

PRICE: TEN CENTS.

Through the courtesy of his Excellency the Governor we learn that according to a cable received to-day from the Colombian Minister at Lima the sanitary conditions of the entire Peruvian coast is good and that Callao was officially declared free of infection on the 6th instant.

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON. PRICE LIST

Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

| | | | | |
|----------|---|-------|----------------------------------|------|
| A | Automatic Pencils | 25 | Ledgers, with indexes, 200 pages | 2.25 |
| | Almanacs, Whitaker's, \$1.00 and \$2.00 | | Ledgers, with indexes, 300 pages | 3.00 |
| | Almanacs, World | 1.00 | Ledgers, with indexes, 400 pages | 3.75 |
| | Almanacs, sheet | .15 | Labels, gummed, 1,000 | 3.00 |
| | Alphabet Cards | .25 | Letter heads, ptd., 100 | 3.00 |
| | Almanacs, \$2.00 and 3.00 | | Letter heads, ptd., 200 | 4.50 |
| | | | Letter heads, ptd., 300 | 5.00 |
| B | | | Letter heads, ptd., 500 | 6.00 |
| | Balls, rubber, solid, 25c, 50c and | .75 | Leg guards | 7.00 |
| | Balls, hollow, from | .25 | Lapel button, King Edward | .15 |
| | Balls, base | .75 | Lapel button, union jack | .10 |
| | Bicycle Cement, Tire | .25 | Lanterns | .50 |
| | Bicycle Cement, rim | .25 | | |
| | Brushes, shaving | .50 | M. | |
| | Brushes, tooth | .50 | Marshmallows, plain, 50c and | 1.00 |
| | Brushes, marking, 10, 20 and | .25 | Marshmallows, chocolate, 50c and | 1.00 |
| | Bill books | 2.50 | Music paper, sheet | .15 |
| | Bow, hair, violin | .75 | Mucilage, 20c and | 1.25 |
| | Bats, cricketering | 15.00 | Mucilage, in collapsible tubes | .50 |
| | Balls, cricket | 6.00 | Memorandums, 5c, 10c, 15c and | .25 |
| | Bill heads, small, 100 | .35 | Memorandums, indexed, from | .30 |
| | Bill heads, medium, 100 | .50 | Mouth organs, 25c and | .75 |
| | Bill heads, medium, 100 | .85 | Mourning note, per quire | .30 |
| | Banana counters | 8.00 | Mourning envelopes, 25c and | .50 |
| | Bowls, copying | 1.50 | Marbles, clay, per doz. | .15 |
| | Boxing gloves | 6.00 | Marbles, glass, per doz. | .20 |
| | Balloons | .10 | Marking brushes, 10c, 20c and | .25 |
| | Birthday cards, 25, 50 and | 1.00 | Metal polish | .25 |
| | Baskets, fancy, an assortment | 1.25 | Music books, 50c and | 1.00 |
| | Blotters, hand | | Mirrors, hand carved | 3.00 |
| C | | | Musical boxes, toy | 1.50 |
| | Copy letter books, 500 1 | 2.50 | Musical boxes, toy | 2.50 |
| | Cards, Bicycle playing | .85 | N. | |
| | Cards, cheap playing | .65 | Needles, crochet | .10 |
| | Chalk, tailors' | .05 | Note paper, per pkt. | .10 |
| | Chalk, billiard | .05 | Note paper, per ream | 1.50 |
| | Chalk, crayons, box | .75 | Note paper (flowers) per doz. | .50 |
| | Chalk, carpenters', lb. | .25 | Note paper, initials, per doz. | .50 |
| | Chess, set | 3.00 | Nail brushes, 25c and | 1.00 |
| | Chess board | 1.50 | O. | |
| | Crochet needle | .10 | Oil board, per sheet | .10 |
| | Crochet cotton | .25 | Oil for typewriter | .50 |
| | Crochet silk | .25 | Oil can | .75 |
| | Combs, hair, 25 and | .50 | Oil Paints, tin box | 5.00 |
| | Combs, small tooth | .25 | P. | |
| | Clips, board, letter | 1.75 | Pen racks, spiral | .25 |
| | Clips, board, foolscap | 2.00 | Pistols, toy, 25c and | .75 |
| | Checkers, 35 and | .65 | Pipes, cornob | .25 |
| | Checker boards | 1.50 | Pipes, briar, \$1.50 and | 1.75 |
| | Copying brushes | 1.25 | Polish, boot, brown | .50 |
| | Calendars, desk | .50 | Polish, boot, black | .50 |
| | Calendars, stand | .75 | Polish, boot, white | .75 |
| | Composition books, 5, 10, 15 and | .25 | Plin, office, pyramid | .35 |
| | Uncertinos, \$4.00 and | 6.00 | Pencils, lead, Eagle office | .15 |
| | Commissary order books, 100 1 | 1.00 | Pencils, lead, mercantile | .10 |
| | Cigarette books | .10 | Pencils, lead, Perfection | .05 |
| | Cash boxes, \$2.50 and | 3.00 | Pencils, lead, carpenter's | .15 |
| | Caps for toy pistols | .05 | Pencils, lead, blue or red | .15 |
| | Copy books, Cassell's | .25 | Pencils, lead, red and blue com- | .25 |
| | Carbon paper, 8x13 | .15 | bined | .05 |
| | Christmas cards (assorted) from | .50 | Pencils, slate, (board) | .05 |
| | Chamola leather | .50 | Pencils, copying | .20 |
| | Cards, birthday, 25, 50 and | 1.00 | Penholders, 5c and | .10 |
| | Counter books, 25, 50, 60 and | .75 | Penholders, cork | .25 |
| D | | | Penholders, self-selecting | .25 |
| | Dice, each, 5 and | .10 | Printing outfit | 1.00 |
| | Dice cups | .85 | Pens, gold fountain | 1.50 |
| | Dice, poker | 1.50 | Pens, Esterbrook's, per gross | 2.00 |
| | Dominoes, \$1.25 and | 5.00 | Pens, Spencerian, per gross | 2.50 |
| | Dating stamps | 1.00 | Pens, school, per gross | 1.50 |
| | Desk pads, 19x24 | 2.50 | Poker chips, per 100 | 1.50 |
| | Dolls, all prices from | .25 | Pencil sharpeners | .25 |
| | Diaries, desk | 1.00 | Pencil holders, leather | .35 |
| | Diaries, pocket, from | .75 | Pencil holders, metal, 15c and | .25 |
| | Desk calendars | .50 | Point protectors | .10 |
| | Desk calendar stands | .75 | Paper fasteners, per box | .50 |
| E | | | Paper weights, 75c, \$1.50 and | 3.00 |
| | Envelopes, our make, pr. 100 | .75 | Purses, chain | .50 |
| | Envelopes, imp., square, per 100 | 1.25 | Purses, gold coin | 1.00 |
| | Envelopes, for invitation, pkg. | .25 | Q. | |
| | Envelopes, for photographs, 10, | .15 | Queen Victoria photograph | 1.00 |
| | Erasers, Faber's rubber | .25 | R. | |
| | Emery paper | .10 | Rules, carpenter's | .50 |
| | Emery cloth | .15 | Rules, carpenter's, brass bound | 1.00 |
| | Embroidery hoops | .25 | Rules, office, from | .25 |
| F | | | Rules, office, rubber | 2.00 |
| | Fountain pens, Crescent | 3.00 | Rubber bands, per gross | .35 |
| | Flutes, tin | .50 | Rubber bands, per gross | 3.00 |
| | Fans, plain | .50 | Records, 100 pages | 1.25 |
| | Fans, feather | 1.00 | Records, 200 pages | 2.00 |
| | Files, Harp | .40 | Records, 300 pages | 2.75 |
| | Foolscap, per quire | .35 | Records, 400 pages | 3.50 |
| | Files, box | 1.75 | Receipt books, cash, 50 leaves | .40 |
| | Frames, plush picture | 1.50 | Receipt books, cash, 100 leaves | .75 |
| | Flags, English, 35, 50 and | 1.00 | Receipt books, rent, 50 leaves | .40 |
| G | | | Receipt books, rent, 100 leaves | .75 |
| | Gold paint | .50 | Razors, each | 3.00 |
| | Guitar Strings, wire, 1, 15c; 2 | .15 | Razor strops | 1.50 |
| | 15c; 3 for | .25 | Razor cases | .25 |
| | Guitar Strings, wire, 4, 20c; 5, 20c; | .20 | Rosin, for violin | .25 |
| | 6, | .20 | S. | |
| | Goggles | .50 | Slates, 25c, 40c and | .50 |
| | Guitars, fair quality | 12.50 | Soap, Pears' unscented | .50 |
| | Glue, Le Page's liquid | .40 | Spectacles, colored | 1.00 |
| H | | | Spectacles, colored | 1.00 |
| | Harmonicas, 25 and | .75 | Spectacle cases | .25 |
| I | | | Stamps, India rubber | 1.00 |
| | Ink, Stephens' | .10 | Sand paper | .05 |
| | Ink, Stephens', 1-2 pints | .50 | Stylographic pens | 2.50 |
| | Ink, Stephens', 1 pint | 1.00 | Scribbling pads, 5c, 10c and | .15 |
| | Ink, Stephens', quarts | 1.75 | Silver paint | .75 |
| | Ink, marking | .50 | Sealing wax, pound | .50 |
| | Ink, rubber stamp | 1.00 | School bags from | .50 |
| | Ink, red, 15 and | 1.00 | Scissors | .75 |
| | Inkstands, \$2.00, \$5.00 and | 6.00 | Scissors, folding pocket | 1.00 |
| | Indexes, 35 and | .85 | Straws, per box | 1.75 |
| | Invoice books, from | 3.50 | Sling shot, rubber | .25 |
| | Ink eradicator, Collins' | 1.50 | Sponge, for cups | .50 |
| | Ink, India | .50 | Scholar's companions | 1.00 |
| J | | | Shorthand note books | .25 |
| | Journal paper, per quire | 1.00 | Spelling books, 85c and | 1.00 |
| | Journals, 100 pages | 1.25 | Sponge cups | 1.25 |
| | Journals, 200 pages | 2.00 | T. | |
| | Journals, 300 pages | 2.75 | Toys, assorted prices | |
| | Journals, 400 pages | 3.50 | Tooth picks | .30 |
| | Japanese lanterns, from | .25 | Toilet paper | .20 |
| K | | | Tobacco pouch, rubber | 1.00 |
| | Key chains | .35 | Type (see printing outfit). | |
| | Key rings, 10 and | .15 | Typewriting paper, letter ream | 3.00 |
| | King Edward's photograph | 1.00 | Typewriting paper, foolscap, rm. | 3.50 |
| | Knives, pocket, 1.00 and | 1.50 | Typewriter ribbons | 2.00 |
| L | | | Tablets, note 25c and | .40 |
| | Lamps, table, from | 1.50 | Tables, letter, 50c and | 1.00 |
| | Lamps, hanging, from | 3.00 | Time books, weekly, from | .20 |
| | Lamp shades, 50 to | 2.00 | Time books, monthly, 20c and | .75 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 25 to | .50 | Tape measures, 3 ft. | .75 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 35 to | .75 | Tape measures, 5 ft. | .85 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 45 to | 1.00 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 55 to | 1.25 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 65 to | 1.50 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 75 to | 1.75 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 85 to | 2.00 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
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| | Lamp chimneys, 125 to | 3.00 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
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| | Lamp chimneys, 565 to | 14.00 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 575 to | 14.25 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 585 to | 14.50 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 595 to | 14.75 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 605 to | 15.00 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
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| | Lamp chimneys, 635 to | 15.75 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 645 to | 16.00 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 655 to | 16.25 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 665 to | 16.50 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 675 to | 16.75 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 685 to | 17.00 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 695 to | 17.25 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
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| | Lamp chimneys, 875 to | 21.75 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 885 to | 22.00 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 895 to | 22.25 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 905 to | 22.50 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 915 to | 22.75 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 925 to | 23.00 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 935 to | 23.25 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 945 to | 23.50 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 955 to | 23.75 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 965 to | 24.00 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 975 to | 24.25 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 985 to | 24.50 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 995 to | 24.75 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |
| | Lamp chimneys, 1005 to | 25.00 | Tape measures, per 1-2 lb. ball | .50 |

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| Typewriter oil | .50 |
| Tally books | .35 |
| Tags, per 100 | .60 |
| Tops | .15 |
| Toy books, 25c and | .50 |
| Toy books, linen, 50c and | 1.00 |
| Typewriter erasers | .25 |
| Tissue paper, per doz. | .50 |
| UV. | |
| Views of Costa Rica | .50 |
| Violin strings, 1st, silk | .39 |
| Violin strings, 2, 3 and 4 (gut) | .25 |
| Visiting cards, 100 | \$1.00 |
| Visiting cards, 100 printed | 2.50 |
| Violoncello strings, 1 and 2 | .75 |
| Violoncello strings 3 and 4 | .50 |
| Union jacks, 35c, 50c and | 1.00 |
| Violin bridges | .25 |
| Violin pegs | .25 |
| Views of Central America | 12.50 |
| W. | |
| Whistles, tin, 25c and | .50 |
| Wall paper, per roll, from | .50 |
| Wrapping paper, per pound | .10 |
| Wickets and balls, per set | \$12.00 |
| Wicket keeping gloves | 6.00 |
| Writing cases, \$1.00 and | 2.00 |

THE REASON WHY.

Now glue your eyes upon the man
Who prances down the streets
With optimistic leer and smile
To every one he meets;
This snarler he flings abroad
Makes all the world feel glad—
And even makes the morose feel
Ashamed for being sad.

He slaps a friend upon the back,
And hovers his feeling fine;
He spreads a long continued smile
The whole way down the line;
He jolts you and jangles with old chaps
And calls you "Jones, old chap!"
Until you're bound to swear that he's
The best one on the map.

Yes, he is most agreeable,
And I suppose that's why
When he goes home there is no smile,
No laughter in his eye;
Why his is like the faces seen
Above the coffee lids.
You see he's smiled so much all day
That none is left to give away
To his poor wife and kids!

—Lowell O. Reese, in San Francisco Bulletin.

THE FAILURE OF JUSTICE

By Edwin J. Webster.

THE disbanding of the Deep Gulch Vigilant Committee, after a short and inglorious career, was due partly to general circumstances, but more particularly to the treachery and lack of civic pride in the institutions of the camp displayed by Ike Stanton, whom the committee had marked for its first victim.

Even before the day when Ike "broke loose" there had been a growing feeling that the camp was too strenuous in its mode of life and that frequent and unprovoked gun plays were driving away all would-be investors. Ike's behavior strengthened this feeling. He had been too free in the use of his revolver even for Deep Gulch Camp, where the etiquette on this subject could scarcely be called rigid. His performance on the day in question had culminated in forcing a staid Eastern tourist, who had strayed into the camp by some mischance, to dance a cancan on top of the bar, while Ike, by numerous and well-aimed shots, tried to cut off the rim of the silk hat which had excited his ire. Ordinarily the camp would have looked on this proceeding as a simple and harmless jest. But after the tourist had shaken the dust of the camp from his feet it developed that he had visited the camp with the intention of buying a mine. Then the wrath of the camp bubbled over.

"Is that the way to treat a man looking to sink good money in our played-out mines?" inquired Amos Peterkin earnestly of a group of indignant citizens. "Can we expect the moneyed men of this great American nation to hurry toward Deep Gulch Mining Camp when the only inducements offered are to have the tops of their silk hats shot off, and to be told that if they don't dance quicker they will lose the tops of their ears? Is that the way to appeal to the bankers of the rich and effete East?"

The sentiment of the impromptu meeting seemed to be that any appeal to wealthy investors which was meant to be effective must be put in a different form. Ike Stanton had struck a blow at the prosperity of the camp.

"And Ike being a citizen of the camp will be a good man for the vigilants to practice on," added Amos Peterkin. "If things don't go smoothly it won't be as bad as if we were beginning with a stranger. If Ike's got any proper pride in the camp, blamed if he oughtn't to be proud of the opportunity. It will give the vigilants a chance to get sort of letter perfect, as that actor chap used to say."

But Ike Stanton evidently was lacking in proper pride in the camp and its institutions. The situation didn't seem to affect him in the least.

"Want me for a blamed amateur vigilance committee to practice on?" he fairly roared, bristling with righteous wrath. "Going to use one of the oldest and most respected residents of the camp when they had an extra tourist, who wouldn't have been missed and would have just filled the bill? Well, that's too much for me. I'm going to resign as a citizen of this camp and throw in my lot with them Big Snake River fellows."

But when a gentleman has been selected as proper material for practice by even an amateur vigilance committee it behooves him to change his place of residence as quickly as may be. Ike Stanton, overcome by his emotions at having been selected for practice purposes, dallied too long, attempting to drown his sorrows and express his indignation. The result was that the vigilance committee was organized and on its trail when he was barely clear of the camp. Ike urged his horse to greater speed. So did the vigilants. Then a chance shot from a rifle brought down his horse. Ike knew the game was up and philosophically seated himself by the roadside to await the arrival of the committee. He realized that further efforts to escape would only mean a shower of well-aimed bullets.

When the vigilants reached him the list of his offenses, beginning with the time he held up a crowd in a gambling house and ending with the misplaced gaiety which had driven an investor with money from the camp, was recited. The unanimous sentiment of the committee was that hanging was the only thing which would square Ike Stanton's account with the outraged proprietors of Deep Gulch Camp. Ike's arms were bound and he was led to a nearby tree. There a rope was prepared. Up to this time Ike had watched proceedings with languid contempt. Now his scorn bubbled over.

"I don't mind the boys stringing me up," he said in deep disdain and look-

ing straight at Amos Peterkin, "but I do object to having these last sad formalities conducted under the leadership of a blamed Eastern tenderfoot mud turtle."

Had Ike simply sworn at Amos or abused him in ordinary Western parlance, that worthy would have passed over his remarks in silent contempt. A man about to be lynched has special privileges of speech. But to be called a "blamed Eastern tenderfoot and turtle!" That was enough to jar the sensibilities of the best-natured leader of a vigilance committee. Amos drew his revolver.

"Very brave about drawing a gun on a man whose hands are tied," sneered Ike, again repeating his remarks apropos of tenderfoot and mud turtles. "But if these ropes were off and you stood up in front of me I'd change your ugly face, so that even the mud turtles would be ashamed of you."

Amos promptly signified his willingness to accept this challenge. Ike was untied. But he still was unsatisfied.

"If this thing is going to be done at all," he said earnestly, "for the reputation of the camp I want it done right. It's the first prize fight and the first lynching. With me any little breaks don't matter. But you try it on a stranger you won't make a laughing stock of the camp."

Under the direction of Ike the arrangements demanded by strict etiquette were made. A ring was cleared, seconds chosen, a timekeeper selected. The members of the vigilance committee beamed with approval of Ike's proper spirit as they worked. Here was a man whom it was a pleasure and an honor to hang, a man who had the credit of the camp at heart and would spare no pains to make the affair a success. There was no thought of treachery.

But suddenly, while the members of the committee were occupied with arrangements for the coming fist contest, Ike sprang to one side and seized a pair of revolvers which had been laid aside by a busy vigilante. Before the rest realized what had happened he had the crowd covered. Then came the command to "Put up hands!" One man was just a little slow. A bullet shattered his arm. That ended unnecessary delays by the rest.

Holding the committee under cover of his revolvers, Ike Stanton marched them to a considerable distance from their horses. Then he backed up to the horses, picked out the fleetest one, and a second later was fleeing over the hills. The vigilance committee then rushed for their mounts, but the start gained by the treacherous Ike was too great to be overcome.

"And there was a man," said Amos Peterkin bitterly, after the return to camp, "whom we'd always given the best of treatment and were preparing to send off in good style. And look at the way he played on the boys. Treacherous! Why, a rattlesnake is an open-hearted, Christian gentleman compared with that Ike Stanton!"—New York Times.

Neglected Education Schools.

AN odd feature of metropolitan life are the schools for men and women whose education has been neglected in youth. There are dozens of them between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth streets, on both the east and west sides, open for both day and night tuition, and most of them make a living for the principals. The rates for tuition range from \$2 to \$4 a week, according to the individual attention required as distinct from the regular classes. A supernumerary school principal who conducts one of these establishments says they are patronized by men and women of all ages and circumstances, who are either too proud or for some reason are unable to attend the public night schools. Only a small proportion of the pupils, he says, are from the rural districts, where school kept open only about four months in the year when they were boys and girls. The majority are New York born or were brought here when they were children and have grown up in city life. Either the schools were too crowded for them or they were taken away in early childhood to contribute to the support of the family. They had no time to study while they were getting a firm hold in life, but age and experience made them ashamed of their ignorance. Most of them can read and write, but that is about all. At the "neglected education" schools they have privacy. In a few months they know as much as the scholars in the middle grades of the public schools, and they are very proud of it.—New York Times.

Pretty Hard Water.

They say that the English language is the most difficult of any for a foreigner to acquire," said the lady who was pouring the tea, "especially on account of its many idiomatic perplexities. I have a neighbor, a dear little girl, who would say the same if she were able to express her opinions in words."

"The other day I said to her, 'Is the water where you live hard or soft, Jennie?' Quick as a wink came the surprising answer:

"Oh, I guess it's awfully hard, for I split some on a lamp chimney last night and it broke all to pieces!"—New York Times.

Cobra Swallows Rattlesnake.

Noticing a large cobra with a small portion of a snake's tail hanging out of its mouth, a resident of Ceylon killed the reptile. During its death struggles the cobra disgorged three-fourths of a rattlesnake. The resident hauled out the rest, and, on taking measurements, found the cobra to be four feet eight inches long, and the rattlesnake it had tried to swallow five feet two inches.

The STORY OF THE TRAIN ROBBER

A Red-Headed, Five-Foot Scrap of Humanity, But He Had a Kindly Impulse Once.

WHAT CAME OF IT.

THIS is a bit of the unwritten history of the Southwest, unworthy of preservation save for the thread of human interest inextricably interwoven with and lighting up its sombre passages. It is given as near as may be in the language of one of the chief actors in the drama, my friend, the train robber, the only man in record who served a life sentence at Columbus, Ohio, for one offense and a five-year term at Fort Leavenworth for another simultaneously and was purged of both in about three years.

But the details of his crimes, conviction, punishment and successful legal battle for liberty are another story and it has already been written. That the present story is not couched in the vernacular of the alkali and sagebrush melodrama is due to the fact that the man who told it is a graduate of the University of West Virginia and as a condition precedent to becoming a knight of the road was prosecuting attorney of an Oklahoma county in the early days when the picking was better than it is now.

He was not an imposing nor a particularly heroic figure as he sat in the dingy old city room and told his story to the accompaniment of a dozen clicking typewriters grinding out late copy. He was a red-headed, five-foot scrap of humanity with the prison pallor on his countenance and the prison taint enveloping him as a garment, but he had a cold, steel-blue eye, a fighting jaw and a mouth that closed in as strong and expressionless a line as the two halves of a steel trap. As he talked one could understand how in the free and lawless atmosphere of the short grass country even a normally conscientious man, hot on the trail of his brother's murderer, as he had been, might through a combination of fortuitous circumstances and atavistic impulse, become in turn a hunted outlaw. He was but five hours out of the United States prison at Fort Leavenworth, and the reason for his being there and the manner of his release made his story news. Not as thrilling, possibly, as the telegraph stories that used to come in over the wire when his "gang" was alleged to be terrorizing the twin territories, but interesting as marking the close of an episode in the winning of the West.

"And I guess that'll be about all," he said, as he finished the recital.

"But surely there must be some incidents during all that time to which you can revert without regret," was suggested.

"Well, yes," was the response, and a reminiscent look came into his eyes. "There was one case that doesn't give me unmixt grief when I think of it. One day during the recent unpleasantness I was in Western Texas on my way to California by an unfrequented route, as main traveled roads were a bit dangerous to me at the time. I had been in the saddle thirty-six hours on end and without food for a day, so you can imagine how glad I was to come upon a solitary dugout with a rusty stovepipe sticking up through the roof, the first I had seen for three days. I called for several minutes before any one came, but finally the door slowly opened and a woman stuck her head cautiously out.

"Say, she was a picture of poverty. Thin faced, gaunt to the point of emaciation, dressed as far as I could judge in a single scant calico garment, and barefoot. Several tow-headed kids with scared faces were peeping out from behind her and holding on to her dress."

"Hello," she responded faintly to the usual salutation of the plains.

"I've rode a day without eating and am nearly famished," I said. "Can't you fix me some dinner? I'll pay you well for it."

"Stranger," she replied, "I'd be mighty glad to, but there ain't a thing to eat on the place and we're pretty hungry ourselves."

"I'm reasonably hardened, but the look in that woman's eyes and those of the kids at the mere mention of food touched me, and having learned that the nearest rancho was twelve miles away I rode over there and back as fast as my tired cayuse could carry me, with bacon, spuds, flour and coffee enough to last a week. Man, it was pitiful to see those hungry kids chewing a raw bacon rind to stay the mother was cooking something for us to eat. Well, we all gorged ourselves, and after supper, stimulated by the food and coffee, the woman told me her story."

"I had wondered where her husband was, and she told me he had gone a week before over about 100 miles east where a man owed him some money, and she had expected him back for several days. Her supplies were exhausted, and she and the children were in desperate straits when I providentially drove up. She was sure something must have happened to her husband, and the worry about him was added to her other troubles. It seems they had formerly owned a little farm over in Eastern Texas, but some Shylock of a cashier in a country bank had made them a small loan and closed them out when they were unable to pay the interest. Then they drifted around for a year or two, and finally stranded high and dry in that dugout in the short grass. I left her some money and went on the next morning, feeling mighty chesty over the thought I had helped some one out of the

hole, but I remembered the name of the town and the bank, and made up my mind some day I would break even with the cashier for robbing those people of their home."

"About a year later I was in a little town in Eastern Texas with a couple of friends. I had business at the bank, and as I stepped in the door it just struck me that was the town where my friends of the dugout had been touched, and that the fellow sitting at a desk behind the railing was the one who turned the trick. I didn't like his look anyhow. I leaned over and looked at him for a minute without speaking, and finally he looked up and snapped:

"Well, young man, what do you want?"

"You," I said, and jumped over the railing. He was rattled and when I told him to back himself up in a corner and stay there he minded like a good boy, and stood still while I wasted valuable time telling him what I knew of his misdeeds and family history. I broke even on that farm loan. By the time I was through with him and his institution the town was popping pretty lively, and the boys were yelling for me to come on. Every blamed citizen of the hamlet and a few 'nesters' who were rank outsiders felt privileged to take a crack at us, and one of the boys was winged. But we got him on his horse and retreated in good order."

"They were a persistent bunch, and we had to stop every little while and kind of brush them back, but they hung on till we got across Red River and away. Another overland trip to Southern California was in order, and soon I was again in Western Texas, this time with my friends, and we stopped at the same dugout over night. The man was at home and didn't act as friendly as I thought he ought to to the man who had kept the wolf from his door, but I never thought anything of it, as we were not a particularly pretty trio to look at. The next morning when we woke and went to look after our horses the man was gone. Well, we saddled up right away, but almost before we could mount here come a sheriff and a whole posse comitatus after us. There was some lively shooting, and the last thing I noticed was that skunk who had piped us off standing in the doorway of the dugout smoking peacefully. He was clearly a non-combatant, a coward as well as a spy."

"We had a running fight for twenty miles, but our horses were fresh and the posse was mostly made up of 'nesters,' who don't like the smell of powder, and we finally shook them off and continued our interrupted journey to California."

"I'm coming this way just once more," I said when we made camp that night, and I'm going to get that ungrateful hound who gave us away."

"Oh, don't fret yourself," replied one of the boys, "he won't be there. I busted his hide as we rode away."

He paused and rolled a cigarette with the deft touch of the true plainsman. He inhaled the smoke deep into his lungs with evident satisfaction and nonchalantly blew a curiously involved series of nebulous blue rings before he went on.

"Ingratitude always did grate on me," he continued, "and I've always thought that 'nester' got what was coming to him. He's one illustration of the saying that 'a man's sins will find him out,' and—well, so am I, but that's another story."—Kansas City Journal.

Longest Paved Street.

City engineers in the various departments have become involved during the last two weeks in a discussion as to whether New York City has the longest continuously paved street of any city in the United States. Some engineers said that Broad street, Philadelphia, held the record, and others that Delaware avenue, in Buffalo, leading out to Tonawanda, was the longest continuously paved street in the country. Some people think that Broadway is the longest street in the United States continuously paved," said Engineer N. P. Lewis, of the Board of Estimate. From the standpoint of length Broadway is one of the longest streets since the names of sections in the Bronx have been changed. Broadway at the present time extends from the Battery to the city line. There is a break in the pavement of about half a mile. In a few years the breaks in the pavement will be filled in, and then there can be no discussion as to New York's right to claim the longest continuously paved street in this country. New York will then have a street fifteen miles in length through the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx up to the city line. Broadway became the longest street in the country by the change in the name of the Boulevard to Broadway and also the change in the name of King's Bridge Road to Broadway.—New York Times.

The Rattle.

The rattlesnake's rattle consists of a number of hollow, horny rings somewhat like quill in substance, and interlocked with one another, while they are so elastic as to permit of a considerable amount of motion between them. These rings are not indicative of age, as has been supposed, since in some years several appear, while in others of one ring may be developed.

The woman will sometimes turn with-

HOUSEHOLD MATTEZZ

The Home Medicine Chest.

It is well to keep a supply of pure turpentine on hand for cuts and scratches. This can be got at the paint shops in any quantity and put up in colored bottles, the best way of keeping it. It sears the broken flesh, cleanses the wound, kills the soreness and begins the healing process at once. A small bottle of arnica should always be on hand for bruises and bumps. A large bottle containing a mixture of turpentine and sweet oil should be kept, to be used as a liniment for colds in the head or chest. Alcohol should always be in stock to rub on sprains, etc.

Hemming the Napery.

The French hem, or the "damask stitch," will be found most satisfactory for the hemming of table linen. This differs from the ordinary hemming stitch in the way in which it is sewed. Turn the hem same as for ordinary hemming, then fold the hem back and overhand or over-and-over stitch them. By this manner, when the linen is laundered, it will be very difficult to see a right or wrong side. For napkins the hems should be made narrow as possible and for tablecloths they should be from a quarter to half an inch in width, but the narrow width is preferable. Only the best grade of linen should be bought, if possible. It lasts longer, and the more frequently it is laundered, if done carefully at home, the more beautiful and smooth the surface becomes.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Notion of a Naturalist.

A rope portiere has been an odd and attractive feature of the study of a woman naturalist for some time, and it can be reproduced with so little expense that it is becoming popular in college girls' apartments, dens and smaller rooms. Short and long pieces of rope are used in its manufacture, and tassels are made of raveled rope for the end of each piece. Knots are tied here and there in the rope, and then the pieces are attached to another piece of rope, which is first to be stretched across the room to form the top of the portiere. A piece of fish net is then hung across the portiere and caught here and there, forming a sort of festoon. Into the meshes of this are fastened star fish, jingle shells and other translucent shells, which, where the light strikes them, make a beautiful play of color in the room.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Common Sense For Housekeepers.

The busy housekeeper, whose time is mostly spent indoors, should devote five minutes each morning, noon and night to simple exercises, in order to develop and ward off diseases. A correct standing position—head up, chin in, chest up, hips back—should be practiced always, even when washing dishes. It will soon become a habit and add more elegance to the appearance than any amount of money spent in fine clothes. Deep breathing should be practiced almost constantly. Have always an abundance of fresh air and all the sunlight you can possibly admit to your rooms. Housework is excellent exercise if one goes about it in the right way. Have the sink and cooking table so high that you need not bend over when at work. If one constantly stands or sits in a stooping position, the internal organs become crowded, and disease is often the result. Remember that good housekeeping is easy housekeeping, and no woman need wear herself out. Her health is of prime importance when the happiness and comfort of a family depend on her. The woman who does her work alone must plan systematically, and study to save time and strength, in order to have the recreation necessary to the well being of every one. Instead of spending time and good material in making pies, cakes, etc., which often impair the digestion, study rather the simplest foods which can be prepared with less labor and are valuable to repair waste.—Woman's Home Companion.

RECIPES.

Saute Bananas—Remove the skins from the bananas, cut in halves lengthwise, then in halves crosswise; dredge them with flour; put in a little butter in the frying pan, lay in the bananas; when browned slightly remove, sprinkle over powdered sugar; serve with half a cupful of sugar, one-fourth cup of lemon juice and one teaspoonful of butter warmed over the fire.

Tomato and Rice Soup—Put one can of tomatoes, one pint of hot water, three cloves, two peppercorns, one tablespoon of sugar, half a level teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper and three tablespoons of washed rice in an agate pan over the fire; put one tablespoonful of butter over the fire; add one slice of onion and a sprig of parsley; fry slowly without browning; add this to the soup and cook until the rice is tender; add more seasoning if needed; rub through a fine strainer. Serve hot.

Vegetable Salad—Cut enough cold boiled potatoes to give one quart of dice shaped pieces; cut beets and carrots to give the same amount; sprinkle with salt and pepper; add one tablespoonful of finely chopped onion or the same amount of chives; mix with French dressing; chop the whites of two hard boiled eggs; mix the vegetables in alternate layers on a platter or salad bowl, pouring a little of the dressing over each layer; rub the yolks of two hard boiled eggs through a strainer over the top; sprinkle with minced parsley; garnish with sprigs of parsley or other leaves.

THIEVES ARE STUPID.

The people who nowadays give the detectives most trouble are the members of that vast horde of petty thieves, both white and black, that infest every great city," said one of the most efficient detectives of the Washington Department. "The days of mammoth burglaries, diamond robberies and brilliant thieving operations have passed, perhaps never to return, but instead of the really shrewd, calculating and bold thief of half a century ago we have today a mob of petty pilferers, who are far from possessing one-tenth part of the brains and wit of the old-time chief, but manage, nevertheless, to give the police a vast amount of trouble."

"The progress of invention has put the shrewd thief and burglar out of business. Say, for example, a man steals several thousand dollars. The moment he does so he realizes that in order to retain his ill-gotten gains he must leave the scene of the crime, realizing that he is nowise prepared to cope with modern detective and police methods. Probably before he leaves the city telegrams and telephone messages have preceded him to the cities of the United States and Canada, and he is nabbed the moment he reaches his destination. But supposing that he escapes all these traps and reaches some foreign country. Why, he is simply in as bad a plight there as he was before leaving home. Nowadays there is hardly a government or country with which the United States has not entered into an understanding whereby criminals are caught and returned, and what few are far-distant states with which our Government has failed to draw up any such arrangement can be very easily managed in case Uncle Sam wants to get any of his missing children back."

"The result is that no really bright or shrewd person would think of undertaking a job of burglary or stealing in this age. None but the desperately poor, the degenerates, morphine users, the submerged tenth, so to speak, nowadays, practice stealing. They are too stupid to realize the danger of such a course, and plunge headlong into a career that must sooner or later land them behind the bars. They spend their nights hanging about aristocratic quarters, like that surrounding Dupont Circle, and if a door should happen to be open or a window up something will be missing from the place next morning. They dispose of their stolen plunder in a somewhat ludicrous, jack-daw, animal sort of way, hiding it as a dog would a bone, and thus giving the detectives and police a deal of trouble hunting it up, not because they are shrewd in the matter, but owing simply to the stupid, bungling manner in which they dispose of stuff in ways that a sensible person would never think of."—Washington Post.

Sportive Students.

The discipline committee of the Missouri University faculty is securing evidence against students of the engineering department, charged with putting an iron elephant on the pinnacle above the dome of the academic building. The feat accomplished by the students was extraordinary. Access to the interior of the pinnacle had been barred by three massive iron doors, fastened with padlocks, the keys to which the proctor carried in his pocket. Under cover of darkness the students carried a galvanized iron elephant, weighing perhaps over a thousand pounds, to the dome above the building, and after forcing the iron doors, dragged their burden upward to the highest point of the pinnacle, 200 feet above ground. The next morning the elephant could be seen for a distance of five miles, and farmers came to town to inquire about it. In removing the elephant a gang of workmen destroyed a section of the slate roof, and ten students must pay the damages or be expelled.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Model Telephone Box.

A young couple in Brooklyn have recently invested in a fine old house on the Heights and have remodeled it to suit their own taste. Both of them have taste of a good quality and the money to make it effective, so the house is a model of attractiveness. One thing which is particularly interesting is the use to which they have put an old-time niche which was in the curve of the staircase. This was built in boxes, apparently, for statuary, but fine old statuary or any other kind is a rare heirloom in this country, so one must conclude that the eyesore on the stairway had no utility. This one has been screened off from view by an in-curved door of stained glass in deliciously soft tints and of a design obvious executed for that sole purpose inside is an electric light which sheds its modified rays on the stairs, and this cupboard makes a place for the telephone. As this is near the top of the stairs and the living room adjacent, nothing could be more convenient.—New York Times.

A New Boiled Dinner.

"I have a little niece," said the raconteur of the Sewing Circle, "who is never so happy as when she is allowed to visit the kitchen and watch the servants at work. Fortunately, her mother has good natured servants who rather enjoy having the child around, so many are the charmed hours which Jessie spends downstairs making little pies under the cook's superintendence and pretending she is 'grown up.'"

"The other day she descended to the laundry to oversee the family wash in her busy little way. She gave one look of utter astonishment as Mary put on the clothes to boil, and then fairly flew upstairs to her mother, exclaiming: 'Oh, mamma! What do you think? Mary's cooking the clothes for dinner!'"—New York Times.

CURRENT ITEMS (CONTD)

CONTRACTORS' banana checks for the month of July will be calculated at the rate of 112 per cent.

Mr. Emilio Artavia has resigned his position as President of the Shoe Manufacturer's Association.

A correspondent to *El Dia* states that rumblings have been heard from Irazu volcano this week.

A Service of Song entitled "Over the Line" will be given in the Baptist Chapel on Wednesday evening, July 8th.

Mr. Robert Lindo and family were passengers from Jamaica by the R. M. S. "Para" on Thursday last.

Dr. Manuel Obregon left here for Colon by the "Para" on Thursday last, and will be returning in about three weeks.

LICENSERS for the ensuing quarter should be paid at the Municipal Treasurer's office on or before the 15th inst.

The first prize in the recent lottery drawing at Bluefields, on June 20th., was \$60,000 gold, and fell to number 63450.

An open letter addressed to *El Centinela* says that robberies continue to be committed with merchandise arriving in Limon.

Mr. Miguel Xirinch and child were passengers by the "Alleghany" on Monday last for New York.

Mr. Augustus Alpizar, a brother of Mr. Marcial Alpizar, Limon Criminal Judge, left here this week for New York by the ss. "Alleghany."

DURING the past week a colored man was painting a bridge in Zent when he fell into the river, breaking an arm and a leg.—*El Noticiero*.

The United Fruit Company's Wholesale and Retail Commissary Departments will close to-day at 10 o'clock in celebration of the Fourth of July.

Mr. R. Hameir, of San José bicycle renown, has opened an establishment in the store adjoining the Arrasty Hotel, where bicycles can be purchased or rented.

OUR American friends will celebrate the Glorious Fourth, to-day and the flags on the Government buildings and local Consulates will be hoisted in honor of the occasion.

A subscription dance will take place this evening at the residence of Mr. G. W. Titzck, in which it is expected a large number of ladies and gentlemen will take part.

"El Dia" states that a few days ago there died in the interior a young man named Saenz, a nephew of the Rev. Vargas. The cause is attributed to "yellow fever."

We must congratulate our esteemed contemporary, *El Dia*, on what is undoubtedly a great improvement in its columns, a change, we feel sure, which will be greatly appreciated by its numerous readers.

"El Noticiero" states that the Supreme Court will probably name an additional clerk in the Alcalde's office, Limon, in order that numerous cases now pending be pushed forward.

Mr. W. C. Bannister, formerly conductor on the Northern Railroad, died on Thursday night from fever at the United Fruit Company's hospital, where he had been an inmate for several days.

"El Derecho" asserts that matters on the Pacific Railroad are not going on as well as could be wished, one of the troubles being that preference is shown to foreign workmen, while native workmen are discharged on the slightest pretext.

There has been some interruption in the cable service during this week. Yesterday the official list of cables did not reach us. Up to Thursday, however, nothing definite had been received regarding the fate of the Canal Treaty in the Colombian Congress.

Mrs. Howard, the wife of Mr. W. L. Howard, Manager of the United Fruit Company's Retail Commissary, arrived here from New Orleans by the s. s. "Olympia" on the 26th ult., after spending several months at her home in the crescent city.

THE R. M. S. "Para", though provided with a clean Bill of Health, would not take second or third class passengers for Jamaica this week. The "Altai" due to arrive here next Friday and to leave on Monday 13th., will undoubtedly accept first, second and third class passengers for Jamaica if as successful as the "Para" in obtaining a clean Bill of Health.

"LA REPUBLICA" thinks it very sad that so far advanced a country as Costa Rica should have to receive her cables by way of Nicaragua instead of having a direct service. "There is considerable foreign element here", it adds, "who are anxious to know what passes in their respective countries."

THE "Official Gazette" of 1st. publishes a partial list of unpublished letters lying at the Limon post office which we recommend readers of the LIMON WEEKLY NEWS to peruse, as we notice the names of many of our subscribers included therein. The "Gazette" can be seen at this office.

"LA REPUBLICA" states that at Callao an anti-alcoholic society is about to hold meetings in the carcels and hospitals with respect to the evil wrought by drink. "Why", adds our contemporary, "cannot similar methods be adopted here?" We are entirely in accord with *La Republica*. We feel sure that we could get medical testimony to prove that the majority of so-called yellow fever cases in this port would probably not have a fatal termination were the systems of the patient less saturated with drink.

THE "Algiers" arriving here on Thursday from New Orleans brought a number of mules for the United Fruit Co., and it was exceedingly interesting to see how with the aid of a grey horse they were unloaded from the steamer. Every time a batch of mules was sent up from the hold they were preceded by this horse, which they were persuaded to follow without difficulty. Even a mule has intelligence sometimes.

Mr. F. Starke, of the firm of Lindo and Starke, Tuis, Turrialba, has been spending a couple of days in port during this week. Messrs. Lindo and Starke own the majority of the coffee estates in the Tuis valley, and the people employed by them is sufficient to populate a large village, which during the picking season is greatly augmented. "The coffee prospects in Tuis this year" says Mr. Starke, "is very bright; we shall have a larger crop than last year, and the quality will be at least as good, if not better."

IS THERE COAL IN COSTA RICA?

(From *Pacific States Investor*.)
The consular service of Germany is so ably and judiciously administered in the vast majority of cases, and the selection of officials is so carefully made that it is a matter of surprise and pain when a German Consul is found giving expression, of an official kind, to the utterances of knickers, kickers, and blackmailers. The province of a consul is clearly defined, namely to protect the interests of his countrymen in the land to which he is sent, and certainly not to lend his official sanction to attacks on corporations, made by persons whose intentions, like those of the Irish chieftain of fortune, when questioned by an anxious mother, were "strictly disapprovable."

The Costa Rica Petroleum and Coal Company is a legally organized corporation, owning vast areas of land in Costa Rica and having valuable concessions from the Government of that country. The resident agent in Costa Rica is Dr. Jose Maria Castro, a member of the Costa Rican Congress. The presence of coal and petroleum in Costa Rica is confirmed by the report of Don Carlos Iglesias, mining expert and brother of ex-President Iglesias; also by Director General Manuel Aragon, of the Statistical Department, at San Jose, C. R., by Professor Montero Barrantes, by Professor Gustav Niederlein of the Philadelphia Museum, by the celebrated engineer Augustin Gutierrez, by Dr. J. B. Calvo, minister of Costa Rica in Washington; and especially by an official report of the Supreme Court of Justice of Costa Rica, by the Minister of Justice, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Costa Rica, and by Hon. J. S. Caldwell, U. S. Consul at San José de Costa Rica.

In the official document thus attested the location of nine coal mines belonging to the company, in different parts of the Republic of Costa Rica, is exactly described. In the face of this the German Consul at San José de Costa Rica has gone the length of officially endorsing the statement of Dr. Henrici, a former employee of the Costa Rica Petroleum and Coal Company, that there is no coal in Costa Rica.

The motives which led Dr. Henrici to make this base attack can easily be explained, in conjunction with other acts of his, as a deliberate and scoundrelly effort to blackmail a corporation which had the courage to defy him.

The statements of Dr. Henrici in a German newspaper, of a kind which readily lends itself to blackmailing attacks, fell flat, and were promptly met and exposed in their true worthlessness. But the endorsement of a German Consul lends to the utterances of fellows like Henrici an importance they would not otherwise possess, and it is to call the attention of the German people and of the legion of honest investors to the contest as it stands that this protest is written and published.

COSTA RICA PETROLEUM AND COAL COMPANY.
The special issue of stock recently placed on the market by this company has been nearly all taken up, and but few shares remain to be disposed of at the price. The company is negotiating for the purchase of machines to operate some of its valuable mines of coal in Costa Rica.—*Pacific States Investor*.

UNITED FRUIT CO.
WANTS WORKERS.
INFORMANT SAYS THERE IS ROOM FOR 3,000 MEN AT BOGAS DEL TORO.

From *Daily Telegraph*.
It was learnt yesterday that there is a great demand in Bogas del Toro for labourers by the United Fruit Company to work on their extensive banana plantations at that place.

From what can be gathered the crops are exceedingly large this year, but there are not sufficient labourers to cope with the work.

The majority of the settlers at Bogas del Toro possess their own farms and have their own labourers. The price of fruit there has fallen off a bit, but it is hoped that there will be an increase in the course of a month or two.

It is not likely that the "Elva" will be taking any labourers on Saturday, but the vessel may return to Jamaica few weeks hence for men.

From what a representative of the DAILY TELEGRAPH gathered yesterday from a gentleman who hails from Bogas del Toro, it is likely that the United Fruit Company can provide work on its plantations at that place for 3,000 men.

Nicaragua and Chinese.
GOODS CONFISCATED AND TWO OF THEM ORDERED TO LEAVE COUNTRY.

(From *Daily Telegraph*.)
The conduct of the Nicaraguan Government towards two Celestials, has reached the ears of a representative of the DAILY TELEGRAPH.

The two Chinese—one named Fook Sing, was doing business in Nicaragua and were called upon by the authorities to pay a tax, for what they did not know. The Celestials refused to do so. Their goods were confiscated, and they were warned to leave the country. This they had to do, and the men had to board a schooner which was lying in the harbour.

They arrived at Grand Cayman a few days ago, and related their experience. They contend that the Nicaraguan Government treated them unfairly but the real cause for the seizure of their goods, has not come to hand.

A young gentleman has received a letter from his relatives in Grand Cayman, in which the incident is mentioned.

The Chinamen seem to be very wealthy, and from what they said, it appears that a feeling of unrest exists between the Nicaraguan Government and some of the other republics.

It is understood that the Chinamen will seek advice, and lodge a protest with the Nicaraguan Government.

DR. OBREGON
Begs to notify his clients that he has left Limon for 3 or 4 weeks; on his return he will resume his duties as usual.

LIMON VENTURE FAILS.
The Daily Telegraph has it on the best authority that the Elders & Fyffes Co. will resume the running of their steamers between Manchester (England) and the northside ports of this island, early next month.

The company was forced to send their steamers to Port Limon to get bananas, as owing to the recent prolonged drought on the northside, they could get no fruit here. The shipment of bananas from Port Limon has proved a failure, most of the fruit being spoiled days before the vessels were in sight of the shores of old England.

The return of the company to this island will be welcomed by fruit growers.—*Daily Telegraph*.

MINING IN COSTA RICA.

(CHARLES F. SCHUTCHER.)
In a mining way, Costa Rica is, in my judgment, destined to become one of the important gold areas of the world. Its name (meaning "Rich Coast") will justify the early Spanish buccaners who discovered and so appropriately christened this rich little country. Up to the present time, mining has been carried on in a desultory manner, principally by foreigners. Practically no mining was done in Costa Rica until 1821, but between that date and 1844 a few mines of Monte del Aguacate worked in a crude manner, are credited with a production of six or seven million dollars. Since the '40s it is difficult to obtain information in regard to the production of gold the only operators being perhaps half a dozen English and American companies, who know how to keep their business matters to themselves.

The principal mineral so far discovered is gold, but silver, copper, lead, mercury, sulphur, iron and coal are known, though as yet practically undeveloped.

The government and people are friendly toward foreigners and the laws are exceedingly liberal to capital. No taxes are imposed on mining property and no duties levied on mining machinery.—*Pacific States Investor*.

Mining Men in Jamaica.

GOING TO COLOMBIA TO WORK AT SANTA MARTHA.
Among the intransigent passengers on the "Valencia" which arrived here yesterday morning is Mr. T. Davidson, E. M. a consulting engineer of the "Santa Martha" gold mines, which are owned by a limited company.

Mr. Davidson was seen by a reporter of the *Daily Telegraph* and in the course of a short interview with him he said that he had been in charge of the Santa Martha gold mines for the past four years. He was now consulting engineer to a New York, Chicago and Boston Company. The prospects were very good. The mines were near the Margarita River and they were now paying very large dividends. On account of the increase of work he had gone over to New York and had engaged three experienced mining experts. The names of these gentlemen are Mr. T. Coleman, Dr. H. M. Derr, P. H. D., and Mr. G. Wasselin.

Mr. Davidson also represents four other mining companies, and all the mines are in Colombia on the Neche department of Antioquia. He is a member of the American Mining Institute and was formerly in the employ of the Russian Government gold mines in Siberia. Mr. Davidson was also in the expedition of the steamer "Jenett" and helped the United States officer to rescue the body of Captain Dillon on the river Aldine in Siberia.

Mr. Davidson stated that he was once asked by Mr. Machado, of this city, to come and look at a copper mine which, he stated was in the island and to find out if copper could be worked in payable quantities; but as he was then proceeding to Colombia to enquire into three other mines and to investigate and prospect four mines, which are owned by some London gentlemen, he had to abandon the idea of coming to Jamaica, but he promised Mr. Machado that he hoped to enquire into the mineral resources of the island later on. Mr. Davidson is a Prussian by birth, but is now a naturalized American. He is now proceeding to Savannah and is accompanied by Mrs. Davidson.—*Daily Telegraph*.

STRANDED AMERICANS IN PARIS.
During the past year the number of Americans stranded in Paris have increased to alarming proportions. Almost without exception they call at the United States consulate to ask for immediate aid and to try to get their passage paid. Consul General Gowdy, states the following:

"More than five hundred thousand Americans annually pass through Paris. A certain number of these find themselves without means and can not get home. A large percentage of these are hard up through no fault of their own. It is easy for a man of experience to recognise those who make a living by pretending poverty."

"On an average these stranded Americans call here daily. There is a popular but erroneous belief that the consulate gets money from the state department to send them home. The Swiss Consuls are the only ones who are authorized to help citizens of the republic of Switzerland back to their native land."

"The American aid society of Paris does a good work, but it is not capable of coping with the increasing necessity. Resident Americans who contribute are called upon all the time to do so."

"A mission ought to be established here for helping distressed Americans. Money could not be better spent. The millionaire who would give \$50,000 for the establishment of such a work would save many of his countrymen and country women from the morgue. More Americans go to Paris morgue than our friends in the United States imagine. Uncles, aunts, fathers, mothers, relatives send inquiries here, stating that so and so went to Paris and has not been heard of since. Poverty in the most luxurious city in the world drives the stranded American to despair, thence to the Seine. The officials send his body to the morgue. Nobody claims it. The morbid gaze upon the swollen face for a few days. Then the body is dissolved in a strong solution.—*Star & Herald*.

RACES OF CHALLENGERS.

SHAMROCKS WILL HAVE BRISK SATURDAY OFF SANDY HOOK, AFTER WHICH REGULAR RACES WILL BE HELD.

From *Times Democrat*.
New York, June 25.—Sir Thomas Lipton and Designer William Fife boarded the 10.10 train for Washington this morning. The owner and the designer of the new challenger will leave Washington to-morrow afternoon, arriving in Jersey City at

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From *Times Democrat*.
New York, June 25.—Sir Thomas Lipton and Designer William Fife boarded the 10.10 train for Washington this morning. The owner and the designer of the new challenger will leave Washington to-morrow afternoon, arriving in Jersey City at

midnight, where they will be met by the tug cruiser and taken to Tompkinsville, where the yacht Erin is lying. Sir Thomas will stop aboard his yacht, which, bright and early on Saturday morning, will proceed to Sandy Hook.

There the two challenging yachts will have a little try-out brush, which will start about noon. After that there will be daily races, weather permitting, until the time comes to dry dock the new yacht preparatory to the supreme test.

Sir Thomas expressed himself as being immensely pleased at the reception which has been accorded him since his arrival in this city, and he said this morning he almost had begun to believe that the great American public would not grieve very hard if he did carry the coveted mug from these shores. Sir Thomas was really deeply impressed by his welcome here and he alludes frequently to the cheering crowds on the pier and along the streets when he arrived yesterday.

"When I return from Washington I shall let few things interrupt the work of tuning up the challenger. Saturday's try-out will not be a race, strictly speaking it will be a sail. There may be some brushing, quite likely there will be, but otherwise we will jockey about, stretching sails and testing the rigging. On Monday we will make a formal race of it and every day thereafter as the weather permits."

"As to when the Shamrocks will go down the bay I can not say. There was some idea of sending them down to Tompkinsville to-morrow, but between you and me I don't very much think they will be towed out of the Erie basin until Saturday morning, bright and early, when they will go direct to the Horse shoe. I think you may say they will not go to Tompkinsville at all, but will leave Erie basin on Saturday. That is now it looks at present. I shall sail in Shamrock III, of course. I have not missed a race in my yet."

The unexpected appearance of the sun this afternoon caused Capt. "Bobby" Wringe, the sailing master of the new Shamrock, to begin the work of bending the mainsail of the Shamrock this afternoon. The mainsail of the Shamrock I. was bent this morning.

The original plan was to tow the Shamrocks to an anchorage off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, but the last time that Sir Thomas was here previous to this trip, some of his friends say this anchorage was an unlucky corner. The crews of the Shamrocks have prevailed upon Capt. Wringe and Bevis, the latter the skipper of the first Shamrock, to strike Staten Island from their visiting list. It is rough on the Staten Island boatmen, who usually make a small fortune each time a challenger comes cup hunting.

Designer Fife was at the Erie basin in the absence of Sir Thomas and said that he would not spare a single minute up to Aug. 20 in preparations for the real fighting.

"I find that the third Shamrock was in no way strained by the trip across the ocean," Mr. Fife added. "We will go out Saturday, if possible, but just for a sail test."

FIRST ACTUAL RACE ON YACHT RACE.
New York, June 25.—The first actual bet in Wall street on the coming cup races was made yesterday. F. H. Brooks, the curb broker, announced that he had bet \$1,000 to \$5,000 that Shamrock III will win the series. Mr. Brooks said he was acting for a customer.

Weekly Shipping List.
FORECAST FOR COMING WEEK.

To Arrive.
Steamer Date From.
Valencia July 4 Greytown.
Duncan " 5 Mobile.
Preston " 7 New Orleans.
Greenbrier " 7 Jamaica.
Buenos Aires " 8 Havana.
Olympia " 9 New Orleans.
Altai " 10 Savannah.

To Leave.
Steamer Date For
John Wilson July 4 New Orleans.
Valencia " 6 New York det
Buenos Aires " 8 Colon.
Preston " 8 New York.
Greenbrier " 9 Manchester.
Duncan " 10 Mobile.
Venus " 11 New Orleans.
Olympia " 12 New Orleans.
Altai " 13 N. York via Jamaica.

ARRIVED.
June 30.—At 4.20 p.m. s.s. "Westgate" English, c. Ramsdale. 25 crew and 1787 tons register from Cardiff. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: coal. Consigned to the Ferrocarril de Costa Rica.

June 27.—At 10 a.m. s.s. "Alleghany" German, c. Haase, 65 crew and 1600 tons register, from Carthagena. Passengers: Mrs. W. Glosing, Louisa Barcoan, Adolfo, Carlos, Antonio Alvarez, J. Sune and Miro and 24 deckers. Cargo: 4527 bales. 5 sacks and 1 packet correspondence. Consigned to L. Wichmann.

June 27.—At 1.45 p.m. the Costa Rican schooner "Amaze" c. Darkin, 5 crew and 25 tons register, from San Andres. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the Captain.

July, 1.—At 12.30 a.m. s.s. "John Wilson" Norwegian, c. Haugen, 19 crew and 485 tons register, from New York. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 31 pieces of lumber and 100 tons coal. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

July 3.—At 3 a.m. s.s. "Venus" Norwegian, c. Bjornness, 27 crew and 1423 tons register, from New Orleans. No passengers. Cargo: lumber, 12 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

July 1.—At 11 a.m. s.s. "Hispania" Norwegian, c. Suberg, 22 crew and 683 tons register for Mobile. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 17,000 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

July 2.—At 6 p.m. s.s. "Para" English, c. Doughty, 138 crew and 2295 tons register, for Savannah. Passengers: Dr. Manuel E. Obregon, Joaquin Archinegas and family. Cargo: 12 sacks skin, 1 box brass, and 17 sacks cocoa. 2 sacks and 2 packets correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado and Co.

July 29.—At 5.30 a.m. "Mont Vernon" Norwegian, c. Falcken, 19 crew and 649 tons register, for New Orleans. No passengers. Cargo: 29,024 bunches bananas. 6 sacks correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

July 29.—At 8.45 p.m. s.s. "Spero" c. Lonn, 19 crew and 570 tons register, for New Orleans. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 15,194 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

July 29.—At 7.45 p.m. s.s. "Olympia" English, c. Galt, 36 crew and 1070 tons register, for New Orleans. No passengers. Cargo: 23376 bunches bananas. 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

June 29.—At 4 p.m. s.s. "Alexander Bixio" French, c. Lemoine, 53 crew and 1238 tons register, for Savannah. Passengers: Juan and Humberto Guerra. No cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado and Co.

June 29.—At 9 p.m. s.s. "Alleghany" German, c. Haase, 65 crew and 1600 tons register, from Carthagena. Passengers: Mrs. W. Glosing, Louisa Barcoan, Adolfo, Carlos, Antonio Alvarez, J. Sune and Miro and 24 deckers. Cargo: 4527 bales. 5 sacks and 1 packet correspondence. Consigned to L. Wichmann.

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July 1.—At 11 a.m. s.s. "Hispania" Norwegian, c. Suberg, 22 crew and

683 tons register, from New Orleans. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

June 26.—At 9.30 a.m. s.s. "Alleghany" English, c. Galt, 36 1070 tons register, from New Orleans. Passengers: Mrs. W. E. I. and son. general cargo. correspondence. Consigned to United Fruit Co.

June 29.—At 2.30 p.m. s.s. "Der Bixio" French, 52 crew tons register, from Colon. Passengers: Antonio Lecotrath Scheimdes, Eduardo E. W. Curtis, Enrique Villanueva la Peña, Amalia de la Peña Jandro Dumy, general cargo and 1 packet correspondence signed to F. J. Alvarado and

June 24.—At 10.25 p.m. s.s. "German", c. Ophoren, 25 crew and 1117 tons register, from New Orleans. No passengers cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

July, 2.—At 5.40 p.m. s.s. "Algiers" American, c. Staples, 33 crew and 1788 tons register, from New Orleans. Passengers: Dr. C. W. Gill, Huber Polfrey and Gertrude Polfrey, general cargo and 37 mules. 36 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

July 2.—At 6 a.m. s.s. "Calicia" German, c. Khula, 52 crew and 1834 tons register, from Colon. Passengers: Barrantes and Ernest Yonas. Cargo: 257 tons. 14 sacks correspondence. Consigned to L. Wichmann.

July 2.—At 8 a.m. s.s. "Para" English, c. Doughty, 138 crew and 2295 tons register, from Colon. Passengers: John Henry Cornet, Emilio Robert, Lia Robert, Mariano Jimenez, José Ma Vargas, Gregorio Vielman, Robert Lindo, Canotance Lindo, Pearl Lindo, Oscar Lindo, Ida Lee and 36 deckers. Cargo: 841 bales. 11 sacks and 16 packets correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado and Co.

SAILED.
July 3.—At 9 p.m. s.s. "Alps" German, c. Ophoren, 25 crew and 1117 tons register, for New Orleans. No passengers. Cargo: 22,000 bunches bananas. 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

July 3.—At 5.30 p.m. s.s. "Hispania" Norwegian, c. Suberg, 22 crew and 683 tons register for Mobile. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 17,000 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

July 3.—At 6 p.m. s.s. "Para" English, c. Doughty, 138 crew and 2295 tons register, for Savannah. Passengers: Dr. Manuel E. Obregon, Joaquin Archinegas and family. Cargo: 12 sacks skin, 1 box brass, and

CALENDAR—JULY, 1903.

| S. | M. | T. | W. | T. | F. | S. |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |

DEATHS.

The following are the deaths recorded in Limon for the week ending July 3rd, 1903:—
June 26.—James Clark, Jamaican, 60.
" 26.—Luiza Thomas " 40.
" 28.—Mary Mure, 84.
July 1.—Fermín Alvarez, C. R., 32.
" 3.—Walker Bannister, American, 35.

PANAMA CANAL.

CANAL TREATY HELD UP BY NICARAGUAN LOBBY.

(From Times-Democrat)

Special to The Times-Democrat.

Washington, June 25.—There is a growing belief that the various hued reports from Colombia and the isthmus concerning the improbability of the ratification of the canal treaty are disseminated in the interest of the defunct Nicaragua Canal project.

Persons in high station are coming to the conclusion that there is a dangerous intrigue on foot to defeat the Panama enterprise with the ulterior purpose to compel the United States to again take up the discarded Nicaragua route. While there is nothing tangible in sight upon which to base this contention, the reiterated story in various forms that the treaty will be negated at Bogota gives ground from the misgivings of those in a position to know what is likely to be going on.

The movements and utterances of some of the old Nicaragua Canal lobbyists, who have been under close observation lately, give some color to the suspicious now rife that the ratification by Colombia is being strenuously opposed from this end of the line. It is believed that but for this treacherous influence the Colombian Congress would have confirmed the treaty unhesitatingly.

Naturally, the Nicaraguan lobby did not hide its opposition to the proposed purchase of the French company's franchise and properties, and when the canal project was before congress it bitterly assailed the Panama route on every possible ground. Since its adoption it has ceaselessly predicted the ultimate failure of the project.

It may be that this is as far as the old, embittered, Nicaraguan interest has ventured to go, yet some very well informed people fear they have been instrumental in stirring up all the apparent opposition on the isthmus and at the Colombian capital to the Panama route.

Hints were thrown out during the Senate discussion, even in the Senate itself that the Panama scheme would never materialize, owing to alleged insuperable difficulties, both natural and political, that stood in the way. It was asserted that Colombia was inimical to the American project, through the stupendous failure of the French company was the stable argument used against the Panama route during the progress of the great struggle.

But after Congress had decided the question of route against Nicaragua, and it had been agreed by treaty that Colombia should have \$10,000,000 cash bonus for "rights" and \$600,000 per annum for leasehold, besides \$40,000,000 to satisfy the French company's successors the obstructionists appeared to have accepted the result and abandoned the field.

About two months ago, however, it was singularly enough asserted almost simultaneously here, from the isthmus and from Bogota, that the treaty was almost certain to fail of confirmation at the Colombian capital. Subsequently, from time to time, various grounds of the foreshadowed opposition in the Colombian Congress invariably stated to be almost unanimous, were set up in dispatches from Central and South America.

Summed down, it was made to appear that the Colombians wanted a bigger readymoney bonus and a larger annual payment afterwards. The feasibility of working upon Spanish American cupidity in a large measure of this kind is quite apparent. The other perhaps, the chief ground for believing that something is doing at Bogota by interested American opponents of the Panama route. Cunning hints by an active agent that Colombia had sold its privileges too cheaply, that a little procrastination would result in squeezing a few more millions out of the great republic, would quickly arouse a party to question the treaty's fairness.

Privately, it is understood here that the government and people of Colombia are a unit for the building of the canal; the only real ground of opposition is this alleged inadequacy of the money consideration to them. It is believed, too that despite every secret effort the treaty will be confirmed. In equity

Colombia ought, free of charge, to concede the right to build the canal to a power willing to undertake the gigantic enterprise, particularly one so undeniably equipped to finished regulate and defend it as the United States.

Confirmatory of the rumors rife about American treachery in this canal business was the semi-official announcement a few days ago that the administration would never consent to further grants to Colombia than those stipulated in the treaty. This was meant as much for the supposed conspirators as for the Colombian Congress.

SENTIMENT IN COLOMBIA COLOMBIA CHANGING.

Washington, June 25.—Representatives in Washington of the Panama Canal Company have received dispatches from Bogota to the effect that sentiment in Colombia for intense opposition to the ratification of the Panama Canal treaty has undergone considerable change. While there is still much opposition the dispatches say the prospects are early ratification of the treaty without amendment.

AN OPEN CHALLENGE.

THE ONLY WAY TO BRING THE CHARGES TO A HEAD.

(From The Gleaner.

With virulence, born of malice, the editor of a newspaper published in this city persists in endeavouring to question the honor and the honesty of the members of the literary staff, of the GLEANER.

As stated before the GLEANER has no desire or intention to enter into a brawl with any newspaper in search of advertisement or notoriety.

In charging the GLEANER with "deliberately" and "knowingly" stealing a telegram, care has been vainly taken to level the charge at the heads of different persons at different times.

Briefly put, the case is this:

(1.) The GLEANER was accused of an act of common theft, and a hint was given that further proceedings [presumably legal] would be taken;

(2.) The GLEANER repudiated and entirely denied this and minor charges and invited, challenged and defied the author of the silly charge to take the legal proceedings open to him on the strength of his absurd accusation;

(3.) The editor of the paper in question now comes forward with the specious plea that he has not prosecuted the case because he does not know whom to prosecute.

I now state that as News Editor of this paper, I am the party who must be held responsible in matters of this kind. It is utter nonsense to talk about not knowing whom to prosecute.

I repeat, I am the responsible person and I now challenge the originator of the ridiculous charge to come forward and prosecute me for theft—if he dares.

There are only two alternatives. It must be one thing or the other. Either he must prosecute or stand self condemned.

It has been sought by one who ought to know better, to reverse the usual order of things: It is not for the GLEANER to prosecute. The man who lays a charge of theft against, another is the one to set the machinery of the law in motion.

The GLEANER does not propose here to deny or contradict any of the further assertions made yesterday. It may have to do this in another place.

But as it is being stated a little too confidently what the telegraph employees can and cannot swear to. We might quote the following from a letter received from the Postmaster-General Mr. Geo. H. Pearce:—

"I have the honour . . . to inform you that each of the employees in the Postal Telegraph Service in the head office, Kingston, disclaims having given any information whatsoever to the Daily Telegraph upon which the Editor might have based any information in that newspaper as referred to by you.

"I should have been surprised to find otherwise for should any employee of the Post Office or the Telegraph branch ever venture to discuss the secrets or information obtained by them in the execution of their public duty I should be compelled to remove him or her from the service as such conduct would be illegal and most improper."

Now that "our friend the enemy" knows whom to prosecute, let him take action at once, cease his prattle and misrepresentation and get down to something sensible and substantial.

The GLEANER does not propose to print readable matter to benefit and fill up the columns of any newspaper in search of "copy."

On the GLEANER's part, therefore, the matter rests here—unless legal proceedings, which are openly invited, are taken.

WALTER B. PARKER.
News Editor of the GLEANER,
GLEANER Office,
Kingston.
June 19, 1903.

CHURCH NOTES.

A baptismal service will be held at Matina on Sunday 12th, when Rev. S. Witt will immerse 5 candidates.

A LAME SHOULDER is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by the use of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This liniment is unequalled as a soothing lotion. One application gives relief. Try it. Limon International Pharmacy sells it.—26 ins. 11. 4. 03.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R., Bluefields.—The matter you refer to, we understand, is being dealt with, and therefore we think it better to defer the publication of your letter.

SICK & DESTITUTE JAMAICANS.

Limón, C. R.
July 1st, 1903.

TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,
Permit me through your valued columns to ask: What has become of the society that was being formed for the purpose of aiding Sick & Destitute Jamaicans. Has it died a natural death in its state of embryo? If I can remember well, the first time that a suggestion was made in connection with forming such an organization was on Corroation Day June 25th 1902, by F. M. H. Wood Esq., then Acting British Vice Consul, the suggestion made by him on that memorable day, in the presence of a good number of British subjects was hailed with apparent joy, and a few months after a meeting was convened, which was duly published in the "LIMON WEEKLY NEWS." It is somewhere about ten months since that first and last meeting took place, and since then everything has collapsed into its former state as if it had never been.

To speak truthfully Jamaicans are the most selfish of people towards their countrymen. We have not to go far for an example; We can see daily our countrymen spending ten, fifty and upwards of hundreds of dollars in a law suit against some person or persons for some trivial or imaginary wrong done them, and will pass by a half-starved, sick, or crippled fellow-man without giving one thought to his sufferings. Too often we see him in the saloon quaffing copiously of liquid fire to steal away his brain, enfeeble his health, and very often to be afterwards seen in conveyance of a peace-officer to the court where he has to pay C10.75 on the following morning for some misdemeanor caused through drunkenness, yet such individuals, and such sons of bitches would see a once dear friend or acquaintance conveyed to the Charity Hospital, suffering from the want of medical aid, or groaning under the terrible pangs of hunger. Could not a dollar of that money so wantonly thrown away be utilized to alleviate the sufferings of his countryman?

Too often we see men while in the bloom of health, and money in his pocket with a number of friends dancing attendance on him, and ever ready to do his bidding, but lo! as soon as adverse circumstances take hold of him, and sickness deprives him of health whereby he earns his daily bread, he is forsaken, despised and rejected, not only by his countrymen, but by his once faithful friends.

May I ask what is the cause of such uncharitable and inhuman procedure? Echo answers selfishness. The so much despised Mongolians displays with all earnestness a far better heart for each other than the Jamaicans, their charitableness to each other at least, are marked by their unity.

Unity in them is a prominent characteristic that never fails, a trait that the heartless Jamaican so much lack.

Before closing Mr. Editor, I deem it necessary to call to mind a paragraph which appeared in a recent issue of your paper, when men had to be run down by the police to bury a Jamaican. Has ever such a soul-stirring procedure been witnessed among the Chinese, Turk or any other immigrant in a foreign land? I say no, twice no. A people who is guilty of such inhuman and uncharitable act, no reproach or insult is too great to heap upon their heads.

Trusting that something will be done to help the sick and afflicted.

I am Sir
Yours
J. M. F.

EDITOR

Limón Weekly News.

Dear Sir,
Reading Mr. J. N. Morris' Decalogue to young wives in your last issue the 27th ulto. I cannot otherwise but reflect on the lives of the many young wives who have deviated from a life of respectability. The cause is just what Mr. Morris has rightly and carefully summarized, for what he has summarized is not merely a theory, but a presentation of existing or practical facts, should one spare the pains (painful as it is) to notice the actions of those nominal married women, referring to those especially who have broken their marriage vows. "Tis a true adage "Actions speak louder than words." Take for instance (as I was informed from good authority) a wife in this town, not very long ago greeted her husband with the following words immediately after entering his house "Sir, I am sorry but I don't want you and I live no more. You can leave this very night should you care. The fact is I intend entertaining a stranger here to-night and I am not going to be inconvenienced by you." The husband refused leaving on the grounds of having the rights of his house. No sooner then, a row ensued and a scandal was raised by the wife, and in less than five minutes a man appeared on the scene of confusion on a pretended visit as appeared to be a planned resistance to lawful authority; for no sooner entering the house he began to intermingle in the domestic rupture, but on the wife's behalf. The husband then enquired of him of his mission and his right to interfere in his wife's household; his only plea was that he the impostor was asked by the wife for his assistance in case of an emergency or other trying circumstance. The husband then concluded that under this peculiar circumstance it is best to leave the wife and her coadjutor to their destiny and be gone. However, he did not forget his necessary belongings and in taking up his working tools, the villain who was standing at the door-way in seeing this exclaimed: "What are you about man? Should you attempt to lift your

hand I will shoot you with my revolver." The husband went immediately and reported the whole affair to the Judge. The judge then sent two policemen and arrested both parties. How this affair terminated in court is left to be known.

Now, had Mr. Morris' commandments left undone the above account would not be dreamt of. The marriage connection is the most tender and endearing of all human relations—even more tender than that bond which unites us to a parent. The two are said to be one flesh, and since they are so intimately connected as to be one, they should be one in law, in feeling, in interest and in affection. Again in the beginning God made but one woman for one man, it follows that they cannot be separated but by the authority of God. Human legislature has no right to declare divorces, except in one single case. If they do, they are the accessories to the crime that may follow, and presume to legislate where God has legislated before them.

I am
VERITAS.

Pacurito, July 2nd, 1903.

TO THE EDITOR,

Limón Weekly News.

Dear Sir,

Kindly allow me space in your column to explain to the public how the little boy Wilfred Malcolm, who you mentioned in your last issue, died from dog bite and not operation, as there was no operation performed. After the occurrence had taken place the guardian of the child seems to treat the matter, silly although he tried some home remedy. But not until eight days after when the guardian found that it was partly a lost case when the chief of police in Siquirres was informed of the matter. The chief of police forthwith ordered that the boy should get some medical aid. There upon a dispenser was consulted who found that it was partly a hopeless case, notifying guardian and chief of police that he would do his best towards said disease. He then examined wounds very carefully and found that hydrophobia had taken place. Necessary remedies were tried without effect. So that any one can plainly see that it was not from any improper treatment or from any operation performed as might be expected. I truly hope that this will justify the public that the child succumbed from the bite of dog and nothing else. Thanking you Mr. Editor for space.

Yours truly eye witness,
WILLIAM SHEPHERD.

Men, Read This!

WIFE'S COMMANDMENT.

Thou shalt have no other woman but me. Thou shalt not have a picture or likeness of any other woman but me; for I only, am thy wife, and a jealous wife. Remember thy wife's commandments to keep them sacred. Love and cherish thy wife and no other woman; that she may live lovingly with thee in the home thou gavest unto her. Thou shalt not find fault when thy wife goes out to spend money, buying fashionable shawls and dresses, for I am thy wife. Thou shalt not scold. Thou shalt not suffer thy wife to wear a threadbare dress, but shalt keep her decently clad and in good repair. Thou shalt also furnish buttons and thread to keep thine and thy children's shirt in order. Fail not. Thou shalt not gad about from saloon to saloon after sunset, neglecting thy wife and children. Thou shalt not dress thyself in fashion unless thou dress thy wife also. Thou shalt not go to spiritual or other sleight-of-hand meetings, neither to speak thyself, nor to hear others speak; thus saith thy wife. Thou shalt not find fault if thy wife should fail in getting the meals in due time; for thou knowest, O man! better late than never. Thou shalt not drink beer nor spirits, nor chew, nor smoke; for knowest thou it consumeth money. Verily, verily, I say unto thee, I am mistress of the house thou gavest unto me.

Lipton Conveys Message From King To President.

From Times Democrat.

Washington, June 25.—Sir Thomas Lipton will convey a strong message of friendship from King Edward to the President when he takes luncheon at the White house to-morrow. When Mr. Roosevelt invited Sir Thomas to lunch with him he was prompted only by a desire to honor the distinguished sportsman, and had no idea that King Edward had made his friend, Sir Thomas, the bearer of a friendly sentiment.

Sir Thomas reached Washington at 3.40 o'clock this afternoon. He was accompanied by William Fife, the designer of Shamrock III, and John Westwood, his secretary. On the trip he was compelled to hold a continuous reception of the passengers, who soon discovered the identity of their fellow-traveller.

Before the train left Jersey City an Irish woman, who cleans out the cars in the yards, learned from the train hands that Sir Thomas was on board. "Hooroo!" she cried. "Divil a bit more work will I do until I see Sir Tommy."

She threw aside her broom and duster and made a rush for the drawing room car.

"Where's Sir Tommy?" she demanded, as she ran up and down the platform. Sir Thomas obligingly appeared at a window.

"Good luck to ye," she shouted. "The Shamrock'll win sure this time!" Sir Thomas raised his hat and smiled and she went away happy.

Adjutant General Corbin met Sir Thomas at the station here and drove him to his home, where prominent women entertained him at an informal tea. Mr. Fife and Mr. Westwood went to the New Willard.

Sir Thomas went to the hotel to dress for dinner, and was the guest of honour at a banquet given by Gen. Corbin. The other guests were Secretary Moody and Secretary and Miss Wilson, Herbert H. D. Pierce, Third Assistant Secretary of State; the French Ambassador and Mrs. Jussier and Gen. and Mrs. Wilson, Col. Edgerly, Col. Edwards, Miss Patten and Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Corbin.

Mr. Fife was indisposed and did not attend.

The Second Cavalry Band from Fort Myer serenaded Sir Thomas at 10 o'clock, and an informal reception was held. Most of the high army and navy officers and many private citizens attended.

Sir Thomas will be escorted about the city to-morrow by Mrs. Corbin and a few friends. He will visit the Capitol and the Congressional Library. At 1.30 he will launch with the President, and he will return to New York at 4 o'clock.

Sir Thomas has been entertained by Mr. Roosevelt twice before. They have known each other for years and are warm friends.

Sir Thomas was not allowed to talk much about yachting, even when he was the guest of the ladies, and to all enquiries he expressed the same confidence in the ability of Shamrock III to beat the Reliance which he displayed in his interview to-day. He admitted that if beaten he would again come after the cup.

In this event, it is known he will urge a return to yachts of the American type with which the cup was won from England. He favors the abandonment of the present sloops and the adoption of sea-going schooners. With schooners the race could be sailed in any kind of weather, and there would be a greater test of seamanship than is now required.

"I will race with the style of yacht the clubs select," Sir Thomas said, "but I don't think I am going this time."

FRESH CORN

For Sale.

ENQUIRE AT
LA CLEMENCIA.

4 ins. 27.6.03.

WANTED FOR CASH.

Costa Rican postage stamp of the present issue unsorted, 4 or 5 kinds, not more than 50 per cent of any one kind. Will pay 10% per 1000 and send cash by return mail.

H. C. WATKINS, Stamp Importer.
86 Lordship Lane, Wood Green, N.
4 ins. 4.7. London.

TO ARRIVE

On or about July 15th, two carloads Liberia Horses. Apply
E. P. DE ARCE.
Zent Junction.

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CUARTOS AMUEBLADOS.

CALLE del Tajamar y la., frente al Agencia de los Señores Felipe J. Alvarado & Co., a donde tenía y antes la "United Fruit Co." sus oficinas, en el punto mas sano y mas elegante de la Ciudad se

Alquilan Cuartos.
Elegantemente amueblados y bien ventelados. Precio por mes, semana y por día.

GALLO & DEAGOSTINI,
Proprietarios.

Limón, 15 de Junio, 1903.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

ON the street leading to the sea wall and facing the office of Messrs. Felipe J. Alvarado & Co. Formerly the United Fruit Company's Offices, and situated in the most healthy and picturesque part of the city.

Rooms to Let
Elegantly furnished and well ventilated, by the month, week or day
GALLO & DEAGOSTINI,
Proprietors.

Limón, June 15, 1903.

NOTICE.

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

Canadian Healing Oil (Genuine) C1.40 per bottle.
Pain Killer 1.00 " "
Indian Root Pills 75 " "
Pomade Vaseline 60 " "
Sanford's Liver Invigorator 4.50 " "
Scotts Emulsions 90 " "

UNITED FRUIT CO

FOR SALE

GRAND Hotel closes on March 31st, after which date all the FURNITURE will be for disposal. For particulars, apply on the premises to GALLO and DEAGOSTINI.

D. E. MARTIN,

Butcher and Ships' Purveyor.

Guarantees to supply all orders with best Provisions, QUICK DESPATCH and LOWEST PRICES, BACKED BY UPWARDS OF 16 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PORT LIMON, C. R.

PRICES.—Fresh Beef, 45 cts per lb.; Potatoes, C5.00 per 100 lbs. Cauliflower 25 cts. each. Lettuce C1.00 per doz., White Cabbages, C7.50 per doz., Eggs, 75 cts. per doz.; Carrots, 10 cts. per lb.; Pineapples, C6.00 per doz.; Limes, C1.25 per 100; String Beans, 15 cents per lb.; Chicken, C16.50 per doz.; Ducks, C1.50 each; Leeks, 20 cts. per lb.; Red Onions, 25 cts. per lb.; Celery, 22 cts. per head; Parsley, C1.20 per doz.; Oranges, C2.00 per 100; No. 1 Coffee, 20 cts. No. 2 18 cts. and No. 3 16 cts. per lb.

DR. BLACKBURN

American Dentist

OFFICE: Upstairs in Mr. Esau Lyen's Concrete Building South side of Market Square.

NOTICE.

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

Jos. Levy & Bros.

Manufactureros por
Mayor de Papeleria y Objetos de escritorio.

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

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

500, 520, 524 Common St.,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., U. S. A.

HARPOONING A WHALE.

One of the Oldest Forms of Big Game Hunting.

PLENTY OF DANGER IN THE WORK.

So many American whalers are going to seek the big "fish" in the Pacific waters this season that the Canadian Government has decided to charter a sealing steamer to cruise there to prevent the harpooners from "violating Canadian customs laws." It looks as if the "prosperous American industry" were about to awaken to something akin to vigor. Years of more or less desultory whaling have given the sea giants a chance to recuperate, and that they were not guilty of race suicide during their time of rest is proved by the fact that whales are plentiful in all the seas again.



A WHALER'S DECK.

For a rich American, eager to try real sport, there is a great chance now. Whaling, one of the oldest forms of big game hunting known, is the one field which has not been fittingly exploited by the amateur sportsman. In a time when lion and tiger shooting are mere routine sporting affairs to hundreds of wealthy men, the whale should appeal with great force.

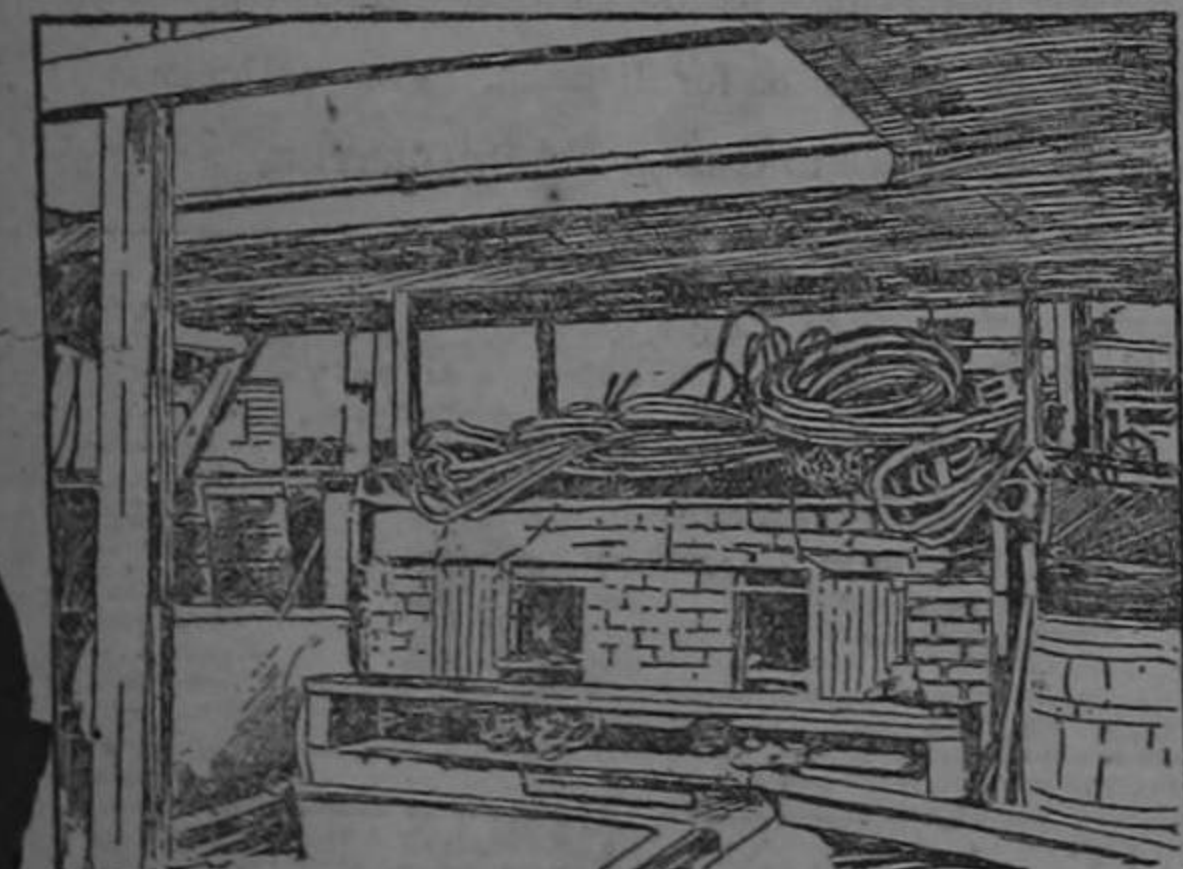
To the man who has exhausted even the delight of the sixty-mile-an-hour automobile, there is an unlimited field. The chances are that if he once gets an opportunity to taste the unbridled and terrible pleasure of a "Nantucket sleigh ride" he will view his automobile as a tame thing ever afterward. The Nantucket sleigh ride is so common an experience with whalers that they are prone to speak of it in disparagingly matter-of-fact language. But, for all that, there isn't an old whaler of them all whose nostrils will not dilate with zest when he thinks upon it. And the landsman who ever has had the rare fortune to experience one is not likely to find anything else in all the rest of his life that will not seem tame compared with it.

Few landsmen ever have the opportunity. When a whaleboat lowers to fight a sixty-foot whale the business is too important to lumber the craft with unskilled passengers. And not many landsmen would really care to go into the whaleboat even if they could, when they behold, wallowing in the sea, the huge thing that is to be attacked.

The ride begins after the whale has been harpooned and when the boat-header considers it time to draw up alongside and begin lancing. The first thing that is done is to haul in upon the harpoon line until the boat is brought as close to the running whale as is consistent with the extremely delicate margin that the whaler allows for safety. "Safety" to the whaler really means to remain just about an inch or two beyond the reach of the vast flukes with which the big beast is beating the sea.

Having hauled as far up on the whale as possible, the boat-header reaches over the bows and lifts the line out of the chocks. Swiftly he brings it around the outside of the boat and passes it to the bow oarsman, who has faced around on his thwart so that he looks forward.

He at once lays back on the line and holds fast with all his might. And immediately the boat dragged like a railroad car by that mighty living locomotive, begins to run parallel with



THE TRY WORKS ON A WHALER.

the side of the whale and just a few feet away from him, being prevented from running right on top of him by the oblique strain of the line.

Now, if the harpoon is well forward in the whale, the boat hangs in a precarious but sufficient arc of safety, for the swinging tail hammers the ocean behind it and the wildly sweeping jaw unavailingly searches the sea in front.

The boat-header braces himself in the bows until he is based firmly as the stem-post and begins to pole his long, keen, razor-edged killing lance

The strain on the wet line cuts and burns his hands. And if he lets a foot of it slip he is disgraced. Once he is in it, he is in it for good, with no chance of help or relief till the wild adventure is done.

Often the boat is hauled so close on a harpooned whale that the harpooner leans over and steadies himself by resting one hand on the butt of the harpoon that is sticking in the great sea mammal, while with the other he drives the killing lance. Again and again the long weapon is buried deep in the black sides, until suddenly thick, black-red clots of blood well from the wound, showing that the "life" has been reached.

Then it is "back," sometimes for dear life. A whale may take his death so quietly, so passively, that it is pitiable to see so mighty a swimmer killed thus easily by man. Or he may fight till the boat seems only a black atom in the sudden uproar that smites the ocean and sends tons of water rising till they seem high enough to wash the sky.

The danger from a fighting whale is not only in the whale itself. The boat is a perfect man-trap of keen deadly tools. Lances and harpoons, cutting spades, hatchets, knives and boat hooks, all sharpened to the finest edge the ship's grindstone can give them, fill the boat. If the whale gets at it and hurls it into the air, the men find themselves in murderous company when the weapons come raining down on them.

The harpoon line goes hissing out—a serpent of rope far more dangerous than any cobra, for let but kink in the least and catch a man and he will fly overboard with it and out of sight as if he were a mere splinter of wood.

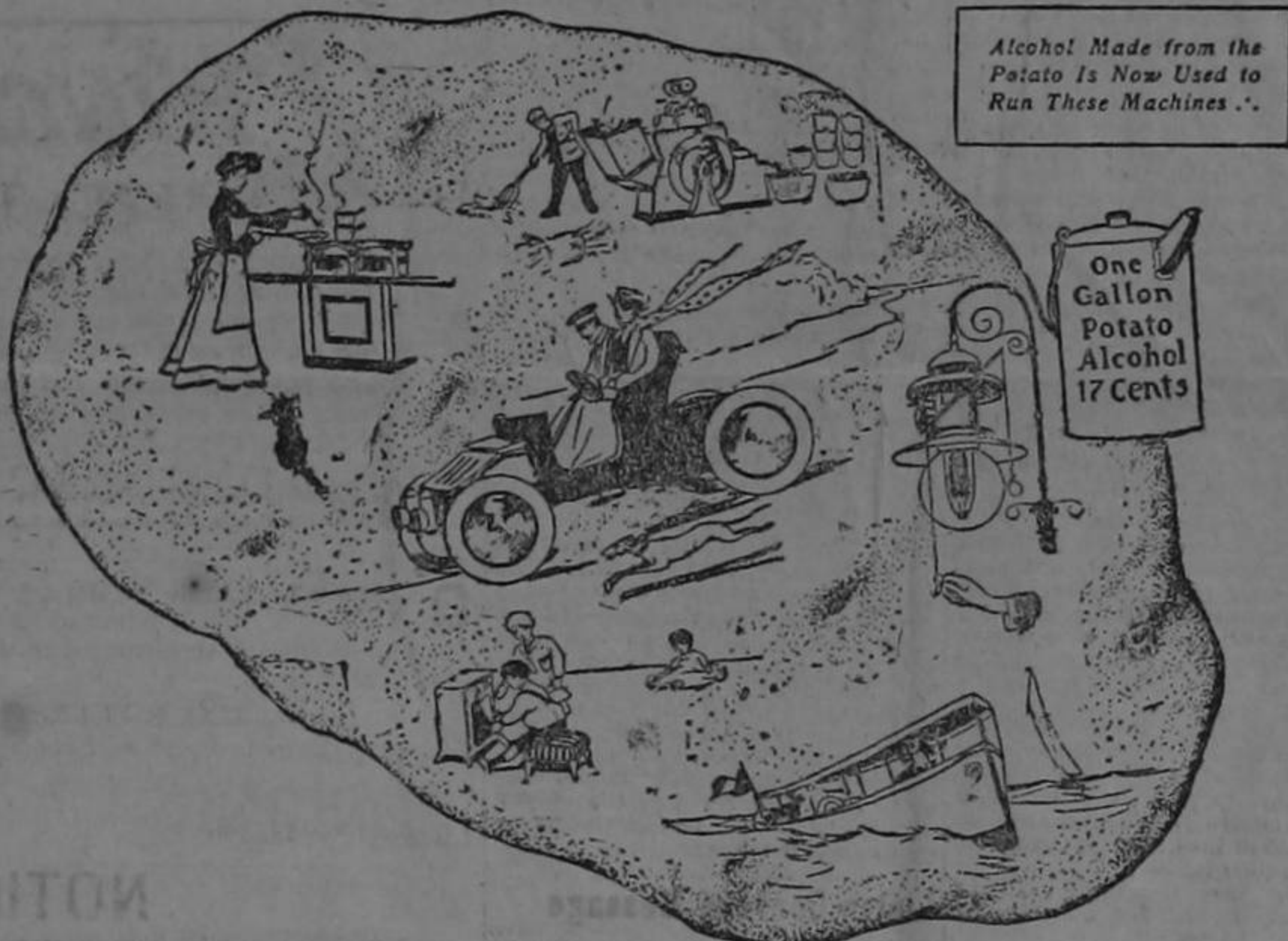
So there are enough sporting chances in the whale to excite and content the most exacting of sportsmen. And the size of the trophy if he "bags" a whale certainly leaves nothing to be desired. —Washington Star.

A Folding Four-Armed Anchor.

A new improvement in anchors is shown herewith. It is the invention of Henry James Brooke, a retired engi-

Are Now Extracting Fuel Power from the Potato

Germany Has Found that the Tuber Is Good for Something Else Besides, Generating Human Energy.



Alcohol Made from the Potato Is Now Used to Run These Machines.

One Gallon Potato Alcohol 17 Cents

boat has been towed for many miles. It does not require very much time to tow a mile when a sixty-foot whale is doing the towing.

As long as the whale runs in a fairly straight course the boat will hang to him like a terrier. He may champ and bite and hammer the ocean into acres of froth with head and flukes and tail and never shake it off. His only chance for retaliation is to run deep or to "mill." "Milling" is the act of turning suddenly and so bringing the boat within reach of flukes or jaws.

The position of the bow oarsman is no joy in a Nantucket sleigh ride. The chauffeur in a racing automobile is in a paradise of ease compared with him.

He must keep the boat in position by his unaided strength. From the time he gets the line until the ride is

near of the Danish navy, and now residing at Svendborg, in that country. It is described as an automatic stockless four-armed anchor, in which one pair of arms is rigidly fastened to the shank, while the other pair is arranged so as to be capable of moving up the lower part of the shank, which is formed like a screw with a great pitch.



A FOLDING FOUR-ARMED ANCHOR.

The length of the screwed part of the shank and the pitch are arranged in such a manner that the movable pair of arms will shift from a cross position when resting on the fixed pair of arms, to a parallel position after having made one-fourth of a revolution in moving to the extremity of the screwed part of the shank. The advantage of this arrangement is that the anchor is capable of lying flat down on the deck and of automatically assuming the cross position when heaved overboard, so that at least two flukes must take hold.

Longevity in Paris.

There are at the present time five men in Paris over 100 years of age. It is noteworthy that none of these Methuselahs is married. There are 531 nonagenarians, eighty-five of whom are within a few months of completing their century of life. Of octogenarians there are no fewer than 10,617.

Evolution of the Potato.

Some of the Many and Varied Uses Which It is Serving.

TODAY Germany fairly rivals Ireland with its potato crop and outdoes most other countries. Fully an eighth of the arable land of the empire is planted to this nutritious vegetable. Half the large yield is used directly as human food; a considerable other portion is given over to fattening stock. There still remains an enormous surplus after that, however, and it is the success with which the Germans have met in turning this surplus into manufactured products that is most remarkable.

Among these manufactured products are starch, glucose, potato flour, dextrin and starch-sugar, each of which appears prominently on the list of German exports, all together contributing large sums every year to the profits of German manufacturers and exporters. But the alcohol which the Germans make from the potato is the most valuable and wonderful product of all. This as a light producer fairly rivals the electric current, it is said.

The apparatus for its practical use includes lamps, chandeliers, street and corner lights, in which alcoholic vapor is burned like gas in a hooded flame, covered by a Welsbach mantle. So used, potato alcohol is described as burning with an incandescent flame equaling the electric light in brilliancy. Indeed, we are officially told now by our Consul-General at Berlin that potato alcohol is competing with gas and electricity with increasing success every year.

In the problems of heat and power production, too, the lowly potato has been brought into use, and the alcohol from it has been applied to warming and cooking stoves, to steam locomotives, to threshing, grinding, fuel-cut-

AUSTRALIA'S GAMBLING CURSE.

Getting Shops at the Antipodes Are on the Increase.

A correspondent of the London Daily News, writing from Sydney, observes: At the present moment the bookmaker is king in Australia. No matter how great may be the suffering and loss occasioned by prolonged droughts, or how rapidly the numbers of unemployed are increasing, the betting shops have no lack of customers. In Sydney there are several tote shops, as they are designated, which are filled with customers all day long, the police being generally powerless to interfere by reason of the elaborate precautions adopted. A conviction can be obtained only where a complete betting transaction is proved, and as the proprietors of these establishments are generally in possession of ample funds, they can command the best legal skill available. One of these individuals, who possesses a complete racing stud, was recently a popular visitor at Epsom and other racing centers. Several of the leading owners of racehorses in England were originally bookmakers in Sydney or Melbourne, and are up to all the tricks on the turf. In Melbourne the precautions adopted to baffle the police are at times suggestive of a state of frontier warfare, the betting offices being protected by inclosures of barbed wire with bulldozers ready to be let loose when required. The bets were made by depositing money through apertures in wooden walls, the recipients being so disguised as to make recognition almost impossible. Only the initiated or those for whom they were responsible could obtain admittance within the precincts of the gambling inferno, the siege and capture of which by a small army of police reads like an episode of the South African war. In Adelaide complaints are made that women and children are allowed to visit the tote shops. Everywhere young lads are among the most persistent frequenters of these places, nearly every class of the Australian community being represented. As a matter of course, there is an immense amount of trickery perpetrated in these establishments, and it is rarely that the holder of a ticket of a winning horse obtains more than a limited percentage of the sum to which he is entitled. The tote shop represents a widely spread system of wholesale swindling of the most rascally character; yet such is the blind infatuation of the myriad dupes that the numerous exposures in police courts and elsewhere fail to deter them from throwing their money away. Perhaps the largest amounts of money are invested in what are known as "Tattersall's consultations," the owner of which derives a princely revenue by his levy of ten per cent. on the total amount invested. To make matters worse, "Tattersall" has numerous imitators in the various States and it has been estimated that in connection with these, the tote shops, and betting on the course several million pounds must annually change hands, forming an average of from twenty shilling to thirty shilling per head of the population. Australian newspapers are largely responsible for this state of things. They hesitate to denounce the evil lest it should affect the revenue derived from advertisements. Even where betting advertisements are not accepted, a considerable portion of each issue is devoted to racing intelligence, and racing pictures form a prominent feature of most weekly illustrated papers, which, in this, are put to shame by those of the mother country. This lamentable prevalence of the gambling evil throughout the Commonwealth tends to explain the somewhat deficient standard of public spirit conspicuous in matters connected with the work of social progress and the increasing tendency on the part of large sections of the laboring population to rely on State assistance rather than their own efforts.

A Blow at Her Conceit.

"I don't want to seem conceited," said the young school ma'am, "but, really, you know, my room has a very good reputation, of which, up to yesterday, I was extremely proud. The parents of my pupils regard me very favorably, I know, but as for myself, my pride has received its fall."

"I was dining last night with a friend whose little boy is a pupil of mine. The little fellow was trotted away to bed as soon as dinner was over. Just then my friend's brother came in and met Tommy in the hall."

"Teacher's in there?" I heard Tommy whisper loudly to his uncle.

"Is she?" was the response. "Well, what do you think of her, Tommy?"

"Oh, she's well enough in her way," was the serious reply, "but sometimes she is awfully stupid. She can't remember anything. Why, day after day she has to get the kids to repeat things that have been told to her the day before and every day for a month!"

"And now," said the teacher ruefully, "I actually feel embarrassed as I stand before my class, for if Tommy has such queer ideas about me, what thoughts may not go tumbling in those busy little brains as the children sit there so quietly!"—New York Times.

When Tall People Are Born.

Investigations made in Europe and the United States are said to have completely established the fact that the time of the year at which children are born has a marked influence on their stature. Boys born in November are generally the shortest, and those who first see the light in July are the tallest. Taking an average, male children who come into the world in the autumn or winter do not grow so tall as those born at other seasons. As for girls, the tallest are those born in August, and the shortest those whose birthdays are in January. Spring and winter are the seasons of short stature for the gentler sex, and autumn is favorable to height.

TESTED BY TIME.



Mrs. Robert Broderick, who resides at 1915 Virginia St., in San Antonio, Texas, tells an experience that will interest every reader; it shows as well that Doan's cures are lasting cures. She says: "Up to the early part of the year 1902 I had been a sufferer from kidney troubles for many years. The pain in my back became worse and worse until it was a daily burden that interfered with every duty. I was much afflicted with headaches and dizzy spells and was unable to rest well nights. In May, 1902, after using Doan's Kidney Pills I made a statement for publication declaring that they had entirely relieved me of the pain in my back. I have since then had a year's time in which to study the effects of the medicine, and while I have had slight touches of the trouble since, the use of the pills has always driven away all signs of the disorder, and I have become convinced of the fact that the first treatment was practically permanent in its effects, and I know that a box of Doan's Kidney Pills kept on hand is a sufficient guarantee against any suffering from the kidneys or back. I should advise every sufferer to take Doan's Kidney Pills, and I know that they will be surprised and pleased with the result."

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

Man Born Unto Trouble.

"Of course," said the optimist, "if a man gets into the habit of hunting trouble, he's sure to find it."

"Yes," replied the pessimist, "and if he's so lazy that he always tries to avoid it it will find him. So what's the difference?"

Cider by the Hour.

Cider is now so cheap in Germany Switzerland that it is being supplied in unlimited quantities in many cafes at so much per hour, the consumer drinking "at discretion."—Exchange.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, 23 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 531 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Birmingham's sewage works are the largest in the world, after those of Paris and Berlin.

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A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN INTERESTING DISCOURSE BY
DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.Subject: The Secret of Christianity—Not
This World and More, But Making
the World Wiser and Better—A Chris-
tian's Duty Summed Up in One Lay.NEW YORK CITY.—At the Church of the
Pilgrims, Brooklyn, Dr. Lyman Abbott
preached Sunday morning on "The Secret
of Christianity." He took for his text
Luke ii, 11: "Unto you is born, this day,
in the city of David, a Saviour, which is
Christ the Lord," and said:The Anglo-Saxon version of the New
Testament, the word "Saviour" is rendered
for the Anglo-Saxon word "help." You
know also that the word "Christ" is
not a proper name, but a title equivalent
to "The Messiah"—the Lord.Every great movement has at the heart
of it some secret, which if we can discover
it, will disclose to us the secret of that
great movement. What is the secret at
the heart of Christianity, which has made
it the great power that it is? In asking
you to consider this question you will un-
derstand, of course, that I am not under-
taking in half an hour to answer the entire
question; I am only going to try in that
half hour to indicate the essence of Chris-
tianity—the secret of its vitality. The
Jewish people were in more than one sense
"a peculiar people." Among other things
in this that their future might be
ward the future. All other nations look
backward for their golden age, but these
"peculiar people" looked forward for theirs.
They believed that a time was coming
when there would be peace instead of war
and for themselves prosperity instead of
universal poverty. They believed that this
great time would come through their own
nation and that Jerusalem would become
the holy city and the mistress of the world.
And their prophets of the pointed forward
to this divine consolation, and they indi-
cated that it would come through some de-
liverer. Sometimes they regarded the na-
tion itself as that deliverer; sometimes a
succession of prophets; sometimes single
prophet; sometimes a single man, as a king
or prince, as a teacher, as a priest, as a
"Man of Sorrows, and acquainted with
grief." However different or inconsistent
or inconsistent those various might be,
they pointed the minds of the people for-
ward to a great deliverer and delivered. So
the shepherds perfectly well understood
the angels when they said: "The deliverer
has come: the helper is here. You will find
him cradled in the manger." When Jesus
began His ministry His first sermon, of
which we have a record, was preached in
the synagogue at Nazareth. He went into
the synagogue, a roll was opened before him
and He read one of the prophecies of the
great deliverer who was coming and then
said: "This day is this Scripture fulfilled
in your ears. I have come. I am that de-
liverer." Having begun His ministry in this
way He went out to be a helper and fed
the hungry, taught the ignorant and healed
the sick and dispensed the gospel of hope.One John the Baptist, perplexed to know
if this was the Messiah, for things went on
much the same and no great thing seemed
to be accomplished, sent him a message
saying: "Art Thou the Messiah?" and
Christ said to the messengers, "Wait here,
see what you will see, and then go and
tell your master." The waited and saw,
and then Christ told them: "Go your way
and tell John what things ye have seen and
heard: how that the blind see, the lame
walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear,
the dead are raised, to the poor the gospel
is preached."No man can undertake to help his fellow
men really sincerely, on a large scale, with-
out coming in contact with men who do
not want the help, those who are making
something out of the misfortunes of their
fellow men. Christ came in contact with
such, and they leagued themselves together
to destroy Him. He was arrested and
brought before the Jewish tribunal and
asked: "Art Thou the Messiah?" Pilate
said: "Are You a king?" He said: "I am."
To both the Jewish tribunal and the Ro-
man he said: "I am," and for it He died.
He was to be the great deliverer, but evidently
He was not. Rumors of His ascension be-
gan to circulate, and little by little they
became convinced, and then they said:
"Ah, He is the deliverer, after all." If you
will turn to the Book of Acts and read one
of the sermons there you will see that
the burden of all the apostolic ministry
was no new theology, ethic or law. Their
message was all the same: "The deliverer
is come. He is here; the deliverance has be-
gun."In the first century rule was by absolute
despotism. Gradually government has been
transformed, until now it is completely es-
tablished, and there is no government in
Europe west of Russia that does not at
least recognize the fact that government is
not for the government, but for the govern-
ed. All industry was servile. Half the
Roman population were slaves, and the other
half were on the edge of famine and
only kept alive by the largesse of others.
Wherever Christianity has gone the chain
has been dropped from the slave and labor
has been emancipated. There were no schools
in Rome and none among the Jews, except
those connected with the synagogue, but
wherever Christianity has come it has es-
tablished schools and wealth has been dif-
fused among the people. This is called an
age of concentrated wealth. That is not so.
There never was an age, and that is espe-
cially true of America, when wealth was
more distributed. There are charities
everywhere. The church has also changed
the conception of punishment, so that pun-
ishment has become reformatory. The ob-
ject of the old pagan religion was not to
help man; it was to appease the wrath of
God or to purchase the favor of a corrupt-
ible God. Christianity has altered all that
with various degrees of success. The church
of Christ is engaged in the work of lifting
the burdens of men, in inspiring them with
courage and nobler purposes. Christianity
is not a mere sum of doctrines, a new
method of worship or a new law of morals.
It is a great historical movement.Flowing down through the centuries with
ever widening and deepening currents, be-
lieving every land it has touched and carry-
ing with it some measure of helplessness. Chris-
tianity has done, through the centuries,
what Christ did in those four short years—
it has helped the helpless, fed the hungry,
taught the ignorant, given courage to the
despairing and brought glad tidings to the
poor. The secret of Christianity, then, is
helpfulness. This is that distinguishes
theology of the Christian religion from
the theology of all other religions. It is a
new doctrine respecting God—not absolute-
ly so, but still new contrasted with the
teachings of other religions. Everywhere
on the globe men believe in the aid of
God and in the power of God. The distinc-
tion between the Jewish religion and
Paganism was not that one called God
Jehovah and the other Baal. It was that
one worshiped justice and the other
power. The message of the Jewish religion
was of an omnipotent power back of the
affairs of nature and life. The message of
Judaism was that God is a righteous God
and demands righteousness of His children.
Still we need to understand that God ex-
pects righteousness from us, and nothing
less will satisfy Him. In later Judaism
there came the greater message. No longer
God as a powerful, just God, but God as a
God who will help you to be righteous.
The message of the later prophet was
mercy. Mercy, go back to Homer, Con-
fucius, Moses, Aristotle, do you find
it there? No. Some time ago I made that
statement and a professor said to me:
"Are you quite sure of that?" I said: "I
am not sure, but you are a student of the
Orient and I wish you would look it up,
and tell me if I am wrong." Three weeksafter I received a letter, saying: "The only
revelation of the mercy of God in the old
Hindu religion is this: 'O, Veruna, art
Thou-day in my country home they are suffer-
ing from drought, and yet, if I were to go
on the hillside and run a tube down a little
way into the ground, I should strike a
spring full of water. So God is full of
mercy. This is the revelation of the New
Testament, and whatever your troubles,
sorrows, sins, you can go to Him and find
His loving kindness and tender mercy. You
don't find that in any other religion.
thou not also merciful?" Put that along-
side "what can separate man from the love
of God." The distinct characteristic of
Christianity is "his mercifulness of God."
A man falls into a pit and cannot get out.
Presently Confucius comes along and says,
"My dear fellow, I am sorry you have
fallen down there. If you could only get
out Confucius would show you how to walk
so that you would keep out." Then a Brah-
min sees him and says, "I am sorry, but
there is no help for you; you never can get
out. The only chance for you is to fall
into an eternal sleep and forget your mis-
ery." Next comes a Mohammedan, who
says, "I am so sorry to see you there, but
Allah is just, and you deserve it. He is
not merciful, and you will never get out."
Last comes a Christian, who says, "I my-
self have been down there, I tumbled down
there once. I know just how you can get
out." And he gets a rope and pulls the
man out of the hole and puts his feet upon
a rock. That is the difference between the
Christian and the pagan religions. The
Christian religion is the only religion in
the world that offers to help men out of
the burden of their sins and the conse-
quences of their misery. But, O, the pity
of it, men don't want it. Napoleon said,
"Scratch a Russian, and you will find a
Tartar." Scratch a Christian and you will
find a pagan. It seems to me that Chris-
tian congregations are full of paganism. I
receive letters every week from men and
women who never would close their doors
if they have made a blunder or committed a
sin, and perhaps involved others in peril
because of their mistake. God can take care
of it all, and they can trust Him to help,
if only they will turn from their evil ways.Helpfulness is the secret of Christian the-
ology. So it is the secret of our Christian
ritual. It is at the heart of all worship.
We come to church, not driven by fear or
compelled by habit, but we come to be in-
vited. Why? Not to be entertained by
amusing lecture. Then, why? At the heart
of it all is this: Some sense of the truth of
that message that God is love and that,
somehow or other, we are dependent on
His love and have had something from
His love, and we want to give Him some-
thing in return. I do not say that is true
of all, but still if it were not for the sense
of the love of God and the desire to be
thankful, the church would close its doors
and the chimes cease to ring. What is the
Roman Catholic service? First confession
and then absolution. The same thing of
the Episcopal service, and of the Congrega-
tional. We don't go into the confessional;
we don't stand up as a priest pro-
nounces an absolution, but D. L. Moody as
truly preached absolution as any Catholic
minister or Episcopal rector. If you want
to know what men believe, don't go to
creeds, or catechisms, or to the hymn
books. They express our faith and real ex-
perience; they are our creed, sung over
and over and over again. And what does
the hymn book say?"Love divine, all love exceeding." "Thanks
be to God who giveth us the victory."
Imagine, this Sabbath morning, a citizen
of Mars coming down and entering differ-
ent churches. He would go into a Catholic
church and see the altar and the candles
and the robed priest and the incense, and
he would say, "What are you doing here?"
The answer would be: "We are here to
worship the Lamb who hath redeemed us."
In the Episcopal church he would see no
candles and incense, and would again ask
the question. The answer would be: "We
have come to praise the Lord Christ, who
hath redeemed us." In the Congrega-
tional, Baptist or Presbyterian church he would
see no altar or candles or robed priests.
"What are you doing here?" he asks, and
the reply is: "We have come here to sing
the praise of the Man of God who hath re-
deemed us." And in the Quaker meeting
house he would see no choir or preacher or
service and hear no singing, but they
would all be sitting still doing nothing—ab-
solutely nothing. And their reply to the
same question would be: "We are giving our
thanks to God, who hath redeemed us by
His blood. We cannot find any utterance
which will express our gratitude, and we
are simply speaking in the silence of our
hearts." He would go back and say: "They
were all drawn together by a sense of
God's love that had given His Son for their
redemption." It is the love of God that
makes us one, and only that. I was once
in a Catholic church in Paris and after
watching the service for a time I walked
around behind the altar and found there a
service of deaf and dumb people. The ser-
vice was the same at heart; the love of God
inspiring the thanks of men.I remember an old English divine begin-
ning his sermon: "I can do all things—"
and then saying "That I deny. But let us
see, what is this: 'through Him that
strengthened me.' Ah, that is another
thing; that I can do." It was a quaint way
of putting it, but it made the text stick in
my mind, and I have never forgotten it.
This is the secret of the power of Christian-
ity. You will find men say: "Thou shalt
love the Lord thy God with all thy
strength." Is the summary of Christianity.
That is a mistake. Christ gave that as
the summary of the Jewish law. When
asked, "What is the chief end of the Jew-
ish law?" He said: "Thou shalt love the
Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with
all thy mind, and with all thy strength, and
with all thy power." He said about it to
His disciples this: "A new commandment
gave I unto you; that ye love one another
as I have loved you." How did He love us?
He laid down His life for us. That is Chris-
tianity. Judaism is justice; Christianity is
justice; Christianity is sacrifice. What
makes a Christian nation? Not a creed
written in a constitution, not an estab-
lished church, an organ or mosque. What
will make America a Christian nation? We
have about us dependent and inferior races.
Loving our neighbor and the Filipino and
the negro and making them men—nothing
else will make us a Christian nation. And
what makes a Christian church? Not fine
windows and music, but making the world
wiser and better. What would Christ do
for your employes and servants? Helpful-
ness and service is Christianity; the heart
and the centre and circumference of it.
All Christian theology is summed up in:
"God so loved the world that He gave His
only begotten Son," and all Christian ritual
in the Psalm: "Blessing and honor and
glory and power to Him that sitteth upon
the throne and that hath redeemed us."
All Christian power is summed up in: "I
can do all things through Him that
strengthened me," and all Christian duty
is summed up in the one law: "Love one
another as I have loved you."Better and Better Before Us.
God's best gifts are always before us,
never behind. Pleasures of memory are
sometimes delightful, but pleasures of hope
are ever yet richer and brighter, especially
to the eye and thought of faith. Says one
of God's dear ones, referring to a fresh
blessing from God: "This sudden coming of
a long expected blessing is the sweetest
thing that ever came into my life. How
good God is, and how tenderly He leads
us. He changes always a great good into a
greater. I have been happy all along, but
now (since this experience) my heart keeps
singing:"Rest, peace, and life, the flowers of fade-
less bloom."
The Saviour gave us not beyond the tomb,
But here and now, on earth, some glimpse
of heaven is given.
Of joys which wait us through the gates
of heaven."And thus it ever is in youth, in maturity,
in age and yet beyond—the best is yet to
come. Let us look forward and upward,
and ever hope and trust and praise.A Wise Hint.
Make the most of your opportunities
or someone else will.—Philadelphia
Record.

AMOK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

How It is Done by the Mahometans in
Sulu.In Sulu and in Mandanao amoks by
Mahometan fanatics among Moro
tribesmen are common. These fellows
gave the Spaniards formerly a good
deal of trouble. They are now giving
the American successors of the Span-
iards an idea of what amok running
means. The Manila Times thus handles
some recent fanatical outbursts of this
kind in that quarter: "From time to
time reports have come in from the
southern possessions stating that some
Moros have run amok." While many
people recognize the expression, there
are few who know its real significance
as pertaining to the Moros. In 1900
reports frequently came from the
Twenty-third Infantry, the Twenty-
eighth and Fortieth Volunteer Regi-
ments of Moros 'running amok.' Since
the departure of these regiments for
the States reports from their successors,
the Seventeenth Infantry and Fifteenth
Cavalry, have frequently referred to
the same class of Moros. An Army
officer, recently from the Sulu archi-
pelago, gives the following significance
to the expression: According to the
Mahometan religion, a subject, no mat-
ter how tired he may be of life, cannot
reach his happy hunting ground should
he commit suicide. These fanatics
have a more graceful way of forcing
death upon themselves than more civil-
ized people. For example: A Sulu
Moro, through falling hopelessly in
debt, being taken into slavery, after a
time sometimes becomes despondent and
decides to shuffle off the mortal coil.
Having reached this frame of mind he
tells his troubles to the priest of his
datto or chieftain, who, if he believes
the subject is in earnest refers the
case to the next higher authority with
his approval. Thus the case goes on
through 'official channels' until it
reaches the member of the court of the
Sultan, who decides such matters.
Should this dignitary approve of the
supplication, the subject is given a re-
ligious ceremony and swears to 'die
fighting.' His eyebrows and parts of
his head are then shaved clean, and
under certain conditions he is given a
white turban. His sword, or other
weapon, which must have the keen edge
of a razor, is then examined, and if
found satisfactory he starts out on the
prescribed mission of blood letting. A
great factor in the happiness in the
future world is his horse that he will
receive after death. Its size will be
large or small, according to whether
he slays many or few, and its color
light or dark, depending upon the
color of his victims. He, of course,
desires a large white horse. Thus it
may be seen that he is a dangerous
character, particularly to Americans
and Europeans, though Chinese, being
of lighter skin than himself, often be-
come his victims. He prefers the
lighter blood, but does not hesitate to
deal the death blow to other human
beings, even to his fellow tribesmen.
If this coveted blood is not to be had,
figuring, no doubt, that in the world to
come he will be better off with a small
dark horse than with no steed at all.
During the last year five Moros have
run amok in Jolo, the chief town of
Sulu. Thanks to the alertness of the
American soldiers, but one person has
been injured by these fiends, and his
recovery is assured.Traitors' Gate.
Treason and traitor have been words
too commonly in the mouth of the man
in the street—and in that of his men-
tors, too, at times—during recent years.
Treason no more serious offense
against his country can be held to a
man's account. There is no alternative
to a death penalty in the event of a
verdict of guilty in such a case. Happi-
ly a court is not often called upon to
determine such an issue. Traitors' Gate,
at the tower, is now only a finger-
post pointing back to scenes in his-
tory of our stormy days, and his
Majesty's Ministers see in the formid-
able memorial of the stern past an
opening for jest for the Duke of Devon-
shire is never very light, and no doubt
Mr. Chamberlain would feel rather
staggered at a remark which his il-
lustrous confrere let fall. They were
steaming down the Thames, and, pass-
ing Traitors' Gate, the head of the
house of Cavendish sportively assured
the colonial secretary: "They'll take
you through there some day, Cham-
berlain."The humor of the Duke of Devon-
shire is never very light, and no doubt
Mr. Chamberlain would feel rather
staggered at a remark which his il-
lustrous confrere let fall. They were
steaming down the Thames, and, pass-
ing Traitors' Gate, the head of the
house of Cavendish sportively assured
the colonial secretary: "They'll take
you through there some day, Cham-
berlain."Disraeli stood to his own generation
and to this for the height of patriot-
ism and loyalty, yet some one dared to
call him a traitor. Sir Edward Blount
has told the story, been contradicted,
reaffirmed its truth and called corrob-
orative evidence. The story is that
at a political dinner party some one,
noticing that there were thirteen
guests at the chairman's table, cried:
"Wherever there are thirteen men
there is a traitor, and," pointing to
Disraeli, who was newly converted
from radicalism to Toryism, "that is
the man!" Excursions and alarms,
with violent throwing into outer dark-
ness of the offender, followed, and no-
body was the worse for the untoward
occurrence—Black and White.The Height of Daring.
Willie Littleboy—What's a hero any-
how?
Bob Thickneck—A hero is a feller
that dast to tie a tin can to a bulldog's
tail.—June Smart Set.A Bear Commits Suicide.
An old black bear kept in a zoo at
Dallas, Tex., became violent a few
days ago and tried to tear itself to
pieces and beat its brains out against
the walls and bars of its den. The
animal had refused to eat for two
months. Finally it jumped into the
water tank and held its head under
until drowned. It was a clear case of
suicide. About two years ago the bear
killed its cubs and devoured them. A
year later it drowned its mate in the
tank.A Wise Hint.
Make the most of your opportunities
or someone else will.—Philadelphia
Record.

The Apple Orchard.

There is nothing more common than
to hear farmers in all the eastern sec-
tion of the country say "we cannot
grow apples any more as we once did." Now,
the climate is not to blame for
this, and if apples once grew well with
you is it not worth while to study the
cause of their failure now?Men realize that for the growing of
their annual crops they must cultivate
well and keep up the fertility of the
soil. They do not try to grow corn
and wheat at the same time on the
same field, for they know that it can-
not be done successfully, but when it
comes to the orchard they assume that
a tree can not only take care of itself
like the trees in the forest, but that
they can crop the land for other things
at the same time and still get crops of
apples. Herein lies the greatest of all
the troubles in apple growing. So long
as the soil was a virgin soil and abun-
dant in plant food the trees
thrive in spite of neglect, but as they
gradually robbed the soil assisted by
the crops planted among them there
was soon a failure, for trees as well as
other crops need plenty of available
plant food in the soil.Another thing that apple trees espe-
cially need is an abundance of soil
moisture. It is useless to apply fertiliz-
ers to any plant if there is not moist-
ure enough in the soil to dissolve them.
Hence the importance of providing a
soil abounding in vegetable decay to
retain the moisture needed for the so-
lution of the plant food applied. Few
growers fully realize the amount of the
various forms of plant food that an
apple orchard takes from the soil. At
the recent American Apple Growers'
Congress in St. Louis Professor Clot-
hier gave some very striking figures
in this regard which were taken from
the experiments made at the Agricul-
tural Experiment Station of Cornell
University. He showed that with an
average yield (and this is a small one
in a good orchard) of 200 bushels per
acre, that this 200 bushels of fruit
would remove from the soil thirteen
pounds of nitrogen, only one pound of
phosphoric acid and nineteen pounds
of potash, and the apples alone would
remove from each acre \$2.45 worth of
plant food. Then the growth of the
wood and the leaves of the tree must
be taken into account, and it takes a
very considerable amount of food to
keep up the activity of a large tree.
Altogether there was in the orchard a
demand for plant food to a total value
of \$9.01 per acre.He compared this with a crop of corn
making fifty bushels per acre, and
showed that the corn removed little
more than the fruit trees, and yet every
farmer knows that he cannot expect
fifty bushels of corn per acre unless he
keeps up the fertility of the soil, and
yet we see the same men trying to get
apples from a soil that has been drained
by the trees in this way for a genera-
tion, and not only drained by the trees,
but called upon to grow a hay crop or
to pasture stock. Is it any wonder that
we cannot grow apples as well as we
once did?The statement we have given shows
that the demand for phosphoric acid
is very small as compared with that for
nitrogen and potash, and the trees will
demand more potash than a crop of
corn of fifty bushels per acre, and de-
mand it every year, for there can be
no rotation of crops here. In their
young state, when growth is what we
want, applications of stable manure
will be of great help, not only in fur-
nishing nitrogen but in giving some hu-
mus making matter to the soil. If Ka-
lbit has been used in the preservation of
this manure it will not only make the
manure better in preventing the loss
of nitrogen, but it will add potash that
is needed. When the trees have
reached maturity we advise the seed-
ing down to grass. But not in grass to
be cut for hay, but grass to be cut only
as a mulch for the trees and left on the
ground, cutting it several times during
the season. Then give the grass a top
dressing annually of a fertilizer com-
posed of 800 pounds of acid phosphate,
800 pounds of cottonseed meal and 400
pounds of muriate of potash to make a
ton. Use this liberally and get a good
growth of grass and every time you
cut the grass spread it to decay un-
der the trees as far as the limbs ex-
tend and a little further. Then if you
attend to the spraying you can grow
apples just like you did in your boy-
hood and probably better.—W. F. Mas-
sey.The Height of Daring.
Willie Littleboy—What's a hero any-
how?
Bob Thickneck—A hero is a feller
that dast to tie a tin can to a bulldog's
tail.—June Smart Set.

Black Hair

"I have used your Hair Vigor
for five years and am greatly
pleased with it. It certainly re-
stores the original color to gray
hair. It keeps my hair soft."—Mrs.
Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me.Ayer's Hair Vigor has
been restoring color to
gray hair for fifty years,
and it never fails to do
this work, either.You can rely upon it
for stopping your hair
from falling, for keeping
your scalp clean, and for
making your hair grow.
\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.If your druggist cannot supply you,
send us one dollar and we will express
you a bottle. Be sure and give the name
of your nearest express office. Address,
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

TO WORKING GIRLS



FREE MEDICAL ADVICE

Every working girl who is not
well is cordially invited to write
to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.,
for advice; it is freely given, and
has restored thousands to health.

Miss Paine's Experience.

"I want to thank you for what you
have done for me, and recommend
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound to all girls whose work
keeps them standing on their feet in
the store. The doctor said I must
stop work; he did not seem to realize
that a girl cannot afford to stop work-
ing. My back ached, my appetite was
poor, I could not sleep, and menstrua-
tion was scanty and very painful. One
day when suffering I commenced to
take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege-
table Compound, and found that
it helped me. I continued its use, and
soon found that my menstrual periods
were free from pain and natural;
everyone is surprised at the change in
me, and I am well, and cannot be too
grateful for what you have done for
me."—MISS JANET PAINE, 530 West
125th St., New York City. — \$5000 forfeit
if original of above letter proving genuineness can-
not be produced.Take no substitute, for it is
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound that cures.

Capudine

Cures Nervousness
AND NERVOUS HEADACHE.
10, 25 and 50c. at Drugstores.WINCHESTER
REPEATING RIFLESNo matter what your preferences are about a rifle,
some one of the eight different Winchester models
will suit you. Winchester Rifles are made in calibers suit-
able for shooting any game, from rabbits to grizzly bears,
and in many styles and weights. Whichever model you
select, you can count on its being well made and finished
reliable in action and a strong, accurate shooter.FREE: Our 160-page illustrated catalogue.
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ENGINES and BOILERS

Send for new catalogue just issued.

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SUCCESSORS TO
AVERY & McMillan,
51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
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MACHINERY

R-I-P-A-N-S Tablets
Doctors find
A good prescription
For mankind.The 5-cent packet is enough for
an ordinary case of constipation.
The family bottle (price 50 cents)
contains a supply for a year.The Height of Daring.
Willie Littleboy—What's a hero any-
how?
Bob Thickneck—A hero is a feller
that dast to tie a tin can to a bulldog's
tail.—June Smart Set.

PILES

"I have suffered with piles for thirty-six years.
One year ago last April I began taking Cascarets
for constipation. In the course of a week I noticed
the piles began to disappear and at the end of six
weeks they did not trouble me at all. Cascarets
have done wonders for me. I am entirely cured and
feel like a new man."—George Snyder, Napoleon, La.Best for
The Bowels
Cascarets
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEPPleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good.
Never Sicken, Weakens or Gripes. Sold in bulk.
The genuine tablets stamped O.O.C.
Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
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ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Dropsy

CURED
Gives
Quick
Relief.
Removes all swelling in 5 to 10
days; effects a permanent cure
in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment
given free. Nothing can be fairer
Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons,
Specialists, Box 3, Atlanta, Ga.

CUTICURA SOAP

The World's Greatest
Skin Soap.The World's Sweetest
Toilet Soap.Sale Greater Than the World's Product
of Other Skin Soaps.Sold Wherever Civilization Has
Penetrated.Millions of the world's best people
use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura
Ointment, the great skin cure, for pre-
serving, purifying and beautifying the
skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts,
scales and dandruff, and the stopping of
falling hair, for softening, whitening
and soothing red, rough and sore hands,
for baby rashes, itchings and chafings,
for annoying irritations, or too free or
offensive perspiration, for ulcerative
weaknesses, and many sanative, anti-
septic purposes which readily suggest
themselves to women, especially moth-
ers, as well as for all the purposes of
the toilet, bath and nursery.Cuticura Soap combines delicate
emollient properties derived from Cuti-
cura, the great skin cure, with the pure-
st of cleansing ingredients and the
most refreshing of flower odors. No
other medicated soap ever compounded
is to be compared with it for preserv-
ing, purifying and beautifying the skin,
scalp, hair and hands. No other for-
eign or domestic toilet soap, however
expensive, is to be compared with it for
all the purposes of the toilet, bath and
nursery. Thus it combines in one soap
at one price the most effective skin and
complexion soap, and the purest and
sweetest toilet, bath and nursery soap
ever compounded.Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Remedies, etc.,
in form of Cuticura Scaled Pills, etc., per retail of 50,
Quincy, Mass., New York, Boston, London, St. Charles,
house No. 1, Paris, 3 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 127 Columbus
Ave., Follen Drug & Chem. Corp., New York.
Send for "All About the Skin, Scalp and Hair."

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SUCCESSORS TO
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MACHINERY

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Never Sicken, Weakens or Gripes. Sold in bulk.
The genuine tablets stamped O.O.C.
Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

AN OLD TIME RESIDENT OF LIMON.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

The following letter was received last week by Cecil Lindo Esq. from a gentleman who claims to have worked on the Costa Rica Railroad thirty years ago, and who, we expect, will be remembered by but few of our readers. The writer seems to suggest that Mr. Lindo himself would recognize the signature; thirty years ago is a long time for Mr. Lindo to remember, especially when one bears in mind that at that time he had scarcely commenced to eat his first tooth. However, to give Mr. Lindo some idea of the difference between Limon now and then, Mr. Lindo promises to send him some of the recent views of the port and we on our part shall have pleasure in sending him a copy of this issue. The Mr. Abraham referred to, we understand, is now dead; he built the "Geo" which at that time was one of about four of the houses then existing here:—

Ordinance Factories,
Cospore
Calcutta.

India: 29th April 1903.

Dear Mr. Lindo,
I enclose a few specimens of India Postage Stamps, hoping you a collector and will send me a few Costa Rica stamps in exchange. It is many years now since I was in Port Limon something like 30 years. I think I was at the first cutting of the Railway to San José. I mean on the Matina River; the line then only ran to the Matina River. Capt. Douglas, I think, was the man in charge and I did a bit of work there but got fed up very quickly and went back to Port Limon and stayed with Mr. Abraham for sometime. I have been in this country for the last 23 years.

I shall be glad to send you some more Indian stamps if you want them and shall be very grateful for all the Costa Rica ones you can give me.

I am very proud of my collection of stamps and have a representative of nearly every country. I dare say you will recognize me by my signature, or at any rate recall who I am.

With regards,

Yours truly
W. R. JOUR.

An Outrage in Honduras.

RAILWAY CONFISCATED AND NOW OPERATED BY GOVERNMENT.
(From Daily Telegraph.)

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 16.—Advices from Puerto Cortes, Honduras, say the Government has confiscated the railroad running from Puerto Cortes to San Pedro, a distance of 58 miles, which is owned by a Honduras syndicate.

It is claimed that the railroad company had violated its concession. The road is now being operated by the Government.

The seizure caused a sensation in Honduras and there is great excitement among the foreigners.

The representatives of the syndicate have appealed to the United States for protection and the American Minister at Tegucigalpa has sent a protest against the outrage.

THE ATRATO.

The R. M. steamer "Atrato" Captain Farmer, arrived at Kingston yesterday from Colombian ports last Colon. She left port on Friday evening and experienced fine weather throughout the voyage. The vessel called at Port Limon, but had no communication with the shore, owing to the cases of yellow fever which exist there. There were many persons in Costa Rica who would like to come on to Jamaica but owing to the epidemic the Royal Mail agent would not sell them tickets. At Colon, things were pretty quiet, and on account of the drought, the place was infested with mosquitos.—Daily Telegraph.

MR. C. C. MALLET.

The Hon. C. C. Mallet, C. M. G., His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Panama arrived in the "Atrato" yesterday from Colon, en route for England. Mr. Mallet is on holiday after having acted as British Minister at Bogota.—Daily Telegraph.

A LOCAL LOVE

LETTER.

FOUND ON OUR SIDEWALK

June 29th 1903.

Miss—
Dear I must own the truth to you from ever since I saw you I was in love with you and will be very glad to get your friendship. If you are willing of my friendship you can send me a note weather you accept it or not to make my mind settle I was coming there last night but after I was at Mr.—for a few minutes I saw Mr. come you know who so I did not come again.

Now I look and you to a polite person and if you don't accept of my friendship you can only send me a note mention No. and I will be the same person to you but don't expose me or mention to anyone for I really love you I await your answer before I mention further. I am your sincere Friend.

HOARSENESS IN A CHILD that is subject to croup, is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. It always cures and cures quickly. Limon INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY sells it.

PANAMA CANAL MADNESS.

The suggestion that in the event of Colombia rejecting the Hay-Herran treaty President Roosevelt may proceed to acquire and complete the Panama Canal without a treaty is simply insane.

It seems that the would-be vendors of the death ditch are convinced that the treaty is doomed to defeat and are trying to persuade the administration to purchase and complete it in any event.

Their fears that the treaty will fail are well founded—a fact made plain in special despatches from Bogota to this morning's Herald. But it would be sheer madness for the President to undertake to acquire and complete the Panama Canal in defiance of the wishes of the people through whose territory it runs.

As a matter of fact the President has no authority to do anything of the sort, for the act of Congress empowering him to purchase the Panama ditch distinctly provides as one of the conditions the negotiation of "a satisfactory treaty with Colombia." Failing to obtain this the act directs him to drop the whole fool business and proceed with negotiations looking to construction of the waterway that the American people demand—the Nicaragua Canal.

If the treaty fails he will have no choice but to take up the Nicaragua route.—New York Herald.

Great Britain and The Servian Crisis.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS UNDER CONSIDERATION, SAYS MR. BALFOUR.

(From New York Herald.)

London, Monday.—Mr. Balfour announced in the House of Commons today that the future diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Servia were under consideration. He said that so far as diplomatic relations were concerned these came to an end with the death of King Alexander, because the British representative was only accredited to the late King.

The Servian Minister in London received official notification of the election of the King Peter at twenty minutes to three o'clock this afternoon. The telegram was signed by M. Kalievica, Foreign Minister in the Provisional Cabinet, and said:—
"The Skupstchina and Senate meeting together in joint Congress unanimously proclaimed King Karageorgievitch King of Servia."

The Servian Minister drew attention to what he considered to be an important fact, namely, that the national representatives had not decided to offer the Crown to Prince Peter, but had actually proclaimed him King, thus leaving him no choice of a refusal in case any Power had advised him not to accept the throne. It was of course possible, said the Minister, that the suggestion might have been made that the King should pass on the crown to his son.

The British Foreign Office received the first news of the election of King Peter from the Associated Press. The officials said that before taking definite action they would await King Peter's assumption of the throne and the consummation of the new Cabinet. It was frankly added that if the new King's Cabinet included those who were concerned in the assassinations it would be impossible for Great Britain to continue diplomatic relations with it. The question of King Peter's enforcement of the punishment of the murderers was left in abeyance.

POWERS TO RECOGNIZE THE KING'S ELECTION.

WILL RETAIN MINISTERS AT BELGRADE, THOUGH AT FIRST BRITAIN MADE OBJECTION.

(From New York Herald.)

Paris, Monday.—The Temps, in a despatch from Belgrade, prints an interview with the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Kalievica, in which he is quoted as saying:—
"The Powers at first hesitated concerning their attitude, but on receiving fuller official information as to the cause leading up to the tragedies they have manifested no intention of interfering in Servia's affairs. Vienna and St. Petersburg give satisfactory assurances. Berlin is more reserved because Germany is less directly concerned; but I am sure she will not oppose us. Servia is tranquil and now resumes her normal condition."

The Minister also gave a detailed version of the tragedies, declaring that King Alexander's course was responsible, and added:—
"The post mortem examination of the King's remains revealed the secret of his incompetency. I mention only one detail. The doctors found that the bones of his skull were three times the thickness of those of ordinary man."

The Foreign Minister further asserted that history would record that the sufferings of Servia under recent reigns was due chiefly to the intrigues of women.

POWERS RETAIN MINISTERS.

It is said in official quarters that the negotiations between the Powers regarding their attitude toward Servia have now resulted in an agreement that the Ministers of the various Powers shall remain at Belgrade in order to look after the current interests of their governments, each Minister receiving practically identical instructions to recognize the decision of the Servian Parliament, if the latter has full liberty of action during the choice of a King.

The agreement to retain the Ministers at Belgrade appears to have met with strong objection on the part of some of the Powers. The British government first made known its desire to withdraw the British Minister from Belgrade, but later concurred with the other Powers. The Ministers, however, will not be considered to have relations with the present Servian régime until the Parliament at Belgrade freely expresses its will.

THE CANAL TREATY.

(From Calas Telegram.)

The Colombian Congress which was called for Saturday last, the 30th inst. and has doubtless met, is composed of 29 Senators and 64 Representatives, and by this time the Canal Treaty has probably been presented and passed its first reading. After that it will be submitted to a Committee of 6 to 10 members who will study the document, taking probably a week to 10 days to do so, and will report to Congress; then the discussion will commence and a vote will be taken. Should the vote be favorable the treaty will be read a third time, and its fate then revealed.

The opinion of those very closely concerned in the passage of the Treaty is that there exists a stubborn opposition to it in some sections which will have to be overcome in order to secure ratification and the debate is expected to be prolonged and heated.

It requires a majority in both Houses for its ratification.

Cablegrams will doubtless be arriving here in a few days via Buena Ventura, giving some idea of how the matter is proceeding but the most important one will be the final vote. President Marroquin is heartily in favor of the Treaty believing his Government is morally pledged to it.

You Can Get A Watch

BY PAYING ONE DOLLAR GOLD PER MONTH.

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

ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

Just arrived per Royal Mail

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| Argosy | 50 |
| Boy's Own Paper | 50 |
| Carpenter and Builder | 60 |
| Chambers Journal | 50 |
| Cassell's Little Folks | 50 |
| Cassell's Magazine | 00 |
| Century Magazine | 1.00 |
| Coruhill Magazine | 1.50 |
| English Illustrated | 50 |
| Firebird | 50 |
| Gentleman | \$1 |
| Gentleman's Magazine of Fashion | 50 |
| Girl's Own Paper | 40 |
| Hartnsworth's Magazine | 40 |
| Harper's Magazine | 1.00 |
| Little Folks Illustrated | 50 |
| London Art Fashions (Illustrated) | 00 |
| London Tailor (Illustrated) | 1.00 |
| Longman's Magazine | 50 |
| Macmillan's Magazine | 1.00 |
| Pall Mall Magazine (Illustrated) | 45 |
| Pearson's Royal Magazine | 35 |
| Pearson's Magazine | 45 |
| Queen | 50 |
| Quiver | 50 |
| Review of Reviews | 50 |
| Scribner's Magazine | 1.00 |
| Strand Magazine | 45 |
| Sunday at Home | 50 |
| Tailor and Cutter (Illustrated) | 1.00 |
| Temple Magazine | 50 |
| Weldon's Bazaar (Childrens') | 10 |
| Dressmaker (Illustrated) | 10 |
| Home Dressmaker, do. | 10 |
| Milliner | 10 |
| Journal of Costume | 50 |
| Ladies' Journal | 20 |
| Practical Needle | 20 |
| Wide World Magazine | 40 |
| Windsor Magazine | 50 |
| Young England | 20 |

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER



—F. M. H. WOOD, LIMON.—

PRICES:

| | | |
|--------------------|------|----------|
| No. 1, second-hand | Gold | \$ 50.00 |
| " 2, new | " | 100.00 |
| " 3, new | " | 107.50 |
| " 4, new | " | 102.50 |
| " 5, new | " | 107.50 |

These prices are delivered in Limon free of duty etc.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Typewriter Paper, letter, ream | C3.50 |
| " " legal | 3.50 |
| " Ribbons, each | 2.00 |
| " Oil per bottle | 50 |
| " Erasers, each | 25 |
| " Carbon paper, per doz. | 1.25 |
| " Oil Cans, each | 1.00 |
| " Copying Cloths, each | 25 |
| " " per doz. | 2.75 |
| " Oil Boards | 10 |

ONE YEAR FOR ONE DOLLAR.

INTERESTING TO JAMAICANS.

The difficulty experienced by Jamaicans in receiving their letters has now been overcome to a great extent by a system introduced by Mr. F. M. H. Wood British Vice Consul in this port. At present John Smith can go to the Limon Post Office and receive letters for Thomas Jones and Thomas Jones in like manner can get letters for John Smith unless both parties are well known to the Postmaster, who is of course, expected to deliver any letters asked for to any person who asks for them unless he has good reason for supposing a fraud is being attempted. Now then, under the system adopted by Mr. Wood, John Smith can only receive letters that are intended for him; he cannot receive letters that are addressed to another person.

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

For Sale.

Advertisements under this head Fifty Cents for twenty words; two insertions, seventy-five cents.

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

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

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

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

A good opportunity for purchasing a first-class typewriter on easy terms. Will arrive at Wood's Book Store from the States on Wednesday next, Price \$65 gold cash, or will accept \$70 in payments, \$10 gold cash down and \$10 monthly. A second-hand machine in perfect condition as new, originally costing \$102.50 gold.

Fountain Pens

ON SALE AT

WOOD'S BOOK STORE.

PORT LIMON, C.R.

PRICE.....C3.00

LIMON MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(REORGANIZED.)

ADVANTAGES OR BENEFITS.

One hundred Colones advanced on the death of a member. The family or nominee of a deceased receives the amount of assessment of One Dollar currency from every member of the Society, less 5 per cent expenses. Thus, if there be 1,000 members, the Nominee receives C950.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP Received at the treasurer's office (Wood's Book Store) daily from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

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

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON.

Price List of Religious and Educational Books

| | | | |
|---|--------|---|--------|
| Arabian Nights Entertainment | \$1.00 | Kings of Israel and Judah | \$1.50 |
| Arabian Nights, illustrated | 2.00 | Labouring Man's Book | \$1.50 |
| Atlas, Phillips' | 2.00 | Life Queen Victoria, illustrated | 4.00 |
| Atlas, Mitchell's | 3.00 | Life of Gladstone | 1.00 |
| Aritmetic, Irish's | .25 | Life of Nelson | 1.00 |
| Aritmetic, Colenso's | 1.50 | Life of H. M. Stanley | 1.00 |
| Aritmetic, Barward-Smith | 1.50 | Life of Livingstone | 1.00 |
| Almanac, World | 1.00 | Life of Robert Moffat | 1.00 |
| Almanac, Whittaker | 1.00 | Life of Wm. Carey | 1.00 |
| Almanac, Sweet | .15 | Life of Wm. Knibb | 1.75 |
| Atlas Readers No. 1 | .50 | Life of Wysolen, illustrated | 2.50 |
| Atlas Readers No. 2 | .75 | Line Upon Line | .50 |
| Aristotle | 1.50 | Lines Left Out | 1.50 |
| Brewer's Guide to Scripture History | \$1.50 | Longfellow's Poems | 2.00 |
| Brewer's Guide to English History | 2.50 | Letter Writer, Cooke's | 1.00 |
| Brewer's Guide to Science | 2.50 | More About Jesus | 1.50 |
| Book You Want | 1.00 | Maste, Christian | 3.50 |
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| Biblical Reason Why | 2.50 | Mandolin Instructor | 1.50 |
| Ben Hur | 1.00 | Music, Stinson's Singing | 1.00 |
| Bulwer Lytton's Works, illus. | 1.00 | Metropolitan Catalogue of Fashions | 1.00 |
| Basket of Flowers, \$1.00 and | 1.25 | Magazines (see separate list) | |
| Beeton's Bible Dictionary | 1.00 | New Hymns and Solos, words only | .15 |
| Bibles, English, 60c and | 2.00 | New Hymns and Solos, large print | 1.00 |
| Baptist Hymns, 60c and | 1.00 | New Hymns and Solos, music | 1.50 |
| Baptist Hymns, large print, \$2.00 | 2.00 | Novels (see separate list) | |
| Baptist Hymns, music | 2.75 | Newspapers (see separate list) | |
| Bible Hieroglyphical | 1.00 | Organ Instructor | \$1.50 |
| Banjo Instructor | 1.50 | Prince of House of David, \$1.00 and | \$3.00 |
| Corbett's Advice to Young Men | \$1.00 | Peeps of Day | .25 |
| Cowper's Poems | 1.00 | Pillar of Fire | 1.00 |
| Cookery, Domestic | 1.00 | Pilgrim's Progress | 1.00 |
| Costa Rica, illustrated | 5.00 | Primera, Nos. 1 and 2 | .15 |
| Choral Praise, Music | 2.00 | Primera, Nos. 1 and 2, cloth | .30 |
| Copy Books, Cassell's, 1-36 | .25 | Prayers, only, large print | 1.00 |
| Christian Choir, words only | .15 | Prayers and Hymns, A. and M. combined | .50 |
| Congregational Anthem, words only, I, II, III | .25 | Primer, Spanish | .10 |
| Congregational Anthem, music, I, II, III | 2.00 | Queen Victoria, Life of, illustrated | \$1.00 |
| Captivity of Judah, illustrated | 1.50 | Rome, Gibbons', 2 vols. | \$3.00 |
| Cricket Scoring Books | .60 | Robinson Crusoe, \$1.00 and | 2.00 |
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| Dictionaries, English, Johnson's | 1.00 | Royal Readers, New, No. 2 | .50 |
| Dictionaries, English, Webster's | 1.00 | Royal Readers, New, No. 3 | 1.00 |
| Dictionaries, English, Webster's | 5.00 | Royal Readers, New, No. 4 | 1.25 |
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| Dictionaries, Spanish-Eng., index | 1.50 | Royal Readers, New, No. 6 | 1.50 |
| ed | 1.50 | Readers, 25c and | 1.00 |
| Dream Book and Fortune Teller | 1.00 | Readymade Speeches | 1.00 |
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| Encyclopedia, pocket | \$ 50 | Scott's Poetical Works, \$1.00 and | 2.00 |
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| Geography, Hughes' | 1.50 | Shorthand, Pitman's Teacher | .50 |
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