

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

# LIMON WEEKLY NEWS.

The only Paper published in English  
in Costa Rica.



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

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

VOL. III. No. 156.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1903.

PRICE: TEN CENTS

## Banking and Exchange

THOMAS SCOTT, San Jose, Costa Rica.

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

**Pabst beer**  
is always pure



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



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

Aug. 15, 03.

**J. KAENIFFER.**

— COMMISSION MERCHANT. —

AND  
DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

NINETY-NINE BUILDING, LIMON.

Orders from Country Customers promptly executed.

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

*Stephens Inks*

The Best and Cheapest

INK

ON EARTH.

Wood's Book Store,



## WATCHES !!

Keystone-Elgin Watches, direct from the Factory.

**GENTS**

SOLID SILVER, INLAID WITH



TWELVE DOLLARS GOLD. \$12.00

**LADIES**

SOLID SILVER, INLAID WITH



TWELVE DOLLARS GOLD. \$12.00 SEVEN DOLLARS GOLD. \$7.

GOLD FILLED CASE. —

— GUARANTEE — YEARS. —



**GENTS**

GOLD FILLED CASE. GUARANTEED TWENTY YEARS.



FIFTEEN DOLLARS GOLD \$15.00

**GENTS**

SILVEROID



FIVE DOLLARS GOLD. \$5.00

EASY TERMS.

**KEYSTONE CASES**  
ELGIN WORKS.

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

AGENTS WANTED ON THE LINE.....

SOLE AGENTS IN COSTA RICA:

Wood's Book Store, Limon.

### NORTHERN RAILWAY OF COSTA RICA, TIME TABLE.

— FOR ALL POINTS IN ZENT AND —

— Banana River Districts. —

WESTBOUND.			EASTBOUND.		
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY			DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY		
Depart	8:15 A. M.	LIMON.	7:00 P. M.	Arrive	
Arrive	9:20 "	ZENT.	1:50 "	Depart	
"	9:40 "	ZENT JUNCTION.	1:35 "	"	"
CHIRRIPO BRANCH.					
Arrive	10:45 A. M.	ZENT.	10:00 M. A.	Depart	
Depart	10:25 "	CHIRRIPO.	10:20 "	Arrive	
BANANA RIVER DISTRICT					
Arrive	5:00 P. M.	LIMON.	3:15 P. M.	Depart	
Depart	4:05 "	BEARESEM.	4:00 "	Arrive	
"	4:05 "	PHILADELPHIA.	4:00 "	"	"

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

H. M. FEILD, Sup

### UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

— MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT. —

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

**SCHLITZ BEER.**

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils, at  
Lowest Prices.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY  
GROCERIES JUST RECEIVED.

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

**United Fruit Company.**

Port Limon

### Limon Weekly News.

PORT LIMON SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1903.

F. M. H. WOOD,

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

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

### CURRENT ITEMS.

FIRST CELEBRATOR:— (Next  
morning) I guess I must have had  
a good time last night. SECOND  
CELEBRATOR. How do you know?  
FIRST CELEBRATOR. My head  
this morning is about twice as  
big as it should be.

THE following cable was re-  
ceived at this office from Heredia  
on the afternoon of the  
15th inst. "I have the honor  
to inform you that the free  
public library of this town has  
this moment been opened." Aquiles  
J. Echeverria, Librarian.

We learn on good authority  
that the Railway Company are  
about to erect a goods shed at  
Siquirres facing the present sta-  
tion. Everything comes to him  
who waits, provided he waits  
long enough.

THE sad death occurred here  
from fever last week of Mr.  
Augusto Marmochi after a very  
short illness. The deceased, it  
will be remembered, built the  
brick houses of the late Mr.  
Muñoz, on which Ninety Nine  
Building formerly stood as well  
as the brick building opposite:  
he also constructed the Costa  
Rica Railway Station and the  
Limon Public Schools. Mr.  
Marmochi was not only a mason  
by trade, but he was also a mem-  
ber of the Masonic fraternity here.

Dr MOINTIEL, a prominent  
physician of Cartago, has been  
visiting Siquirres during this  
week, with a view, we understand,  
of considering the advisability of  
establishing a practice at that  
place. We believe, however he  
decided that Siquirres was too  
healthy to justify him in ex-  
pecting a very large practice,  
notwithstanding the recent small  
pox scare.

### CRICKET.

GERMANIA C. C. V. PACUARITO C. C.  
Played at Pacuarito on Tuesday  
September 15th, resulting in an easy  
victory for the Germania C. C. by 31  
runs.

The innings of T. Hewie was a  
grand display, having himself equalled  
the total score of the Pacuarito with 31  
runs.

T. Brown and G. Mento batted well  
for Pacuarito.

The following are the scores:—

GERMANIA C. C.	
U. Houston b. Josepha	1
E. Theleme b. Josepha	0
D. Forrest b. do	0
T. Hewie b. do	31
A. Lester b. do	3
A. N. McDonald b. Davis	10
F. Stodart b. do	0
D. Duhaney b. do	0
G. L. Hart b. Mento	2
I. Gordon b. do	6
R. McKenzie s. Jarratt b. Mento	0
S. Hewie not out	7
Extras	2
Total	62
PACUARITO C. C.	
T. Brown b. Duhaney	17
J. Wharam b. McDonald	1
E. Bantan b. do	0
E. Morris b. do	4
J. Jarratt b. Duhaney	2
T. Dalley b. do	2
A. Davis b. McDonald	0
G. Mento b. do	2
J. Josepha c. McDonald b. Duhaney	0
D. Stuart b. McDonald	0
V. Wharam s. Houston b. Duhaney	0
E. Ellis not out	0
Extras	3
Total	31



# WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON. PRICE LIST

Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

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

Typewriter oil	.50
Tally books	.45
Tags, per 100	.60
Tops	.15
Toy books, 25c and .50	
Toy books, linen, 50c and 1.00	
Typewriter erasers	.25
Tissue paper, per doz.	.50
<b>U.V.</b>	
Views of Costa Rica	.50
Violin strings, 1st, silk	.30
Violin strings, 2, 3 and 4 (gut)	.25
Visiting cards, 100	\$1.00
Visiting cards, 100 printed	2.50
Violinello strings, 1 and 2	.75
Violinello strings 3 and 4	1.00
Union jacks, 35c, 50c and 1.00	
Viola bridges	.25
Violin pegs	.25
Views of Central America	12.50
<b>W.</b>	
Whistles, tin, 25c and .50	
Wall paper, per roll, from	.30
Wrapping paper, per pound	.15
Wickets and balls, per set	\$12.00
Wicket keeping gloves	6.00
Writing cases, \$1.00 and 2.00	

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

## QUICK THINKERS.

How Tricky Plays Help Out in Tight Places.

Many pieces of work that affect the results of baseball games are not seen by many persons on the stand and bleachers. Many a clever trick is got away with under cover, and the spectators remain ignorant of just exactly what brought the victory. An excellent case in point has "Lave" Cross for the principal figure.

The Athletics were playing Chicago last year in one of the closing games when the pennant race was hottest. The score was a tie. Cross was on first and Hartsel on third. One man was out. The captain started to steal. The throw to catch him was fast and accurate, and he was nailed fully five feet from the base. But although he had not a chance he slid head first and sent up a cloud of dust that enveloped himself and the shortstop. Hartsel made a break for home. Just as Davis, the Chicago shortstop, was about to throw the ball he unaccountably paused for an instant and looked down; then, without recovering himself, let go of the ball and made a gorgeous overthrow. Had the catcher been ten feet tall he could not have reached the ball. Hartsel tallied the run that won the game. Cross, who had been forgotten in the excitement that attended the play at the plate, picked himself up from the dust and came to the players' bench grinning all over his face.

"Why did you slide, 'Lave'?" asked Manager Mack. "You never could have made it."

"Did you see that wild throw?" responded the smiling captain.

"Yes."

"I was responsible for it."

"Why?" asked Mack.

"I pinched his leg just as he raised his arm to send it home."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

## GENUINE SALLY LUNN.

Genuine Sally Lunn is a Southern bread raised with yeast. It is always raised, baked and served in the same vessel—a stone pudding dish. Sift and warm one quart of bread flour, and add to it a cupful of warm milk, a cupful of warm water and half a cupful of melted butter. Beat the flour, water and butter together until they form a smooth batter; then add, one by one, four eggs, and finally four teaspoonfuls of good, homemade yeast or a quarter of a yeastcake melted in tablespoonfuls of water. Add a teaspoonful of salt. Beat the mixture until it blisters well, and turn it into a buttered pudding dish to rise. It should rise six or eight hours in a warm place until it is two or three times its original bulk. Let it bake for three-quarters of an hour in a moderately hot oven and serve it hot on the supper or breakfast table.—New York Tribune.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of England the medals and awards which are given annually for the encouragement of geographical science and discovery were presented. In the course of an address the president said that Captain Sverdrup, in completing our knowledge of the Parry Archipelago, had also completed our general knowledge of Arctic geography. The whole problem of Arctic geography had now been solved. There were many isolated pieces of work that would have to be undertaken, but none which would justify the dispatch of an expedition on a large scale. With regard to the Antarctic regions, he said that the German expedition had the great advantage of having selected one of the two best routes for Antarctic discovery. He concluded by saying that the morning would go south again next December.

According to the British Registrar-General's annual report, the birth-rate in London for the year ending April 1 was the lowest ever recorded, being 28.5 per 1,000. The death-rate was 17.7 per 1,000, or 82,540 of the entire population. The most active cause of death was consumption, which claimed 7,621. There were 3,410 deaths from violence, including 535 suicides and 2,797 accidents; of the last, 588 were infants suffocated in bed. The number of marriages was 40,817, or 17.8 per 1,000.

## THE GREAT DESTROYER

### SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

A Lesson in Economics—What Money Spent For Liquor Gives in Return, and How the Total Abstinence is the Better Off.

Strictly speaking, there are three parties concerned in every honest transaction: 1. The seller. 2. The buyer. 3. The community generally. The business which benefits all these parties is based upon sound and fair principles. The business which gives profit and gain to one party, and fleeces either of the other two parties, is a swindle. Apply this test to the liquor traffic and what is the result?

Suppose two men, A and B, each having \$1000, the result of their savings or earnings or of somebody else's savings and earnings. A enters a career of idleness and debauch and spends his money for rum. The following is the result:

No. 1.—The rum seller gets the \$1300 and makes a profit.

No. 2.—The buyer has parted with his \$1000 and got—nothing—plus impaired health, ruined character, degraded life and perhaps a criminal record.

No. 3.—The community is impoverished by the amount of waste of wealth of one of its members—plus the poverty, disorder, accident, crime, etc., which attends his drinking and the consequent taxation involved.

B spends his money in building a house with the following results:

No. 1.—The seller or builder gets the \$1000, and makes a profit on the transaction.

No. 2.—The buyer has parted with his \$1000, but has now a house—an equivalent to the value of the money, plus the comfort, increased advantages, social standing and credit which attend a property owner.

No. 3.—The community is enriched by the amount of \$1000 wisely spent by one of its members, together with the proportion of taxes which such property will pay. Every citizen is interested in every new building, and in every investment, no matter who is the owner or investor.—National Advocate.

## 60,000 Boy Victims Yearly.

The ravages of rum and its effect on the youth of the nation were graphically described by the Rev. Dr. W. F. Wilson, of Hamilton, Ont., in an address delivered before the twenty-first International Christian Endeavor Convention at Denver.

Dr. Wilson said that the relative amount of liquor consumed yearly by the great nations of the world was France first, Italy next, then Germany and Austria. The United States stood fifteenth on the list, yet the drink bill of the United States last year was \$1,500,000,000.

The continued prosperity of even this great and growing republic was imperiled, said Dr. Wilson.

"The saloon everywhere is a curse; in London, Paris, Berlin, Glasgow, Boston, Washington, Toronto and Denver, it is the same," he continued. "It is the Gibraltar of greed, the Jericho of lust and crime, the slaughter house of character and health; it is the sewer pipe of misery and despair; a mighty tyrant, a menace to freedom, purity and prosperity; the birthplace of paupers and criminals; the very fountain head of blasphemy, brutality and anarchy."

In his father's saloon the slayer of President McKinley was schooled in lawlessness and crime, and from a saloon he went forth to commit one of the foulest crimes that ever disgraced the name of man.

"Sixty thousand boys in this republic every year become moderate drinkers and sixty thousand moderate drinkers become confirmed drunkards, and sixty thousand confirmed drunkards pass into a state of hopeless despair."

"Oh, for a few big men like Neal Dow, John B. Gough, Sir William Lawson and others—who see things to be done and do them; reformers of character rather than reformers of abuses; patriotic men, enthusiastic spirits, pure and courageous like the late Sheriff Pearson, of Portland, or Polk, of St. Louis; Parkhurst, of New York, and Sheldon, of Kansas."

## It Pays to Save Men.

The Union Signal gives some information regarding the working of the Iowa law for the detention of inebriates in State hospitals. The measure has been in force now nine months. In one hospital alone 150 such cases have been admitted. After a careful study of these cases Dr. Applegate, the superintendent, officially affirms that "inebriety threatens to be one of the most serious menaces accompanying twentieth century civilization. No disease seems to be more common, and it requires only a little investigation to prove that there are not a few families in which some member is not a victim."

In 125 of these cases inebriate tendencies from one or both parents are clearly shown, but in only twenty-one was the inebriety on the maternal side, and of the 150 patients only six were women. One hundred and thirty-seven were American-born—a fact we shall do well to ponder.

Dr. Applegate dwells upon the justice of the law and upon the necessity of State treatment. "What better use," he asks, "could a State make of its liquor revenue than to pay it back to the heartbroken wives and worse than fatherless children by giving them a well husband and a sane father?"

From a doctor's standpoint the question is a pertinent one. The standpoint of the State, however, is, or should be, prevention rather than cure. If the saloon revenue goes back to the drunkard and the drunkard's family, what has the State gained? What it loses in the process of making a drunkard and then trying to make him over into a sober man, who can compute? The hospital authorities admit that the term of commitment—thirty days—is too short a time in which to eradicate the disease of alcoholism. A lifetime would be too short to effect a cure if the patient must go out to face the open saloon.—Union Signal.

## Its Effect on Posterity.

The influence of strong drink in afflicting posterity is summed up in the following manner by Kraft Ebbing, one of the chief medical authorities of Germany: First Generation—Moral depravity, alcoholic excess. Second Generation—Drink mania, attacks of insanity, general insanity, paralysis. Third Generation—Hypochondria, melancholia, apathy and clubfoot. Of the temperate families there were sixty-one children; five died of insufficient vitality, four had curable nervous affections, two had congenital defects, and 81.9 per cent. were sound in mind and body.

## Ever-Prezent Light.

A consciousness of God's love can give light in the heart even in our hours of greatest gloom. There are no shadows so dense that the noonday sun cannot give light above and around them.

"Saw you e'er clouds however dark the sun Could not gild with his light?"

The Sun of Righteousness is ever above us, to give light at all times.

## The World Needs Christ.

The world needs a divine, a supernatural Christ. The first century had one and crucified Him, but He rose again and belongs to every century.—The Rev. H. E. Foss, Methodist, Philadelphia, Pa.



VIEW OF LIMON.

## Directory of Costa Rica.

President of the Republic—Senor Licenciado don Ascension Esquivel.

**CABINET MINISTERS.**

Senor Licenciado don Leonidas Pacheco, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Public Instruction.

Senor don Manuel J. Jimenez, Home Secretary, Minister of Public Works and Police Commissioner.

Senor Licenciado don Cleto Gonzales Viquez, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Minister of Commerce.

Senor don Tobias Zuniga, Minister of War and Marine.

**LIMON.**

Governor—Senor don Wenceslao de la Guardia.

Secretary—Senor don Federico Gocher.

Administrator of Customs—Senor don Balvanero Vargas.

Port Medical Officer—

Judge of Criminal Court—Senor Licenciado don Marcial Aizlar.

Chief Police Agent—Senor don Filadelfo Granados.

**MUNICIPALITY.**

Senor don Juan R. Mora, President.

Senor don Lucas D. Alvarado, Vice President.

Senor don Zacarias Chavez, Deputy Alderman.

Senor don Eduardo Beeche, Treasurer.

Secretary.

**CONSULAR CORPS.**

COLOMBIA, Rodolfo Perez, Esq., Consul.

FRANCE—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Consular Agent.

GERMANY—George Kaempfer, Esq., Vice Consul.

GREAT BRITAIN—Frederick M. H. Wood, Esq., Vice Consul.

ITALY—, Vice Consul.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN—Cecil Veron Lindo, Esq., Vice Consul.

PERU—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Vice Consul.

UNITED STATES, Charles D. Scott, Esq., Vice Consul.

VENEZUELA—Felipe J. Alvarado, Es



# COME TO ME, LITTLE ONE.

Come to me, little one, drowsy and dear,  
Mother will spare me her darling awhile.  
I am so lonely when twilight is here!  
Life in my arms, love, and nestle and smile.

I have no little one, dearie, like you,  
No little hand to hold close in the night,  
No one to dream of the lonely hours  
through,  
No one to wait for when God sends the light.

You are so sorry? Oh, bless you, my sweet!  
Dear little rogues that wipe off the tears!  
Little soft body and little white feet,  
How will they treat you—the terrible years?

Life is so fair to a baby like you!  
All things are wonderful under the sun,  
Rainbows are real and all stories are true.  
Would they might be so when childhood is done.

Wide little eyes that are questioning so,  
Life is no stranger to you than to me.  
The secrets worth knowing I never shall know;  
The end of the rainbow I never shall see.

So, little drowsy one, nestle and sleep—  
Lullaby, baby, oh lullaby-low,  
There always in peace in the dreams that  
are dear—  
Lullaby, little one, lullaby-low.  
—Elsa Barker, in Woman's Home Companion.



**L**ITTLE Miss Sophie was an old maid, which means that she had passed thirty-five without either a serious courtship, an offer of marriage or the least indication that she would ever experience either. Once, indeed, when she was quite a child—only twenty-four—there had been a young man, a very pious, well-mannered young clergyman, who—but that seemed like a dream to Miss Sophie now. She might have doubted whether he ever lived if he had not given her that little old Book of Common Prayer and the faded daguerreotype of himself in that little folding case in the corner of the "what not." He had been her one "possibility," remote always, but now quite out of the question since he had married his cousin to please his father, and was now a fat bishop as well as the father of a large family.

For four years now Miss Sophie had been "mothering" the two children of her dead sister. Until Mattie grew old enough and strong enough to go to work Aunt Sophie had been hard put to it to make ends meet in the little household. She had sewed and mended, milked her cow, tended her own chickens, cooked, scoured, and saved to keep Mattie and the boy, Harry, decently at school. She had even found time to do some plain sewing for the neighbors, and it was agreed on all sides that Aunt Sophie hadn't "a lazy bone in her body." Mattie's wages as a "machine girl" in the button factory helped wonderfully in this small household, but it made the old maid's heart bleed to see her set off for the shop every morning, and poor Harry, who was ten, looked very disconsolate loitering away to school without his sister.

Mr. Kingsland, the button manufacturer, had been very kind to Miss Sophie and to Mattie. In fact, he had "made a place" for the child, and had gone out of his way to advance her in the works, with a corresponding increase of pay. But he was a practical business man for all that, and the hours were long, the work hard and the wages not over much. It little towns like Belleville everybody knows everybody, and Mr. Kingsland had special reasons for knowing Aunt Sophie. Her brother had worked in the factory, and it seemed quite fair and natural that he should be kind to the orphans. But this kind of interest hardly explained his first visit to the old maid's house, nor the repeated attentions which he showed her. He was forever asking her advice about the treatment of the girls at work in his factory, and Sunday seldom passed without a visit, long or short, from Mr. Kingsland.

He was pleased to take tea with them once or twice, and he showed such an interest in "her children," such a fatherly regard for Mattie, such an amused friendship for little Harry, such a frank and generous desire to be kind to everyone, that little Miss Sophie came to regard him as something more than a mere acquaintance. There was no nonsense about him, and his presence in the house, though a cause of restraint at first for both Mattie and her brother, came to seem so natural that the cheerful little housekeeper always laid his plate for Sunday supper, and the girl and her brother always dressed in their finest and smiled their sweetest when they knew he was coming.

Sometimes when the children were not present he would sit in the veranda with Miss Sophie and tell her old stories of his past life—plain, unvarnished tales of his struggles for an education and a living—an unromantic story full of the grim realities of a poor boy's hopes and disappointments. He had never married. He had been too busy with the harsher affairs of life.

"I don't know that anyone would have me," he would laugh. "I'm sixty years old, a plain old bear; now, don't you think so, Miss Sophie?"

And she would reply with some trite old sophistry, as "Handsome is as handsome does," or, "Never too late to mend." But when he was gone

lonesome giant trudging away to his furnished room in the hotel, she would sit alone for hours after the children had gone to bed and wonder if his visits, if his confidential manner and talk, if his extraordinary interest in her and the little ones "meant anything." And if so?

"Suppose," she would say, looking into her little mirror at her own round, cheerful, handsome face, "suppose he should? What? Ask you to marry him. What would you say?" And she would smile a little doubtfully, as she shook her head, and, putting out the light, lay down to think it all over. There was nothing particularly romantic about Miss Sophie. She was a demure, modest little soul, but, being a woman, she could not avoid pondering such a denouement for this persistent friendship of a man whom everybody admired and respected. It was in such terms that she thought of him. He was no hero in her eyes, for the little old maid didn't "go in" for heroes. She fancied that he would make a gentle, considerate, "safe" husband for any woman, and—

"He's like a father to the children already," she caught herself saying one night. And after that she thought of Kingsland in a new light. What an advantage it would be for Mattie and Harry to have a guardian, a protector, a father like that? Mattie, poor child, was not fitted for such hard work. The opportunities for a girl, or even for a boy, were so small in the small town. Then they were such pretty, imaginative, amiable children. She, Aunt Sophie, had already determined to devote her life to them. Why not complete her devotion, to them by "marrying Kingsland?"

Her reflections always came back to that.

At last one night he called a little later than usual, while Mattie and Harry were at the concert. Miss Sophie noticed that he was "dressed up," and she felt the fever of curiosity and fear come into her plump cheeks and bright eyes. She had let him into the little parlor, but he stopped her with:

"Don't mind the light, Miss Sophie. I just want to say a few things. I feel more collected, easier, in the dark."

The scared little spinster wondered if she might faint, but sat down in the far corner with a queer little sigh. He went on, speaking rapidly, and very plainly: "I am thinking of getting married, Miss Sophie. That is, within the next year or so. Meanwhile I want to do something for you—the children. I'd like to send Mattie to some good school. No, no! She needn't know anything about it. And Harry—I want Harry to keep on at school and take a course of manual training. It can be a secret between us—between you and me. Will you agree to help me do this, Soph—Miss Sophie?"

"Oh, yes, Mr. Kingsland. It is kind, so kind of you, but how are we to repay—it will cost so much."

"Never mind that—now," he said. "I want Mattie for my wife."

"Mattie!" she whispered, choking down a sob, wondering at her own composure.

"Yes, Miss Sophie, Mattie. I haven't said a word to her. I mean to give her a little more education—without her knowing, and then, if she will have me—what's the matter, Miss Sophie?"

For the poor little woman was weeping. But she calmed herself directly and said: "But if she won't have you then?"

"Oh, I'll think none the less of her and—and—we'll keep this secret between us, Miss Sophie."—John H. Raftery, in the Chicago Record-Herald.

## Renting an Automobile.

If you should want to hire a big Panhard motor car for a Sunday outing, and spoke for it in time, you could have it for \$100 for the day. If you only wanted it for an afternoon, a fifty-dollar bill would pay for the privilege of riding in the manner of a millionaire. With the car an experienced chauffeur would be furnished, and unless you were willing to take him along, you couldn't rent the automobile under any circumstances. A machine that costs \$6000, and whose parts cannot be duplicated this side of France, is not to be trusted to any one save a good chauffeur.

One shop up-town has two of these motor cars that are used for demonstrating, towing broken-down automobiles and general business purposes. When there is nothing else for them to do they may be rented at the prices mentioned, though the proprietors of the shop are not at all anxious to let them out. The wear and tear on an automobile is so great that renting them at \$100 is in no sense a profitable enterprise.

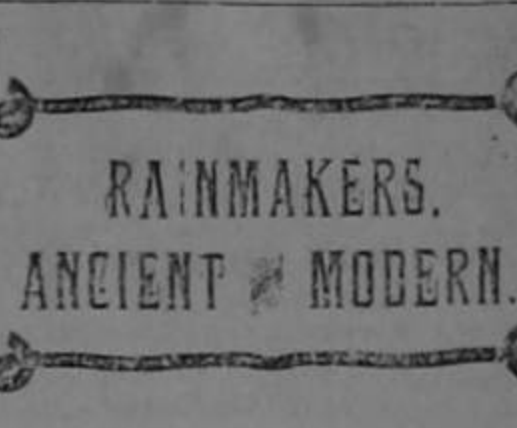
What a man who owns a touring car may pay for repairs—and not extraordinary ones either—and the keep of the machine, is instanced by the year's bill of the owner of a \$15,000 car. It amounted to \$3200, and this did not include the wages of the chauffeur, whose salary was \$150 a month, or about as much as the average captain of a transatlantic liner is paid.—New York Press.

## Test Oath For Anarchists.

The new oath which foreigners desiring to become naturalized citizens of the United States will be compelled to take hereafter contains this clause: "That I do not advocate or teach the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized Government, because of his or their official character."—Chicago Chronicle.

## A Curious Celebration.

The British troops in India lately celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of being permitted to wear mustaches.



**L**ONG before there was any intelligent theory of rain men tried to cause it or drive it away, according to their needs. The rain god of the savage was frightened with tom-toms and hallooing, or wheeled into "giving down" by sacrificial offerings, some of them probably human beings. Indeed, the folk lore of most primitive peoples shows that noise was thought to produce rain. The Greeks and Romans had rain gods and numerous charms and rites for controlling the weather. Pausanias describes such a rite, which was performed, as occasion demanded, on Mount Lycaeus, in Arcadia. A hollow stone (manalis lapis) was kept outside the Porta Capena, near the Temple of Mars, and in times of drought was drawn into Rome. Some villages in the central portion of India still have officials called Gapogari, whose sole duty is rainmaking. When it does not rain often enough, and remonstrances are of no avail, the Gapogaris is regularly and publicly flogged until the gods relent.

## STUDY OF RAINFALL.

Until practically the beginning of the nineteenth century the questions of rainfall and rainmaking received little serious study. The whole subject was in the hands of the gods, and magic rites and prayers were the only effective agencies. James Hutton, M. D., of Edinburgh, in 1784, made what was apparently the first statement of the present theory of rainfall.

"There is," he says, "an atmospheric appearance which is not explained by the known laws of heat and cold. It is the breath of animals becoming visible in being expired into an atmosphere which is cold or moist, and the transformation of transparent steam into the state of mist when mixed with air which is of a colder temperature."

## DUST AND RAIN.

It is now generally believed that rain is caused by the mingling of currents of air differing in temperature and humidity. The capacity of the warmer current to hold moisture is lessened by its cooling to a point when clouds (which are simply aerial fogs) are formed, and finally to such an extent that the cloud is deposited on the earth as rain. An essential condition, however, seems to be the presence of dust particles in the atmosphere, which furnish nuclei around which the drops form. The air of the surface of the earth is at all times loaded with minute particles of dust. Mr. Aitken, a Scotch meteorologist, counted 130,000 dust particles per cubic centimetre of air collected on a fine day, and 32,000 in air examined immediately after a heavy rain.

The important part which dust plays in the formation of rain can be readily demonstrated experimentally. If a glass vessel is filled with warm, moist air and then cooled sufficiently, first a fog forms in the vessel, and as the temperature is further lowered a miniature rain storm occurs. If, however, the air is carefully freed from dust before being placed in the receiver cooling simply causes its contained moisture to condense and run down the sides of the receiver. When Professor J. J. Thomson wished to count the corpuscles in an atom he produced a miniature rain storm similar to that just described, except that instead of ordinary dust particles he had ions as the nuclei of his raindrops. Thus, it may eventually be found that electrical disruptions and combinations and Roentgen ray phenomena also play a part in the production of rain.

## WATER IN THE AIR.

According to Professor Newcomb the air of "a room of ordinary size" contains a quart of water, and about the same average proportion exists in the general atmosphere, so that the air is really a great sponge "which sops up the water from the earth and the sea by evaporation, and redistributes it in the form of rain upon proper squeezing." It was calculated by "Farmer" Dunn that if all the water in the air could be condensed at once it would cover the earth with a layer four inches deep. One inch of rainfall over a square mile exceeds 1,000,000 cubic feet of water.

## SOLAR AND LUNAR INFLUENCES.

Sir William Herschel's announcement that there was a close relation between sun spots and the price of wheat was received with derision in 1801, and it is but just now being justified. There undoubtedly is such a relation, as a careful study of solar and terrestrial records shows, and rainfall coincides in quantity with variations in the number of spots on the sun. The moon is popularly supposed to have an effect on the weather, and by its appearance to indicate the wet or dry character of the month. As yet science has not confirmed this theory, although M. Poincare found indications of atmospheric variations coincident with, if not dependent on, the position of this satellite.

## THE FIRST RAINMAKER.

In 1834 James P. Espy, of Pennsylvania, as a corollary to his theory of storms, announced a method of artificial rainmaking, which consisted in the building of enormous fires throughout drought stricken regions. These would cause great upward currents of hot air, and produce an atmospheric condition similar to that now called a storm centre, that is, an area of low barometric pressure.

It is said that the Australian Government in 1884 proposed to test Espy's

theory, but upon consulting the Government astronomer the latter pointed out that even if the theory were correct it would require the burning of 9,000,000 tons of coal daily to obtain a two-thirds increase in the rainfall of Sydney, and the scheme was abandoned as too expensive.

## CANNONS AND RAIN.

Napoleon is credited with first noticing and making use of the "fact" that battles are usually followed by heavy rains. During the Franco-Prussian War and our Mexican and Civil wars, it is stated that every great battle was followed by heavy rain storms. In 1870 Edward Powers published a book entitled "War and the Weather," in which 198 battles of the Civil War are described, every one of which was immediately followed by heavy showers.

In 1874 an unsuccessful effort was made to interest Congress in the cannonading theory. F. Hatermann, in New Zealand in 1876, proposed that balloons loaded with explosives be sent up into the higher air strata and exploded, and in 1880 General D. Rogers, of Fredericksburg, Va., patented a similar scheme in this country. "It is contemplated," he said in his memorial to Congress, "not only to precipitate rainfall, but also to check its fall in overabundance, and also to purify and remove the atmosphere over cities during periods of pestilence and epidemics."

About ten years later Congress appropriated \$9000 to test the cannonading theory. The test was made on a ranch in Texas, and although the first newspaper and magazine accounts stated that it was entirely successful and that "at last the farmer could produce rain at will," later authoritative reports, one of them by an official of the Department of Agriculture, who witnessed the experiments, flatly contradicted this view, and deprecated the spending of any further money by Congress on the work. It was especially pointed out that the standing given "professional rainmakers" by the Government's action materially aided them in victimizing the Western farmers, and the immediate result of the Texas experiments was a large new crop of "rain-making" syndicates.

## CANNONADING HAIL STORMS.

It is worth noting, apropos this method of rain-making, that the same devices, cannonading and exploding dynamite in the air, are now used for just the opposite purpose in Austria, for preventing hail storms, which often seriously injure the vineyards. Its advocates are certain that it is effective, and can cite as numerous instances of its success as a storm dispeller as the American rain-makers do of its rain-compelling powers.

The present status, then, of the question of artificial rain-making seems to be that there has been no method yet proposed which is practical for agricultural use. The only one which has any scientific basis is that of building enormous fires throughout the drought-stricken country. The recent rains after a long drought, immediately following extensive forest fires in the East, is a curious coincidence, if nothing more, which seems to support this theory. The method is, however, so expensive as to be of little practical value.

The conditions which govern the formation of storm centres in the atmosphere are probably so complex and various that our present knowledge of meteorological laws is of the most superficial and elementary character. Until this knowledge is vastly increased, especially regarding conditions in the upper air and their relation to the lower strata of the atmosphere, it does not seem probable that the rainmakers will achieve any practical success.

V. J. Y.

## Two of Them.

A man who had just finished a comfortable meal at a restaurant the other evening, suddenly rose up from his chair, caught up his hat and an umbrella that stood against the wall, and rushed out of the building.

"Stop him!" exclaimed the proprietor. "That fellow went out without paying!"

"I'll stop him," said a determined-looking man, who rose up hastily from a table near where the other had sat. "He took my gold-headed umbrella! I'll stop him, and I'll bring him back in charge of a police officer, the scoundrel!"

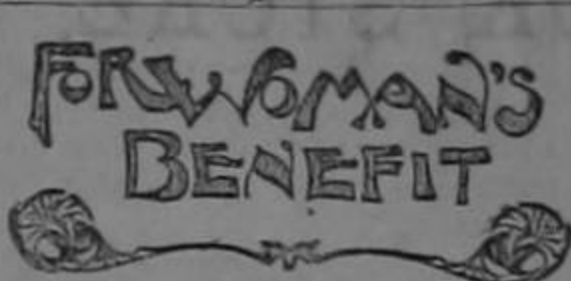
Without a moment's pause he dashed out of the house in hot pursuit of the conscienceless villain. And the proprietor, a cold, hard, unsympathetic kind of man, has somehow begun to suspect that neither of them will ever come back.

## Preserved Mammoth Meat.

Particulars of the mode of occurrence and removal of a carcass of the mammoth which was discovered in 1901 in the province of Iskousk, in Siberia, appear in a current number of La Nature. The remains were half embedded in the snow and ice, and there were still preserved the eyes, the mouth and even the stomach. Measurements showed that the animal was about three metres in length and two metres in height, and must have weighed about 1000 kilograms. The specimen has not yet been exhibited in public, owing to the great difficulties experienced in preserving the skin.

## An Ant's Strength.

A. R. Miller recently weighed a small ant and a dead grasshopper, which it was dragging to its nest. The weight of the grasshopper was found to be sixty times greater than that of the ant. The force exerted by the ant in dragging the grasshopper along the road was therefore proportionately equal to that of a man weighing 150 pounds pulling a load of four and a half tons, or a horse of 1200 pounds a load of thirty-six tons.



## BOWING AS AN ART.

Even When It is a Bore It Gives Pleasure.

"I am tired of this fashion of bowing to every one that you have ever met," said the girl who had just returned from a long walk. "It's a nuisance and a farce. It means nothing and becomes fearfully monotonous. Bowing to your friends is all right, but constantly jerking your head to the slightest acquaintance is very tiring. Take, for instance, the acquaintances with whom you have not exchanged a word since your primary school days. You know it would be snobbish and hateful not to give the nod of recognition when you meet them; but as they have not the glimmer of an interest in you and you haven't an atom of an interest in them, it seems farcical to give the expected nod."

"Then, there is the acquaintance whom you have met once, and with whom your conversation has been limited to the conventional words at the introduction, 'Glad to meet you.' You must go on bobbing at him for a lifetime if you live in the same town with him. He wishes you would stop bowing and you wish you could. You are not cease the performance for fear he will think you a snob, and he, of course, can do nothing but return your salute."

"To a certain type of woman, however, I suppose there is a certain delight in bowing. It is like a game to her. She takes as much pleasure in it as she does in an extensive wardrobe. She has a haughty bow for the 'fresh' man, and the minute afterward is bending her neck graciously, all smiles and cordiality for one of the 'fine fellows.' When she meets a person who has been employed by her some time in some capacity, she bows very patronizingly and says very distinctly and very benevolently, 'How do you do, James?' or 'Good morning, Maria.' When it is some woman friend, with whom she is very chummy, she gives a little jerk of her head and laughs right out in her greeting. If it is a man that she knows only slightly, but hopes to know much better, there is a demureness in her bow and a sidelong glance to accompany it. If she meets some one she considers above her in the social scale, she bows slowly, looking directly in the person's eyes. If it is a woman she hates, she moves her head ever so slightly. Just the mere shadow of a nod, which is infinitely worse than no bow at all. When she meets the man she likes best—well, just ask him how she bows then."

"So maybe the fashion of bowing is worth while, after all, or if it is a bore to nod to mere acquaintances, it is a joy to make an art of bowing."—Indianapolis News.

## The Craze For Matching.

An extravagant fad of the extravagant women of the twentieth century is her love of having things match. For instance, she will buy, say, a white cloth or a white silk gown, embellished with Irish crochet lace, and then instead of stopping right there and being content she must have a separate coat to match it, some elaborate, loose-fitting, graceful garment costing well up in the hundreds. Then her hat and her parasol, too, must carry out the same design. Of course, there is no gaining saying that this is a most charmingly effective little fad, but it does cost money and very very much of it.

As for the money that the American woman pays the milliner, this is a subject almost too distressing to be mentioned, if one happens to be talking with the man who pays the bills. A \$25 hat a few years ago was looked upon as the wildest sort of extravagance; to-day the society woman pays \$25 for her knockabout hat and feels that she is getting it cheap. A \$100 hat is no uncommon thing, neither is a \$2000 millinery bill for the season. A hat of the moment may be trimmed with sweeping ostrich plumes, held in place by jeweled buckles, and may plainly show that it is a valuable creation, and yet it may be quite the reverse. A \$65 hat may bear this price mark simply because of some little original curve to the brim, the unusual twist of its velvet bow, or the clever placing of a single wing.

But my lady is consistent and even economical in her extravagance. She will pay \$5 to have her hair dressed, but she will wear a blue hair net to keep the coiffure in order for several days. She will have expensive costumes, but she will insist on having the skirt hems show a binding, so that they will not fray. She will wear beautiful lingerie dresses, but she will have the waists feathered, so that they will go through the laundry and not lose their shape. Her shirt waists will have pearl rather than metal buttons, so that they will wash, and her traveling gowns and wraps are made of mohairs and Siciliennes rather than of silk, because of the coolness and dust-proof qualities of these fabrics, and because they will not wrinkle under any circumstances. So you see that, after all, there is a basis of practicality underlying her love of fashions and fine clothes, and that is the reason why she is the best dressed woman in the world.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## Lady Henry Somerset.

Lady Henry Somerset has retired from the Presidency of the National British Women's Temperance Association on account of her health.

Lady Henry's name first became prominently connected with the temperance cause when, in 1889, she was elected to the Presidency of the Brit-

ish Women's Temperance Association. In 1891 she attended the World's Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in this city, after which she made an extended tour of the United States, lecturing in defense of the temperance cause and for higher education of women in various cities.

Lady Henry was, before her marriage, Lady Isabel Somers, the eldest daughter of Earl and Countess Somers of Eastnor Castle, Leicestershire, England. Having no brothers, she succeeded to the inheritance of vast estates, the revenues of which, save a pension of \$10,000 paid annually to her husband, who has made his home in Florence, she devotes to charitable enterprises. She was born in 1851, and when she came out in society in 1869 was considered one of the most beautiful and gifted belles in the drawing rooms of Mayfair and at court.

Lady Henry's name became particularly prominent in England and America in 1894, when she carried on a crusade against the so-called "living-picture" craze. Lady Henry is a supporter of woman suffrage, chiefly because she believes that if the women of England and the United States were to have the ballot, they would almost without exception use it against the barroom. She also made an extensive tour in this country in 1894-5, and spoke much on dress reform for women, a subject she had previously ventilated in London and met with severe rebuke there by society leaders.—Boston Transcript.

## The Popular Girl.

She doesn't always expect to have the best of everything in the world. In fact, she is quite cheerful when somebody else gets it.

She never says thoughtless things that cause pain.

She will refrain from being witty if her fun is at the expense of some one's feelings.

If you invite her out, she will dress her very prettiest and thereby put you in a happy frame of mind by her implied compliment.

She is the girl who makes the world brighter for both old and young by being so cheery herself.

You instinctively feel that if you ask a favor, she will grant it in such happy fashion you seem to have given rather than received.

She is happy, unselfish, sympathetic.

She sees good in every one, and has charity for the evil.

She is willing to spend and be spent in the services of others, providing she can add thereby a mite to the happiness of the world.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

## Dutch Queen a Camera Fiend.

The young Queen of Holland has now taken to photography as a pastime. During one of her drives she had taken her camera, and when close to the Eembrug, over the River Vecht, in the Province of Utrecht, she saw a young woman with a beautiful little child.

Queen Wilhelmina alighted from the carriage and asked the "vrouw" whether she would permit her to take a photograph of the child, to which the woman consented. When the camera had done its work Her Majesty shook hands with the child and the mother, to whom she gave a handsome gift to place in the savings bank for her daughter.—New York Herald.



Gulpure lace retains its popularity and ochre is the favorite tint.

Tenebre patterns are being introduced in Nottingham lace insertions.

Valenciennes lace in an ecru tint is much in demand for millinery use.

Genuine coins are utilized for hatpin tops and brooches. The head of the coin is brought out in three-quarter relief.

Incrustations of lace medallions or of printed silk flowers are among the most popular decorations on summer dresses.

Parisian modistes are making smart little coats of white embroidered sailcloth, to wear with accordion pleated voile skirts and lace blouses.

Pean de laine is a rival to peau de soie, the wool having been woven into the same leather-like surface as the silk, and both show off colors to great perfection.

Tasseled frames for waist bags represent a Parisian fad. The tassels of metal, in delicately wrought designs, are attached as pendants to the lower edge of the frames.

Dyed outs have recently been introduced in millinery garniture. Combined with daisies, poppies and cornflowers they have been employed for the decoration of Tuscan toques and plateaus.

Exquisite costumes have been developed in painted gauze, and a beautiful example is in white, decorated with purple isis and foliage. Pansy colored satin formed the belt and long sash-ends and cherry silk was used for a lining.

Sleeves are now growing more and more baggy, the whole of the bagginess coming at the wrist. The fulness begins at the elbow, then grows greater and greater until it falls in a great bag-like fulness, almost over the hand. Fashion says that in the fall the fulness will move upward toward the shoulder and that the leg of mutton is returning.



## CURRENT ITEMS (Contd.)

Mr. C. E. Bobertz, of Pacurito, was a passenger for New York by the s.s. "Alleghany" on Monday last.

A brakeman on the Costa Rica Railway is reported to have won \$500 in a recent drawing of the Mexican Lottery.

CHEQUES for remittance by the Royal Mail steamer on Wednesday next can be obtained at this office up to hour of closing the mails.

THE longshoremen strike at New Orleans still continues, and all the United Fruit Company's boats from this port are taking their fruit to Mobile.

Dr. & Mrs. Blackburn left here by the German steamer yesterday for Bocas del Toro, where they will spend several weeks before returning to Limón.

DRIVER Hugh Brown was a passenger from England by the s.s. "Oracabessa" on Tuesday last, while Mr. E. A. Lewis was also a passenger by same steamer from Jamaica.

CRICKET.—A match was played on the 15th inst. at Zent between Zent C. C. and Chirripo C. C., the latter winning by 31 runs, the respective scores being: Zent 12, Chirripo 43.

Mr. J. C. Hayden has been entrusted by the Costa Rican Railway Company with the completion of the work on the Matina bridge in succession to the late Mr. Harry Mills.

THE death occurred here on Tuesday last of Col. H. M. Taylor, after but a few days' illness. Deceased was for some time engaged with the United Fruit Co. at Philadelphia, Banana River.

THE usual monthly trip up the old line by our publisher will not be made this month, but in lieu thereof he will visit San José during the coming or following week, due notice of which will be given.

THE marriage took place in this port on Tuesday last of Mr. Nathan Augustus Symes to Miss Adina Orinthia McPhee. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Mr. Symes by the Revd. Father Stappes.

"LA REPUBLICA" in a recent issue states the heat in Limón has been so intense recently that many families have found themselves under the necessity of going to Cartago and San José.

Mr. C. J. McKechnie, who for the past five weeks has been an inmate of the Railway Company's hospital at Cartago, was so far convalescent a few days ago that it is expected he will leave for San José during the coming week.

THE sad death is reported by our contemporary "La Prensa Libre", of Mr. John Stewart on the Pacific coast. It appears that the deceased who was employed on the Costa Rican steamer "Turrialba" accidentally fell overboard and sank, all efforts to recover his body being unsuccessful.

Mrs. Jochs has removed her boarding house from San José to Cartago. Mrs. Jochs, it will be remembered, is an old resident of Cartago, having formerly conducted a similar business in that city. Her advertisement appears in another column of this issue.

Dr. Narciso Barberena, for some years resident at San Mateo, has established a practice in Limón, his headquarters being the drug store of Mr. Virgilio Giorgi. Dr. Barberena is a Nicaraguan by birth, and as he speaks English fluently his prospects here among the English-speaking community are likely to be favorable.

We are requested by the Organizing Committee to announce that as many promised subscriptions to the recent festivities remain to be collected, the publication of receipts and expenditure will appear in next issue. In the meantime those who have not yet fulfilled their obligation in this particular will be waited upon by the collectors during the next few days.

THE death occurred here on Tuesday morning last of Mrs. Mary Ann Watler, for some years employed by Mr. Ingalls as housekeeper and latterly with the United Fruit Company. The funeral service was conducted at

Camp One the same day by the Rev. Father Stappes, who at the close of the ceremony delivered a short but very impressive address in which he paid a high tribute to the character of the deceased.

Mr. H. H. Titcher, representing Messrs. Joseph Levy & Bros. Wholesale Stationers, New Orleans, arrived here in the interest of his firm by the s.s. "Taunton" on Thursday last, and will be spending about two weeks in this country. Messrs. Levy Bros. are well known in Costa Rica, this being Mr. Titcher's fourth trip to this country, and we anticipate it will be the most successful he has yet had.

"LA PATRIA" states that a rumor existed in San José to the effect that Mr. Federico Golcher, Secretary to the Governor of Limón, was a victim of yellow fever. We are glad to state that there is no foundation for such a rumor, as Mr. Golcher, notwithstanding the recent festivities, is at present enjoying perfect health and all his friends here hope he will so continue.

"LA PATRIA" is the name of our latest San José contemporary the first number of which has reached us during the past week. The Director is don Eduardo Esquivel, while don Luis Esquivel is the Managing Editor. Among the Sub-Editors we note the names of don Emilio Pacheco Cooper, don Justo A. Facio, don Manuel Echeverria, don Pedro Perez Zeledon, don Roberto Brenes Mesen, don Gerardo Echeverria, and, in fact, most of the leading literary and scientific men in the capital.

## September 15th.

### FESTIVITIES IN LIMÓN.

The celebrations in this port this year have been unequalled in the history of Limón for animation. From first to last the programme arranged by the Organizing Committee was carried out with complete success. Though the subscriptions in consequence of the Jamaican Hurricane did not come in so readily as at first anticipated, there has been no lack of funds to meet the necessary expenses, which, considering the elaborate preparations, was no small item. Everybody worked in harmony, and the Organizing Committee can congratulate themselves on the fact of their efforts meeting with such success.

### SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 12.

#### TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

With the arrival of the band from San José the proceedings may be said to have commenced. The procession was timed to start at 8 o'clock, but about an hour before that time it appeared as if the rain would sadly interfere with the success of this part of the programme. By eight o'clock however, the weather had brightened and the weird though picturesque parade accompanied by the band started from La Gobernacion marching down the main street and returning by way of the market square to the sea wall.

### SUNDAY 13.

The firing of 15 guns from the cuartel marked the commencement of this day's proceedings which included a Masquerade parade at two o'clock, in which three competitors took part, the prizes being awarded as follows: First Prize.—Manuel Quesada. José Roig. Rogelio Pardo. Ismael Alvarado. Alfredo Galinier. Gregorio Gomez. Sigifredo Vargas. Second Prize.—"Mephistophiles." Third Prize.—Juan Roig.

Sack Racing at five o'clock secured a large number of competitors, whose exertions under difficulties were watched with considerable amusement by large crowds.

In the evening the park was beautifully illuminated with Chinese lanterns and the band played various selections in the band stand. Too much credit cannot be given the head Gardener and Mr. Escalante for the artistic manner in which they carried out their duties in so tastefully arranging the illuminations, which attracted so many people that it was with difficulty one could move at all, especially in the central avenue in the neighborhood of the band stand. Notwithstanding the crush, no disturbance of any sort occurred; everybody was in good humor and nothing happened to mar the enjoyment. The Gran Hotel,

was very prettily illuminated, as was also La Gobernacion.

### MONDAY 14.

The majority of the merchants closed their establishments at two o'clock, at which hour the first day's horse racing was timed to commence. Fine weather again prevailed, and the main street on which the races took place was thronged with crowds of eager spectators.

#### RACING RESULTS.

TRIAL STAKES of \$50 added to a sweep of Ten Colones:—  
1. Mr. E. Mahoney's *Maud S.*  
2. "W. Lee Young's *Sir Lee.*  
Untried Purse of \$45 added to a sweep of \$5.

1. Mr. W. Lee Young's *Sir Lee.*  
2. "Llewellyn's *Sunshine.*  
Costa Rica Independence Stakes of \$100 added to a sweep of \$10, 900 yards heats.

1. Mr. Mahoney's *Maud S.*  
2. "Broderick's *Eclipse.*  
The second heat resulted in a tie between *Maud S.* and *Eclipse.* They both faced the starter for a third time, but through the carelessness of the groom and rider, *Eclipse* was left at the post. Mr. Schloss's grey mare *Annie* ran ahead in the third heat, but no notice was taken of her. A meeting of the stewards was called, and the race decided in favor of Mr. Mahoney's *Maud S.*

At five p.m. the Bicycle Races took place, and in the evening the park again was illuminated and most of the business and many of the private houses were brightly lit with Chinese lanterns. The new building of the United Fruit Company attracted considerable attention from the fact that throughout it was brilliantly lighted with electricity, the north and north-east verandahs being decorated with small fairy lights arranged festoon-like, which gave the building an exceedingly charming appearance. Many hundreds of people again thronged the park where the band played various selections.

### TUESDAY 15.

The advent of Independence was ushered in with a salute of 21 guns. At 9 a.m. a Te Deum was sung at the Catholic Church, which was attended by the local Government officials and several members of the Consular corps. At the close a short and appropriate address was given by the Rev. Father Acosta.

#### CHILDRENS' PARADE.

One of the most interesting features of the day's proceedings was the Children's Parade to the Park where it was originally intended to read the Act of Independence. A copy of it, however, could not be obtained, and in lieu thereof an address was given by don Federico Alvarado after the singing of the National Anthem. Light refreshments were distributed to each child, and the Ven. Archdeacon Swaby in a few well chosen remarks expressed the thanks of the foreign element in this port for the opportunity thus afforded of joining the Costa Ricans in the celebration of their independence.

#### HORSE RACING

The rain which threatened earlier in the day had quite cleared by the time fixed for the races, and a good crowd of spectators was in attendance. The following are the results:—

Limón Plate of \$60 added to a sweep of \$10:—

1. Mr. E. Mahoney's *Maud S.*  
2. "Mr. Llewellyn's *Sunshine.*  
Visitor's Handicap of \$60 added to a sweep of \$10:—

1. Mr. Llewellyn's *Sunshine.*  
2. "Mahoney's *Maud S.*  
Municipal Stakes of \$75 added to a sweep of \$10, 900 yards heats:—  
The first heat was won by Mr. Broderick's *Eclipse*, but in the 2nd and 3rd *Sir Lee* proved himself the superior.

1. Mr. Young's *Sir Lee*  
2. "Broderick's *Maud S.*  
HACK RACE.—This was won by Mr. Horatio Allen's *Nellie.*

Bicycle Races again succeeded the horse racing, though comparatively little interest was shown in from the fact that there were but few competitors.

#### FIREWORKS DISPLAY.

More than three thousand people witnessed the grand display of Fireworks on the sea wall at half past eight. Never before has such a large crowd been seen in Limón, and never before do we suppose has such a grand display of fireworks been given. An interesting feature in connection therewith is the fact that the fireworks were all manufactured at Heredia.

The business part of the town was to-night lighted for the first time by electricity, and the United Fruit Company are to be congratulated on the success of their first experiment.

The festivities closed with a Popular Masquerade Ball on the

sea wall, which was witnessed by several hundred people.

It is a circumstance worthy of note that during the four days festivities not a single case was brought before the Police Agent.

## Colon's Generosity.

AMOUNTS SUBMITTED TOWARDS RELIEF FUND.  
(From The *Gleaner*.)

On receipt of the news of the hurricane here at Colon, Archdeacon S. Percell Hendrick, of Christ Church, Colon, sent the following appeal to the *Colon Starlet*:—

"The sad news of the recent disaster in the Island of Jamaica, resulting in the loss of many lives and the very great loss of property must arouse within our hearts the deepest and sincerest feelings of sympathy for those who to-day are without house and home, food, or means of support.

"Yesterday's cable news tells the pathetic story of an appeal to the United States for assistance, and there can be no doubt that a very liberal response will be made.

"Can we remain indifferent to such suffering and need?

"I have already been approached by some few who would gladly offer their 'mite' to assist the sufferers by so severe a hurricane, and encouraged by their offers, and convinced that an appeal will not fall upon deaf ears, nor hard hearts, I have opened a subscription list for the purpose of collecting funds, but as this list may not reach every one I would ask that amounts, however small, be sent to me to be forwarded through the acting British Consul to the Governor of Jamaica for distribution.

"All amounts will be acknowledged through the press by the courtesy of the Editors.

"Bis dat qui cito dat," therefore let the response to this appeal be immediate so that the amount may be forwarded at an early date."

The appeal was at once responded to and when the mail was leaving the following subscriptions were acknowledged:—

British Vice Consulate \$25.00, Archdeacon Hendrick \$25.00, P. E. Cruchley \$12.50, Jamaican \$2.50, Fred A. Scott \$2.50, X. X. D. P. \$2.50, I. G. \$1.00, N. N. \$1.00, M. Delevante \$3.00, C. Rother \$2.00, A. G. \$1.00, O. Samwald \$1.00, J. B. Aguilar \$5.00, I. S. Maduro \$1.50, Dr. T. D. W. Hemans \$10.00, H. M. Soares \$2.00, D. Portillo \$500, P. A. Greene \$500, N. Anderson, gold \$5.00, W. Jacobs \$1.00, R. Glasgow \$500, N. Cumberbatch \$200, J. Gregory \$1.00, F. Fraser \$500, J. Henry \$1.00, S. Maxwell \$1.00, Wm. Baker \$1.00, E. Goodridge \$1.50, W. Johnson \$1.00, J. Tyrrell \$500, H. G. Ainsworth \$200, Geo. Cyrus \$500, J. T. Connell \$500.  
Total \$550 gold, \$109.40 silver.

S. PURCELL HENDRICK.  
Colon, 19th August, 1903.

## ENGLISH FRUIT TRADE.

### EFFECTS OF HURRICANE ON BRITISH MARKET.

London, Aug. 14.—The *Daily Telegraph* to-day publishes in a long article an interview on the fruit trade in relation to the hurricane in Jamaica. Says the article:—

A sudden stop is brought to a scheme which owed its existence to the persistency of Mr. Chamberlain. The right hon. gentleman has attached the greatest importance to it. It was one of the three-quarters to which in 1900 he looked forward with hope to the prospect of improvement, with reference to the finances of Jamaica. "We have been enabled," he said, "thanks to the liberality of Parliament, to give a subsidy, partly by the colony, and partly by the Imperial Government, to a great steamship firm Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., and I hope shortly to see a direct rapid and improved passenger and fruit service established between this country and Jamaica." The Colonial Minister, on other occasions, replying to questions, had stated that the grant in aid for steamer subsidies to the West Indies of £5,000 taken on the supplementary estimates in July, 1898, and of the £35,000 included in the estimates for 1899-1900 were available to meet, and would more than cover, the payments due in respect of this service. He also declared that the contract was one for the conveyance of fruit and passengers, and only incidentally for the conveyance of mails.

Further light was thrown on the contract in the course of a debate in 1901 in the House of Commons upon steamship communication and Government subsidies, when Mr. Evelyn Cecil quoted as a precedent "the subsidy granted to the Imperial Direct West Indian mail service to Jamaica." "That subsidy," he said, "was recommended in 1897 by the Royal Commission which was appointed to inquire into the West Indian trade, and consisted of £40,000, half of which was paid by Jamaica." The President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Gerald Balfour) rejoined that the case of Jamaica was unique, and could not be quoted as a precedent. The subsidy given to the Elder Dempster Line for services rendered to Jamaica was not a subsidy to that line, but a subsidy to Jamaica.

These being the facts concerning the subsidy, what, it may be asked, will now be the position of Jamaica when, for many months to come,

THERE WILL BE NO BANANAS, to fill Messrs. Elder, Dempster's three boats which keep up the fortnightly service between Bristol and Jamaica? They are under contract to carry not less than 20,000 bunches each homeward trip, and they actually bring about 25,000 the limit of their carrying capacity, all the year round, bananas ripening winter and summer alike. Jamaica's best customer for bananas is not England, but the United States, and her total export, which was valued at £692,393 in 1901, rose last year to £1,009,222. Jamaica's, total loss may, therefore be set down as not less than a million sterling by the sacrifice of the banana crop for, say, twelve months.

"Will bananas be dearer in London?" was the question put to an expert, who replied:—

"No; and for this reason. The London market is supplied, not by Jamaica

but by the Canaries, which send large quantities in crates. (Las Palmas in 1901 exported to London 672,141; and to Liverpool 552,679 crates.) The Jamaica bananas, which come loose and not in crates, and are therefore cheaper go into the Midlands and the North, where an enormous consumption has sprung up."

"Then the Midland and the Lancashire consumers will have to forego the cheap banana?"

"Not necessarily. In addition to the Elder Dempster vessels there are four other boats, owned by Elder, Fyffes, and Co., which bring

#### FROM LIMÓN, COSTA RICA,

direct to Manchester, by way of the canal, bananas of the same kind as those grown in Jamaica, and three new steamers having been ordered, there will be a weekly service to Manchester instead of a fortnightly one. A cargo of 30,000 to 35,000 bunches was sold at Manchester on Wednesday—it would have been sold as readily had it been 50,000 bunches. The new steamers will each have a carrying capacity of 40,000 bunches. The object is to bring the fruit over green, unpacked, and to ripen it in proper rooms which are arranged in different places in the country, but not in London. Costa Rica has a more certain rainfall than Jamaica, and it is exempt from hurricane. True, the Jamaica fruit trade has never known such a blow. Still, there was always the liability. The United Fruit Company, which collects and grows bananas in Jamaica, which Elder Dempster brought to Bristol and Elder, Fyffes, and Co. to Manchester for distribution, has fortunately, averaged its supplies. The importation of the Jamaica and Costa Rica bananas has reached 1,000,000 bunches, and the Canary Islands are sending us about 2,000,000 bunches. Bristol, you understand, is concerned solely with Jamaica; but the United Fruit Company has in Costa Rica 13,321 acres under banana cultivation, as compared with 6,000 in Jamaica; whilst other sources, not tapped by the British market, are to be found in its plantations in Cuba, San Domingo, and the Republic of Colombia—its total banana acreage being 42,445, and the total sales for thirteen months was approximately 21,000,000 bunches."

The Jamaica competition aroused the keenest interest in the Canary Islands, and it was early predicted that the Canaries would continue to supply London and Liverpool. Not only have the exports grown, but the value of the Canary banana has actually increased. Land in the Island of Tenerife, where the necessity for better cultivation was realised, acquired great value, and this was, according to Mr. Consul Croker, partly owing to the belief which farmers and shippers had that the Jamaica bananas had turned out a failure. The misfortune of Jamaica may be a blessing to Tenerife, for it was foreseen that a crisis would occur if prices became lower, because many people borrowed extravagantly to pay for land. In some instances £250 per acre was paid, and many had thrown themselves into the business with the recklessness of gamblers.

## CHURCH NOTES.

Rev. J. H. Sobey will occupy the pulpit of the Baptist Church on Sunday evening.

Rev. S. With will give a Lantern Lecture at Pacurito to-night.

## RELIANCES NATIONALITY.

(From The *New York Herald*)

TO THE EDITOR,  
Your correspondent in the *Herald* of yesterday is no doubt correct. The Shamrock is Scotch.  
It is hard to say what nationality the Reliance is. She is designed and built by a German, manned by Scandinavians, sailed by an Englishman and rigged as an English cutter. This bears nationalization papers. On paper she could be a "heaven Chinese."  
W. L. CURTIS.  
New York, August 24, 1903.

## LIMON MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

### No. 54, Policy 1268

DIED—CHARLES E. LANG.

The Assessment of One Colon payable by every member is now due on this policy and must be paid at the Treasurer's office (British Vice Consulate), not later than Monday, Oct. 19th, 1903.

No payments will be accepted after date mentioned, and Members failing to pay within the limit specified will forfeit their Policy.  
The Treasurer will receive Assessments daily from 6.30 to 5.30 p. m., and on Sundays from 7 to 10 a. m. Members will please bring their last receipt when remitting assessments.  
F. M. H. WOOD,  
Secretary and Treasurer

## NOTICE.

NEARLY everybody has heard of JUREIDINI'S MANCHESTER HOUSE in San José, opposite La "BORICA ORIENTAL," this same house five months ago established a branch here in Limón, importing directly all goods from Manchester, England, twice monthly (by every Royal Mail steamer). Being encouraged by many of our friends and customers, we have the pleasure of informing the public in general that the prices henceforward will be as low as possible, and the goods will be of the latest fashion; always fresh!

Best quality of Egyptian Cigarettes for sale. Wholesale and retail. Just have a look and

THE MANCHESTER HOUSE, M. & M. JUREIDINI San José & Limón, Costa Rica.

## NOTICE.

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

Canadian Healing Oil (Genuine)	C1.40 per bot.
End's Fruit Salt	2.00 " "
Pain Killer	1.00 " "
Indian Root Pills	.75 " "
Pamade Vaseline	.60 " "
Sanford's Liver Invigorator	4.50 " "
Scott's Emulsions	.90 " "

UNITED FRUIT CO

## CHURCH OTICES.

### BAPTIST CHURCH.

SERVICES FOR SUNDAY Sept. 20th.  
PRAECATOR 11.30 a. m. — Mr. W. J. Reid  
Evening Rev. J. H. Sobey

11 a. m. Morning Service.  
12 p. m. Sunday School.  
7 p. m. Evening Service.  
Monday, 7 p. m. Prayer Meeting.  
Thursday, 7 p. m. Mid-week service.  
Communion Service the first Sabbath of each month.

### COUNTRY STATIONS

9 Miles—Mr. Wm. Hall  
12 Miles—Mr. H. Davis  
Zent—Mr. P. M. Robinson  
25 Miles—Mr. A. A. Hallary  
Chirripo—Mr. J. Francis  
Matina—Mr. H. Reid  
Evening Mr. T. Gilling  
Madre de Dios—Mr. Tharpe  
Evening Mr. C. Dawkins

## Jos. Levy & Bros.

Manufactureros por  
Mayor de Papeleria y Objetos de escritorio.

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

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

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

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

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

	\$0.75.	1.00.	1.25.	1.50.	2.00.	2.50.	3.00.	4.00.	5.00.	6.00.	10.00.	15.00.
Not exceeding \$2.50...	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Exceeding \$2.50 and not exceeding \$3.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Exceeding \$3.00 and not exceeding \$4.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Exceeding \$4.00 and not exceeding \$5.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Exceeding \$5.00 and not exceeding \$6.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Exceeding \$6.00 and not exceeding \$10.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Exceeding \$10.00 and not exceeding \$15.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Exceeding \$15.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50

### OTHER COUNTRIES

NOTE.—For an additional fee of twenty cents Costa Rica currency amounts not exceeding \$10 gold will be transmitted Great Britain and Ireland, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Canada, Belgium, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Japan, Denmark, Netherlands, Republic of Honduras, Austria, Hungary, Hong Kong, Salvador, Chile, British Honduras, Greece, Bolivia, Russia etc. For amount exceeding \$10 and under \$15 a fee of 50 cents extra.

F. M. H. WOOD.

## FOR LEASE OR RENT.

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



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	..	..	..



## AN APPEAL.

TO BRITISH SUBJECTS AND OTHERS.

JEARNESTLY appeal British subjects and residents in the district of Limon generally to give their hearty support to a fund I have decided to raise on behalf of those who suffered so severely in the recent appalling disaster in Jamaica. The report thereof to be found in these columns will do more than I can to prove the necessity for immediate and substantial aid, so that I will simply leave the matter in your hands feeling sure that it will meet the support it merits and that many will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded.

Venture to suggest that each contributor makes a point of subscribing at least one day's wages, so that from Costa Rica may be sent an amount worthy of the British residents here. Contributions may be made at any time at this Vice Consulate, and the amounts received will be duly published in this journal and forwarded to the Governor of Jamaica whenever opportunity offers.

Your obedient servant,

F. M. H. WOOD,

BRITISH VICE CONSUL,

British Vice Consulate, Limon.

## OUR HURRICANE FUND.

Amt. already acknowledged	\$1,258.88
Coltd. by Mr. Stanley Landa	90.00
E. A. Cuza	10.00
W. G. Baker	10.00
Coltd. by Mr. R. W. Hayle	7.00
John Fyfe	2.00
George Samuels	2.00
Coltd. by Mrs. Arnold	72.00
" Mr. E. S. Hart	8.00
" St. Mark's Congregation	5.50
Total	\$1,463.38

## ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

R. Scott	\$1.00
Robt. Sanders	1.50
Miss Matilda Thompson	2.00
Another person	1.00
Included in general list	5.50

## COLLECTED BY MRS. L. C. ARNOLD.

Mrs. L. C. Arnold	C.25.00
Mr. O. P. C. Nunes	10.00
A. B. C.	2.00
Mr. Wm. Maxwell	10.00
" A. Hill	2.00
" T. Williams	5.00
" J. Watson	1.50
" C. Robinson	1.00
" S. Peart	2.00
" E. Jones	1.50
" J. Louis	1.00
" J. Minto	1.00
" J. Steel	1.00
Bedosce, Coolie	1.50
Gazada	1.50
Mr. J. Dixon	1.00
" J. Birch	1.00
" S. Brown	1.00
" Thos Smith	5.00
" Jos. Sewell	1.50
" Wm. Riney	1.00
Included in general list	72.00

## COLLECTED BY MR. R. W. HAYLE.

Miss A. Greene	C.2.00
" Mariquita Hayle	1.00
" Roslyn Hayle	1.00
" Catalena Hayle	1.00
Included in general list	5.00

## STRANDED JAMAICANS.

The Colon Telegram of the 20th inst. states that as a result of the stoppage of work at Ecuador there are nearly 1,000 men, mostly Jamaicans, who are in a deplorable condition at that place. A large number have worked their way to the Isthmus, and already a large number is stranded at Colon.

## MR. OLIVIER LEAVES.

The Hon. Sydney Olivier C. M. G. leaves England tomorrow in the steamer "Port Antonio" for Jamaica to resume his duties as Colonial Secretary. Mr. Olivier will arrive in the island on the 11th prox.—Gleaner, Aug. 29.

## SIR HENRY BLAKE.

A NEW APPOINTMENT. We received a cablegram from London last night, through the Direct W. I. Cable Co., announcing that Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Hong Kong has been appointed Governor of Ceylon, the Colonial Office finding it impossible to accede to the wish of the people of Hong Kong to lengthen his Excellency's time of service in that colony.—Gleaner, Sept. 3.

## Panama Canal.

[Open letter to Uncle Sam from one of his nephews.] Uncle Sam, you are feeling sore; you feel mortified, and you cannot be blamed for feeling bad about it. It is no use talking, nobody likes to be snubbed, and what hurts particularly bad is that the snubbing has been administered to you by a third-rate or no-rate power, the Republic of Colombia, by the failing of the ratification of the treaty about the Panama Canal, the treaty having passed your Congress and halfway the Colombian Congress.

Uncle, there is, however, nobody to be blamed but yourself. Abstracting from other causes for the Colombian Senate not ratifying the treaty, such as the desire of obtaining a better price and the opposition made by the American lobbyists, what capped the climax was the dictatorial manner you saw fit to adopt in negotiating with Colombia, so that even members of the Colombian Senate who were in favor of the canal, at the last moment voted against ratification.

You are not a diplomat, uncle. There is room for improvement in your diplomacy. Have you ever noticed how clumsy and awkward a half-grown puppy is. Let us say a grand danois? Have you observed how little control such a puppy has over the movements of its limbs? You are like such a half-grown puppy, uncle. You have no control of yourself. You ought to understand that small powers have their national pride as well as their big confederates, and do not like to be treated on a par with the great powers.

You do not like to be snubbed, but you do not hesitate to snub small people, when you see fit. Do you remember that in 1868 you negotiated with Denmark for the purchase of the Danish West India Islands? Very well; you remember, then, that everything was settled, the price agreed upon even a vote a plebiscite by the inhabitants of the Danish West Indies had declared the wish of the people of becoming part of your body. All that was still missing was the ratification of the treaty by your (United States) Senate, and that ratification did not come forth and all negotiations were dropped—you had snubbed little Denmark. It is an open secret that the whole transaction sprang from the silliness of the Danish Government; the simple-minded Danes could not understand that it could be necessary for the accomplishment of the sale to use a little bribe; half a million dollars was mentioned as the sum to be distributed amongst the honorable Senators. The wily Russians knew better how to act, when some time later he wanted to sell and actually did sell, Alaska. That treaty passed like a dream.

You are now again longing for the purchase of the Danish West Indies, at a lower price, however, than formerly. By the by, uncle, is there any Jewish blood in your veins? But it is now your turn to be snubbed by little Denmark. Everything was ready, and then the treaty was strangled by the Landings, which corresponds to your Senate, refusing to ratify the treaty. In olden times the Danish West Indies were a gold mine to Denmark, but through maladministration, the abolition of slavery and the introduction of beet sugar and consequent low price of cane sugar, the islands have become a white elephant to the mother country; and yet, with all that besides some party political reasons, Denmark has chosen to keep its islands, because there is still lurking in the bottom of its heart a bitter remembrance of its dealing with you in 1868. You may call it retaliation, uncle.

Now you are still longing for the Panama Canal; you need it, and you need it badly, because this canal is the best route, and the work is already half done. You are longing for the Danish West Indies, because St. Thomas has got a magnificent port, which it would be handy to possess for the sake of the prospective Isthmian Canal. But when you now commence negotiations again be on your best behavior, make sweet eyes, if need be and do not act like a hoodlum, it shows lack of good breeding, or you might be snubbed again.

I once knew a painter. While working a certain boss painter by Thanksgiving Day time, he thought it would be a good thing to have turkey for that day, so he appealed to his boss for the little advance of funds, but the boss declined the request. The painter was, however, not daunted, but said, "I am bound to have a turkey for Thanksgiving Day." Well, he knew that the boss had two splendid turkeys in his yards, so he, the painter, who was an unscrupulous—one fine night stole—no, in diplomatic parlance let us call it annexed—one of the fowls. That he took the finest one, *cave sans dire*, as the Frenchman says. (He later boasted of

SCALDS are always painful and consequently quite serious, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm is a liniment especially suited for such injuries. One application gives relief. Try it. International Pharmacy sells it.—20, ins. 11, 4, 03.

his consideration in not taking both birds.)

No, uncle, go to Mexico to learn manners, and see how the thing can be done in a gentlemanlike way. A Mexican highwayman, meeting a traveling stranger, incidentally salutes the stranger, duffing his sombrero, inquires about his health and his wealth, and explains his business. If then the traveler be dull of comprehension and puts the road agent to the disagreeable trouble of inflicting a wound in order to bring the blockhead to terms, he has his wounds dressed by the robber, who after relieving his victim of his superfluous money, even supplies him with a little means, sufficient to reach the next station, and is left so abashed and overwhelmed by the robber's politeness that he feels tempted to say: "Much obliged, señor." There is some style in robbing and being robbed in this manner, and the result is the same. You ought to take example of the Mexican lone highwayman, instead of acting like a ruffian, as you are in the habit of doing.

I cannot approve of your mode of picking a quarrel with the Mexican Government when in the forties you wanted to "annex" some territory belonging to Mexico. Well, you got Texas, California, etc., and you have by this time pretty well digested this morsel. But now your war with Spain! Listen! Are you not today a little ashamed of yourself for cherishing the querelle allemande, as the Frenchman says, with Spain? Here you got the Philippine Islands, Cuba and Porto Rico, but God only knows why you wanted the Philippine Islands. At any rate, you are very far from having digested these islands, and the Filipinos in the bargain, and Cuba is still lying pretty heavily on your stomach.

As a matter of course, you are all right as long as you confine yourself to tackle only second-rate powers like Mexico and Spain. But now, take my advice, do not get into trouble with any first-rate power. You might get hurt, and I especially recommend you not to twist the British lion's tail no matter how anxious you may be to get hold of Canada, the Bahama Islands, Jamaica and so forth. I tell you, uncle, do not do it. You remember how England treated and treats yet the Boers after finally having subdued them. John Bull your cousin, might wish to "annex" Cuba Porto, Rico, etc., and especially your pocket is tempting. It is worth while tapping pocket. And what defense can you put forth? You boast of your Navy. Your ships may be good enough in their way, but you have not enough of them and what you have got, you cannot man with your own citizens? Most of your sailors are foreigners, especially Scandinavians. Can you rely upon them in case of an emergency?

Should you get hurt, you will have my sympathy for I like you, in spite of all your faults—your strong-mindedness and general awkwardness—for you have got some good traits about you, but nobody else will mingle tears with you. All other nations will laugh at you and say that your tears are crocodile tears.

Well, this is simply a friendly advice, but I have to stop, Good-by, uncle, take care of your health and keep sober. Your devoted and dutiful nephew.

ANTOINE.

## PORT ANTONIO.

(From Gleaner.)

Everyone will be glad to learn that the town of Port Antonio was not as badly damaged by the hurricane as was thought at first. By this we do not mean that this once thriving little place has not received a severe blow, or that its energetic inhabitants have not greatly suffered. Such an assertion, indeed, could not be made by anyone who has visited the town since Monday 10th. But the report made by the Port Antonio Inspector of Police as to the number of houses destroyed and the probable cost of their reconstruction needs to be corrected now that a more careful estimate of the destruction can be made. It is a fortunate circumstance that many of the houses damaged by the storm have not been completely ruined; and we should think the cost of repairing and of rebuilding every structure that was damaged will be nothing near £25,000, the figure stated at first. We doubt, in fact, if it will amount to half that sum. What Port Antonio is most concerned about, however, is its trade. As everybody knows, if bananas ceased to be exported from Port Antonio for any considerable length of time the prosperity of the little town would entirely depart; for it is bananas that have made Port Antonio. The people are therefore anxiously waiting to see what the United Fruit Company are going to do. Bad as it is, the present does not give them so much anxiety as the future.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving account of its good works; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough, has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. International Pharmacy sells it.—20, 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.

A LABOURER.—Our sympathy is with you, but we cannot criticize in these columns the business methods of private concerns.

## LIMON SPORTS.

EDITOR Limon Weekly News

Dear Sir, Kindly publish the following article in your valuable journal for me:—Port Limon, for a Republican city, should be congratulated on the numerous games and pastimes, that have become popularized. Ten to twelve years ago, we had not a single sport of any importance, and now we can boast of numbers of pastimes. Above all, racing stands unrivalled, and never in its annals, in this country; had a meeting been more successful, and interesting. Racing is a sport that we all love; and it is its continuation, it will spread, and unite the empire of our race, on as wide an area, as it does our relations, and friends on the other side of the Caribbean. A most peculiar circumstance was, that on the two most pleasurable days, Jupiter Pluvius took an active part; and nearly brought grief to our existence, from the fact, we thought, he would have blessed us, until the luminous giant had ceased to shine upon his sister earth; which would have precluded our possibility of racing. But to the joy and revelation of the community, gleams of sunshine, occasionally burst through the one darkened cloud, until through his extraordinary risibility, he was able to pour forth his voluminous rays, undisturbed, with meridian splendour.

Maud S. has been the heroine of many a well fought contest, and she is the pride of the Limon turf; and in my opinion, her racing exhibition in the last meeting, is unprecedented. Sir Lee, a new comer, though so young is worthy of a veteran. He gave an exceptionally good account of himself, and reflected credit on his owner, and in time to come, he will blossom out, a veritable demon racer. Sunshine will prove a success if he remains in good company; but he leaves plenty of room for improvement.

Yours truly,

J. S. MELBOURNE

## THE FOUR GREAT MONARCHIES.

THE EDITOR Limon Weekly News.

Dear Sir Permit me another space in your valuable Journal to conclude the above subject.

Starting with Babylon, B. C. 161, we have briefly noticed her overthrow, as well as the other successive kingdoms, when we finally reach Rome, the fourth, B. C. 161.

The overthrow of those kingdoms were in fulfillment of the words of the Infinite; Who said, "I will overturn, overturn, overturn it; and it shall be no more until He come whose right it is; and I will give it Him." Each of the four great monarchies—Babylon, Medo-Persia, Grecia and Rome, was overturned as we have seen from prophecy and history. And "He," whose right it is, are well known by all, as far as the application goes. "He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of the Highest; and the Lord shall give unto Him the throne of His father David; and of His kingdom there shall be no end." We will now proceed with our study of the fourth monarchy. Prophecy describes her as follows:—

"Behold a fourth beast, dreadful and terrible, and strong exceedingly; and devoured and brake in pieces, and stamped the residue with the feet of it; and it was diverse from all the beasts that were before it; and it had ten horns. I considered the horns, and, behold, there came up among them another little horn, before whom were three of the first horns plucked up by the roots; and, behold, in this horn, were eyes like the eyes of man, and a mouth speaking great things. Then I would know the truth of the fourth beast which were diverse from all the others. And of the ten horns that were in his head, and of the other which came up, and before whom three fell; even of that horn that had eyes, and a mouth speaking great things." Now, let us to the truth that was told about the fourth beast, his ten horns, and also of that "Little Horn" which came up last. Give ear. Prophecy speaks, "The fourth beast shall be the fourth kingdom upon the earth." "And the ten horns out of this kingdom are ten kings that shall arise, and another shall arise after them; and he shall be diverse from the first—'ten horns' and he shall subdue three kings" three of the nations which sprung up out of Rome, as we shall after see, in this study.

From the above self prophetic explanations, we have some very striking features in this fourth monarchy. Accordingly, Rome the fourth kingdom, came into history B. C. 161. She was indeed dreadful and terrible, and strong exceedingly; breaking in pieces, the nations over which she ruled. Such she was. Under Julius Caesar, she fought and won five hundred battles, taken one thousand cities, and slain one million one hundred and ninety two thousand men. But this man, whose sword was stained with the blood of his fellow-men fell, in turn, by the daggers of Cassius, and Brutus, and other conspirators; pierced, with twenty three wounds.

She ruled the world. We are very certain of it. Was it not for Caesar Augustus the nephew of Julius, that a decree went out, "that all the world should be taxed?" yes. Then, if she was not a universal ruler, of the then known world, how could one of her Emperors issued such a decree?

The great clock of time again struck "What of the night?" It was A. D. 351; and it was seen that she had ruled the world for five hundred and twelve years.—B. C. 161, to A. D. 351; at which time begun her divisions

into ten nations or kingdoms; symbolized by the ten horns, which have arisen out of her western sphere.

In A. D. 351, two distinct nations planted themselves in Western Rome, from the German tribes in the north of Europe. These two nations were the Franks and the Alemanni. Those Franks which established themselves in the territory of the Roman Empire in 351, A. D., are the French nation of to-day. And the Alemanni who established themselves in what is now called Swabia and the north of Switzerland, are the German nation of to-day. And when the year, 476, was reached, there were ten kingdoms, exactly ten independent nations established in that territory which had been the body of the Roman Empire proper. And although three were "plucked up by the roots, yet, we can faithfully point out the remaining ones in Europe to-day.

Such was the breaking up of the "fourth monarchy" and its divisions into ten nations. Let us now consider that "Little Horn," which arose after the ten, and by whom were "three plucked up by the roots." The prophecy has said that that "Little Horn" would be diverse from the other ten. And so it is. Herein is the difference. They are political kingdoms, governed by their successive kings; whilst the latter is, an ecclesiastical or spiritual power; of which inspiration gives the following descriptions:—

"We shall speak great words against the Most High, and shall wear out the saints of the Most High; and think to change times and laws; and they shall be given into his hand until a time and times and the dividing of time." And, "who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped; so that he as God sitteth in the temple of God, shewing himself that he is God." (1) "He shall speak great words against the Most High." What words could be more arrogant, presumptuous, blasphemous, or insulting to high Heaven, than the deliberate adoption of the dogma of infallibility, thus clothing a mortal man with a prerogative of the Deity? And this was accomplished by papal intrigue and influence, July 21, 1870.

(2) And shall wear out the saints of the Most High. "No computation can reach the numbers who have been put to death, in different ways, on account of maintaining their profession of the gospel, and opposing the corruptions of the Church of Rome. A million of poor Waldenses perished in France, nine hundred thousand orthodox Christians were slain in less than thirty years after the institution of the Jesuits. The Inquisition destroyed, by various tortures, one hundred and fifty thousand within thirty years. These are but a few specimens, and but a few, of those which history has recorded. But the total amount will never be known till the earth shall disclose her blood, and no more cover her slain." ("Scott's Church History").

(3) And shall "think to change times and laws." What laws? and whose? Not the laws of other earthly governments; not human laws of any kind; they are the laws of the same Being to whom the saints belong who are worn out by this power; namely, the laws of the Most High. The times and laws in question were such as this power would think to change, but not be able to change. Has this diverse power—the Papacy done this, yes, even this. It has, in its catholicism, expunged the second commandment of the decalogue to make way for its adoration of images. It has divided the tenth commandment to make up the number ten. And,

## DR. NARCISCO BARBERENA

Offers his services as Physician in this port. During the day he will be in attendance at the International Pharmacy of Mr. Giorgi, and in the evenings at his residence in the building above the United Fruit Company's old offices and facing the office of Messrs. Felipe J. Alvarado & Co. 4 ins. 19.9.03.

Limon, Sept. 18th, 1903.

## CARTAGO.

MRS. ANNA JOCHS begs to inform her numerous friends and patrons that she has removed her establishment from San Jose to Cartago, where she has opened a first class

Motel and Boarding House—in the market building facing the railway station. Terms moderate. NOTE.—English, German and Spanish spoken. 4 ins. 19.9.03.

## REMOVAL!!

## MR. J. A. CALORIE

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

## "LA ESTRELLA"

## Establishment for the Manufacture of Ground Coffee.

The only firm established to date on the most modern principle where the quality of the grain is first class and prices beyond comparison.

Fresh, Pure and Aromatic, especially suited for export, and packed in elegantly up packages.

Send for circulars with net prices to all stations on the line. Correspondence in English and Spanish. Direct all orders to

GUILLERMO FAIT Y HNO.

P. O. Box 410.

SAN JOSÉ

COSTA RICA.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALL GOODS FROM THE SHOE STORE "LA DEMOCRACIA," are well known throughout this country for their superior quality and reasonable prices. Any shoes ordered by mail will be delivered free in any part of Costa Rica. You can save 20 to 30 per cent by dealing at "La Democracia." The honesty and reliability of this house have been proved during the past few years. English correspondence promptly attended to.

San Jose, C. R. Central Ave.—Almost opposite the "Banco de Costa Rica."

3 pr 23-343

## MULES FOR SALE.

Apply E. P. DE ARCE.

Zent Junction

S.8.03.



# THE NOON SIGNAL.

HOW IT IS SENT OVER THE UNITED STATES.

FOR FIVE MINUTES THE WIRES OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH ARE SILENT AWAITING THE SIGNAL.

"Click—click—click—click—click—click—"

It was five minutes before noon in Washington as the ticks of a telegraph instrument in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company at the corner of Fourteenth and F streets punctuated the seconds with its metallic music. Every other transmitter in the great central office was for the time being silent, the noonday rush of press and commercial business was at a standstill, for the Naval Observatory on Georgetown Heights was giving the United States the time of day and every other human affair was obsequiously standing aside for this all-important information. From the first tick of the clock at the observatory at precisely five minutes before actual noon on the seventy-fifth meridian 30,000 clocks throughout the country awaited correction. The eye of the reporter of the Evening Star, who listened to the click of the instrument, watched the official clock in the office as it ticked calmly on. By its hands the time was 11.55, but that this was incorrect was determined by the telegraphic signals that were coming from the observatory, for the chronometers there were corrected by the stars and not dependent upon such a poor timekeeper as the sun for their time. They were running on sidereal time instead of solar, so the observatory really corrected Old Sol himself with unblushing nerve.

"Click—click—click—click—click—click—"

As the time was passing the minutes could be counted by the breaks in the ticks at the end of each sixty seconds and at precisely fifty seconds before actual noon the sounds entirely ceased. The reporter and a hundred others watched the official clock as its second hand moved jerkily on over the face. It had passed "the noon mark" when there came a final tick from the instrument and the hands of the clock jumped to XII as if they had been snapped back by invisible fingers. Instantly the commercial keys were opened and the hum of the scores of telegraphic transmitters renewed their work. The country had been once more put on the right track and every clock on the circuit set by the observatory.

The method employed in this work is interesting and little known to the general public. All that most people know about it is that at noon a signal is sent from the observatory and balls all over the country drop, proclaiming the hour. They do not understand the means that are employed to achieve that end. By an arrangement with the Western Union Telegraph Company the Naval Observatory has connected its chronometer with the wires of the telegraph company and at noon every day announces the time to the country. Clocks that are corrected thus are connected by wire with the observatory and are adjusted by an electro-magnet which sets the hands when they are out of the way. The signals begin at five minutes before noon and continue for five minutes. This length of time beforehand enables people everywhere east of the Rocky Mountains to get ready for the final signal. West of that point the time is given by the observatory at Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco. The electric connections of the clocks are so arranged as to omit certain seconds at the ends of the several minutes, and just before the close of the last minute ten seconds are omitted, then comes the final click which announces noon.

Sidereal time, by which the chronometers at the observatory are set, is taken at night by observations of the fixed stars, and is more nearly accurate than sun time for the reason that the stars are so much farther away from the earth than is the sun that astronomical calculations are more nearly accurate. There is always a fraction of a second variation between the two times, and the sun is actually set correctly on its course by the star time. That is, allowance is made for the deflection, and inasmuch as the clock at the observatory from which the time is sent out over the country is seldom out of the way more than 3-100 of a second, it is a simple matter to the astronomers there to correct it before the signals begin, a task which is daily performed by the official in charge of that department. When the ball drops at noon it will be found perfectly safe to set your watches by it, for electrical transmission is practically instantaneous, the time balls in Washington, New York and Chicago dropping so evenly that they are all moving down their respective poles at the same time and hit their bases less than a second after they have been electrically released.

The exact method of transmission is explained by the connecting of a wire with the time clock at the observatory. This wire leads to the trunk line of the telegraph company, and at the first tick of the instrument at five minutes before noon every office in the country has orders to cease all regular business and give the lines over to the more important work in hand. The clock then has everything its own way, and every swing of its pendulum is announced to the country by the ticks of the attached clocks. For the time being all business by wire in the United States is at a standstill. An order for the sale of the Standard Oil Company for \$2 could not be sent during those five minutes by the lines of the Western Union, for what are a few hundred millions of dollars to the time of day announced by the distant stars?

There are time balls on the most conspicuous buildings of all the important American cities, and these are electrically connected with the Naval Observatory by feeder lines from the main, or trunk line, working directly with the great clock on Georgetown Heights. Immediately beneath—electrically speaking—the time ball is the clock that gives the observatory time to the others that are on its circuit, and the instant that the ball drops all of those clocks have their hands automatically adjusted to the correct time—noon. The ball on the building of the War, State and Navy Departments is so situated that it can be seen from all the more important parts of the city, and from this ball hundreds of people daily set their watches. In New York the ball is again prominently displayed on a building on Broadway, and the city in that section gets its time from that ball. So again in Chicago and in all the important cities of the section east of the Rocky Mountains, and from that parallel westward the time is given from the Mare Island Navy Yard. Noon in Washington means 9 o'clock, standard time, in San Francisco, and as this would be an unreasonable hour to dispatch the daily signal, the National Observatory has arranged to have the noon time given to the section west of the continental divide by the branch observatory at San Francisco. The actual time is the same as that which comes from Washington, but is scheduled according to longitude. Should any one wish to connect his clock with the official signals, it can be done by connection with a wire that leads to the clock of the observatory, and these signals may be sent elsewhere by telegraph or telephone, the cost being nothing further than the trifling one of original electrical connection.—Washington Star.

## The One Who Got His Seat.

The young man in the crowded car stolidly kept his seat. He was not reading a paper and his keen eyes noted every shift made among the occupants of the car. Another man, after selecting at a glance the prettiest of the standing women, gave his seat to her and received a watery smile of thanks. Another man gave his seat to a stout woman who was threatening at every moment to fall into his lap. But the young man remained unmoved by the seasawing of the strap-hanging women. Presently, however, the car stopped to take on another passenger. An elderly woman appeared at the door looking timidly in through the crowd. "Mother" was written all over her, from the plain black bonnet tied under her chin to the loose, comfortable shoes on her feet. The kindly light left by peaceful, well-spent years dwelt in her eyes.

The young man saw her at the door. Not an instant did he pause, but rose and offered his seat. She protested she did not wish to deprive him; then the car jolted her and she would have fallen had he not supported her into the vacant place. The gallantry and heartiness of this act gave a glow to her features that did not leave them for blocks.

When the young man got off the car every woman in it looked after him admiringly.—New York Press.

## Lizards.

Some of the most curious of our reptiles are to be found among the lizards. One of the best known is the so-called "horned toad," which is common in the arid regions throughout the West. I kept a number of the little fellows in captivity last summer and they became so tame that they would take acts and flies from my fingers.

Another remarkable reptile is the legless lizard, the so-called glass-snake or joint-snake, which is quite common in the woods of the South. If this creature is hit with a stick, the chances are that it will break up into a number of fragments, in a manner very surprising to one who witnesses the act for the first time. As a matter of fact, the fragments which come off are postnatal—that is, they are really parts of the tail—so that the reptile does not perish as a result of its brittleness.

The much-talked-of Gila monster is an orange-and-black lizard found in the southwestern part of the United States. Its bite is venomous, and sometimes dangerous.—Woman's Home Companion.

## The Lost Chord.

Among the lot of inmates at the asylum, the most conspicuous was a long-haired man, who sat by the window drumming his fingers excitedly on the window sill, as if playing a piano.

"What was the cause of his aberration?" I asked the keeper. "His is a peculiar case," was the answer. "He is a German musician. He was in Hakenback once, playing the piano. Mosquitoes were thick; they got on his music sheet and he unobservedly played the mosquitoes for notes. The harmonies resulting were more beautiful than any he had ever heard before. He became enraptured, but the mosquitoes flew away and a repetition was impossible. Ever since then he has been seeking for the combination, but can't find it. It was the lost chord."—New York Times.

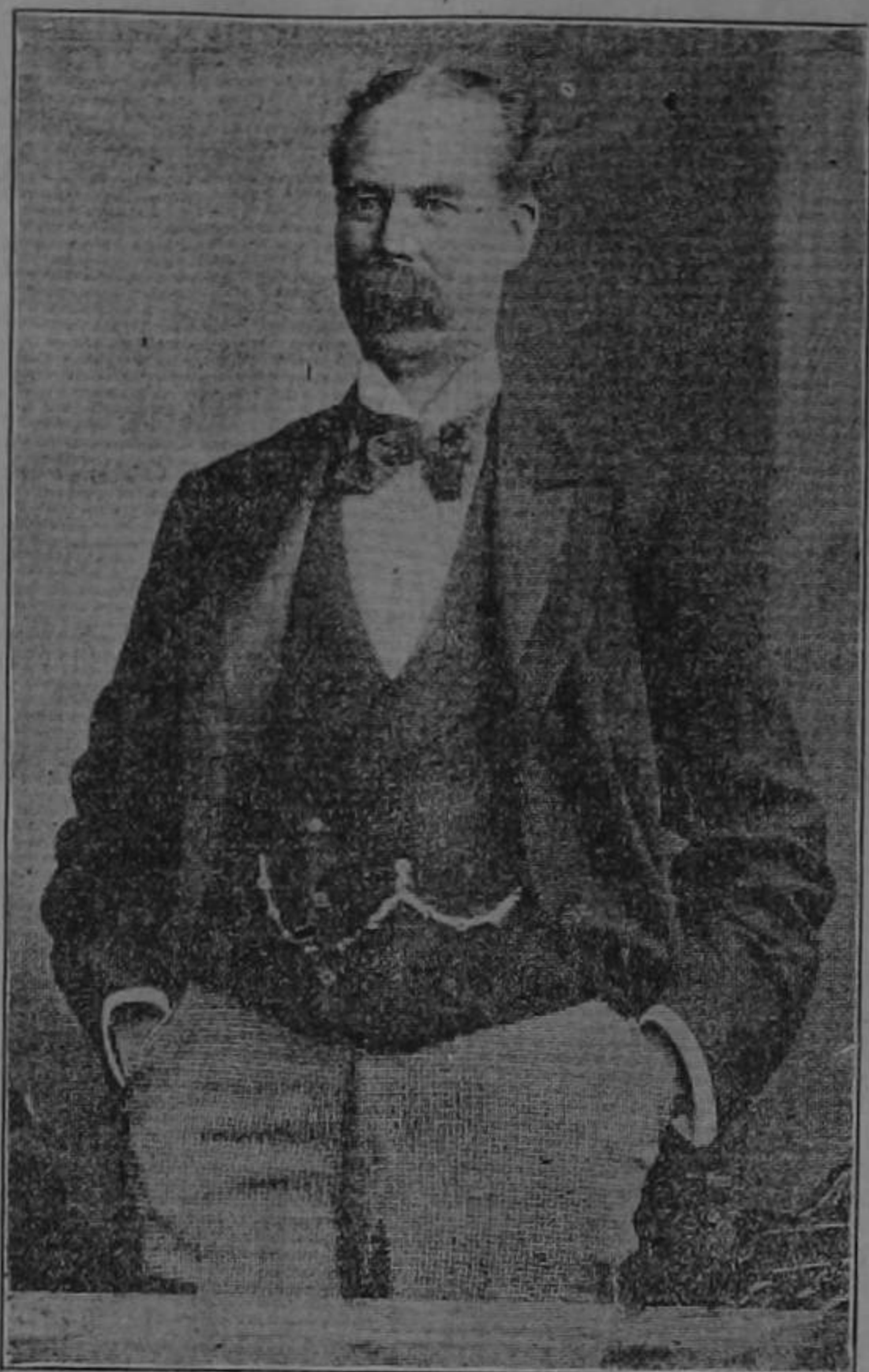
## Millions a Big Store.

About \$30,000,000 is the estimate of recent investment of fixed capital in the form of building and plant for the ten or twelve department stores of New York City.

FACTS AS TO  
SIR  
THOMAS LIPTON  
AND HIS  
ATTEMPTS TO  
"LIFT THE CUP"

Presented herewith a recent portrait of Sir Thomas Lipton, merchant prince and prince of good fellows, hard fighter and most desirable of antagonists.

Sir Thomas has already taken a great deal from this country in the shape of experience, like most of his country-



A RECENT PORTRAIT OF SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

men who have come here with their eyes open. His rise was phenomenal; his life rivals in interest that of Sir Richard Whittington whose famous cat is of nursery fame.

From a stowaway to one of the richest merchants on earth, from a worker in the rice swamps of South Carolina to the possessor of millions—from such beginnings did Sir Thomas Lipton rise in a few years by his industry; and while he has made a huge fortune for himself, he has benefited the poor of London and other great cities by supplying good provisions at cheap prices.

We hear and read a great deal about

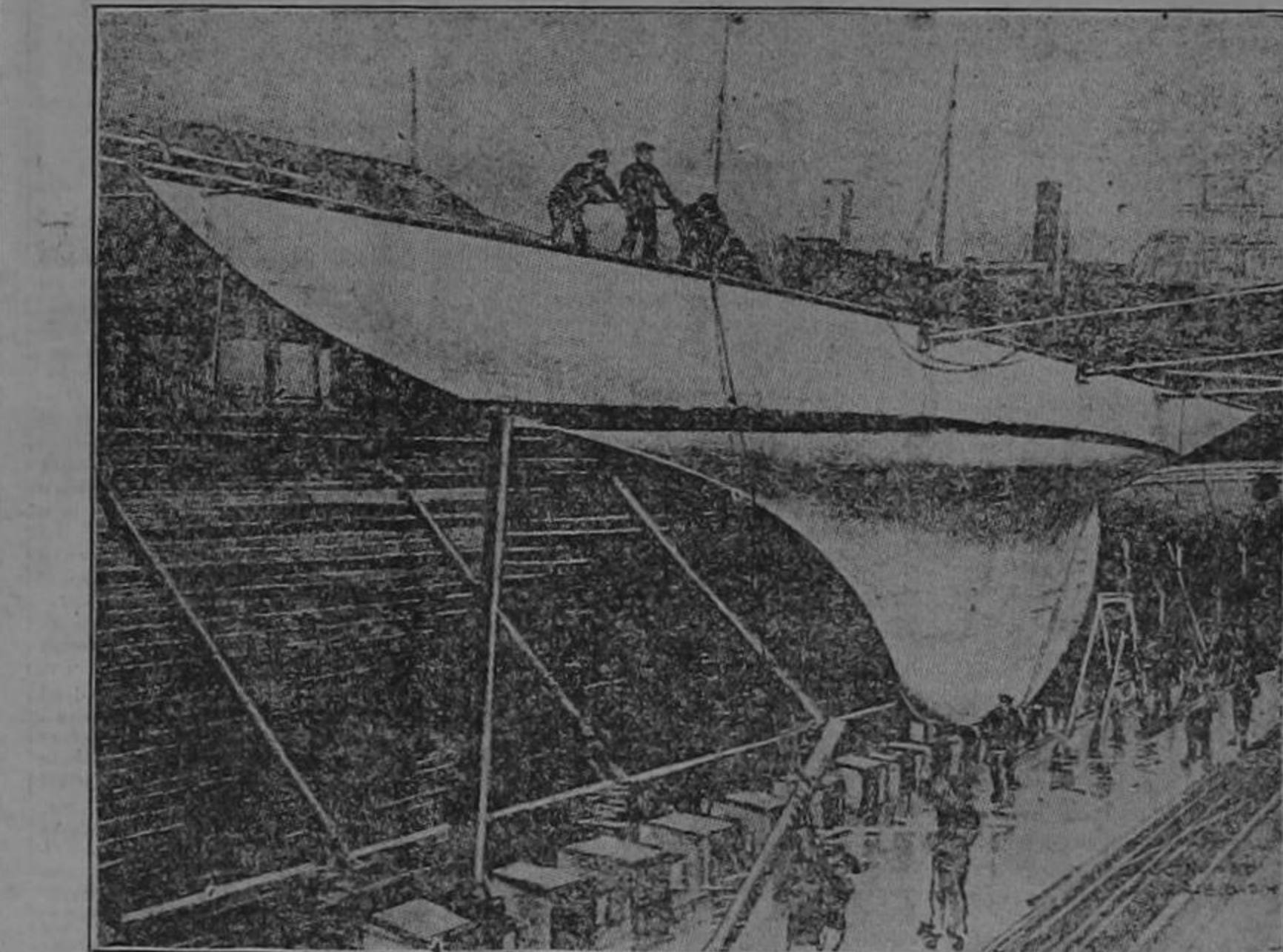
innocence by a deed of charity. The Princess of Wales, to celebrate Queen Victoria's jubilee, started a fund to give dinners to the outcast poor of London. The fund languished until an unknown donor gave it £25,000 (\$125,000). Rumor had it for a while that William Waldorf Astor was he who recognized how hard it is for a hungry man to rejoice, even at his Queen's jubilee. It turned out that Lipton gave the money. The Princess of Wales sent him a magnificent diamond scarfpin Christmas, and shortly afterward he was knighted.

As a result of his first attempt to lift the cup Sir Thomas made such a favorable impression upon those who beat him that, to console him and at

the same time to express their admiration for his sportsmanlike qualities, his friends and well-wishers presented him with a \$5000 loving cup, which, it is supposed, he has frequently lifted in his endeavor to solace himself for having failed to lift the other.

A few figures concerning the cost of the pastime in which Sir Thomas is indulging so freely should be of interest:

He estimated the expense of his effort to get the Cup in 1890 at \$800,000. That, however, included \$400,000 which he paid to Count Florio of Italy for the fine yacht which the count called



FULL REVELATION TO AMERICANS OF THE LINES OF SHAMROCK III, IN DRY DOCK AT ERIE BASIN JUST AFTER THE WATER WAS PUMPED OUT—CREW ERECTING SCAFFOLDING.

the obstacles in the way of young men in England, when those young men have to start from the ground at the foot of the ladder. Sir Thomas is a proof that much more depends on the man than on the circumstances. He says that he used to work twenty-five hours out of the twenty-four. When he floated his business as a joint stock company he was able to take a little rest. He cut his working hours to eighteen. He took up yachting with the same intensity that he ran his business; and that is why he has produced so much impression on the American sports-loving public. He simply doesn't know when he is beaten.

Lipton is of Scotch-Irish blood. He is tall, straight, athletic, always well dressed, well groomed, always unassuming. His father was a wage-worker. When the son was fifteen years old he sailed for America to seek his fortune. The capital with which he started business was \$500, lent to him by his father. He came into prom-

tion, and when not required forms a portion of the toque, and is fastened

the Agass, and which is now known as the Erin. This would leave his actual racing expenses in 1890 at \$400,000. It is probable that the cost of the second races to him was a little over that figure, but still within \$500,000. In other words, including the sum of \$500,000 or thereabouts for the purchase and refitting of the Erin, the total cost to the challenger in the last two series of races was somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1,300,000. But the cost of the Erin is not, of course, a legitimate factor in the estimate of the actual racing expenses. Probably these last for both series were about \$850,000.

## A PORTABLE HOUSE

Can Be Put Together in a Half Hour For Automobile Accommodation.

F. W. Barker has devised a portable house to meet the need of suitable storage-room for automobiles, says the Springfield Republican. The house is made in sections, and can be put up



PORTABLE AUTOMOBILE HOUSE.

or taken down in a short time, as there is not a nail used in the whole process. The house is made of pine, and the roof is covered with chemically-prepared duck or pressed steel in imitation of shingles. Both of these roofs are waterproof and the latter is absolutely fireproof. The house is made in sections within the factory and these sections are put together wherever the owner wishes. The device is used not only for automobile houses, but for houses for boats, launches, bicycles, summer cottages, children's playhouses and other purposes. Its primary use, however, is for automobiles.

Such a house can be bought for \$75 up, and when it is considered that the cost of storing an automobile for a season at the seashore is about \$40 and in the city about \$25, so far as expense is concerned, the new idea is an economizer. The fact that the house can be moved from place to place makes it convenient for those who change their location frequently, and as nothing but a few screws and bolts are used in its erection, it is not a permanent fixture on the land where it is put up. Means are provided for ventilation, and the solid earth furnishes the floor of the house. Used as a summer cottage, it can be taken to the seashore one summer and the next to the mountains. It takes about a day to turn out a house, and about half an hour to put one up.

## A Spry Farmer.

Uncle Ned Giggory of Fort Fairfield, Me., is the oldest man in his part of the State. He celebrated his ninety-ninth birthday on the 24th of May, and the celebration took the form of planting an acre of potatoes, which acre he cleared of brush last winter.

## In Writing "Ads."

"It is a good idea," remarks a man of experience, "to assume that people know nothing about your business and the goods you sell, and that it is your duty and privilege to enlighten them on these points."

## A Motor Toque.

The motor toque here sketched is a very clever invention of English design. It is a soft mounted tricorne shape, extremely becoming to all faces, and charming either for town or country driving. The little "weather curtain" at the back is a dexterous addi-

## As to Newspaper Names.

"I make a study of the names of newspapers," said an eccentric man. "Rare names I hail with joy. Common ones I despise. The commonest name of all is, probably, Times; what town hasn't its Times? Other common names are Chronicle, Express, Tribune, Post, Star, Sun, Republican, Democrat, News, Press, Herald, Advertiser, Telegraph and so on. An odd name is the Epitaph, of Tombstone, Ariz. Other odd names are the Puxatawney Spirit, the Raraseek, of Pittsburg, the Jean Baptiste, of Pawtucket, the Greenville Cotton Plant, the Dixie Miller, of Nashville, the Austin Firm Foundation, the Opera Glass, of Galveston, the Norfolk Cornucopia, the Package, of Milwaukee, the Grit, of Williamsport. There are papers with names as Revellie, Monitor, Guardian and Watchman. The town of El Dorado, in Texas, has a paper that calls itself The Paper.—Philadelphia Record.

## American Fruits Abroad.

Germany is finally becoming acquainted with American dried fruits, which are gradually displacing the product of France and Italy. It is asserted that the California product is not only cheaper than the European article, but that the fruit is more solid and the flesh brighter. One of the difficulties in the way of capturing the European market is the long interval between placing orders and the receipt of the fruit. Freight shipments are not very prompt, and as all purchases are paid for in advance this makes the delay very annoying.

Among the prize offers in the August St. Nicholas departments are two especially intended to train young readers' powers of observation and discrimination. The editor of Nature and Science asks the girls and boys to send him letters and photographs or drawings of what they find on the beach in August. The Books and Reading Department invites brief articles from its readers on "Some Recent Books for Young People." The object of this contest, aside from the training of the contestants, is to learn what books published in the last two or three years have been enjoyed by young readers. The girls and boys are requested not to name books that every one knows, but those that should be better known.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatment free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Some men's idea of a friend is some one they can go to for favors.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder to shake into your shoes; relieves the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cents. Sample mailed free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The vegetarian doesn't have to bother about making both ends meet.

How's This?

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

F. J. CENEY & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. CENEY for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WEST & TAYLOR, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The dyer may be far from being a dead one.

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

Even the umbrella manufacturer makes hay while the sun shines.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Fame is only lasting after a man is dead.

## Features of Ainslee's for August.

An Unwilling Guest (novel), by William Gordon-Perez. Lady Molly Calverly (short story), by H. B. Marriott Watson. An Absent-Minded Love Affair (short story), by Emery Pottle. The Shield of Privilege (short story), by Frederick Trevor Hill. The Force of Habit (short story), by E. Nesbit. On the Girls that Have Left Us (essay), by Frank S. Arnett. The Land of Regrets (short story), by John Oliver Hobbes. The House of Anita (short story), by Lucia Chamberlain. A Friend of Princes (short story), by Charles Belmont Davis. In Perfume Land (essay), by Sidney Allan. Ol' Tom Tulk (short story), by Norman Duncan.

Other contributors: Herman K. Vileo S. E. Kiser, Harold MacGrath, Charles Hanson Towne, Bayard Cellier, Katherine M. Roof, Francis Livingston.

160 pp. One Novel and 23 Clever Stories, Essays and Poems.

CAPUDINE CURES Sick Headache AND DIZZINESS. 10, 25 and 50c. at Druggists.

AN ABUNDANT WATER SUPPLY can be had and plenty of money made by using our Well Machinery! LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.



## SERMON FOR SUNDAY

### ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "THE JOY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE"

by Rev. Dr. George D. Adams Tells of the Spiritual Uplifting Which Abides With Those Who Walk Constantly With God—Pleasures in Christian Suffering.

NEW YORK CITY.—When Rev. Dr. Geo. D. Adams, the new pastor of the First Baptist Church, Lee avenue and Keap street, reached his first sermon as pastor of the church, he selected for his text: Hebrews xii 1 and 2: "Therefore, let us also, seeing we are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, lay aside every weight, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and perfecter of our faith; who, for the joy that was before Him, endured the cross, despising the shame, and hath sat down at the right hand of the throne of God" (N. V.), and said:

A very casual observer could easily tell that many Christians have lost the joy of the Christian service which they once had. It takes no scholar, nor, indeed, a critic, of Christian life or human living to see that many, who one day rejoiced with "unspeakable joy" in the service of Jesus Christ, are to-day indifferent. Indeed, we ourselves find some times, when to come to the house of God is a burden, and we drag a weary body or reluctant soul into the presence of the Almighty and try to worship Him in the "beauty of holiness." We find again and again, if we should follow the inclination of our hearts and minds that we should stay at home. But those are new experiences comparatively. Once we could give up any pleasure for an hour with God, and when to have seen in His presence and feel that He was hearing us; to enjoy the touch of kindred spirits; to have enjoyed the song and the prayer and the service, out of God's heart, would have been better to us than riches and more precious than fine gold. But that is gone. We find ourselves sometimes coming because we think we ought; doing this or that service because it is customary; going into this form or that because it is a habit; or, and in the same moments of our conscience we come sometimes to say: "Why is this so?" Has God changed? Has the power of the old gospel to alleviate human life of its burdens and sufferings gone? Is there less of power and efficacy in the saving grace of Jesus Christ now than once? After all, is God's service really and truly at bottom nothing but a drugstore? Or, has something taken place with us? Have we left behind something we once had and have we passed beyond that moment of exultant spirit when in the presence of Jesus our heart bounded with the joy of a new faith and the experience of salvation? Well, we are perfectly sure God has not changed. We are perfectly sure Jesus is "the same, yesterday, to-day and forever." We have not a doubt that the old gospel will save men to-day, and when we come to think of it after all is not the matter of being saved a subject of just as much joy in the twentieth century as in the first century? Has there been any change in the attitude of the gospel? We are bound to confess there has been none, and if that is true, then the trouble is with us. Somewhere we have lost something, and I am looking into faces this morning that know better than I do, in their experience, that that something is the priceless treasure of Christian hope. Now, to get that back. When I was a boy I wept when first I saw the wrinkles coming on my mother's face. I wanted her to remain always young, and there are thousands of Christian hearts, some repentant, some doubtful, that have wept at the loss of their Christian experience—it is dead, joy is gone. Oh, what would we give to get it back! I am persuaded that we would give a great deal to get it back, but I am more thoroughly persuaded that the way to get it back is to get into the attitude of life that makes it constant. The best thing is not to get back the Christian experience of years ago, but to get into the attitude of life that makes that experience perennial.

I am going, therefore, to discuss the sources of joy. The thing that most lies behind that experience and the first thing that confronts the Christian in the matter is duty. We do not like that word duty. We associate with the word duty, sacrifice, and are surprised when we find that it is in itself a term of freedom. When I say to you, "I want you to do your duty," I don't like that word. That is largely because the word has come to you to mean a matter of bondage, when in reality it ought to mean a matter of freedom. Why it was duty behind the text: "Let us, therefore, seeing we are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses lay aside every weight and the sin which is admired by many (or so delight in)—some special sin of the age, I suppose, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and perfecter of our faith, who, for the joy that was before Him, endured the cross, despising the shame, and hath sat down at the right hand of the throne of God." That is duty. In the light with which Jesus despised the cross we ought not to stop and reason about duty. I want you to notice that duty is an ethical term, not a legal. There is a kind of doctrine abroad to-day which is called the ethical religious idea. I do not mean that at all. Duty is ethical, not legal. Duty resides in the recesses of a man's character, not in the external legislation concerning him. I am a moral being, therefore I ought. A dog or a horse can never be called upon because of oughtness—they are not moral beings. They are within the restrictions of a master and that is legal. There is something in man that is an oughtness. "I ought, therefore I must." Because I am a moral being I ought, therefore duty is ethical. Many a man fulfills the law and breaks every possible moral duty. The saloonkeeper is keeping the letter of the law, but he is doing an immoral thing. It is not a matter of legality or politics, but of moral oughtness. Until the moral oughtness is obeyed, I am in bondage, but when I obey the moral oughtness I am free. I passed through a great sewing machine works in Belvidere, Ill., and saw the machine called the automatic screw. The ordinary machine knows more than a lot of men. Men can't do a thing as you tell them to. You set a man on a job of work and he will change the way of doing it just as sure as he lives—that is, if he is an American. If he is a Chinaman or a Russian he won't. That is why corporations hire that kind of man, because he will do no more nor less than he is told. But you tell an American to do a thing precisely in a certain way, he won't do it; you can't hire him to do it. But a machine will. You say that is restricted. No, it is not. It will take the pig iron and turn it out perfect screws as small as a needle and you watch, and it all day long. That is liberty. The iron was restricted in the pig iron, it is at liberty in the screw shape because it is doing its intended work, and man is at liberty only when he is doing his God-intended service. Morally speaking, duty is ethical, then. I do my duty before God, not because I must, but because I ought. I am less a man and less free when I refuse to do a thing I was made to do. The chief end of man, says the catechism, is to worship God and enjoy Him. Exactly. So that duty is a part of joy in service.

Selfishness is incompatible with service. The servant is not the servant when thinking more of the wage than the business. You cannot serve and be selfish. The sin of the age is selfishness, my friends. I am thankful that I live in the age of electricity, wireless telegraphy and automobiles, but let me tell you, the sin of the age is pure, unadulterated selfishness. Ten thousand people to-day in this great city are seeking absolutely their own selfish pleasure, and when self delects God and enthrones itself the sin of all sin in this age is committed. "Son, give me thine heart." "No," you say, "you cannot have it; it is mine, I am going to keep my heart to myself." I was reminded as I came down from Binghamton through the mountains on Saturday—I love those mountains. I have been hungry out on the Western plains to see what they call a hill out there. Why, an Irishman with a wheelbarrow could build a bigger mountain in a day than some of those mountains. I looked over those mountains and remembered an experience some years ago in the Adirondacks. We started out early one morning to climb a mountain. The valley was full of light, and as we looked back from the top of one of the foothills in the valley at our feet the beautiful verdure seemed to throw back the beauties of the sunlight. Then we entered a fog, where we could not see more than five or six feet away. Where was the beauty gone? Our attention became riveted upon our efforts to climb out of the fog. Presently we emerged from it and were on the mountain top. My, what a scene! There lay the valley at our feet, like an extensive world; towns, rivers and railways—the great Valley of the Mohawk. True, it was nearly 150 miles away, but we were looking at it. That was like the Christian experience. When you came to the seat that day you were on the foothill. You forgot all because Jesus was everything and you saw the little landscape. You thought, "The Christian life is beautiful. I am full of joy." And a few weeks passed and you said, "But to live as a Christian is not so easy; I do not see the joy. The little valley, where is it? What a tremendous thing it is to be climbing up to God." And the cloud settles and you get to be selfish. But if you persevered and climbed upward you have come to the mountain peak. Experience, and you feel that all your powers and love ought to be settled on one effort to climb still further and further in the vision of the Eternal. I wonder if some of us are not still in the cloud, because we have lost the joy of service.

Suffering is only incident to service. I am perfectly aware, when I ask you to enter with greater zeal in the service of God that I am asking you to suffer. You will not be killed, or asked to move out of the United States or persecuted because you are a Christian, but you will have to suffer, and when you suffer you will begin to enjoy. No man laughs so heartily as the man who weeps most bitterly. No laughter rings so in heaven as that which comes through the tears down here. By suffering you will be asked to endure the cross. Jesus endured the cross. Now, right here let me say that suffering is not service. Some one says: "See here, do you mean to say that when I suffer for Jesus Christ that is not service?" That is exactly what I mean to say. God has no pleasure in your pain, but if your service for Him demands it, and you bear it heroically, He has pleasure in the attitude of your life. Jesus Christ endured the cross. Why? Because it was incident to the work of saving this race. Somebody will call me heretic, but I am not. I believe, and you believe, that Jesus Christ came to this world to save this race. I believe and you believe that without Christ there is no salvation. The key note of all my ministry shall ever be that Jesus is the divine Son of God. If He is not divine let us stop our preaching, sell our property and be infidels. If Jesus is a mere man let us all quit business. I may be an old fog, but as long as this tongue preaches the gospel Jesus Christ will be the divine Christ in my message. Do I mean that Jesus came to His cross by accident? Not at all. He saw the cross standing at the end of His mission, and for the joy that was set before Him endured and came to save this race, and that meant the bearing of a cross and He bore it. But the real mission was the saving of the race, not the bearing of the cross. His mission was to save men. "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him might not perish, but have everlasting life." When the cross stood in the way of the perfection of salvation, Jesus endured it divinely, heroically and unflinchingly died upon it to save us. Suffering is incident to service, and when I call you to serve God you will have your cross. The men you work with will say you are too much of a crank and a fanatic. It will hurt and pain and go deep, and you will flinch. Sometimes you will try to apologize for being a crank and fanatic, and you will thank God there is something you can endure. It is part of service and behind the suffering comes a joy, deep and profound, when you are true. Yes, you will have shame to bear, too. Two or three young ladies where I have been holding meetings lately and baptizing some have said, "I do not like to think of getting up before all those people and being baptized." I wonder if we are going into the joy of fulfilling God's command. If we are we have got to endure some of that shame He endured. Let me tell you if you had administered baptism and you saw as a minister sees in the face of the believer buried out of sight and raised to resurrection of newness of life—if you saw what he sees just once you would drop your quibbling now. Shame on us if we cannot bear in the twentieth century light of Christian truth all that following Jesus demands of us. A writer in the British Weekly in an article entitled "Beating to Windward," says: sailing against the wind by steam power was opposing one force to another, and was simply a matter of victory for the stronger force, but to sail to windward in a sailing vessel was a matter of skill for here "forces that oppose are not opposed but used." Brethren, we must "beat to windward." Christian living that meet with no opposition is not Christian living at all. If you are beating to windward for Jesus this world will oppose you. It is a matter of skill, then, to take the opposing forces of suffering and sin and use them to advance your life in the kingdom of heaven. When I begin to sacrifice I begin to enjoy. Beloved, if you would have the joy of Christian service you must have the heart of Christian sacrifice.

The Last Sabbath. When that last Sabbath comes—the Sabbath of all creation—the heart, wearied with its tumultuous beatings, shall have rest; the soul, fevered with its anxieties, shall enjoy peace. The sun of the Sabbath will never set or hide its splendor in a cloud. The flowers that grow in its light will never fade. Our earthly Sabbaths are but dim reflections of the heavenly Sabbath, and out of the earth, illumined by the transit of their rays from so great a height and so distant a world. The fairest landscapes, or combinations of scenery upon earth, are but the outskirts of the paradise of God, fore-earnings and intimations of that which lies beyond them, and the happiest Sabbath-heart, whose very pulse is a Sabbath bell, hears but a very inadequate echo of the chimes and harmonies of that Sabbath, that rest, where we "rest not day and night" in which the song is never new, and yet ever sung.—Cumming.

What We Can Give. One of the bravest things in the world is to give to others out of one's deepest poverty, whatever that may be—cheer out of sorrow, hope out of disappointment, help out of weariness, courage out of defeat, the precious thing to do is to do it, and not often an unrequited thing. We do not know that the recording angel keeps any special account of such heroic benevolences, but surely they do not escape the loving cognizance of God.—Wellspring.

True Courage. The world and the church need to-day men of true courage, men who dare to have the courage of their conviction; men who are not afraid to do what is right; men who will stand up for the right. We have too many cowards in the church, and they are a reproach to Christianity. The world despises a cowardly Christian and God has no use for such.—The Rev. Dr. Holder, Atlanta, Ga.

## U. S. SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

Recommends Pe-ru-na

### For Dyspepsia and Stomach Trouble



Ex-Senator M. C. Butler.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

#### THE TOUCH.

"A sweet book!" she exclaimed. "Not a touch of materialism in it!" I opened the volume. On the first leaf I read: "\$2.50."

"Ha!" I thought, but said nothing. I would not for the world shatter my wife's illusions.—Detroit Free Press.

#### TWO OF THEM.

"You don't seem to like Chumpley," said Tawker. "What sort of a fellow is he?" "He's the sort of fellow," replied Krankley promptly, "who invariably calls a 'man' a 'fellow'."—Philadelphia Press.

COMPELLED TO USE A CRUTCH FOR EIGHT MONTHS. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED MRS. P. CONLIN, CARBONDALE, PA.

Mrs. P. Conlin, 82 Greenfield Avenue, Carbondale, Pa., says: "I suffered with backache, and, despite the use of medicines, I could not get rid of it. I was compelled to use a crutch for eight months, and a part of the time was unable to walk at all. I fairly screamed if I attempted to lift my feet from the floor, and, finally, I was forced to leave my home and that meant the bearing of a cross and He bore it. But the real mission was the saving of the race, not the bearing of the cross. His mission was to save men. 'God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him might not perish, but have everlasting life.' When the cross stood in the way of the perfection of salvation, Jesus endured it divinely, heroically and unflinchingly died upon it to save us. Suffering is incident to service, and when I call you to serve God you will have your cross. The men you work with will say you are too much of a crank and a fanatic. It will hurt and pain and go deep, and you will flinch. Sometimes you will try to apologize for being a crank and fanatic, and you will thank God there is something you can endure. It is part of service and behind the suffering comes a joy, deep and profound, when you are true. Yes, you will have shame to bear, too. Two or three young ladies where I have been holding meetings lately and baptizing some have said, 'I do not like to think of getting up before all those people and being baptized.' I wonder if we are going into the joy of fulfilling God's command. If we are we have got to endure some of that shame He endured. Let me tell you if you had administered baptism and you saw as a minister sees in the face of the believer buried out of sight and raised to resurrection of newness of life—if you saw what he sees just once you would drop your quibbling now. Shame on us if we cannot bear in the twentieth century light of Christian truth all that following Jesus demands of us. A writer in the British Weekly in an article entitled 'Beating to Windward,' says: sailing against the wind by steam power was opposing one force to another, and was simply a matter of victory for the stronger force, but to sail to windward in a sailing vessel was a matter of skill for here 'forces that oppose are not opposed but used.' Brethren, we must 'beat to windward.' Christian living that meet with no opposition is not Christian living at all. If you are beating to windward for Jesus this world will oppose you. It is a matter of skill, then, to take the opposing forces of suffering and sin and use them to advance your life in the kingdom of heaven. When I begin to sacrifice I begin to enjoy. Beloved, if you would have the joy of Christian service you must have the heart of Christian sacrifice."



NAME . . .  
P. O. . .  
STATE . . .  
For free trial box, mail this coupon to: Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N. Y. If above space is insufficient, write address on separate slip.

was soon able to walk. At the end of two weeks the pain in my lower back, when I had completed the treatment, I had not an ache nor a pain, and I have been in that condition ever since.

Aching backs are caused by hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish. The correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bad wetting, Doan's Kidney Pills remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness, dizziness.

## WINCHESTER

TAKE DOWN REPEATING SHOTGUNS

A Winchester Take-Down Repeating Shotgun, with a strong shooting, full choked barrel, suitable for trap or duck shooting, and an extra interchangeable modified choke or cylinder bore barrel, for field shooting, lists at only \$42.00. Dealers sell them for less. This makes a serviceable all round gun within reach of everybody's pocket book. Winchester Shotguns outshoot and outlast the most expensive double barrel guns and are just as reliable besides.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The Great East and West Line

ACROSS THE TEXAS AND LOUISIANA

the entire States of

THE TEXAS AND LOUISIANA PACIFIC RAILWAY

NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

Thirty-five miles Shortcuts Route Shreveport to Dallas. Write for new book on Texas—FREE. E. P. TURNER, Gen. Pass. Agt., Dallas, Texas.

## Your Liver

Is it acting well? Bowels regular? Digestion good? If not, remember Ayer's Pills. The kind you have known all your life.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

## BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FIFTY CTS. OF DYEING POWDER ON R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

## ATLANTA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

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

Wigg—What a dainty little lace handkerchief she carries! It looks like a cobweb.

Wagg—Yes, a thing like that isn't to be sneezed at.—Philadelphia Record.

## FREE! TO WOMEN

A Large Trial Package of

## DAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

A NEW SPECIALTY FOR WOMEN.

Internal cleanliness is the key to woman's health and vigor. Inflammation, soreness, pelvic catarrh cannot exist with it.

Faxtine used as a vaginal douche is a revelation in combined cleansing and healing power. It kills all disease germs. In local treatment of female ills it is invaluable. Heals inflammation and cures all discharges. Never fails to cure Nasal Catarrh. Cures offensive perspiration of armpits and feet. Cures Sore Throat, Sore Mouth and Sore Eyes. As a tooth powder nothing equals it. Removes Tartar, Hardens the Gums and whitens the teeth, makes the breath sweet and agreeable.

Thousands of letters from women prove that it is the greatest cure for Leucorrhoea ever discovered. We have yet to hear of the first case it failed to cure.

To prove all this we will mail a large trial package with book of instructions absolutely free. This is not a time sample, but enough to convince anyone. At drugstore or sent postpaid by us, 50 cts. large box. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The H. Paxton Co., Dept. 4, Boston, Mass.

AFCO Female Pills make WEAK WOMEN strong and delayed periods easy. Every package guaranteed. By mail for 25 two-cent stamps, plain wrapper. Write for book of valuable information for both sexes. Address: AFCO, 1700 Commercial Street, Jackson, Mich. Free. Ladies agents wanted in every town.

Is afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

## A JONG OF LOVES.

In the blue morn, the new morn,  
Beneath a sun-filled sky,  
Oh, I met a little Love  
When all the clouds were high:  
A little Love, a wistful Love—  
I would not have him stay;  
I loosed his hands, and kissed his lips,  
And bade him fly away.

In the warm noon, the sweet noon,  
When all the air was gold,  
Oh, I met a fair, great Love  
With merry eyes and bold;  
So wise, so strong, so wonderful,  
Too high for my estate.  
He loosed my hands, and kissed my lips,  
And left me desolate.

In the deep night, the cold night,  
Who comes through wind and rain?  
Little Love I bade away  
Is at my side again,  
And he hath warmed my hands in his,  
And kissed my wet eyes dry.

Oh, strange that he should comfort me  
For that great Love gone by.  
—John Wlwood, in August Smart Set.

## WILLING TO COME BACK.

Mrs. Hauskeep—Suppose I should give you a nice dinner to-day, what return would you make?

Hungry Higgins—Well, ma'am, if I liked yer cookin' I'd return just as often as I could, ma'am.—Philadelphia Press.

## HIS TALENT.

"John Henry, I'll thrash you soundly if I ever catch you telling another story that isn't true."

"And yet, ma, I heard you say to the minister that I had great imagination."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## FREE STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU

To all who suffer, or to the friends of those who suffer with Kidney, Liver, Heart, Bladder or Blood Disease, a sample bottle of Stuart's Gin and Buchu, the great southern Kidney and Liver Medicine, will be sent absolutely free of cost. Mention this paper. Address STUART DRUG MFG CO., 28 Wall St., Atlanta, Ga.

## ATLANTA COLLEGE Physicians and Surgeons

Finest laboratories in the South. Clinical advantages unsurpassed. Faculty of fourteen professors and twenty-five assistants. Fees Reasonable. Write for catalogue.

W. S. KENDRICK, Dean, Atlanta, Ga.

## TARRANT'S Seltzer

For Prickly Heat, Stomach Disorders, Headaches, Constipation.

"It's good for children too"

The Tarrant Co., New York

## Dropsy

CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 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 8 Atlanta, Ga.

## PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

## WISDOM WOMEN BROMO-SELTZER TAKE

TRIAL BOTTLE 10 CENTS

## Littleton Female College

One of the most prosperous schools in the South, with a high standard of scholarship, located at a very popular Summer Resort, and with a large patronage from five states, extending from New Jersey to Florida—an institution that is doing a great work.

We will take a limited number of pupils, including Board and Full Literary Tuition for \$52.00 per term on conditions made known on application to

REV. J. M. RHODES, A. M., Pres., Littleton, N. C.

## CASCARETS

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

QUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, salted skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

## My Hair

"I had a very severe sickness that took off all my hair. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor and it brought all my hair back again."

W. D. Quinn, Marseilles, Ill.

One thing is certain,—Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. This is because it is a hair food. It feeds the hair and the hair grows, that's all there is to it. It stops falling of the hair, too, and always restores color to gray hair.

\$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.

## RIPANS TABLETS

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

## MALSBY & Co.

41 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

## SAW MILLS

Our Latest Improved Circular Saw Mills, with Hens Universal Log Beans, Reeling Cars, Simultaneous Set Works and the Best Cock-King Variable Feed Works are unequalled for accuracy, simplicity, durability and ease of operation. Write for full descriptive circular. Manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Give the name of this paper when writing to advertisers.—(A1, 33, '03)

## Pantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed

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



# Base Hopes on Canada.

ENGLAND NOT LIKELY TO SEND ANOTHER CHALLENGER AFTER THE AMERICA'S CUP BOON.

London, Sept. 3.—The final defeat of Thomas Lipton's cup challenger Shamrock III, was received in London with a sigh of relief. Most of the afternoon papers published a special edition announcing the result of the cup race, at the announcement had already been discounted by the dispatches giving the progress of the race.

The consensus of opinion is that Sir Thomas has done everything that time and money could accomplish, and widespread sympathy for him is shown. The chief hope expressed in the streets is that Canada will enter the lists next year and possibly succeed where the English country has failed. It seems improbable that another challenger will be dispatched from England.

SIR THOMAS DISAPPOINTED.

New York, Sept. 3.—"I do not know how I can get along without looking forward to lying in the arm of Sandy Hook," said Sir Thomas Lipton to-day when it was certain that the Shamrock III was the worst beaten of all later-day cup challengers. "But how can I challenge again? Where can I get a boat that will win the cup?"

"I have done everything in human possibility that could be procured in Great Britain to bring a winning boat to the line, and I put the best talent on board of her. And I have been licked by a faster yacht."

"I am very disappointed by the showing made by my boat. I was sure of victory. I lived in a fool's paradise and the awakening has been one of the bitterest disappointments I have ever known. I am sure I would be the happiest man in the world if I could have won a race. I could never bear victory with the calmness with which I can meet defeat."

"I would challenge again to-morrow if I felt in my heart that I had a chance of winning. Who can design a boat for me? Mr. Fife has done his best, Mr. Watson did his best, I am prepared to fight any time if I can procure the proper material."

"If anyone else should challenge, I would give every assistance in my power. He could have my boats, my crew. The challenger would get no more loyal support than from me. But there is any likelihood of any man winning the cup I would like to be the man myself. The cash would never be in my way. I would spend twice as much if I could be sure of winning. I can not design a boat myself."

"As it looks to me now, Reliance is in a class by herself."

"I'll never change the name of the challenger I send over here. Shamrock is the name every boat that comes under my name will bear. I love the name; not a better one exists."

What shall I do if any other Briton challenges? My attitude will be that of absolute loyalty to him and to my flag."

"Never shall I surrender the hope of taking the America cup back to England until I have succeeded or some other man has anticipated me."

"The Sandy Hook course is as good as any in the world. I'd as soon race here as anywhere on the Atlantic coast. Our coast has the same flukes of wind you have here. No place that I know of is free from them."—Times Democrat.

## S. S. Admiral Sampson.

LAST VOYAGE TO JAMAICA FOR SOME TIME TO COME.

The United Fruit Co.'s str. "Admiral Sampson", Captain Higgins, arrived here yesterday from Boston via Port Antonio. She left Boston on Friday, the 28th inst., and encountered strong S. E. winds until Tuesday; after that she experienced fine weather.

She brought the following passengers, Mrs. Higgins and two children, Mr. William Taylor and Miss Jessie Ireland.

The vessel sailed later for Boston via the outports to take fruit. This is the last voyage of the vessel for some time to come as she will be laid up in Boston for repairs, etc.—Daily Telegraph.

## BIG DEMAND IN NEW YORK FOR BANANAS.

WIND TO THE SCARCITY OF PEACHES TRADERS WILL TAKE THE FRUIT.

A despatch from New York dated the 2nd ult. says: "Two cargoes of Jamaica bananas were sold here this week. Most of the fruit in these cargoes was cut before the Jamaica storm, so that it was not fully conclusive of the conditions in which the storm-injured bananas will arrive. The Verleys and United Fruit Co. had a cargo. Some of the bananas were damaged and otherwise badly injured, but despite this fact sold at very good prices; in fact, they sold surprisingly well."

Another cargo of Jamaica fruit is due to-day and until this arrives the trade will not know exactly what condition the Jamaica bananas are in. The ship due to-day has fruit cut after the storm and the cargo is light. The Verleys say they expect about 20,000 bunches of Jamaica fruit next Monday, and the trade considers that if these two cargoes will decide whether the business is altogether for Jamaica or not. It was taken for granted that the early reports of the storm were exaggerated, and mail services, together with verbal reports from the plantations which arrived here from the island this week, show that plenty of bananas are available, but the fruit, it is thought, must necessarily arrive in poor condition, as the trees were blown down and the bananas lying on the ground, have been trampled upon and then exposed to the hot sun.

When accounting for the high prices of the perfect fruit this week a well-known banana man said: "The reason is just on now when the trade will take so many bananas regardless of their condition. On account of the peach shortage there is a large demand, so that the fruit here this week sold readily at high prices. But whether jobbers can dispose of this fruit in its condition, and whether it will hold up long enough to be sold is a matter yet to be determined."

The Verleys say they have received cable despatches assuring them that their plantations escaped with only a little damage, and they believe that their fruit will be coming along as scheduled, and in good shape. They want to this week's prices to show that they are by no means out of the business. It is reported, however, on good authority, that the United Fruit Company believes that the two cargoes mentioned to arrive will wind up the Jamaica business. No matter whether there is a big supply of fruit available or not, it must necessarily be sold at high prices, as the United Fruit Company will not take it, they say, beyond the cargo mentioned so far as now known. The United Fruit Co. does not expect any more Jamaica bananas at present, but this company has a lot of boats on land, some of which will be idle perhaps, unless they are chartered. So it is considered likely that they will bring some of their boats here as an experiment, and then recharter the boats at the point, in case the fruit turns out to be unsatisfactory.—Daily Telegraph.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold our correspondents 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 and addresses for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

### WHAT LOVE IS.

To the Editor, Limon Weekly News.

Dear Sir, Please allow me space in this your valuable paper to elucidate what is so-called love. Love, as we feel it, is a trouble in all its care love will cause shame, it will cause disgrace it makes trouble. It brings Great exposure then last of all it brings your hair down to the grave with sorrow, only a few words more Mr. Editor beg pardon youngmen I am speaking from experience don't get too deep in love for he is a cruel fellow if you continue in it, it will bring you to sorrow, I have found myself deeply in debt to love when first enter in it I was glad for I said within my heart thank God I have found a wife we both went in a convulsion and we make our proposal it stands examination I was then ten thousand times richer in my mine for I had found a wife we went on for some time then disagreeableness rises on it I proclaim love and peace no use eight months rises on still the same I call for a separation she was happy. Give your reason I ask my upstart she began to tell me that I am too strict I continue to question her reason on in one week she tell me ten different things which was my fault I then see that things was both one sided. One more word Mr. Editor please on all is over I then began to get despair then I remember Alice Johnson and Isaacs who has made himself indebted an become a slave to love remember if you once get in it you can't get out it will hang around you like a yoke on the neck of a cow then you won't be able to get it off until some of those troubles loose it now men trouble come on a little more space, Mr. Editor please I want to advise my young companions when you adopt a lower see what nature person she may be mark her subjects listen her conversation put them up to parties then put the parlie in a sea on have them wade if that you wade for her is heavier than yours bite on a little of her's, let she see when you bite it off then if she kick after you tell her that the man should be the head of the house, take a string give her one end on you hold on to the other get a knife on cut it you youngmen some of you is not yet wise, woman has got two much pin over you then they said I have him soft I got him as I want him poor fool.

I hope I am not impeding on you Mr. Editor. But some youngmen become too careless they will take Mr. Tom on his friend Mr. Dick on his friend on Mr. Harry on his on said Miss, so, on, so, Mr. so, on, so, then they said I hope we may be no more stranger. Now the gate is open when the stranger take charge he start to kick with the poor woman an want to shut the gate the horse is in the garden on started to trample upon the flowers and plants younment to be wise you who don't begin to study ayanice begin at once I preet you in your house it make you wise get self precision girl you Jamaican look before you leap are else you play the fool one who is wise you may take him for a fool.

I am Sir, yes W. B. G.

### SONG ON LOVE.

Some say love is a pleasure But love is no pleasure for me For the girl I love so dearly She has turn her mine from me For when I sit on cote her I thought her love was truth For she told me that she love me But I found her love was false.

Coras, Addue Kind friend Addue I will no longer stay with you for all my love is sorrow Encouraging over me, But pray that God will bless and help us.

To reach that Cannan shore There will be no deceiver But perfect love and joy.

W. B. G.

Some things you may need and cannot find anywhere except at Wood's Book Store:—Cuff Holders, 50 cents per pair; Pocket Folding Ruler, 1; Tooth Brushes, English, 50 cents; Metal Match Safes 50 cents; Marshmallows, Chocolate or plain, fresh, 50 cents and 1.00; Marking Ink, 50 cents; Ink Pencils, 20 cents; Purses from 50 cents; Kropp's (German) Ruler, 15; Judson's Dyes, all colors, 50 cents and 1.00; Aspinall's Enamel, 50 cents and 1.00; Bicycle Cement, 25 cents; (Tire or Rim); Crochet Cotton, all colors, 25 cents per reel.

Every workingman should possess a KeyStone-Elgin Watch. For Five Dollars Gold he can be obtained at Wood's Book Store, Limon, at half price if in stock.

A good opportunity for purchasing a first-class typewriter on easy terms. Will arrive at Wood's Book Store from the States on Wednesday next. Price \$65 gold cash, or will accept \$7 in payments, \$1 gold cash down and \$1 monthly. A second-hand machine in perfect condition as new, originally costing \$1.5 gold.

Some things you may need and cannot find anywhere except at Wood's Book Store:—Cuff Holders, 50 cents per pair; Pocket Folding Ruler, 1; Tooth Brushes, English, 50 cents; Metal Match Safes 50 cents; Marshmallows, Chocolate or plain, fresh, 50 cents and 1.00; Marking Ink, 50 cents; Ink Pencils, 20 cents; Purses from 50 cents; Kropp's (German) Ruler, 15; Judson's Dyes, all colors, 50 cents and 1.00; Aspinall's Enamel, 50 cents and 1.00; Bicycle Cement, 25 cents; (Tire or Rim); Crochet Cotton, all colors, 25 cents per reel.

Every workingman should possess a KeyStone-Elgin Watch. For Five Dollars Gold he can be obtained at Wood's Book Store, Limon, at half price if in stock.

A good opportunity for purchasing a first-class typewriter on easy terms. Will arrive at Wood's Book Store from the States on Wednesday next. Price \$65 gold cash, or will accept \$7 in payments, \$1 gold cash down and \$1 monthly. A second-hand machine in perfect condition as new, originally costing \$1.5 gold.

Some things you may need and cannot find anywhere except at Wood's Book Store:—Cuff Holders, 50 cents per pair; Pocket Folding Ruler, 1; Tooth Brushes, English, 50 cents; Metal Match Safes 50 cents; Marshmallows, Chocolate or plain, fresh, 50 cents and 1.00; Marking Ink, 50 cents; Ink Pencils, 20 cents; Purses from 50 cents; Kropp's (German) Ruler, 15; Judson's Dyes, all colors, 50 cents and 1.00; Aspinall's Enamel, 50 cents and 1.00; Bicycle Cement, 25 cents; (Tire or Rim); Crochet Cotton, all colors, 25 cents per reel.

Every workingman should possess a KeyStone-Elgin Watch. For Five Dollars Gold he can be obtained at Wood's Book Store, Limon, at half price if in stock.

A good opportunity for purchasing a first-class typewriter on easy terms. Will arrive at Wood's Book Store from the States on Wednesday next. Price \$65 gold cash, or will accept \$7 in payments, \$1 gold cash down and \$1 monthly. A second-hand machine in perfect condition as new, originally costing \$1.5 gold.

Some things you may need and cannot find anywhere except at Wood's Book Store:—Cuff Holders, 50 cents per pair; Pocket Folding Ruler, 1; Tooth Brushes, English, 50 cents; Metal Match Safes 50 cents; Marshmallows, Chocolate or plain, fresh, 50 cents and 1.00; Marking Ink, 50 cents; Ink Pencils, 20 cents; Purses from 50 cents; Kropp's (German) Ruler, 15; Judson's Dyes, all colors, 50 cents and 1.00; Aspinall's Enamel, 50 cents and 1.00; Bicycle Cement, 25 cents; (Tire or Rim); Crochet Cotton, all colors, 25 cents per reel.

Every workingman should possess a KeyStone-Elgin Watch. For Five Dollars Gold he can be obtained at Wood's Book Store, Limon, at half price if in stock.

A good opportunity for purchasing a first-class typewriter on easy terms. Will arrive at Wood's Book Store from the States on Wednesday next. Price \$65 gold cash, or will accept \$7 in payments, \$1 gold cash down and \$1 monthly. A second-hand machine in perfect condition as new, originally costing \$1.5 gold.

Some things you may need and cannot find anywhere except at Wood's Book Store:—Cuff Holders, 50 cents per pair; Pocket Folding Ruler, 1; Tooth Brushes, English, 50 cents; Metal Match Safes 50 cents; Marshmallows, Chocolate or plain, fresh, 50 cents and 1.00; Marking Ink, 50 cents; Ink Pencils, 20 cents; Purses from 50 cents; Kropp's (German) Ruler, 15; Judson's Dyes, all colors, 50 cents and 1.00; Aspinall's Enamel, 50 cents and 1.00; Bicycle Cement, 25 cents; (Tire or Rim); Crochet Cotton, all colors, 25 cents per reel.

Every workingman should possess a KeyStone-Elgin Watch. For Five Dollars Gold he can be obtained at Wood's Book Store, Limon, at half price if in stock.

A good opportunity for purchasing a first-class typewriter on easy terms. Will arrive at Wood's Book Store from the States on Wednesday next. Price \$65 gold cash, or will accept \$7 in payments, \$1 gold cash down and \$1 monthly. A second-hand machine in perfect condition as new, originally costing \$1.5 gold.

Some things you may need and cannot find anywhere except at Wood's Book Store:—Cuff Holders, 50 cents per pair; Pocket Folding Ruler, 1; Tooth Brushes, English, 50 cents; Metal Match Safes 50 cents; Marshmallows, Chocolate or plain, fresh, 50 cents and 1.00; Marking Ink, 50 cents; Ink Pencils, 20 cents; Purses from 50 cents; Kropp's (German) Ruler, 15; Judson's Dyes, all colors, 50 cents and 1.00; Aspinall's Enamel, 50 cents and 1.00; Bicycle Cement, 25 cents; (Tire or Rim); Crochet Cotton, all colors, 25 cents per reel.

Every workingman should possess a KeyStone-Elgin Watch. For Five Dollars Gold he can be obtained at Wood's Book Store, Limon, at half price if in stock.

A good opportunity for purchasing a first-class typewriter on easy terms. Will arrive at Wood's Book Store from the States on Wednesday next. Price \$65 gold cash, or will accept \$7 in payments, \$1 gold cash down and \$1 monthly. A second-hand machine in perfect condition as new, originally costing \$1.5 gold.

Some things you may need and cannot find anywhere except at Wood's Book Store:—Cuff Holders, 50 cents per pair; Pocket Folding Ruler, 1; Tooth Brushes, English, 50 cents; Metal Match Safes 50 cents; Marshmallows, Chocolate or plain, fresh, 50 cents and 1.00; Marking Ink, 50 cents; Ink Pencils, 20 cents; Purses from 50 cents; Kropp's (German) Ruler, 15; Judson's Dyes, all colors, 50 cents and 1.00; Aspinall's Enamel, 50 cents and 1.00; Bicycle Cement, 25 cents; (Tire or Rim); Crochet Cotton, all colors, 25 cents per reel.

Every workingman should possess a KeyStone-Elgin Watch. For Five Dollars Gold he can be obtained at Wood's Book Store, Limon, at half price if in stock.

A good opportunity for purchasing a first-class typewriter on easy terms. Will arrive at Wood's Book Store from the States on Wednesday next. Price \$65 gold cash, or will accept \$7 in payments, \$1 gold cash down and \$1 monthly. A second-hand machine in perfect condition as new, originally costing \$1.5 gold.

Some things you may need and cannot find anywhere except at Wood's Book Store:—Cuff Holders, 50 cents per pair; Pocket Folding Ruler, 1; Tooth Brushes, English, 50 cents; Metal Match Safes 50 cents; Marshmallows, Chocolate or plain, fresh, 50 cents and 1.00; Marking Ink, 50 cents; Ink Pencils, 20 cents; Purses from 50 cents; Kropp's (German) Ruler, 15; Judson's Dyes, all colors, 50 cents and 1.00; Aspinall's Enamel, 50 cents and 1.00; Bicycle Cement, 25 cents; (Tire or Rim); Crochet Cotton, all colors, 25 cents per reel.

Every workingman should possess a KeyStone-Elgin Watch. For Five Dollars Gold he can be obtained at Wood's Book Store, Limon, at half price if in stock.

A good opportunity for purchasing a first-class typewriter on easy terms. Will arrive at Wood's Book Store from the States on Wednesday next. Price \$65 gold cash, or will accept \$7 in payments, \$1 gold cash down and \$1 monthly. A second-hand machine in perfect condition as new, originally costing \$1.5 gold.

Some things you may need and cannot find anywhere except at Wood's Book Store:—Cuff Holders, 50 cents per pair; Pocket Folding Ruler, 1; Tooth Brushes, English, 50 cents; Metal Match Safes 50 cents; Marshmallows, Chocolate or plain, fresh, 50 cents and 1.00; Marking Ink, 50 cents; Ink Pencils, 20 cents; Purses from 50 cents; Kropp's (German) Ruler, 15; Judson's Dyes, all colors, 50 cents and 1.00; Aspinall's Enamel, 50 cents and 1.00; Bicycle Cement, 25 cents; (Tire or Rim); Crochet Cotton, all colors, 25 cents per reel.

Every workingman should possess a KeyStone-Elgin Watch. For Five Dollars Gold he can be obtained at Wood's Book Store, Limon, at half price if in stock.

B. Campbell	1.00
J. Bell	1.00
Grappa	1.00
S. Ricketts	1.00
S. Hall	1.00
J. E. Panama	1.00
B. Bannwell	1.00
T. Lynch	1.00
R. McFarlane	2.00
Geo. Wilson	1.00
Jacob Guthrie	1.00
W. E. Morrison	1.00
J. Porter	1.00
Geo. William	1.00
Spencer	1.00
M. Bryan	1.00
U. Markland	1.00
J. M. James	1.00
W. J. Sterling	1.00
Jas. Butler	1.00
A. Friend	1.00
A. Sterling	1.00
R. H. Brown	1.00
J. Broodholt	1.00
John Anderson	1.00
S. Lindo	20.00
Total	\$89.00

Included in general list.

### ONE YEAR FOR ONE DOLLAR.

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

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

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

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

A good opportunity for purchasing a first-class typewriter on easy terms. Will arrive at Wood's Book Store from the States on Wednesday next. Price \$65 gold cash, or will accept \$7 in payments, \$1 gold cash down and \$1 monthly. A second-hand machine in perfect condition as new, originally costing \$1.5 gold.

Every workingman should possess a KeyStone-Elgin Watch. For Five Dollars Gold he can be obtained at Wood's Book Store, Limon, at half price if in stock.

A good opportunity for purchasing a first-class typewriter on easy terms. Will arrive at Wood's Book Store from the States on Wednesday next. Price \$65 gold cash, or will accept \$7 in payments, \$1 gold cash down and \$1 monthly. A second-hand machine in perfect condition as new, originally costing \$1.5 gold.

Some things you may need and cannot find anywhere except at Wood's Book Store:—Cuff Holders, 50 cents per pair; Pocket Folding Ruler, 1; Tooth Brushes, English, 50 cents; Metal Match Safes 50 cents; Marshmallows, Chocolate or plain, fresh, 50 cents and 1.00; Marking Ink, 50 cents; Ink Pencils, 20 cents; Purses from 50 cents; Kropp's (German) Ruler, 15; Judson's Dyes, all colors, 50 cents and 1.00; Aspinall's Enamel, 50 cents and 1.00; Bicycle Cement, 25 cents; (Tire or Rim); Crochet Cotton, all colors, 25 cents per reel.

Every workingman should possess a KeyStone-Elgin Watch. For Five Dollars Gold he can be obtained at Wood's Book Store, Limon, at half price if in stock.

A good opportunity for purchasing a first-class typewriter on easy terms. Will arrive at Wood's Book Store from the States on Wednesday next. Price \$65 gold cash, or will accept \$7 in payments, \$1 gold cash down and \$1 monthly. A second-hand machine in perfect condition as new, originally costing \$1.5 gold.

Some things you may need and cannot find anywhere except at Wood's Book Store:—Cuff Holders, 50 cents per pair; Pocket Folding Ruler, 1; Tooth Brushes, English, 50 cents; Metal Match Safes 50 cents; Marshmallows, Chocolate or plain, fresh, 50 cents and 1.00; Marking Ink, 50 cents; Ink Pencils, 20 cents; Purses from 50 cents; Kropp's (German) Ruler, 15; Judson's Dyes, all colors, 50 cents and 1.00; Aspinall's Enamel, 50 cents and 1.00; Bicycle Cement, 25 cents; (Tire or Rim); Crochet Cotton, all colors, 25 cents per reel.

Every workingman should possess a KeyStone-Elgin Watch. For Five Dollars Gold he can be obtained at Wood's Book Store, Limon, at half price if in stock.

A good opportunity for purchasing a first-class typewriter on easy terms. Will arrive at Wood's Book Store from the States on Wednesday next. Price \$65 gold cash, or will accept \$7 in payments, \$1 gold cash down and \$1 monthly. A second-hand machine in perfect condition as new, originally costing \$1.5 gold.

Some things you may need and cannot find anywhere except at Wood's Book Store:—Cuff Holders, 50 cents per pair; Pocket Folding Ruler, 1; Tooth Brushes, English, 50 cents; Metal Match Safes 50 cents; Marshmallows, Chocolate or plain, fresh, 50 cents and 1.00; Marking Ink, 50 cents; Ink Pencils, 20 cents; Purses from 50 cents; Kropp's (German) Ruler, 15; Judson's Dyes, all colors, 50 cents and 1.00; Aspinall's Enamel, 50 cents and 1.00; Bicycle Cement, 25 cents; (Tire or Rim); Crochet Cotton, all colors, 25 cents per reel.

Every workingman should possess a KeyStone-Elgin Watch. For Five Dollars Gold he can be obtained at Wood's Book Store, Limon, at half price if in stock.

A good opportunity for purchasing a first-class typewriter on easy terms. Will arrive at Wood's Book Store from the States on Wednesday next. Price \$65 gold cash, or will accept \$7 in payments, \$1 gold cash down and \$1 monthly. A second-hand machine in perfect condition as new, originally costing \$1.5 gold.

Some things you may need and cannot find anywhere except at Wood's Book Store:—Cuff Holders, 50 cents per pair; Pocket Folding Ruler, 1; Tooth Brushes, English, 50 cents; Metal Match Safes 50 cents; Marshmallows, Chocolate or plain, fresh, 50 cents and 1.00; Marking Ink, 50 cents; Ink Pencils, 20 cents; Purses from 50 cents; Kropp's (German) Ruler, 15; Judson's Dyes, all colors, 50 cents and 1.00; Aspinall's Enamel, 50 cents and 1.00; Bicycle Cement, 25 cents; (Tire or Rim); Crochet Cotton, all colors, 25 cents per reel.

Every workingman should possess a KeyStone-Elgin Watch. For Five Dollars Gold he can be obtained at Wood's Book Store, Limon, at half price if in stock.

A good opportunity for purchasing a first-class typewriter on easy terms. Will arrive at Wood's Book Store from the States on Wednesday next. Price \$65 gold cash, or will accept \$7 in payments, \$1 gold cash down and \$1 monthly. A second-hand machine in perfect condition as new, originally costing \$1.5 gold.

Some things you may need and cannot find anywhere except at Wood's Book Store:—Cuff Holders, 50 cents per pair; Pocket Folding Ruler, 1; Tooth Brushes, English, 50 cents; Metal Match Safes 50 cents; Marshmallows, Chocolate or plain, fresh, 50 cents and 1.00; Marking Ink, 50 cents; Ink Pencils, 20 cents; Purses from 50 cents; Kropp's (German) Ruler, 15; Judson's Dyes, all colors, 50 cents and 1.00; Aspinall's Enamel, 50 cents and 1.00; Bicycle Cement, 25 cents; (Tire or Rim); Crochet Cotton, all colors, 25 cents per reel.

Every workingman should possess a KeyStone-Elgin Watch. For Five Dollars Gold he can be obtained at Wood's Book Store, Limon, at half price if in stock.

A good opportunity for purchasing a first-class typewriter on easy terms. Will arrive at Wood's Book Store from the States on Wednesday next. Price \$65 gold cash, or will accept \$7 in payments, \$1 gold cash down and \$1 monthly. A second-hand machine in perfect condition as new, originally costing \$1.5 gold.

## 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 Costa Rica free of duty etc.

### TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES.

" legal	3.50
" Ribbons, each	2.00
" Oil, per bottle	20
" Erasers, each	50
" Carbon paper, per doz	1.20
" Oil Cans, each	1.50
" Copying Cloths, each	20
" per doz	2.50
" Oil Boards	1.75

## ENGLISH PERIODICALS

Just arrived per Royal Mail

Argosy	50
Boys Own Paper	50
Carpenter and Builder	50
Chambers Journal	90
Cassell's Little Folks	50
Cassell's Magazine	50
Century Magazine	1.50
Cornhill Magazine	1.50
English Illustrated	50
Fireside	50
Gentleman	50
Gentleman's Magazine of Fashion	50
Girl's Own Paper	50
Harpur's Magazine	40
Harper's Magazine	1.40
Little Folks Illustrated	50
London Art Fashions (Illustrated)	1.00
London Tailor (Illustrated)	1.00
Longman's Magazine	50
Macmillan's Magazine	1.00
Pall Mall Magazine (Illustrated)	45
Pearson's Royal Magazine	35
Pearson's Magazine	45
Queen	50
Quiver	50
Review of Reviews	50
Scribner's Magazine	1.00
Strand Magazine	40
Sunday at Home	50
Tailor and Cutter (Illustrated)	1.00
Temple Magazine	50
Weldon's Boyar (Childrens)	10
" Dressmaker (Illustrated)	10
" Home Dress-maker, do	15
" Milliner	15
" Journal of Costume	50
" Ladies Journal	25
" Practical Needle	20