians made a stand and resisted the Japanese advance in the middle of the town, but were finally forced to retreat in great disorder, the Japanese pursuing them.

London 28.—Advices from Shanghai Kwan report that on the 22nd the Russians believing that the Japanese had abandoned Ting Wang Chung, despatched 15,000 men to take possession of the place. These men were despatched from Haiching and Leao Yang. In the Tatum pass they were suddenly attacked by 30,000 Japanese and signally defeated, with a loss of 4,000 killed and 10,000 prisoners in the hands of the Japanese. The Japanese loss is not known up to the present.

Tokio 29.—The Japanese troops have driven the Russians out of all their possessions east of the bay of Taliensan. It is impossible for the Russians to offer much resistance in the territory north of Port Arthur. After five days terrible fighting, the Japanese took possession of the town of Kin Chow yesterday evening; they took the city of Manpianlin by assault. A Russian gun boat in the harbour of Ta-Lien Wan bombarded the Japanese flank. The Japanese war ships made the attack in conjunction with the land forces. Admiral Togo has established a complete blockade of the central part of the Leao Tung peninsula. Port Arthur is now completely surrounded by land and sea. This is the first step towards the siege of Port Arthur.

Chefu 29.—The Japanese are in full possession of Kin Chow and are pursuing the enemy.

London 29.—The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent in Tokio sends the following: "The Japanese have built thirty miles of railroad for transporting their siege guns against Port Arthur."

Paris 29.—The correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" telegraphs that the forces of General Kuroki have commenced to attack the Russian position on the Leao Yang road. A decisive battle is in progress.

London 29.—Referring to the recent fight which took place north of Port Arthur, the Japanese Minister, Baron Hayashi, says: "Kin Chow is completely occupied by our forces. The heights are well fortified and can remain in our possession for an indefinite period. As to the question of provisions and ammunition, Dalny is our second base. The occupation of Kin Chow has an incalculable value for a force desiring to attack Port Arthur. The heights dominate the country for several miles in the direction of that city. It is presumed that the Russians will return to over resistance in Dalny. It is the general opinion that practically the whole of Port Arthur garrison is outside with the object of stopping the advance of our forces."

New-Chwang 29.—The Japanese calculate that the Russians have 20,000 men in the vicinity of Port Arthur. They have in Kin Chow 50,000 men. The Chinese continue to leave Port Arthur, but no confidence is placed in the news they give; they assert that provisions are very scarce. The Japanese believe they will be compelled to surrender through hunger.

London 29.—The Japanese Legation in this capital has received the following from Tokio: "Kin Chow and all the heights are in our possession and the Russians driven back towards Port Arthur."

Tokio 29.—The Russians have abandoned Wan Tzu Liu and Saichulpi, and retreated towards Port Arthur. The Japanese captured fifty pieces of artillery. The Russians left 400 dead on the field of battle. On our part 300 were killed. At the battle of Nazau the enemy offered stout resistance, but were finally compelled to retreat. The fortresses were well armed with magnificent artillery of the most modern type. At 2 p.m. we took possession of the enemy's position, driving them out at the point of the bayonet, compelling them to retreat to the river Kwan Chong, which position they were again compelled to abandon at 5 o'clock in the evening.

Tokio 29.—The Mikado's forces are now twelve miles from Port Arthur. In the taking of Kin Chow the Japanese fought for eighteen hours, at the end of which time the Russian position was taken at the point of the bayonet. In spite of the deadly fire of the enemy assisted by the gun boats "Chickish," "Hayen," "Akajo" and "Chokay," we compelled them to retire. The captain of the "Chokay" and nine seamen were killed. The second great defeat suffered by the enemy has resulted favourably to the Japanese, as instead of reducing their forces it has tended to strengthen them in every direction. A high Japanese official says: "In the attack on Kin Chow and the encircling of Nanshan the Japanese had to fight against vastly superior numbers, and overcome tremendous obstacles. The Russians had in their possession all the latest modern inventions that are

known to the civilized world for the defence of their fortresses in an offensive to this, every battery that could provide. While the Japanese had only camp artillery, the Russians were provided at Nanshan with siege guns of large calibre. Our troops deserve every credit for having driven the Russians out of a place whose strength made it an almost impossible feat. Our losses were considerable, but we are in possession of the most important point and the greatest obstacle to Port Arthur. Admiral Togo sends the following: "The gun boats "Chokubi," "Hayen," "Hamagay" and "Chokay" and the first squadron of torpedo boats arrived in the bay of Kin Chow during the afternoon of Wednesday. After day-fight Thursday, the "Hawagay" and "Chokay" went very near the shore and disembarked all day. At 11 a.m. the enemy retired from Sachatou, but continued to fire from a position behind this place. Our losses were ten, including the commander of the "Chokay."

New-Chwang 29.—The Russians who recently purchased 1,500 junk which were at Anchow here, shipped them to-day to Tung Chin Ksu, to block the river. A danger of war is being landed here. The French steamer "Bourbon" landed 60,000 bags of flour here to-day. St. Petersburg 29.—The admiralty has sent positive orders to the commandant at Port Arthur which leaves him no option. So soon as the surrender of the city seems inevitable, the passage of the channel must be forced and battle given to the Japanese fleet under Togo, and whatever may happen to sink his ships before allowing them to fall into the enemy's hands.

Latest Foreign News.

Paris 27.—The "Fivaro" correspondent in Madrid has sent to that journal the result of an interview with the Spanish Prime Minister, Senor Silveira in which that official denies that Germany is placing obstacles between France and Spain in the Morocco question. The opinion reigns that Germany accepts with pleasure the alliance between the two countries. Spain has no intention of obstructing the Anglo-French convention relative to Morocco.

Hong Kong 27.—Two Chinese destroyers and four gunboats have arrived at Macao to demand by force the surrender of a Chinese fugitive required by the Viceroy of Canton. Macao is a Portuguese Colony, and preparations are being made to resist the Chinese landing.

Washington 27.—From reliable sources it is known here that Venezuela is preparing for war. Immense quantities of war material have been purchased. Why these preparations, no one knows. Every thing indicates international complications. A short time back, Venezuela and Colombia arranged their difficulties, and no new questions are pending. It is believed that Venezuela desires to renew the difficulties with England, Germany and Italy, relative to the claims of those countries. It is well known here that the Government of Venezuela has contracted with a French house for all the artillery necessary to arm the forts at La Guayra and Porto Cabello. The house in question has guaranteed to supply artillerymen to handle the new cannon for a stated period. The value of the contract exceeds half million bolivars.

Kingston Jamaica 29.—The British steamer "Rosetti" with 450 laborers on board for work on the United Fruit Company's plantations at Bocas del Toro, is ashore of Port Royal and all efforts to float her are futile. The ship is in an exposed position.

Simla 28.—The Thibet expedition at Gyantse is isolated and no communication from it has been received for three days. Further reinforcements have been ordered to the front.

Cape Haitien 27.—A serious battle was fought to-day between the Dominican troops and the revolutionists at Esperanza on the Monte Christo road, near Mao. The revolutionists were victorious, many were killed and wounded on both sides. General Cabrera, Minister of War, who commanded the Government troops, was killed, and the body taken to Navarette, where another battle will be fought. The United States war ships "Detroit" and "Newport" are off Monte Christo.

Gyantse, Thibet 30.—The Thibetans have abandoned the siege of the British rear guard, and communication has been re-established with the mission.

Chunbi, British India 30.—After a battle which lasted eleven hours, the British forces drove the Thibetans out of Pala, near Gyantse. On the British side, one Lieutenant and eleven soldiers were wounded. The enemy's loss was very severe. Many prisoners were also taken by the British. Pala is surrounded with walls and is a formidable place. The Thibetans have constructed trenches with a view of flanking the British position. The battle took place on the 26th inst.

Washington 31.—Minister Calvo of Costa Rica called upon Secretary Loomis to-day to discuss plans of co-operation, whereby Costa Rica may benefit from the lessons learned in the sanitation of the Canal strait.

London 31.—The report of the Royal Commission on the Volunteer Militia forces practically recommends conscription as the only means of providing a home defence army adequate for the protection of the country in the absence of the regular army. The Commission are of opinion that the principles adopted by all other great European States, must be largely adopted by Great Britain. They consider that a year of continuous training would suffice, with a few weeks attendance at manoeuvres for a year or two afterwards. The Commissioners estimate that such a scheme would provide about 350,000 trained men annually at a cost of possibly less than that of the present military system.

Consecration of St. Paul's Anglican Church, Panama.

From "Star and Herald." On Sunday night, the 29th inst., this church was consecrated

by the Right Reverend G. A. Ormsby, D. D. Bishop of British Honduras. The Bishop was accompanied by the Venérable Archdeacon Hendricks, of Colon, and the service was well rendered and the church crowded to excess.

In the course of his sermon the Bishop gave the following account of the work of the Church of England on the Isthmus of Panama. He said:

"On the occasion of the consecration of the first Anglican Church in the city of Panama, it will be interesting to trace the history of the missions of the Church of England on the Isthmus from an early date. In 1865 Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, in making a tour from his diocese to San Francisco passed through Colon, and at the request of the inhabitants, he consecrated one church in that city and dedicated it to God under the name of Christ Church.

"In 1883 a requisition was addressed to the Bishop of Jamaica from the Episcopalians and others at Colon and Panama, asking him to undertake the supervision of the work of our church on the Isthmus. The Bishop of Jamaica immediately entered into negotiations with the Panama Railway Company and obtained the use of Christ Church, in Colon for religious administrations, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England. In 1893 soon after my consecration at British Honduras, I was requested by the late Archbishop Benson of Canterbury, and the present Archbishop of the West Indies, to undertake the supervision of the work of our church in this part of Central America. By a deed then executed my diocese now extends from the north of the colony of British Honduras, to the south of the Isthmus of Panama. Since 1894 three missions of our church have been established in Spanish Honduras, four in Nicaragua, seven in Costa Rica, two in the Republic of Panama, and we have at this moment seven on the Isthmus of Panama.

To-day mainly owing to the perseverance and devotion of Archdeacon Hendricks who has successfully superintended our missions on this Isthmus for me for the last ten years, we have been enabled to consecrate this church among you. We very much miss from amongst us to-day the presence of your and mine, the late Revd. A. Smith. To him indeed we owe the beginning of this work. We all will remember his quiet and earnest efforts for good. The memory of the just is blessed.

It would be premature and impossible to give to-day accurate satisfaction as to the multitudes who will soon crowd into the Isthmus seeking for employment on the sanitation works at Colon and Panama and some on the construction of the canal itself, but it may be approximately estimated that at an early date our population will be increased by 100,000 souls. I very earnestly ask for help to make increased provisions for the spiritual and social wants of this vast concourse of people.

The construction of the Panama Canal is a work of wide world interest. "The silver stream of waters of the canal will soon carry on its current much of the commerce of the world through the golden zone of American courage, enterprise and rule."

"I earnestly seeking for help to strengthen and develop the work we have begun we thankfully recognize the efforts that others are endeavouring to make.

"We pray that the spirit of conciliation and good will may prevail amongst us, that there may be no narrow rivalry, no following of irresponsible teachers, no overlapping in our work. That those who have for years borne the burden and the trial of the day may be sympathetically strengthened and supported. That each one of us may feel the deep sense of our own responsibility and ray with an unselfish mind and a single eye aim only to work for our Father's glory, and our Brothers highest good."

St. Louis Exposition Opened.

From Daily Telegraph. Concluded from last week's issue. Entering the grounds, the cavalcade stopped for a moment at the British Pavilion, where a division of dignitaries made up of foreign commissioners, foreign committees and others joined it. At the same time the various State commissioners and committees left the United States Government building, while everywhere scurrying cavalry detachments were escorting United States Senators, Congressmen

and other dignitaries to the grounds. The participants in the exercise quickly took their places on the platform at the base of the Louisiana Monument. The thousands of seats in front had been occupied for hours, and fringed back and around these was a belt of humanity a quarter of a mile wide.

President Francis stepped to the rail, rapped the assemblage to order and the programme was begun. Immediately upon the conclusion of the address of Secretary of War Taft, Director of Works Isaac S. Taylor, who stood at the base of the Louisiana Monument, waved a white ribbon to men at the various industrial buildings as a signal. The mechanism used to unfurl the banners was put in operation, and instantly thousands of flags fluttered from the poles on the many buildings of the Exposition. To the thousands of visitors who could not be at the scene where the exercises were being conducted it was the first sign that the Fair was open to the public. Their eyes had been turned to the massive flagpoles on the structures for many minutes.

The visitors watched intently for the releasing of the Stars and Stripes from the staves at the time they would be permitted to enter all the palaces, view the exhibits, and when the entire freedom of the exhibition grounds was extended to them. As the hundreds of emblems floated in the breeze the crowds of sight-seers, with shouts of admiration in many portions of the grounds, started for the various view places the banners lending an air of activity to the impressive scene while bands throughout the grounds rendered inspiring music befitting the occasion.

FIFTY MILLIONS SPENT ON THE FAIR.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition had its inception in 1893 and was completed in April 1904. The Exposition commemorates the centennial of the purchase from France in 1803 by the United States for \$15,000,000 of the vast strip of territory stretching from the Gulf of Mexico to the Dominion of Canada and extending from the Mississippi River to the crest of the Rocky Mountain range, and since "The Louisiana Purchase Territory." The treaty was signed at Paris April 30, 1803. The formal transfer of the territory took place at New Orleans Dec 20, 1803, and for Upper Louisiana at St. Louis on March 10, 1804. The newly purchased territory embraced 1,000,000 square miles, and is now divided into the following fourteen States and Territories: Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Montana.

STARRED BY AN EDITORIAL.

In the forepart of 1898 an editorial was published in a St. Louis paper to the effect that the centennials of the great events in the history of the United States were not all over and predicting that the greatest was yet to be held—the centennial of the acquisitions of the Louisiana Territory. This editorial led to organized agitation by various bodies. The city of St. Louis and the State Government of Missouri soon joined in. Congress was induced to make an appropriation, and in an incredibly short time a fund of \$15,000,000 was assured.

Officers were elected, the company was incorporated, and the site for the exposition was chosen in Forest Park, a vast natural park in the southwest border of St. Louis. Trees are felled, some hills were levelled, the course of the River Des Peres which ran through the Park, was in part changed, and the mammoth enterprise was under way by the time that on August 20, 1901, President McKinley issued a proclamation addressed to all the nations of the world and extending them an invitation to participate in the World's Fair. Acceptances received indicated the official participation of nearly all the civilized governments of the world.

TWICE AS LARGE AS CHICAGO FAIR.

The site was made ready, embracing 1,200 acres of ground, practically an area two miles long and one mile wide, requiring six miles of fence to inclose it. The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago embraced 633 acres, the Paris Exposition in 1900 occupied 336 acres, the Pan-American at Buffalo 390 acres, the Centennial at Philadelphia 236 acres, and the Trans-Mississippi at Omaha 150 acres. The Chicago Exposition buildings covered a total of 20 acres while over 250 acres are covered with buildings at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

On April 30th, 1903, twenty months after the first stake for location of the exposition buildings had been driven on September 3, 1901, the exposition stood over half completed, and on that day was officially dedicated to its memorial purpose by the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, and other national dignitaries and officials of the Exposition company. In the dedication ceremonies, former President Grover Cleveland also participated, making a unique speech in the history of the United States, when a President and a former President of the United States assisted in ceremonies commemorative of a national event.

COST FIFTY MILLIONS.

At to-day's opening excepting in a few minor details, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition stands practically completed at a cost of almost 50,000,000.

The United States Government total appropriation amounts to \$7,063,000, and in addition the Government recently loaned to the Exposition Company \$4,600,000, making a grand total of \$11,663,000 secured from the National Government. The State municipal and other appropriations of this country made a total of almost \$7,000,000, and to this is added \$10,000,000 from St. Louis and her citizens. The balance of the total cost of the Exposition was extended by the nations of the world.

The main picture comprises ten great palaces, arranged in fan shape in their location. Surmounting a hill, and 100 feet from the level of the exposition grounds below stands Festival Hall, overlooking the Cascade Gardens. These three cascades are the largest waterfalls ever constructed, and ninety thousand gallons of water a minute pouring down in three magnificent torrents at night being illuminated by electricity.

THE EXHIBITION PALACES.

The main portion of the Exposition grounds is occupied by ten large exhibit palaces, as follows: Liberia; Arts, Mines and Metallurgy; Manufactures, Education, Agriculture and Horticulture. In addition to these, is the group of Permanent stone structures erected for the display of art at a cost of \$1,000,000 located at the rear of the Cascade Gardens, behind Festival Hall; the Washington University buildings in the Western part of the grounds, which cost \$1,000,000 and are utilized by the Exposition until its close, when they will be turned over to the Washington University.

Skirting the northern boundary of the exposition for almost a mile is the street of concessions, lined on both sides by buildings containing various attractions erected at a total cost of \$3,000,000 by concessionaries. This street has been offensively termed "The Poke" and corresponds to the Midway of the Columbian Exposition.

The Exposition gates open at eight o'clock in the morning and the large industrial palaces, at nine o'clock; to remain open to the public until sunset. At night myriads of electric lighting devices will illuminate the grounds and visitors will be permitted to enjoy the exposition grounds until 11.30 o'clock, when the gates will be closed. The exposition will not be open on Sunday at any time during the entire period.

Labour For Canal Across The Isthmus.

PERSON IN JAMAICA ASKS FOR POSITION AS GENERAL AGENT. From the Daily Telegraph.

The following appeared in the "New York Sun" of the 24th inst.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—

Sir: At the very beginning of the Panama Canal in 1879, I had heard the wonderful tale that every sleeper of the Panama Railroad represented the life of one of the labourers. I found that the length of the line, and the way railroads were then constructed, gave the figure as not far from 80,000 men, which seemed to me a tremendous morality. I accordingly wrote a letter to Col. George M. Totten, who had built the road, and asked him for facts and figures, with his permission to give them publicity, which I did at the time.

He stated that, excepting the Chinese, about five thousand men have been employed during the four years of the construction of the railroad, and of them LESS THAN FOUR HUNDRED HAD DIED.

on the Isthmus. In addition to this, they had imported about one thousand Chinese. Instead of putting them at work in different localities they had been kept together. Many suffered from diseases, many were frightened and so committed suicide and the morality amounted to about seven hundred, the rest were sent home. The grand total of all this shows 1,100 instead of 80,000 who fell during the building of the railroad.

I was somewhat surprised to read in your paper of yesterday the statement made by William Thorp that Chinese coolies had been tried at the time of DeLesseps, and that the result had been disastrous. Of this I have no recollection, though it may have been so. During my various visits to the Isthmus (the first was in 1883) I remember seeing some Chinese who had fine shops in Panama, and a sprinkling of small traders all along the line, but in no large numbers anywhere.

The labor question is certainly an important one for finishing the work. Not long ago I received a letter from a person in Kingston, Jamaica, asking me to do what I could to secure for him the position of general agent

FOR SUPPLYING JAMAICA NEGROES

to the canal works. I certainly consider them the best labourers that have thus far been tried.

When the French began work on the canal, they hoped and tried to reduce the price of labor on the Isthmus, but this was not easy, as the pace had been set years before by the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., both of them American organizations.

Now that the work is to be taken up on a colossal scale, with the almost boundless resources of the United States Treasury to back it and pay the bill, it is probable that the price of everything including labor, will be on an ascending scale.

NATHAN APLTON. New York, May 19,

Russia's cause is justified.

From the San Francisco Call. SLAV-AMERICA HOLD ROUSING MEETING AS MARK OF TRIBUTE TO CZAR AND PEOPLE. The public meeting for the benefit of the Russian Red Cross Society at the Native Sons' Hall last night, arranged

Calendar for June with days of the week and dates from 1 to 30.

THE LIMON WEEKLY NEWS

IS THE BEST

Advertising Medium in Central America.

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by the Slav-American committee of San Francisco, was attended by a great crowd of sympathizers with the Russian cause.

Judge Davis made a speech of the most stirring order, which set the audience boiling with enthusiasm.

In our war with Spain, when the Emperor of Austria suggested that there should be a continental concert of all the European Powers in regard to consider the attitude that America was taking in relation to Cuba, the Czar of Russia came out with a firm voice and said: "America is right. She is only fighting for justice."

When we bought Alaska we paid \$7,500,000 for it. This was no sale. It was a gift to us.

Japan is not fighting for her independence. Her war against China was a war of conquest.

Great applause rewarded the speaker's efforts. Others who spoke were Dr. Victor G. Vecki, F. W. Byrod of the Grand Atlas, Dr. O. N. Oriou, A. P. Bergeron, B. z. Radovich and Dr. W. J. Hawkins.

The musical portion of the entertainment was furnished by the Croatian Tamburashi, led by Har Spiljak, Vratlar Mulbroch and a vocal quartet composed of Messrs. Grewsky, Popoff, Krasoff and Kulneff.

To His Excellency, Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador, Washington, D. C. The Slav meeting, big of your excellency to submit to the Imperial Russian Government the expression of their feelings of confidence of love to the Russian nation and their admiration for the splendid manner in which Russia has assumed this heavy load of the world's burden.

Baron W. E. von Johannsen, chairman; Rev. Sebastian Dabovitz, president of Slav-American committee of San Francisco; Dr. Victor G. Vecki, secretary Slav-American committee of San Francisco.

There was a unanimous vote favoring the sender of the despatch.

CORRESPONDENCE.

It does not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions and views expressed by our correspondents, nor do we undertake to return manuscripts addressed to us.

The Monk Fund.

From the Jamaica Times. The following letter has been received from the wife of the Rev. C. V. Monk.

Mr. Mauro and Mr. G. W. Hinchcliffe. Dear Sirs—Yours of recent date with enclosed cheque for £25.00 very thankfully received, which added to what we have already collected leaves us a balance of about £30 to collect yet, before we have the £100 necessary for my husband's liberation.

"Beta" when you will kindly forward me whatever amount you have received. In the meantime I shall make every effort to borrow the balance so that added to what may still be solicited may effect his speedy liberation.

Thanking you and all others who have already donated. I remain yours truly, Mrs. C. V. Monk.

Since the receipt of the above another cheque amounting to £6.10s.0d. was forwarded by the last steamer and the test is still open to sympathizers.

TO THE EDITOR.

Dear Sir:—Allow me hereby, the opportunity to correct a very palpable misstatement which appeared in your columns of the 28th ultimo, alluding to the man (whose name was Chas. Porter) who met with such a tragical accident on the night of Monday the 23rd last, at Zent Junction.

I here quote you in part, which says:—"While under the influence of liquor, on Sunday last, a car oiler &c."

I feel called upon both for the information of the general public and in justice to the dead man to say, that such a statement is altogether misleading.

On the above mentioned night a small number of persons met for a religious purpose, in one of the places of worship here, among whom was Porter.

During the proceedings, I went into the church, and happened to go to the seat on which Porter was sitting, and shared with him the book from which he was singing.

Having been in such close proximity to him, I am sure if he had been drinking, the odour of his breath would have informed me, for being "liquid fire" his presence if not seen, must be smelt, though it be hidden among the stubble in the human stomach.

The meeting was closed at a late hour, and all business places here were closed; he went in company with others direct to the "Junction" where he and they parted, and shortly after his death was reported. Thanks for space.

Yours truly, TRUTH-LOVER San José Creek, June 1st 1904.

N. T. T.—We are glad indeed to make this correction. The information was furnished us by a correspondent, and we can only regret we were misled by him.

The Russo-Turkish Outlook in the near East.

To THE EDITOR Limon Weekly News.

Sir—Allow me a space in your columns to say a few words on the prospects of the above.

The world is now watching the conflict in the far east, between Russia and Japan. There is much speculation as to the ultimate end of this war, and the advantages that shall be gained by either party.

War and its burdens are the chief causes of "distress of nations with perplexity." The poor and weak class are generally the burden bearers of a country. They are the sufferers. In the near east the thick cloud that for years have been hanging over the territory of the "Sick man" is soon to burst; soon the attention of the whole world will be fairly arrested over this matter.

It shall then be the fitness of the great eastern question, and its consummation. Turkey is weak and despotic, detested at home and abroad. The so-called sick man could not withstand the lung of the "Bar" if they were to meet in a final encounter.

The empire of Turkey occupies one of the most fertile and historic regions of the world in two continents, and controls the highway of trade between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, thus depriving Russia on the north of harbours for commerce, and ports for fleets of war.

possession of her southern neighbour. The prospects of war in the near east have for many years engaged the minds of the statesmen of Europe. Turkey has had her down fall since 1840. She has been confined to her bed from that time until now.

Not alone has she engaged the minds of the statesmen of Europe, but she has also engaged the minds of every prophetic student. One may enquire out why has she arrested the attention of the latter? We answer, because she is a subject of prophecy, and thus, she has called the latter's attention.

Scanning through the ages of the four great monarchies, we reached Greece, the third. Speaking of its rising power under Alexander the Great, the prophecy says: "A mighty king shall stand up and rule with great domination, and when he shall stand up, (meaning to reign), his kingdom shall be broken and shall be divided toward the four winds of heaven."

Towards the four winds of heaven. One portion was toward the north. Turkey now occupies the northern division of the Grecian Empire; therefore Turkey is the king (or kingdom) of the north when the prophecy comes down to our days.

Thanking Mr. Editor for space, H. Lotus Mason, Paenrito, C.R.

Suicide at Panama.

According to the "Colon Telegram, Senor Agustin Ayala D, a prominent resident in Panama, committed suicide in that city on the 13th inst. The motive for the act is not known.

Panama Cables.

Panama 27—In to-day's session of the Constitution, the monetary question was discussed. After a heated debate, a gold basis was decided upon by a majority of votes.

A Jamaican Killed by the Train at Turrialba.

On Sunday last a Jamaican named Robinson while under the influence of liquor attempted to cross the bridge leading into Turrialba. He neglected to use that portion of the bridge intended for public service and in his endeavours to cross the track was struck by an engine and killed instantly.

San José Creek.

HARVEST THANKSGIVING. Harvest Thanksgiving services were held in the Wesleyan Church at San José Creek on Sunday last.

A Prominent Visitor.

Among the recent visitors to Port Limon, I beg to record the visit of one of Jamaica's notable sons, in the person of Doctor Grossett.

and I was informed, by a gentleman, with whom he spoke that the appearance of Limon made a favourable impression upon the Doctor, especially from a sanitary point of view.

Mr. J. H. Soney spent a pleasant and profitable time conducting Divine Service among the United States marines, located at Empire on Sunday the 15th. Major Leyewri in charge cheerfully agreed to the proposition for such service and made all necessary arrangements for the service.

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A visit to the Isthmus From the "Colon Starlet." Mr. J. H. Soney spent a pleasant and profitable time conducting Divine Service among the United States marines, located at Empire on Sunday the 15th.

Visit of Cruiser "Retribution" To Bluefields. CAYMAN SCHOONERS RELEASED AND SAIL FOR GRAND CAYMAN.

From Daily Telegraph. The Cayman sloop "Ready Call" arrived here yesterday morning from Grand Cayman. Rough weather was encountered on the voyage.

On Sunday the pulpit of the Baptist Church here was again occupied by Mr. Briscoe, owing to the absence of the Revd. S. Witt. Circumstances over which he could exercise no control prevented his coming.

A suspensory cable line is being erected by the U. F. Co, over the Matina River extending from Louisa East to Louisa West for the purpose of conveying their bananas across this river.

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A DANGEROUS DISEASE.—Every one knows that cholera morbus is one of the most painful and dangerous disease known to humanity.

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Wanted. A competent man to run a Saw Mill, must thoroughly understand his business. Apply at Wood's Book Store. F. EWBANK. June 4, 1904—4 in.

FOR SALE A second-hand No. 4 Smith Premier TYPEWRITER in first-class working condition. Original price \$102.50 gold; will accept \$60, gold payable \$10 cash, and balance in monthly installments.

TONSKI'S LIQUOR FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF THE Spermatorroea and Impotence Made by NULFORK & Co. BALTIMORE, M.D. -SOLE AGENTS IN LIMON- R. MARTI & CO. ESTOMACALINA del Dr B. RAZZETTI cura segura de las enfermad del Estomago.

BOCAS DEL TORO WEEKLY COMMUNICATION A weekly service will be maintained between here and Bocas del Toro by steam launch "TONI" leaving Limon for Bocas every Saturday night. 28-5-904. 4ins. LOUIS WICHMANN, Agent. Limon.

NOTICE. To be sold at public auction at one o'clock p.m. on June 13th by the Civil Judge of Ajajuela the land possessed by the Municipality of Alajuela at Bauanito in the Comarca of Alajuela. Those persons desiring to acquire land of good quality should avail themselves of this opportunity. RAMON L. CABEZAS June 13th 1904. 8 ins.

BILHORN'S PORTABLE ORGANS SOLE AGENTS FOR COSTA RICA WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON. Prices: 3 1/2 OCTAVE, SINGLE REED 75.00 Colones 3 1/2 do DOUBLE do 85.00 do 4 do do 95.00 do

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!! If cleanliness is next to Godliness, then soap is a means of grace. HENRY WARD BEECHER. LIMON church goes and other people can be supplied with "The means of grace" by calling at Woods' Book Store here the following varieties of the article in question can be purchased

Woods' Book Store here the following varieties of the article in question can be purchased LIFE BUOY BRAND THE DUCKS, an extra fine quality will make the darkest skin beautiful fully fair. ZELU suitable for banana planters. PINK CARBOLIC guaranteed to kill "yellow fever" germs, and most suitable for the quarantine officials. MONKEY BRAND will not wash clothes and "Sunlight" which will. ERASSIC shaving soap for Gentlemen

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP LINES From Port Limon to Port Antonio every Monday For rate of passage apply United Fruit Co.

HIDDEN TREASURES OF DAME NATURE

Earths Which Command High Prices.

SECRETED somewhere in the earth—perhaps in the reader's garden—are metals of many kinds, which are called "the rare metals," because so far they have been found only in trifling quantities. They must be present somewhere in large quantities, and it is only a case of search and you will find.

Altogether there are thirty to forty of these rare earths which fetch a big price in the market. Many of them are bought merely for museums or scientific experiment; but others are very valuable substances commercially.

Uranium, for instance, from which the magic element radium has been separated, is worth, when chemically pure, over \$180 per pound. A ton of ten per cent. ore would fetch between \$50 and \$60.

THE PARENT OF RADIUM.

Uranium is very valuable in the manufacture of gun-metal for heavy cannon and armor plate. It gives a beautiful fluorescent green hue to glassware and a fine velvety black to porcelain.

As every one is aware, this precious metal is found in Cornwall pitchblende.

How is any one to recognize it when found? That is not an easy matter. But there should be no great difficulty in recognizing many of the rare metals. Each responds, of course, to tests peculiar to itself, and one of the tests for a uranium compound is that, when mixed with a little borax and microcosmic salt, and placed in the familiar blowpipe flame, it forms a green bead in the inner flame, and a yellow bead in the outer flame, which becomes yellowish-green on cooling.

Some of the metals used in making incandescent light are thorium and cerium, or, rather, their oxides—thoria and ceria. Cerium was discovered a century ago (1803), and yet it is still rare. It is twice as dear as uranium. Thorium, an iron-gray metal, was found in 1828. Both are much sought for, with the result that the latter has fallen in price during the last ten years from £36 to only a few shillings per pound.

LOOK FOR ZIRCONIUM.

A curious thing in connection with these metals is that the brilliant white incandescence which they give when mixed is not natural to either of them alone. Either of them separately give a yellowish light of very little power. Cerium has other uses. In medicine it is a cure for hysteria and seasickness. And it is also used in the development of aniline black.

Another very valuable and very rare metal used for lighting purposes is zirconium. This was discovered 115 years ago, yet no one has yet had the good fortune to find such a deposit as would make him a millionaire. It is present in several strange-named minerals, such as eudiolite, polymignite, hyacinth, etc. One valuable property of this rare metal is that very intense heat does not destroy it. Hence it is used to make the cylinders of the Drummond light for lighthouses, being made to glow by the tremendous heat of the oxyhydrogen flame. The cylinder remains as good as ever, after months of use. Metallic zirconium is worth about ten shillings per gramme. One ton of it would bring to its owner over half a million of money. But some of the natural compounds of zirconia are splendid gems worth £2 per carat, or £300 per ounce.

Then there is molybdenum, which forms a most remarkable compound with both steel and nickel. Molybdenum nickel-steel cannot be beaten for hardness, and yet at the same time it is exceedingly ductile, and a fine alloy for wire drawing. Large cranks of great strength are made of it, propeller shafts, heavy guns, rifle barrels, boilers for torpedo boats, and armor-piercing shells. It is, or was some time ago, worth £9 per pound weight.

Vanadium, another scarce metal, has also the curious property of hardening steel, and it is much used in armor plate. So small a quantity as one per cent, added to 200 pounds of steel, increases its strength from seven tons and a half to thirteen tons per square inch.

SOFT, BUT PRECIOUS.

Thallium, discovered by Sir William Crookes, was up to a very recent date priced at the rate of £31,000 per ton. It is very soft, and can be cut with a knife. One of its curious properties is that it makes a mark on paper like a lead pencil, which is blue at first, then turns yellow, and in a day or two fades away altogether.

A metal whose supply has never yet equalled the demand, although it was discovered nearly two centuries ago—1781—is platinum. Only about four tons and a half was found in the year 1800, chiefly in Russia, and it was sold at the rate of £145,000 per ton. The value of platinum arises from its resistance to heat and acids. It does not melt until a temperature of 3150 degrees Fahrenheit is reached, and is therefore most useful in making chemical apparatus—such as crucibles, foil and wire. New Zealand, New South Wales and British Columbia are good hunting grounds for this treasure.

A few of the other rare elements which are turned to useful account are palladium, iridium, gallium, lithium and mesochoria or titanium.

Lithium, the lightest of all metals (only about half the weight of water), is a well-known cure for gout.

Palladium, about as hard as steel, is very valuable in the mechanism of watches, as it does not rust in damp air.

GALLIUM PAYS BEST OF ALL.

Iridium, an extremely hard, steel like metal, is used for watch and compass bearings, knife edges of delicate balances, and as pen points. Some three to six thousand small grains go to the ounce, and one of these is taken and attached to the pen with silver solder, then split and ground to shape.

Iridium is worth about £200,000 per ton, and palladium about £300,000.

Gallium, so soft that it melts in the hand, makes a much better mirror than quicksilver, but as the price is £4,230,000 per ton, gallium mirrors are rarer than the metal itself.

Besides the foregoing hidden treasures there are many more for which no use has yet been found, but which are very valuable as scientific curiosities.—Adapters.

Clock Centuries Old.

A clock which, it is believed, was used in the days of Columbus, has lately come into the possession of Emil Kuehnel, of Manchester, N. H. When it was discovered recently in the garret of a house it was supposed to be of little value. The face is of wood and the figures representing the hours of the day were cut into the wood by a jackknife or some such instrument. The ancient timepiece was given to Chas. Wolf, who, in turn, presented it to Mr. Kuehnel, who had it cleaned up. On the upper part of the wooden face of the clock a profile of Columbus has been carved in the wood, while on the lower part "Anno, 1492," is neatly carved. Two bottles are used as weights. On either side of the clock the queer weights are attached to a cord, which runs over a little wooden cog wheel in the clock. One bottle is heavier than the other, and as the weight carries the other bottle up, the cog wheel over which the cord runs moves two other cog wheels, the hour hand of the clock being attached to one of them.

The Land of Flowers.

The sale of cut roses in the United States amounts to about \$6,000,000 a year; carnations, \$4,000,000; violets, \$700,000, and chrysanthemums—a short season crop—\$700,000. The annual production is estimated at \$100,000,000 each for roses and carnations and \$50,000,000 for violets. This statement shows the great superiority of the carnation in two important points. It can be produced and sold more cheaply than the rose, and its keeping qualities are very much greater. The carnation will never have as much sentiment as the rose, but it is destined to outstrip the rose as a people's flower, if indeed it has not already done so.—Country Life in America.

When the Ink Files.

When Speaker Cannon takes his pen in hand to sign a few bills everybody moves away from his immediate vicinity, so as to be sure to be beyond reach of the ink shower he is sure to distribute. In five minutes the marble rostrum at which he sits looks like the back of a coach dog. Cannon is always much afraid of blotting the document awaiting his signature, so he shakes the pen vigorously before putting it to work. On days when the speaker has much of this work to do Asher Hinds, the parliamentary clerk, who sits beside him, wears what he calls his "signing trousers," which garments are about as much soiled as they can be.

A Nice Sort of Band.

The Paris police have just been successful in arresting the chiefs of an association of malefactors calling themselves the "Joyeux Monte en l'Air" band, or the "Happy up in the air band," from their custom of going about Paris on the tops of omnibuses. The chiefs are all young men and bear tattoo marks on their chests representing a dagger set in a branch of laurel leaves. Every member of the association, it is said, took an oath on a dagger, which was handed him for the purpose, that within eight days he would "baptize" his dagger by wetting it in the blood of a "bourgeois."

Willing to Take a Chance.

A pious citizen has a fifteen-year-old son who does not promise to be exactly a "chip off the old block." Not long ago the father discovered in his sorrow that his boy and several others of the neighborhood had a habit of matching bicycles. The wrathful parent led the erring lad to the time-honored attic, where hangs a certain strap. The boy didn't have any agreeable impression of what was to come, and, on the ground that it is only the first plunge that counts, he called out: "Say, dad! I'll go you heads or tails for two lickings or none!"

The Polite Germans.

We Germans are not only the most polite, but also the most ceremonious people in the world. Without ceremony it is not possible for us to present a friend, to take a seat in a restaurant or to drink or even to utter a single word. Consequently a people like the British, which ignores and utterly disregards these customs, must appear to us a herd of lubbers.—Frankfurter Zeitung.

His Aim.

W. B. Yeats, the Irish poet, tells an amusing story of Marion Crawford, the novelist. According to Mr. Yeats, a lady asked Mr. Crawford if he thought that anything he had written would live after he had gone. "Madam," Crawford replied, "what I am trying to do is to write something that will enable me to live while I am here."



:: The Harbor of Vladivostok, Russia's Chief Seaport. ::

Japanese Commanders

The Leaders on Land and Sea of Japan's Forces.



THE personnel composing the leadership of the armies and navies of Japan is a distinguished one, well known to students of war. The Japanese Navy is under the control of a naval staff, with headquarters in Japan, movable so as to be within easy direction of the several widely separated fleets. The chief of the naval staff is Admiral Ito, who was distinguished as the leading fleet officer during the Chinese-Japan War of 1894-95. Admiral Ito is ably assisted by Admiral Kabayama. These men are responsible for the naval campaign in general. The active fleet executive, who has taken the place held by Admiral Togo, is the flag officer of the fleet. His subordinates as squadron commanders are Vice-Admiral Hitaka and Rear Admiral Dewa. These five officers are Japan's present naval leaders.

The army, as a whole, is under the direction of a general staff, with head-

quarters in Tokyo. Under the general staff are two grand bureaus. The director of the first bureau is Major-General Ojichi. The second bureau is under the direction of Major-General Fu-Kuchima, famous for his horseback ride across Siberia in 1893-94, and for his energy in the field in the Chinese-Japan War a year later. He is familiar with Russia and the Russians. The Imperial Body Guard is commanded by Lieutenant-General Hasegawa. The first army division is under the command of a prince of the Imperial House who is of no special value in the field. General Nogu probably is the active executive of this division. The second grand division is ably led by Lieutenant-General Oshima at its head. Lieutenant-General Ogawa leads the fourth division. And the fifth grand division is commanded by Lieutenant-General Yamaguchi. It is under these chief leaders for her navy and army that Japan has begun her struggle.

One of the few Orientals who have risen from the humblest class of life to be great men in their States is Admiral Sotokichi Uriu, commander of the Japanese fleet that attacked Port Arthur and the recognized strategic genius of the Mikado's naval forces. They call him "The Little Admiral" in his own land, because of his diminutive stature. In America he is spoken of as the "Mahan of Japan," and his sovereign, appreciative of the superior training and unquestioned bravery displayed in another war, has made him

he went through the regular courses of instruction current some thirty odd years ago.

HARNESSED TO HIS UMBRELLA.

Apparatus Which Gives the Wearer the Use of Both Hands.

Solicitors, canvassers and others whose business requires that they should be out in all kinds of weather are sorely handicapped when they are compelled to give up the use of one hand to carry an umbrella. In order to meet this demand the umbrella support shown has been devised. In this apparatus the umbrella is held with two sticks instead of one, and these



UMBRELLA HARNESSED TO THE BODY.

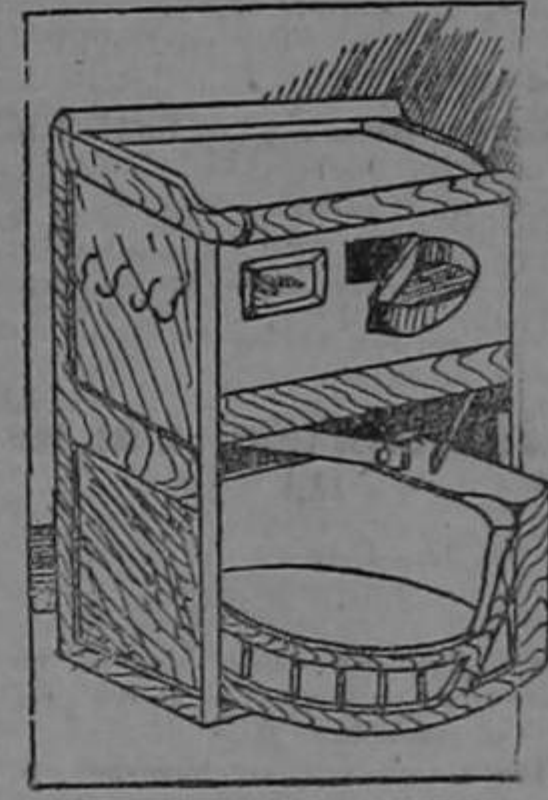
are conveniently placed for fastening the extended umbrella to the body and holding it over the head. This framework is strapped around the waist and also supported at the shoulder, but the harness is not at all obtrusive, and could be worn by women as well as men. It is also suggested as a valuable thing for a bicycle tourist as a protection against the sun.

A HOUSEWIFE'S HELP.

New Style of a Kitchen Cabinet.

The inventors of the kitchen cabinets appear to have been particularly active lately, the patent office having announced several new wrinkles in this line in the past two months. Each purports to be an improvement over all those that preceded it, so it would seem that the acme of perfection should well nigh be reached.

An Indiana man, however, appears



THE NEW KITCHEN CABINET.

to have struck upon a most happy idea with the cabinet. This is herewith illustrated. With a combination of drawers and sliding ledges, with receptacles for the various ingredients used in the kitchen, and racks and hooks for the utensils needed by the cook, it would seem that nothing is left to be desired. A feature of the cabinet is the swinging arrangement by which space is economized.

Women Becoming Sensible.

"The time is coming," says an eminent physician, "when women by the construction of their attire will have an equal opportunity with men to breathe the breath of life. I know that this is so by the marked change in the character of my patients. Ten years ago the average sick woman would take offense at any suggestion of tight lacing. Now she listens with respect and often asks eagerly for breathing directions and where to go for advice upon all these subjects."

Origin of Land Surveying.

The art of land surveying owes its origin to the fact that the Egyptians were unable to keep permanent monuments on land which was overflowed every year by the Nile. Under such circumstances it became necessary to have some means of re-identifying the various pieces of land. The instruments and mathematical methods of astronomy, with suitable modifications, were used by the Egyptians for land surveying.

BE WARNED!

Heed nature's warning! Pain tells of lurking disease. Backache is kidney pain—a warning of kidney ills. Urinary troubles, too, come to tell you the kidneys are sick. Constant weariness, headaches, dizzy spells, days of pain, nights of unrest, are danger signals warning you to cure the kidneys. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, which have made thousands of permanent cures.

Frank D. Overbaugh, cattle-buyer and farmer, Catskill, N. Y., says: "Doctors told me ten years ago that I had Bright's disease, and said they could do nothing to save me. My back ached so I could not stand it to even drive about, and passages of the kidney secretions were so frequent as to annoy me greatly. I was growing worse all the time, but Doan's Kidney Pills cured me, and I have been well ever since."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Overbaugh will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box.

Columbus and the Gulf Stream.

It is curious to note in the history of the gulf stream how great its influence has been on the fortunes of the new world. Before the discovery of America strange woods and fruits were frequently found on the shores of Europe and off lying islands. Some of these were seen and examined by Columbus, and to his thoughtful mind they were confirming evidence of the fact that strange lands were not far to the westward. These woods were carried by the gulf stream and by the prevailing winds from the American continent, so that in part the gulf stream is responsible for the discovery of the new world.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.

"Well, Smike," said the blind man to the beggar, "how's the world using you?"

"Rotten," said Smike. "With a brand-new hard-luck story, warranted to bring tears to the eyes of a rhinoceros, all I took in last week was sixty-seven shares of United States Steel common, and a pound of the certificates of the Shipbuilding Trust. There ain't nothin' in beggin' these days."—Town Topics.

NECESSARILY SO.

"Their marriage was a hasty affair, I understand."

"Yes, indeed. They told the minister to hurry, as they had engaged a cabman by the hour."—Judge.

IT COSTS ONE CENT

Write us a postal card for a free sample of STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU. We cheerfully send it to all sufferers of Kidney, Liver, Heart, Bladder and Blood diseases on request. It will do all that we claim for it. Full directions with sample sent. Mention this paper. Address STUART DRUG MFG. CO., 25 Wall Street, ATLANTA, GA.

Positions GUARANTEED BY A
\$5,000 BANK DEPOSIT Railroad Fares Paid. 500 FREE Coupons Offered. Board at Cost. Write Quick GEORGE ALABAMA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Mazon, Ga.

FREE to WOMEN

A Large Trial Box and book of instructions absolutely Free and Post-paid, enough to prove the value of Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water—non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution—lasts longer—goes further—has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

The formula of a noted Boston physician, and used with great success as a Vaginal Wash, for Leucorrhoea, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, and all soreness of mucus membrane.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash we challenge the world to produce its equal for thoroughness. It is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

All leading druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. a box; if yours does not, send us for it. Don't take a substitute—there is nothing like Paxtine.

Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day. R. FAXTON CO., 7 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.

WET WEATHER COMFORT

There is no satisfaction keener than being dry and comfortable when out in the hardest storm.

YOU ARE SURE OF THIS IF YOU WEAR

TOWERS' WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING
MADE IN BLACK OR YELLOW AND BACKED BY OUR GUARANTEED WATERPROOFING
ASK YOUR DEALER. If he will not supply you send for our free catalogue of patterns and lists.

PISCO'S CURE FOR CURBS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Taste Good. Use in Little. Sold by Druggists. CONSUMPTION



REAR-ADMIRAL S. URIU,

Who Commanded the Japanese Squadron in the Port Arthur Engagements. He Was Graduated From Annapolis.

quarters in Japan. The Emperor is nominally commander of both the army and navy, but he relies upon the general staff to counsel and act for him. The chief of the general staff is Field Marshal Marquis Oyama. He was prominent in the field of 1894-95. After the death of General Kawakami, who was the Moltke in the China war, Marshal Oyama became chief of staff. To-day he holds this position, yet it is only in name that he is chief. General Kawakami's real successor is Lieutenant-General Baron Kodama, recent-



Vice-Admiral Togo,

Commander of the Japanese Squadron Which Torpedoed the Russian Warships at Port Arthur.

ly appointed vice-chief of the general staff.

Baron Kodama has been for some years the Governor-General of Formosa. Great expectations are centred upon him. He has shown exceptional ability in Formosa and is looked to as a man of genius in large military strategy. The world will probably bear much of him. He is a young man, slight in physique, but very alert, decisive and positive in bearing. Associated with Lieutenant-General Kodama are two newly made generals, Kuroki and Oku. These four men have

chief of the most important fleet arrayed against Russia in the Eastern seas.

The story of Uriu's life has a parallel in that of the late Li Hung Chang, though perhaps the Admiral was born under circumstances more auspicious for his wonderful rise from poverty to greatness, while Earl Li of China overcame all the obstacles of an unregenerated barbarian regime. Uriu, of Japan, reached manhood at the very hour when his country had launched its modern liberal policy of equal chances for all classes of society.

The Admiral is a direct product of that new policy. Educated at the United States Naval Academy and later a student at European centres of learning, he is said to be one of the most broad minded of his countrymen. So much does he approve of Westernism that he makes English the language of his home in Tokio. His wife, a Japanese graduate of Vassar College, and his five children know their native tongue, but they do not use it among themselves. The Admiral writes and speaks English perfectly, and every publication issued by the class of '81 since it left Annapolis contains some contribution from his pen.

Admiral Togo is now about fifty-five years of age. He is not of princely or noble birth, but is a simple gentleman, a Samurai of the great Satsuma clan, as so many of his fellow-officers are. His senior in rank, Admiral Count Ito (not to be confused with his namesake, Marquis Ito), who was in chief command of the navy during the China-Japanese war, and is now Chief of the Naval Headquarters Staff in Tokio, is also a Satsuma Samurai, and formerly the whole Japanese fleet was officered and manned by the Satsuma. In the same way that the Japanese army was drawn from the Choshu clan. Nowadays, neither navy nor army is entirely given over to these, the two most powerful of the clans of Japan, but many men from all over the empire are to be found in both services. When Togo entered the navy, however, its whole personnel was Satsuma. Admiral Togo received a great part of his education at the Naval College, Greenwich, where

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "JONAH'S SEA EXPERIENCES."

The Rev. Dr. John R. Mackay Shows How Human Effort and Human Influence Wither Quickly Under Sarcastic—Jonah Has Suffered in This Way.

GLENN FALLS, N. Y.—The Rev. Dr. John R. Mackay, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here, preached Sunday morning on "The Significance of Jonah's Sea Experiences." The text was from Jonah 1:12. Dr. Mackay said:

One of the surest ways to ruin any cause is to be able to laugh at it. To heap ridicule upon it. To make it ridiculous and you have ruined it. As soon as it becomes the butt of common talk and the standing joke for the funny column of the newspaper its power is gone, its influence sealed. And so soon as an individual becomes the centre of a community's jokes and sneers his influence is gone. Human effort and human influence wither quickly under sarcasm and ridicule. In any other way. In this way many a good cause and many a good person has suffered at the hands of persons who have never seriously tried to understand the cause or the person. In this way many a great human heart has been placed upon its Calvary and made to bleed and suffer in the most agonizing way. In this way many a noble, sincere, sensitive soul is going through its tribulations or is being nailed to its cross on this very Sabbath day.

This is how I believe the work and life of Jonah have suffered. Unthinkingly, unfeelingly, sarcastically, people have associated Jonah with a whale, and a joke has been made of the earnest and earnest way of abounding wisdom they have exhausted all their wisdom there.

We cannot keep too often reminding ourselves that we shall continue to miss the true meaning of the Bible and most of its great teaching unless we remember that every incident mentioned in the Old Testament gives not only the story of some person, with all the local coloring surrounding him as an individual, but also and more important, that there is a great world truth to be revealed, and this individual, with his local coloring, has been chosen as the medium through which to reveal and teach that truth. And, therefore, the great Bible difficulties, with so many have arisen because they have been satisfied to centre all their thought and interest on the individual and his local details. In this way we have missed the great truth intended to be taught—a truth so great that were it grasped it would then become a law by which to open up and understand the incident itself.

This is how Jonah has suffered at our hands. And our task is now in a few words to take another look at Jonah—to try and see him in the light of the great truth intended to be taught and see if thereby we can the better understand the story itself.

Let us now look at the incident itself. This is how Jonah has suffered at our hands. And our task is now in a few words to take another look at Jonah—to try and see him in the light of the great truth intended to be taught and see if thereby we can the better understand the story itself.

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Where Ships' Sails Sing. Some curious facts have been noted with regard to the sound conducting qualities of ships' sails. When rendered concave by a gentle breeze the widespread sails of a ship are said to be excellent conductors of sound.

A ship was once sailing along the coast of Brazil, far out of sight of land. Suddenly several of the crew, while walking along the deck, noticed that when passing and repassing a certain spot they always heard with great distinctness the sound of bells chiming sweet music, as though being rung but a short distance away.

Dumbfounded by this phenomenon, they quickly communicated the discovery to their shipmates, but none of them were able to solve the enigma as to the origin of these seemingly mysterious sounds which came to them across the water.

Months afterwards, upon returning to Brazil, the crew determined to satisfy their curiosity. Accordingly they mentioned the circumstance to their friends, and were informed that at the time when the sounds were heard the bells in the Cathedral of San Salvador, on the coast, had been ringing to celebrate a feast held in honor of one of the saints.

Their sound, wonderful to relate, favored by a gentle, steady breeze, had traveled a distance of upwards of one hundred miles over the smooth water, and had been brought to a focus by the sails at the particular locality in which the sweet sounds were first heard.

This is but one of several instances of a similar kind, trustworthy authorities claiming that this same music is often heard under somewhat identical circumstances, and especially in a moisture laden atmosphere.

Sooner or later it is the inevitable fate of every one to catch cold. Care in avoiding exposure and the use of proper clothing will protect from the frequency and perhaps the severity of colds, but with the greatest of precautions they will come. This is a settled fact of human experience. Everybody must expect to be caught somewhere or somehow.

Perhaps it will be wet feet, or a draught, or damp clothes, or it may be one of a thousand other little mishaps, but no one is shrewd enough to always avoid the inevitable catching cold.

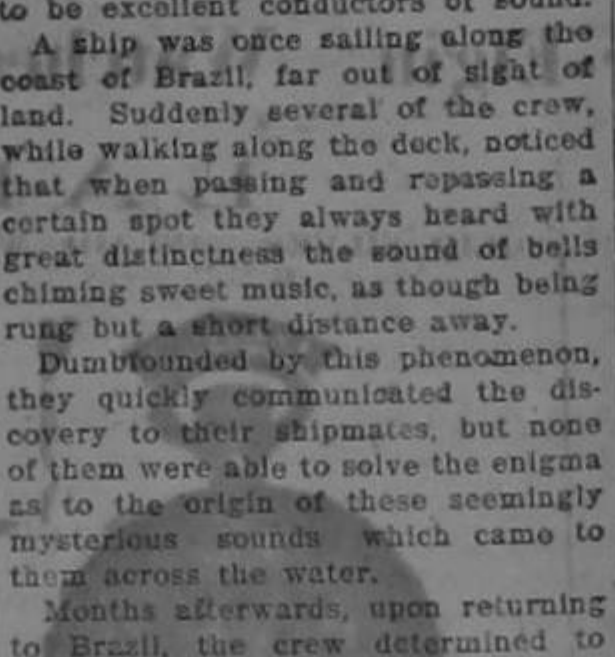
There is no fact of medical science better known than that Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Thousands of families in all parts of the United States are protected from colds and catarrh by Peruna. Once in the family Peruna always stays. No home can spare Peruna after the first trial of it.

We have on file many thousand testimonials like the ones given above. We can only give our readers a slight glimpse of the vast array of unsolicited endorsements we are receiving every month. No other physician in the world has received such a volume of enthusiastic and grateful letters of thanks as Dr. Hartman for Peruna.

Peruna Protects the Entire Household Against Catarrhal Diseases. One of the greatest foes with which every family has to contend is our changeable climate. To protect the family from colds and coughs is always a serious problem, and often impossible.

Where Ships' Sails Sing.

"I Have Every Reason to Praise Pe-ru-na," WRITES MRS. KANE, OF CHICAGO.



Mrs. K. Kane, 172 Sebor Street, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Peruna has been used so long in our family that I do not know how I could get along without it. I have given it to all of my children at different times when they suffered with croup, colds and the many ailments that children are subject to, and am pleased to say that it has kept them in splendid health. I have also used it for a catarrhal difficulty of long standing and it cured me in a short time, so I have every reason to praise Peruna."—Mrs. K. Kane.

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HAIR GROWTH Promoted by



Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP

And light dressings of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure and sweetest of emollients. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

N. B. Complete External and Internal Treatment for every Honor from Pimples to Scrofula, from Infancy to Age, consisting of CUTICURA Soap, Ointment, and Pills, may now be had of all Druggists for One Dollar.

Avery & Company SUCCESSORS TO AVERY & McMILLAN



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

SAW MILLS

Our latest improved saw mills, with Hoge's Universal Log Headers, Hoisting Gear, Simultaneous Set Works and the Best Cook-King Variable Feed Works are unequalled for accuracy, simplicity, durability and ease of operation. Write for full descriptive circulars. Manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N.C.

FEET HURT

Sweat, Itch, Blister? ROYAL FOOT WASH cures them. Removes odors of feet, armpits, etc., stops chafing. If not at druggists send 25c to EATON DRUG CO., ATLANTA, GA., for full size, postpaid sample for 2c stamp. One application proves its merit. Money back if not satisfied.



Libby's GOOD THING TO EAT

There is nothing so tempting and satisfying as Libby's Luncheon meats. For many delicious ways Libby's Peerless Dried Beef, Potted and Deviled Ham can be served for Luncheons. Libby's (Natural Flavor) Food Products. Send for our book, "How to Make Good Things to Eat." Libby's Atlas of the World sent postpaid for 5c stamp.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, U. S. A.

A Golden Rule of Agriculture: Be good to your land and your crop will be good. Plenty of Potash

in the fertilizer spells quality and quantity in the harvest. Write us and we will send you, free, by next mail, our money winning books. GERMAN KALI WORKS, New York—21 Nassau St. or Atlanta, Ga.—22 1/2 So. Broad St.

SURE TO BE DISAGREEABLE.

"Hello, Gidder; I've been looking for you a week. Couldn't find you high or low. Met a friend of yours the other day. He's been talking about you and I felt it my duty to tell you what he said."

"Ah! Well, I don't care to hear what he said. I know it was something disagreeable."

"How do you know that?" "Because you are so anxious to tell it. Good morning."—New York Press.

SURE ENOUGH.

"People nowadays," said the old house cat, "don't know how to raise children. They let the youngsters have their own way too much."

"That's right," replied the old brood-hen. "New look at these chicks of mine. They wouldn't have amounted to anything if they hadn't been sat upon."—Philadelphia Press.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer.

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RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LATEST CABLES

Leao Yang 24-General Ma, the Chinese commander, is in constant communication with Foulassan, chief of the Chinese bandits, which force is being re-organized under Japanese officers. The district dominated by Foulassan is the most fertile and productive...

London 24-A Brussels despatch to the "Daily Mail" says: Much competition exists between the Russians and Japanese in the purchase of transports from Holland and Belgium. The Russians have bought all the large ships; Japan has therefore to be content with the small ones.

St. Petersburg 26-It is persistently rumored here that the Vladivostok squadron has seized the two cruisers purchased by Japan from Chile. The Minister of Foreign Relations states that he has received no protest against the laying of mines outside of the three mile limit by Vice Admiral Witsoell, the commander at Port Arthur.

Mukden 26-A Russian force attacked the Japanese garrison of Anpu, Corea on the 11th. The Japanese abandoned the place setting fire to the houses and stores, and retiring in perfect order, the Russians completing the destruction commenced by the Japanese.

London 26-No confirmation has been received of the report that in the attack on Port Arthur the Japanese lost 15,000 men and the Russians 2,000. The report was received in St. Petersburg from two distinct sources. It is not credited here.

St. Petersburg 26-A despatch from General Kuropatkin dated 25th reports all quiet in the mountains.

Tai Chai Sia 26-From Hain Yen, news has been received that on the 21st a Japanese force consisting of a regiment of infantry and two of horse were observed marching from Habaiud towards Soltauiputz. When our Cossack scouts were returning from Ta Mahan to Khongdon Shan, they observed a bivouac of Japanese infantry near Su Ehoertichidza which town is situated ten miles distant from Ta Mahan in a north-eastern direction. The Japanese fired on our men. The situation on the Leao Yang peninsula is unchanged.

Takio 26-A despatch from General Kuroki announces that a section of Japanese infantry encountered and defeated 200 Cossacks six miles north-east of Kuang Tieng. The enemy left a great number of their killed on the field of battle. A later telegram reports that the Cossacks were annihilated by the Japanese infantry. Every Russian officer was either killed, wounded, or captured. Many of the Cossacks escaped on foot, abandoning their horses and equipment.

Paris 25-A notice from the correspondent of "Le Temps" states that cholera morbus is making havoc in the Japanese forces at Ting Wang Chang. The daily death rate reaches hundreds.

St. Petersburg 26-According to latest advices received here from the far east, the forces under General Oker which have been considerably reduced, are marching on Port Arthur whose commander, General Fock, has orders to resist to the utmost wherever possible. It is known at the same time, that General Kuroki has received strong reinforcement units, and that he has extended his lines which every day become more powerful. Military experts state that the Japanese have at least 200,000 men east of the Yalu.

Berlin 26-The correspondent of the "Tagblatt" in the Russian headquarters says, that on Sunday night the Japanese suspended their advance on the Leao Yang peninsula, due probably to the strength of the Russian forces there, or possibly the recent success near Port Arthur.

London 26-A New Chingwang despatch published in the "Day Mail" says, the Japanese have accomplished very little towards the taking of Port Arthur. General Stossell and Fock continue to make sorties from Port Arthur against the enemy, showing a determination seldom seen in history. Several hundred have been killed on both sides during the past few days. Every day the Japanese receive reinforcements and they are determined to capture Port Arthur at any cost before the advance of the Russians. The central ramparts of Leao Yang have been captured, and the materials are being used in the construction of trenches and fortifications extending from Ting Wang to the Leao river. Thousands of Chinese anchors have been seized and sent to moor the floating bridges. Doubtless the most important battle of this war will be fought in the vicinity of Leao Yang, because Kuropatkin is determined to oppose the Japanese advance. Since the retirement of the enemy to Ting Wang Ching, the spirits of the Russians have risen. All is quiet in New Chingwang. More Russian troops have arrived. The Russo-Chinese Bank has again opened its doors, and several ships are loading in the port. The Russians say that no fighting will occur there, as they have orders to retire on the advance of the Japanese. From the Japanese sources it is learnt that there are 5000 soldiers in Ting Wang, which place is enclosed by walls.

Ting Chi is forty miles south-east of Tai Chao from whence daily trains are running to the south.

London 26-The "Press" correspondent in Shimomoseki reports that active preparations are in progress for the taking of Port Arthur. For this work a part of the first division that forms the third army corps consisting of veterans of the China-Japanese war are detailed. Artillery of large calibre has also been landed. The Japanese are determined to take Port Arthur by assault and at any sacrifice. The engineers and artillery have a large part of the initial work completed. The second division which will not take part in the Port Arthur campaign, will unite with the first division and attack Harbin.

Shanghai 26-The Chinese residents of Mukden are much alarmed, because the Russians have expressed their intention of burning down the towns of Leao Yang and Mukden before they retreat to Harbin. The Viceroy Tataro of Mukden has issued orders to Chinese troops and bandits to prepare to resist the Russians, if they attempt to burn the places.

Yinkow 26-The Russians have concluded the work of mining the mouth of the Leao Yong River. An immense lot of provisions is now in New Chingwang and the place strongly fortified to resist any attack made by the Japanese.

Leao Yang 26-Frequent skirmishes take place between the Russians horse and the Japanese. The Cossacks continually worry the Japanese in the mountains. The Japanese plans are kept very secret, but it is believed they are expecting reinforcements from Corea, the arrival of which is delayed through the bad condition of the roads. The Japanese are sending all the sick and wounded to the Yalu, where they have a central hospital. From unofficial sources it is reported that the Japanese have lost another battle ship near Port Arthur, but the report is not credited.

Seoul 26-Advices received here state that the Russians are advancing by the main road from Son Chin. The Koreans calculate that the Cossacks who attacked the Koreans in Ham Heung numbered 600; they afterwards retired to Chang Ching. Information from Ham Heung states that the Russians burnt 500 houses and destroyed the bridge over the river Long Chang, the largest river in Corea. In every port detachments of Russian troops are met.

St. Petersburg 27-The following despatch has been received from Kuropatkin dated 23rd: "Our patrols of horse observed on the 22nd and 23rd, movements on the part of the Japanese forces on the Hai Ching road, six miles from Ting Wang Ching. On the 21st a force of Japanese consisting of six companies of infantry and three squadrons of cavalry attacked the Cossacks in the vicinity of Siere river near Poveiteikha. One detachment attempted to outflank the Cossacks, but were obliged to retreat in consequence of the heavy fire opened on them. Ten Cossacks were killed.

Chefu 27-Chinese junks arriving here report that the Japanese have landed large forces in Taker Shan. Every day fresh detachments of Japanese arrive at Petsowo. The Japanese are building barracks on Elliott Islands where they have no less than one hundred ships, including war vessels, at anchor. Yesterday heavy firing was heard from the direction of Port Arthur indicating that the land attack had commenced.

Dalny 27-Refugees state that General Stossell has removed all the value from the Dalny and Port Arthur banks. Private parties having deposits there were not permitted to withdraw them.

Toiko 27-In the sinking of the "Yoshino" 63 officers and 220 sailors were drowned; a total of 45 officers and men were saved. No further details of the loss has been received. The "Yoshino" was sunk by the "Kasuga" with which she collided. No further details are at hand of the sinking of the "Hatsuei" by the Russian mines.

Mukden 25-According to latest advices received here, the Japanese have re-commenced their march on this place. Several columns have already moved and the main forces are in Ting Wang Ching. Persistent rumors are current of a sanguinary battle having taken place with the Japanese advance column, which came by the Puiatui Railroad, and the Russians near Kin Chow, Leao Yang peninsula. In this battle it is said, the Japanese were completely routed suffering great loss. Several small parties of Japanese have been seen a considerable distance from Mukden in a north-eastern direction.

Leao Yang 27-Several serious fights have occurred between the Japanese and Russians near Port Arthur. St. Petersburg 27-There is every reason to believe that Kuropatkin is preparing an important move. Increased restrictions have been placed on newspaper correspondents at the seat of war. The opinion reigns that Kuroki is experiencing some difficulties. St. Petersburg 27-The publications in the English and American papers are the cause of much comment. The question of laying submarine mines outside the three mile limit is a great menace to commerce and a violation of international law, and the powers are making a very vigorous protest against it. Here it is said no protest was made when the Russian ships were blown up, but now that the Japanese are suffering, the powers begin to protest. Up to the present neither the British nor the American Ambassadors have handed in their protest; there are, however, indications that a joint protest will be presented shortly.

St. Petersburg 28-It is known here positively that the cruiser "Bogagie" is wrecked near Gamora, and that in the same spot Admiral Seymour lost one of his ships two years ago.

Gensau 28-The Russian in the vicinity of Hannung have had two skirmishes with the Koreans in which they were repulsed. Pekiu 28-The Empress widow has loaned the Red Cross Society 100,000 taels. St. Petersburg 28-With the exception of the "Kevizan" all the damaged ships at Port Arthur have been repaired and ready for active service. The Russian destroyers are giving a great deal of trouble to the Japanese transports. In military circles it is said that the extraordinary length of Kuroki's lines is for the purpose of

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