

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. IV. No. 159.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 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.
San Jose, 31st August, 1901.

Pabst beer
is always pure.



SOLE AGENTS IN COSTA RICA,
LINDO BROS.,
LIMON AND MATINA.

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."
J. KAEMPFFER.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

NINETY-NINE BUILDING, LIMON.

Orders from Country Customers promptly executed.

Stock always on hand of Candies from the San Jose
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	LADIES	GENTS
SOLID SILVER, INLAID WITH GOLD	SOLID SILVER, INLAID WITH GOLD	GOLD FILLED CASE. GUARANTY YEARS.
		
TWELVE DOLLARS GOLD \$12.00	TWELVE DOLLARS GOLD \$12.00	SEVEN DOLLARS GOLD \$7.00
GENTS		
GOLD FILLED CASE. GUARANTEED TWENTY YEARS.		
		
FIFTEEN DOLLARS GOLD \$15.00		

EASY TERMS.

KEYSTONE CASES
ELGIN WORKS.

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

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.	100 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, Supt.

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, Oct. 10, 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.

THE resignation is announced
of Mr. Henry Pittier, Director of
the Physical-Geographical Institute.

RUMOURS are rife in England
that Lord Kitchener is to be made
Secretary of State for War.—Daily
Telegraph.

Do not fail to take out your
licenses before the 16th., and
thus avoid the fine which will
otherwise be imposed.

MESSRS J. E. Kerr & Co. are
about to enter the fruit trade of
Honduras, owing to the devastations
of banana plantations in Jamaica.—Daily
Telegraph.

Two hundred signatures were
last week obtained to a petition
to the Governor praying for
the establishment of a band of
music in this port.

"EL NOTICIERO" states that
Dr. don Manuel Aguilar has
resigned his position as Medico
del Pueblo of Puntarenas, and
that he shortly expects to locate
in Limon.

"LA REPUBLICA," in its issue
of the 5th inst., pays a high
tribute to the character of our late
friend, Mr. G. W. Titzek, which
those of us who knew him best
can endorse in all sincerity.

Mr. Frederick Witting, a Director of the Costa Rica Railway Company, arrived here from London via New Orleans by the s. s. "Taunton" on the 2nd. inst.

"EL Combate" is the title of another San Jose contemporary, the first number of which was published on October 1st. The Director is don Carlos Orozco Castro, and the Business Manager, don José Fernandez.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.—A meeting of Directors of the Limon Mutual Life Assurance Society will be held at the Treasurer's Office (Wood's Book Store) this evening at seven o'clock, for the purpose of receiving new members and for the transaction of other business.

At a meeting of the Costa Rica Agricultural Society held in San Jose last week the following commission was appointed for the purpose of submitting a scheme for holding an Agricultural Show on the 15th of September next year: Messrs. Mauro Fernandez, Ricardo Jimenez, Manuel Aragon, Walter J. Field, and Enrique Jimenez Munoz.

Dr. Juan J. Flores, Ministro de Gobernacion, has been somewhat indisposed for some days. Like a number of his predecessors in his exalted position, Dr. Flores speaks English fluently; he is likewise a clever man in his profession; two accomplishments that well fit him to perform the duties of the office entrusted to him. His ill health, therefore, is a matter much to be regretted; the people of Limon, whose interests he has so much at heart, will be glad to know that his condition is not serious.

WOOD'S BOOK STORE,

LIMON.

PRICE LIST

Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

A	
Automatic Pencils	.25
Almanacs, Whitaker's, \$1.00 and \$2.00	
Almanacs, World	1.00
Almanacs, sheet	.15
Alphabet Cards	.25
Almanacs, sheet	.15
Almanacs, \$2.00 and 3.00	
B	
Balls, rubber, solid, 25c, 50c and 75c	
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	.35
Bill heads, medium, 100	.50
Bill heads, medium, 250	.85
Banana counters	8.00
Bowls, copying	1.50
Boxing gloves	6.00
Ballrooms	.10
Birthday cards, 25, 50 and 100	
Baskets, fancy, an assortment	
Blotters, hand	1.25
C	
Copy letter books, 500 l	\$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
Cheekers, 35 and 65	
Checker boards	1.50
Copying brushes	1.25
Calendars, desk	.50
Calendars, stand	.75
Composition books, 5, 10, 15 and 25	
Concertinos, \$4.00 and 6.00	
Commissary order books, 100 l	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 100	
Counter books, 25, 50, 60 and 75	
D	
Dice, each, 5 and 10	
Dice cups	.85
Dice, poker	\$1.50
Dominoes, \$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
E	
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
F	
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 100	
G	
Gold paint	.50
Guitar Strings, wire, 1, 15c; 2	
15c; 3 for	.15
Guitar Strings, wire, 4, 20c; 5, 20c;	
6,	.20
Goggles	.50
Guitars, fair quality	\$12.50
Glue, Le Page's liquid	.40
H	
Harmonicas, 25 and 75	
I	
Ink, Stephens'	.10
Ink, Stephens', 12 pints	.50
Ink, Stephens', 1 pint	\$1.00
Ink, Stephens', quarts	1.75
Ink, marking	.50
Ink, rubber stamp	1.00
Ink, red, 15 and 100	
Inkstands, \$2.00, \$5.00 and 6.00	
Indexes, 35 and 85	
Invoice books, from	3.50
Ink eradicator, Collins'	1.50
Ink, India	.50
J	
Journal paper, per quire	\$1.00
Journals, 100 pages	1.25
Journals, 200 pages	2.00
Journals, 300 pages	2.75
Journals, 400 pages	3.50
Japanese lanterns, from	.25
K	
Key chains	.35
Key rings, 10 and 15	
King Edward's photograph	\$1.00
Knives, pocket, 1.00 and 1.50	
L	
Lamps, table, from	\$1.50
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, 140 pages	1.50
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, 100 and 3.00	
Letter heads, ptd., 100	3.00
Letter heads, ptd., 200	4.50
Letter heads, ptd., 300	6.00
Letter heads, ptd., 500	8.00
Leg guards	7.00
Lapel button, King Edward	.15
Lapel button, union jack	.10
Lanterns	.50
M	
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
N	
Needles, crochet	.10
Note paper, per pkt.	.10
Note paper, per ream	\$1.50
Note paper (flowers) per doz.	.50
Note paper, initials, per doz.	.50
Nail brushes, 25c and 1.00	
O	
Oil board, per sheet	.10
Oil for typewriter	.50
Oil can	.75
Oil Paints, tin box	\$5.00
P	
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
Pins, 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 com-	
bined	.25
Pencils, slate, (board)	.05
Pencils, copying	.20
Pentholders, 5c and 10	
Pentholders, cork	.25
Pentholders, 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	.35
Pencil holders, metal, 15c and 25	
Point protectors	.10
Paper fasteners, per box	.50
Paper weights, 75c, \$1.50 and 3.00	
Purses, chain	.50
Purses, gold coin	1.00
Q	
Queen Victoria photograph	\$1.00
R	
Rules, carpenter's	.50
Rules, carpenter's brass bound	\$1.00
Rules, office, from	.35
Rules, office, rubber	2.00
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	9.00
Razor straps	1.50
Razor cases	.25
Rosin, for violin	.25
S	
Slates, 25c, 40c and 50	
Soap, Pease's unscented	.50
Spectacles, uncolored	\$1.50
Spectacles, colored	1.00
Spectacle cases	.25
Stamps, India rubber	1.00
Sand paper	.05
Stylographic pens	2.50
Stylographic pens, 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
T	
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	.35
Tags, per 100	.60
Tops	.15
Toy books, 25c and 50c	.50
Toy books, linen, 50c and 1.00	
Typewriter erasers	.25
Tissue paper, per doz.	.50
UV	
Views of Costa Rica	.50
Violin strings, 1st. silk	.30
Violin strings, 2, 3 and 4 (gut)	.25
Visiting cards, 100	\$1.00
Visiting cards, 100 printed	2.50
Violoncello strings, 1 and 2	.75
Violoncello strings 3 and 4	1.00
Union jacks, 35c, 50c and 1.00	
Violin bridges	.25
Violin pegs	.25
Views of Central America	12.50
W	
Whistles, tin, 25c and 50	
Wall paper, per roll, from	.30
Wrapping paper, per pound	.15
Wickets and balls, per set	\$12.00
Wicket keeping gloves	6.00
Writing cases, \$1.00 and 2.00	

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

THE LITTLE PINK MAGNOLIA.

There was quite a stir in the first botany class, as Fred Stapleton came in from the country, on Monday morning, with a pink magnolia in his hand. The Stapletons owned a big plantation just out of town, and Fred rode in on horseback every day.

The botany class crowded about him. At recess the botany teacher took up the matter, and the principal and his assistants discussed the strange phenomenon behind closed doors.

The magnolia was as much a native of this Southern town as the people themselves, but never before had a pink one made its appearance. The news of it spread to all quarters, and curious visitors stopped at the schoolhouse. Fred was called from his class a dozen times that day to tell of his find, and this quiet, unassuming little chap ran the risk of becoming quite a lion through the fame of the pink magnolia.

"Is this the first pink one?" asked the botany teacher.

"Yes, sir, all the others are white, and there's nothing strange about the tree," answered Fred.

"It's a remarkable freak of nature. I shall take the class to your house on Saturday afternoon; this may prove a valuable discovery. If you find any more, Fred, be sure and bring them to school."

The daily paper made quite an item of the pink magnolia. Fred begged them not to mention where it came from, as their place would be besieged, and if there should happen to be any more such valuable specimens they would certainly be stolen. So the article merely stated that:

"A wonderful and rare magnolia has been discovered on a plantation near the city." Then followed a vivid description.

When the botany class went out in the country to investigate there was, unfortunately, not one to be seen. Fred, however, had brought a couple of buds the day before; so the interest was keen enough to hold them, clustered around the famous tree, studying it root and branch, and jotting down notes and figures in quite a botanical way. Just then Mr. Stapleton came riding up the road. Seeing the little group under the tree, he dismounted and joined them, much amused.

"Hello!" he said. "Trying to dig up my magnolia?"

"Oh, no," exclaimed the botany teacher. "Fred has created quite a sensation with his pink magnolia, and we've taken it up in the class."

At this, Mr. Stapleton threw back his head and laughed like a boy.

"The rascal!" he cried. "He tried the same prank on his mother and me, and I must say he took us in. Out with it, youngster, and tell them how you did it."

Fred was choking with suppressed laughter, but he managed to say:

"I—I dissolved some cochineal—and—dipped them in—that's all." Then quite overcome, he rolled on the grass, while the first class in botany generously joined in the fun.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Geological Survey has lately organized a new division to be known as the division of hydrology. N. H. Darton will be in charge of the operations conducted by this division in the West, the chief center of the work of this new arm of the survey's service. Of late years the selection and determination of localities suitable for the sinking of artesian wells and of determining from surface indications whether or not water exists below the surface, and, if so, at what depths, have become so vast as to require the time and energies of more than one member of the survey, and for this reason the new division will have this phase of work as its special object.

Since the addition of a clause to the French game laws for the protection of wild birds Police Superintendents in Paris deal strictly with the men who bring bullfinches, thrushes, chaffinches and others to the Sunday market on the Quai aux Fleurs, near Notre Dame. The other day the commissary of the cathedral district liberated about 400 birds and arrested two of the bird catchers, charging them with infringement of the game laws.

THE GREAT DESTROYER

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTemperance.

From: The Temperance Triumph, by Sanford G. Plumb—The Lion is No Judge of Morality, But He Can Detect a Drunkard—Animal Trainers Must Not Drink.

(After Tennyson's Huckle Song.)
A far note falls. The trumpet calls
To tell a listening world its story;
The long night breaks and Temperance wakes
Sad years with trumpet blasts of glory.
Blow, trumpet, blow! Last, the echoes fall;
Blow, trumpet; answer, echoes, calling, calling.

O hark, O hark! How grand and clear,
And grander, clearer, further going!
Ah, no uncertain note of fear,
The trumpet blasts of Temperance blowing.
Blow, with thy tones the foes of God appealing;
Blow, trumpet; answer, echoes, calling, calling.

O God, they die who question why,
They faint, who hear and heed Thee never;
God's echoes roll from soul to soul,
Re-echo ever and forever.
Blow, trumpet, blow; retreat or death foretelling;
And answer, echoes, answer, calling, calling.

—Union Signal.

The Lion and the Drunkard.

An old superstition says that the lion, king of beasts, is instinctively fond of high moral character, and can tell at sight the moral nature of a woman. It is alleged that the lion would under no circumstances injure one of the vestal virgins, as he could instantly recognize her superior character. This is, of course, nonsense, even leaving out of consideration some sad facts in regard to certain vestal virgins. The lion knows nothing of abstract morality.

But Mr. Bostock, professional trainer of wild beasts, is perfectly right when he says that lions and other savage animals can tell when the trainer who controls them begins to drink too much.

Mr. Bostock tells us that the lion and the tiger, the lion especially, can tell if a man is a drunkard, or if he is addicted in other ways to bad habits that ruin health.

Mr. Bostock tells us of one trainer, the best in America in his day, now retired from business. This trainer began to drink, and although he was always perfectly sober when he entered the cage with lions, he saw that they were losing respect for him; he received various warnings and decided to give up lion training before the lions killed him.

Does the lion know anything about morality, chastity, drink, etc.? No. But the lion does know a great deal about firmness of character, force in the eye, determination in the voice and movement.

A good lion tamer is a man of powerful magnetic force. He possesses absolute control of himself physically, and this control of himself gives him control of the lions. The lion detects the trainer who drinks, he detects the trainer who lives intemperately, because drink and immorality destroy in man the qualities necessary to a good lion tamer.

A great majority of our readers are not lion tamers; we should not bore them with this dissertation but for the fact that Mr. Bostock's observations are useful to others than those who train lions.

The qualities that make a lion tamer successful are the qualities that make every other man successful. To do your best work you need to keep at par, to keep your vital forces at the highest point.

Whisky and immorality take the edge off of human character, they weaken it in every spot from top to bottom.

Firmness and self-control are diminished by foolish self-indulgence.

It would be worth the while of parents who take their children to see the lion tamers to read them a lecture on this subject.

Point out to the children the man who stands in the cage of the lions, and lecture them as follows:

You see that man; see how straight and steady he stands; you see how firm his eye is and how the lions respect him? Do you admire him? Well, children, one bottle of whisky, or a half bottle, would take all of that firmness out of the greatest lion tamer, and make of him such a miserable spectacle that the lions would be almost ashamed to eat him.

If you want to have any of the lion tamer's qualities, children, leave whisky alone—and go to bed early.—New York Evening Journal.

A Town of Pledge Signers.

Westing Springs, S. D., was founded in 1880 with a colony of one hundred families, who took the pledge never to sell or use intoxicating beverages. The colony has prospered. It has made this a strong prohibition county. The sale of liquor is unknown there. The county is in the lead in prohibition. Sunday-school and educational work. A strong sentiment is located there. Court expenses are almost nothing.

At the last term of court the judge arrived at 10 a. m. and adjourned at noon because there was nothing to do. The sheriff is compelled to live in the jail because his fees are so small. The jail is used for no other purpose. The best lecturers in the country go to the place. The people are intelligent and happy. The tax rate is low. Rev. A. B. Smart of Chicago, the founder of the town, is now at work planting a small colony in Oneida County, Wis.—Defender.

Alcohol and Criminality.

Caesar Lombroso, the well-known Italian anthropologist, lately published a new book, in which he deals at length with the subject of criminality. He attaches special importance to the influence of alcoholism on criminality and the great misery it causes. He goes back some times for several generations to find why a man is a criminal. He says that of ninety-seven children born by alcoholics only fourteen are normal. The abnormality may not always show itself as criminality, but when it does in one generation some abnormality can be shown in every generation.

How Drunkards Are Treated in Persia.

Persian drunkards are blacklisted, and to be blacklisted means that the person so enrolled cannot visit the bazaars to buy things except at certain hours and only then under police supervision. He cannot visit any place of public amusement, and even when at prayers in the mosque he must hold himself aloof from his most respectable neighbors. If, after being blacklisted, he drinks again a d is found under the influence, he gets a eighth lashes on the soles of his feet.

The Crusade in Brief.

As a rule, when a beer drinker takes the pneumonia he dies.

A great army of total abstainers is being formed throughout the country.

The temperance movement, which began in Japan in 1873 with a society of foreign residents of Yokohama, has grown until now there are forty-six of these societies united in a national temperance league.

The chief cause of the present great army and naval equipment of the world is not its cost in dollars, though that it is fearful, but the infinitely greater cost in the habits acquired, the actual debauchery of such immense numbers of boys and



VIEW OF LIMON.

Directory of Costa Rica.

President of the Republic—Senor Licenciado don Ascension Esquivel.	INSURANCE—
CABINET MINISTERS.	Limon Mutual Life, President, W. J. Reld; Secretary and Treasurer, F. M. H. Wood.
Senor Licenciado don Leonidas Pacheco, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Public Instruction.	ICE MANUFACTURERS—

THE FIELDS OF TOIL.

The hills are all a sea with yellow grain
That meets each merry impulse of the
wind.
With dances light as dearest wish can
find.
And laughing like the mellow rush of rain.
The rippling corn flutters far across the
plain.
Its glorious abundance scarce confined,
And through the lowlands sunny rivers
wind.
Thick bordered by the sumac's amber
stain.
From this, the loftest height, the long
road runs.
Far down the golden hillsides toward the
west,
Follows the captured journey of the suns.
And seeks, with them, the purple realms
of rest.
But I love best the bright and windy hill
Where joyous labor holds her empire still.
—Mildred I. McNeal, in Success.

A TRICK OF CUPID'S

MISS RUTH WALKER had made a find. Going through the contents of the immense old-time escritoire which had held the minor treasures of a few generations of the Walkers, she had found in the bottom of a so-called secret drawer a little scrap of paper which, through some chance, had for years escaped examination.

It was what, many years ago when it was written, she had believed to be a poem, and possibly she believed so still. But it was nearly forty years since he for whom those lines were penned went away from her, and met with his death not long afterward in India, and just thirty years ago her mother had died, and she, Ruth Walker, the last of the family, had remained to grow old alone in Suncroft, the old family home. But now, as she pondered over all this, and conjured up a hundred thoughts of which we knew nothing, nor have a right to, she found that the markings of nervous fingers on the tear-stained scrap of paper had done it irreparable injury, so she produced from a drawer a clean sheet of fancy paper, chose a pen with a great show of fastidiousness, and, adjusting her spectacles, commenced to copy out the poem in her antique, prim, Italian calligraphy.

Miss Walker replaced in her escritoire the relic of her long-buried romance, together with one of the two copies she had made. The other she put into her pocket, just to have it by her, then she tidied her hair with a few pats of her hand, adjusted her mob cap, wiped her spectacles and left her room.

Arrived downstairs she had a temptation—possibly the outcome of re-argued sentiment—to walk into the garden. From the sitting room the old-fashioned garden looked inviting in the waning beauty of a perfect summer's day. She was just about to step through the French window when some one entered the room.

"Ah! Rose," she said, "I am going into the garden to enjoy the last moments of the exquisite evening. Come with me, child."

The breaking in upon Miss Walker's meditations had evidently been accidental, for the intruder made no thought to retreat hastily. She was a pretty girl of about twenty-five, brown-haired and frank-looking, but there was an expression of trouble clouding her usually sunny face, and she shrank back as she said quickly:

"No, no—do please excuse me: I am not feeling very well, and shall go to my room to lie down for a short time." And then she vanished.

The lines of Miss Walker's benevolent countenance hardened, and she pursed up her lips and puckered her brows in perturbed thought. Was romance, when it came to Suncroft, always to turn to Dead Sea fruit? The world had taught even her, quiet and uneventful though her life had been, many bitter lessons of the unfulfillment of hearts' desires, and yet she had at the same time appreciated those lessons, and kept intact the tender faith that most men and women should love and be the happier and better for it. And this belief had made her take a special interest in, and do everything to encourage, the sentiments she had seen arise between Rose Warden and her nephew, John Walker. Rose was the daughter of a long since dead friend, and John was the only child of Miss Walker's younger brother.

As the wish had been father to the thought it chanced that Miss Walker's friends in London, where Rose was a governess and John a rising engineer, had, acting on gentle promptings, put these people in one another's way as much as possible. The result was what had been foreseen and hoped for, and Miss Walker was inwardly much rejoiced. She had now made Rose spend a long vacation with her in the pleasant old Surrey home, and John had more than once come to stay a week or so, ostensibly with an acquaintance in the neighboring village. But something had gone wrong. There had come the little rift within the lute. On the previous afternoon her nephew had left the house suddenly, he having been that been with Rose in the garden, and he had not since called. And Rose's sudden change of manner from light heartedness to utter dejection, with other evidences of her secret sorrow, told its own story. Miss Walker wondered what exactly had occurred, and indulged in a dozen anxious conjectures.

She paced the garden until the advancing evening brought the breath of chilliness, which Miss Walker at her age did not like. Then, with a last look at the window of Rose's room ap-

a deprecatory shake of her handkerchief at the retreat of that presumably plump young lady, Miss Walker turned her face toward the house. Just as she stepped into the sitting room her nephew was shown into the other door. "Well, well," said Miss Walker, cheerily—for she saw reconciliation in the visit—"why have you deserted us for a whole day, you negligent young man?"

"Very sorry, aunt, but it wasn't quite my fault," he returned, speaking rather gloomily. Then he added, with some show of embarrassment, "but my visit will be very short now. The fact is, I have decided to go back to town by this evening's train."

"Dear, dear!" exclaimed Miss Walker, in open dismay. She had not imagined that things were quite so bad, and at the moment she was flurried, and did not know what to say. Then, after regarding him with a faraway look of dismal abstraction for a few seconds, she said, somewhat agitatedly: "But you really must not go away like that! It would not be kind to me. No, no; you must not go off so discourteously. There is something wrong. I see it—in fact, I know it. I want to think a while—and so, I am sure, do you. There, like a good boy, go and walk in the garden for half an hour or so." And she demonstrated the imperative nature of her advice by gently but firmly showing him toward the window, through which he passed out into the garden in silent obedience.

The quiet old garden soothed him, yet it aroused many tender recollections which made him all the more sorrowful now to harbor. He had come with a grim determination to merely say an revoir to his aunt, as duty and inclination prompted, but not to see Rose; or, if he could not help seeing her, then to bid her a formal farewell. Rose and he had differed bitterly, and he decided, finally. When he mentally re-enacted the scene, as he had done a score of times since that angry parting, he said to himself each time that he had been right in every word he uttered, and fully justified. He said this to himself with suspicious emphasis, for he knew in his heart that he had been a great deal other than right.

His thoughts gradually became more gentle as he walked through the old garden, and sweet memories came to him to chase away anger and bitterness. It was, perhaps, not quite involuntarily that he turned toward the side of the house from which Rose's lattice looked. He raised his eyes to it somewhat wistfully. He felt convinced somehow that she was there, behind that lattice, but she showed no sign, and he dared not make advances.

He sighed and turned away. Just then he saw something white on the grass border. Stooping he picked it up. It was a neatly folded piece of stiff paper, and on opening it out he saw by the twilight it contained writing—verse of some sort, as far as he could judge.

Stepping aside he got into the shelter of a bush, and by the light of a couple of vestas he with some difficulty read the lines. They were addressed "To John," and signed "R. W." In the half light the individuality of the handwriting escaped him, and his heart drooped with mingled happy emotions as the meaning dawned on him. Sublimely indifferent to the technical merits of the verses, he thought them perfect in every respect, and their sentiments fired his heart. Dear, sweet Rose. That was doubtless her loving overture for peace, he said to himself with rapture.

He retraced his steps to the path beneath her window, and gently called her name, but when he had called her three times she appeared at the lattice with a timid response. A few minutes, after a tender reconciliation, John Walker left the garden to have a further and immediate interview in the drawing room with his lady love.

When he came into the house, singing to himself and looking radiant, his aunt, encouraging him, immediately and intuitively understood that all was well once more. She smiled and spoke a kindly word. Then she added suddenly:

"By the way, John, I have just missed a small—er—piece of writing that was in my pocket. To be quite candid, it was a trifling old poem I had just copied, and I think I lost it when taking out my handkerchief in the garden. Do you recollect having seen a piece of paper on any of the paths? At any rate, I must seek it now, as really—"

"By Jove, aunt—so that was yours!" exclaimed the young man with a look of dismayed bewilderment that quickly, however, turned into a laugh. "Well, I thought it was somebody else's. In fact, as such it has already played a good part and worked a little miracle."

"Dear, dear! I am so glad," said Miss Walker, with rapid comprehension. And then she added anxiously: "But now that you know your mistake—"

He went up to her and kissed her. "That doesn't matter at all now, Aunt Ruth. You have done by chance what you would have endeavored to do with intention, and I am now too happy to say any more. Here comes Rose."—New York American.

How She Signed the Check.

"I sometimes think that if I had my way in the matter I would make it a law that women should not have bank books," said the tired-looking cashier. "Some of their mistakes would put a sensible schoolboy to shame."

"Among the checks handed in to me to-day was one for quite a large amount which the woman who drew it out had signed, 'Your loving Carrie.'"

The Profile Fly.

The fly develops twelve or thirteen broods each season and an average of 120 eggs are laid for each brood.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY
IN THE SOUTH
DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

It is difficult for anyone in the North who was not a participant in the Civil War to appreciate thoroughly the great sufferings that were experienced by those who lived in the Southern States at that time. The continual blockade along the waterfront on the east and south, the armies on the north, the Mississippi River and the mountains on the west, made it almost impossible for the introduction of materials essential for the proper carrying on of a great war. The heroic struggle waged under these disadvantageous circumstances made the four years' combat one of the most remarkable wars of modern times.

A description of the efforts made in scientific directions has never been satisfactorily written, but within a few weeks, in a pleasant way, under the title of "Applied Chemistry in the South During the Civil War," Professor John W. Mallett, of the University of Virginia, spoke before the Chemical Society of Washington of some of his experiences.

In beginning, he referred to the great lack of preservatives that were essential, and indeed required, for the preservation of food. Fortunately, the salt deposits in Louisiana were promptly thought of, and advantage taken of their existence for exploitation and production of that every-day essential, so that an ample stock at least of the preservative was soon available. The supplies of coffee and tea were very soon exhausted, and substitutes were introduced. For coffee roasted beans of various kinds, sweet potatoes, and cereals, came into everyday use, and the leaves of various herbs were employed in place of tea. The joy of the first cup of coffee after the close of the war formed a delight that can never be forgotten. The necessity of preserving the cattle, and the employment of horses in the army as well as the demand by the soldiers for shoes, soon exhausted the leather supply. As a result leather became such a rarity that a good pair of boots at the close of the war was worth several hundred dollars in Confederate money. As a substitute, fibres were worked up and coated with a varnish, forming a sort of material similar to oiled cloth, which came into use for many purposes. The employment of petroleum oil as an illuminant was at its beginning. Coal and other oils were similarly used at that time, but these soon disappeared, and the old-time candle dip prevailed. For purposes where an oil was absolutely essential, recourse was had to fish oil. Paper was very scarce, and there were but few, if any, mills in the South, and these produced a very inferior quality of paper, so that for writing purposes the blank leaves of old account books were employed, and for printing purposes wall paper, on which many newspapers of the time were printed, was largely used. Only the crudest kinds of ink were to be had, and in most cases they were made by adding water to the refuse in the ink bottle until the writing became so faint as to be scarcely visible.

The great coal deposits of Pennsylvania being no longer available for fuel, recourse was had to the bituminous beds of Virginia, although of course in many cases wood was all that was required. It goes without saying that the supply of paint rapidly disappeared. However, there were numerous deposits of ocher that were available, and crude varieties of paints were soon manufactured in sufficient quantities to supply the demand.

One of the important, indeed, necessary, elements in the carrying on of a war is artillery, and to fight without gunpowder is practically impossible. Accordingly, gunpowder mills were established at several localities in the South. The supply of niter was soon exhausted, and search was made for that material in caves and elsewhere throughout the South. These yielded a certain amount, but the future was provided for by the establishment of niter beds. Still, the end came too soon to permit of their being available. There were no sulphur deposits in the South, but fortunately at the beginning of the war there was a large amount of that article in New Orleans, where it had been used in the clarification of sugar. Charcoal was of course more readily obtainable, and after some experiments it was found that the wood from the cottonwood tree yielded the most satisfactory material.

The manufacture of fulminate of mercury for percussion caps was carried on to a limited extent, and the copper for the caps was obtained from the turpentine stills, which were all collected from North Carolina and used for that purpose.

There were four principal medicines required, namely, quinine, morphine, ether and chloroform. These were procured, so far as possible, by smuggling, either through the lines or by blockade runners, and numerous substitutes were introduced. For instance, for quinine bitter barks were used wherever possible, especially dogwood, and the dread malaria was by this means held practically in check. Morphine was almost entirely brought in by means of the blockade runners.

At the beginning of the war there were no large metallurgical works in the South, with the single exception of the iron foundries at New Orleans and Richmond. The early capture of New Orleans left in Richmond the only large available foundry, and the Tredegar Iron Works became the principal source for articles made of iron. For axes, recourse was had to the deposits

from the South, and it was necessary that led to the exploiting of the deposits of iron in Alabama and elsewhere along the Appalachian Mountain range; indeed, a primitive blast furnace was erected where the city of Birmingham now stands. Copper was had to a limited extent from the Ducktown Works in Tennessee, but more largely from the stills, as previously mentioned, that had been used in the manufacture of turpentine. Lead and zinc were only to be had in limited quantities, and were obtained chiefly from mines in Virginia.

Modern Cave-Dwellers of Australia. Mr. Lydekker drew attention, in an article published a few years ago, to the evidence in favor of an Asiatic origin for the aborigines of Australia, whose nearest relatives then appeared to be the Veddas of Ceylon. In a letter from Macassar the Messrs Sarasin, who are traveling in Celebes, announce the discovery in the mountains of that island of a primitive people—the Toala—presenting a remarkably physical resemblance to the Veddas. Although these people have now been considerably influenced in the mode of life by contact with the Burghese of the coast districts, there is a decisive evidence that a short time ago they were cave-dwellers (as indeed are some of their number now), while within a century or so ago they were in the habit of using chipped stone arrow-heads and other weapons and implements. There can be little doubt that the Toala were the primitive inhabitants of Celebes, and that they were driven to take refuge in the mountains by the Malay invaders, with whom, however, they now hold a certain amount of intercourse. Assuming their affinity to the Veddas to be true, and it is scarcely likely that such a remarkable resemblance can be merely accidental, we have much stronger evidence than before as to the probable Asiatic origin of the Australian aborigines.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Weight of the Children.

With regard to the standard of weight for growing children, that usually given by authorities in the matter is that at five years of age a child should weigh about as many pounds as it is inches high. As a rule, this will not be much over or under forty pounds. Children who come of large families should weigh something more than that. The rate of increase should be about two pounds for every inch of growth, with a tendency for the weight to exceed this standard proportionately rather than to fall below it. When a child is rather heavier in proportion to its height than this standard, it is a sign of good health. If the child is growing rapidly it should not be allowed to fall much below it without being made to rest more than has been the custom before. A deficiency of weight in proportion to height is always an unfavorable sign. Any interruption in the progress of increase of weight, especially during the continuance of growth, must be a danger signal that should not be neglected by those interested in the patient.—Westminster Review.

The Brain Working in Delirium.

Medical records in the various hospitals of New York City show that though quite forgetful of recent happenings, aged persons recall long-past events in correct order, and even live again amid scenes passed utterly out of recollection before the disease of senility appeared.

A woman of seventy, delirious from pleuro-pneumonia, repeated poetry in Hindustani. It developed later on that up to the age of four she knew only that language, but afterward had forgotten even that she ever had spoke it. Another peculiar case on record is that of an illiterate maid servant who, while in the delirium of fever, recited Greek and Hebrew for hours, although when in health she knew no word of either language, her ravings being due to the brain impressions left by the readings heard many years before of a learned rabbi whose servant she had been.—New York Press.

No Doubt About It.

A kind hearted lady saw a small boy seated on one of the benches in Fairmount Park the other day smoking a cigar, which she afterward told a friend seemed almost as big as himself. The lady is an enthusiastic anti-tobacco worker, and never loses an opportunity to impress, especially upon youthful minds, the evils of using tobacco in any form.

Seating herself by the side of the lad she said kindly: "Oh, my boy, wouldn't your father be dreadfully pained if he saw you smoking that cigar?" "Rather think he would," responded the twentieth century young man, without removing the weed from his mouth, "this is one of his best cigars."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Wanted the Whip Hand.

The horse jogged peacefully along in front of us.

"Oh, if we could only drive through life side by side like this forever," we whispered, to Melitabel.

Melitabel cheerfully assented, "Let me drive," she added.

We thoughtfully handed over the reins.

"Wouldn't it be lovely?" she murmured. "Hand me the whip, too." We handed her the whip with an increased thoughtfulness. We said nothing, but we thought the more.

Confused the girl! She spoiled the whole beauty of the simile, and there we had paid \$5 for the rig, just so we could spring that little speech on her to good advantage.—New York Sun.

Beyond a Woman's Ken.

A woman may respect a man for being able to think, but she can never understand why he wants to do it when he could have so much more fun talking.—New York Press.

Range of the Wild Animals.

Monkeys in Every Continent Save Australia—Polar Bears Stick to the Far North—Habitat of Elephants, Ostriches and Eider Ducks Growing Less—The Skunk Confined to America—Narrow Range of the Famous Birds of Paradise.

OUR more or less intelligent friend, the monkey, is found in every continent except Australia, but his largest habitat is in Africa.

He is confined in North America chiefly to the long peninsula from Mexico to Panama that unites the two western continents. He is found in Europe only in the extreme southern part of Spain, along the Strait of Gibraltar, where tourists who have time to wander among the forests overlooking the sea will discover him leaping from branch to branch as he does in tropical Africa.

Monkeys are very numerous along the northwest coast of South America, but are not found west of the Andes from northern Peru to the south end of the continent. Their home in South America is chiefly in the forests of Venezuela throughout the great Amazon basin and along the fluvial systems of the upper half of the Paraguay and the Parana rivers. A little south of the junction of these two rivers they disappear and the greater part of Uruguay and Argentina regard them as a curiosity to be exhibited in traveling shows.

The monkey lives in the forests of nine-tenths of Africa, from the mountains of the Atlas ranges in the north to the Orange River of the south, and is also seen in great numbers and variety throughout India, Burmah and Cochinchina, the islands of the Indian archipelago and parts of southern China and Japan. Strange to say, he draws the line at New Guinea and the neighboring tropical coasts of northern Australia, where he is conspicuous for his absence, though the conditions there seem to be favorable for his prosperity.

The Indian elephant is found throughout that peninsula and also in Burmah, Siam and the French East Indies, but his range among the islands of the archipelago is confined to Sumatra and Borneo. He is not known in Java.

There seems to be no climatic reason why he should not have appeared on the other islands of the East Indies. His home in Asia extends about seventeen degrees of latitude further north than that of his African cousin, who was once numerous among the Atlas Mountains, near the Mediterranean, but, having been exterminated there, his most northern range is only about fifteen degrees north of the equator.

He roams through the Sudan and the whole of Central Africa, from the neighborhood of Timbuktu and Lake Chad as far south as the Tropic of Capricorn in South Africa. Not many years ago the African elephant was browsing on the site of what is now the city of Durban, on the South African coast, but he was hunted so persistently that he has entirely disappeared in the southern part of Africa, and is now found not nearer than 1500 miles north of Cape Town.

The polar bear will not wander very far from the ice oceans of the north. The result is that his habitat is extremely narrow, though it girdles the world in the Arctic regions.

He wanders along all the northern coasts of the continents and the shores of the Arctic islands. Peary has seen him on the edge of the most northern land yet discovered around the north coast of Greenland.

If we were to visit Iceland for a look at the polar bear we should have to go to the north coast to see him. The waters washing the other coasts of the island appear to him a little too warm for comfort. This is natural, for the south coasts are under the influence of the warmer waters of the Atlantic, and the polar bear cannot understand why any one should enjoy life in such an uncomfortably hot climate.

We have the skunk all to ourselves in North America. He lives in Canada as far north as the upper part of the Mackenzie River, and is distinctively a North American animal.

He is found throughout our broad domain from Portland, Me., to Oregon, and from Florida to Los Angeles. For some reason he seems to have a prejudice against Nova Scotia, and is not known in Newfoundland.

The skunk is really a very respectable beast and cannot be severely blamed for making himself obnoxious to his enemies. Some bold experimenters assert that the skunk is very good eating.

There are just four regions in which the wild African ostrich is now found. He lives in considerable numbers in Arabia, where he has been little hunted. In Africa his most northern habitat is the Sudan and the southern part of the Sahara from the Red Sea almost to the Atlantic Ocean.

He does not live in the excessively moist regions of Central Africa, but in the drier countries between the Indian Ocean and the Nile he is found in considerable numbers. His fourth home in Africa is in the great dry districts of German West Africa, from the Atlantic Ocean more than half way across the continent.

He was long ago driven out of the third lands of Cape Colony, for hunters became too numerous for him. The fact that wild ostriches are always killed to obtain their plumage has unfortunately caused a great diminution among them, and the prospect is that in time they will be entirely replaced by the domesticated ostrich now living on the ostrich farms of Cape Colony far south of any of the regions where the wild bird is found.

The habitat of the eider duck, whose down is so highly valued, practically coincides with that of the polar bear. It is found on all Arctic coasts, but also lives considerably south of the southern limits of the polar bear. The time was when the eider duck girdled all the northern coast lines of the world with its myriad nests, but the bird has been so mercilessly hunted that it has now disappeared from thousands of beetling cliffs along the sea where it was formerly known.

Probably no famous bird has a smaller habitat than the bird of paradise, whose beautiful feathers are so highly prized in the millinery trade. No one knows why the varieties of this beautiful bird are confined to the island of New Guinea and the neighboring coasts of Australia. There are many other islands not far away where the conditions would seem to be equally favorable for their existence, but they are not found among them; and if we should ever see a hunter of the bird of paradise we would know that he was a native of New Guinea or the neighboring mainland of Australia, or had visited those regions.

Everybody has heard that the cowry shell is used as money over a wide part of the Western Sudan. It came to be regarded on account of its shape and size as a very convenient medium of exchange. But if the cowry shell might have been picked up in bushel baskets by any one strolling along the African coasts it would, of course, have been valueless as money. If the shell were very easy to get, so that every native might accumulate large quantities of it, nobody would give his ivory, vegetables or skins in exchange for it.

The cowry shell came to have value in much the same way that value has been attached to gold. It was regarded by the West Africans who saw it as a convenient form of money; but it was difficult to obtain it. As the article was desired it came to have value just the same as anything does which men desire to possess.

The cowry shell is found only on the coasts of a number of islands off the southwest shores of India. It had to be carried thousands of miles to the west coast of Africa, where there was a demand for it, and so real value became attached to it and it could be used as money.

The time came, however, when on account of the large profit derived from the transportation of cowry shells in West Africa that supply became greater than the demand. Naturally the price of cowry money was thus reduced and West Africa passed through a financial crisis which was never adequately reported in the newspapers.

Cowry money became so cheap that there was little temptation even to steal it. This state of affairs put an end to the importation of the cowry shells and no more were shipped until equilibrium had been restored between supply and demand.—Sun.

English Soldiers.

In his letter to the London Times on the physique of the British Army, which made a very considerable stir in England, the Duke of Wellington gives some interesting statistics as to the British recruits. In 1900 the average height was 5 feet 5.4 inches; weight, 124.4 pounds; admissions to hospital, per 1000, 655.1; constantly non-effective through sickness, per 1000, 34.85; death rate, per 1000, 6.62. The percentage of rejections in 1900 was 27.4; in 1901, 29.04, and in 1902, 32.22. The last figures Germany published were for 1887, when the percentage of rejected was only 16.3, and that from the total number of conscripts, not from men who had been accepted by recruiting sergeants.

The Loon Bird's Call.

Have you ever heard the loon bird's call? It is the weirdest cry of all the feathered tribe, and is only to be heard on rare occasions on the great inland lakes of America. It sounds exactly like the cry of a woman in distress. "Like woman wailing for her demon lover," said one man who had heard it, quoting Coleridge.

"I heard a faint wail far away up the lake," he continued, enlarging on the experience. "It sounded like a woman crying for succor. It was indescribably weird and harrowing. As the cry came drifting down the lake, the very air seemed to be full of sorrow."—New York Press.

Plaint of the British Fiddler.

The annual complaint of English musicians comes from London. It is that an English musician has no chance to get work in competition with foreigners. There are 30 orchestral bands in London during the season, and practically all of them are made up of aliens. The one chance an Englishman has of steady employment is to disguise himself and pretend to be a German or a Belgian. One band of sixteen wears foreign uniforms, trims beards in foreign style and speaks only in foreign monosyllables, but every one is an Englishman, forced to the subterfuge by the necessity of making a living.

An Universal Want.

Though real estate men say porches give more trouble than any other part of a house, everybody seems to want one.—Philadelphia Record.

CURRENT ITEMS (Contd.)

THE "Olimpia" leaves to-day for New Orleans, and the "Beverley" to-morrow.

SEÑOR don Enrique Garnier was during the past week elected President of the Liceo Temperance Society San José.

MR. Hop Wo Lung announces in *La Gaceta Oficial* that he has sold his establishment at Zent Junction to don Ramon Gonzalez.

"LA Prensa Libre" asserts that the employees of the Costa Rica Railway Company are forming among themselves a savings bank.

WE extend our sincere sympathy to our friend, Mr. G. W. Rothery, who this week received the sad news of the death of his mother in England.

THE Hamburg American Company announce that the "Siberia" and "Sarnia", 3500 tons each, will be put on direct service between New York and Limon in November.

SEÑOR don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Minister Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica resident in the United States, is expected to arrive here on a visit at the end of this month.—*La Patria*.

THE United Fruit Company has declared a dividend of one and a half per cent., and it is stated that the Company's business is in a very healthy condition.—*Daily Telegraph*.

"EL DIA" asserts that Dr. Stegall will shortly leave for a five months furlough in England, and that Dr. Bonnell will attend to Dr. Stegall's duties here during his absence.

So ill is Dr. Juan J. Flores, that a consultation took place in San Jose on Thursday last between Drs. Nuñez, Calneck, Flores and Marcos. It is said he suffered from a similar attack one year ago.

JUST as we were going to press we heard of the death of a son of Mr. C. D. Scott, the esteemed Paymaster of the United Fruit Company, and we respectfully tender our sincere sympathy with him and his family in their bereavement.

THE Costa Rica Railway Company has deposited with Sello Nacional the sum of C.1704.86, representing the hospital tax collected on passenger tickets sold during August. Of this amount, C.204.72, or 12 per cent is for credit of Limón hospital.

THE wife of Mr. A. B. Roos, whose condition has been a source of considerable anxiety for several weeks past, has so far improved that hopes are now entertained of her recovery and her early removal to the United States.

THE coffee crop for the season 1902-1903 exceeded by 3,583, 323 kilos that of 1901-1902. "La Republica". This, of course, refers to the coffee crop of the world and not that of this country alone (EDITOR.)

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by the Hamburg-American Steam Packet Co. for the construction of a large steamer—an improved floating hotel—for the West Indian tourist trade. The vessel will be ready for service towards the end of 1904.—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE wife of Mr. Julio Gossinski was safely delivered of a son on the 26th ult. Somewhere in the Bible it is stated "Blessed is the man who bath his quiver full of them (children)". Our friend, don Julio, should certainly be a happy man; he only lacks one now to complete a round dozen.

AT a meeting of the Faculty of Medicine held at San José this week a telegram from the Public Doctor of Grecia was read, in which he stated that on Friday last five men attacked with yellow fever arrived at Sarchi proceeding from the farms of the United Fruit Company, "La Louisa" and "La Lola", one of them having died ten hours after arrival.

JAMES BRADLEY, known in town as a "snake doctor", was run over and killed by a Northern Railroad train at three miles on the evening of Monday last. It appears that Bradley under the influence of liquor was sleeping at the side of the track partly covered by a sack which was the only thing the driver could see when approaching it. Both legs

were severed, and it is supposed the man died from shock.

IN another column we reproduce from the Kingston *Daily Telegraph* an article written by a Limón correspondent offering advice to Jamaicans who anticipate leaving their island home in search of employment in this country. The advice there given is well fitted for the purpose it is intended, and what few Jamaicans here find themselves without employment would have been better off had they followed it instead of their own inclinations.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was caused in San José this week by a rumor that Mr. Minor C. Keith had died in New York. A cable was at once despatched to the New York offices of the Company and a reply received that while Mr. Keith was somewhat indisposed his condition was not even considered dangerous. Fortunately, in Limón nothing was known of the rumor until the contradiction had been made.

A LETTER arrived at this office by the Royal Mail on Wednesday bearing Kingston post mark addressed to Mr. Wood, Box 23, Portlemon. The contents of the letter, however, indicate that it was written by a girl to her mother, but not only was the mother's name omitted from the envelope but the daughter forgot to sign her name to the letter. It commences: "My dear Mother" and is evidently written by a young woman who contemplates marriage in November, after which she will be coming to this country with her husband. Perhaps with these details the mother will be enabled to call at this office and claim the letter. The postal authorities often are blamed for mistakes like these, which originate solely from carelessness on the part of the writer.

JAMAICAN A JUDGE.

IT is reported on good authority that a Jamaican, who was formerly employed as a conductor in the service of the Electric Tramway Company, now occupies the position of judge of the lower Court of Bocas del Toro. A native of this colony, who has just returned to Kingston from Colombia, states that the judge, Gale by name, is making his power felt in Bocas del Toro. For trivial offences fines of from \$20 to \$40 are imposed by the "Colombian official".—*Daily Telegraph*.

TWELVE MILES.

Refreshing showers since the 29th ult.

A young woman named Alice Cogill of this district was arraigned in the Matina Court on Monday 28th ult. for wounding one Edith Beckford.

MR. W. H. Hall will open an Elementary School for boys and girls on Monday 12th inst. in this district. The School which will be known as the 12 miles Day-School will be conducted on the same lines as similar English School in this country. Mr. Hall is quite an energetic young man, and it is hoped his efforts will be attended with success.

PICNIC.

(COMMUNICATED.)

THE Limon Baptist Sunday School held its annual picnic on Tuesday Oct. 6, 1903. This time they were not single, as the Wesleyan Sunday School joined the fete, a union which tempted, as was expected, the great attraction of the townfolk.

THE spot selected for the occasion was Chirripo, situated about twenty-five miles from Limón, and a train from the Northern Railroad was placed at our disposal with accommodation for about 430 persons. We must here tender our many thanks to the Railroad Superintendent, Mr. H. M. Fields, who did so much to ensure our pleasure and comfort. Also to Mr. Fry the manager of Chirripo farm, who so liberally placed the farm at our disposal and helped us in many ways. We may also here mention our gratitude to Mr. F. M. H. Wood for his donation of toys and useful articles which added immensely to the fun of racing, and also our thanks to Lindo Bros. and Esau Lyon for their gifts.

AT 7.30 a. m., the train departed, and there was not found a vacancy in the spacious coaches and cabooses; for he who would be absent, did grace his unknown substitute with especial favour. The morning was bright and beautiful as the sun poured his golden flood upon the surrounding hills, and the gentle waves of the sea hard by, beamed with reflective smiles. The sky chimed in her pleasing serenity, and winked her approval and sympathy with this rare and grand occasion.

WE soon lost sight of the town; and then we were in the woods, driving by the sea side for a great way, passing hillsides, bending and winding out the curves, shooting out at the astonished spectators, drinking in the woodland scenery, and all that Dame Nature subscribed to our enjoyment, chatting, laughing, singing, shouting as the train sped onward. Who can describe the cacophony, as the voices of the children and older folks mingled with the sharp creaking notes of the rattling

coaches and the dominant neighs of the iron horse?

THE thriving and luxuriant banana fields with a few houses here and there, partially relieved the monotony of an avenue of gigantic trees. Our run was broken by a few stoppages which hindered our arrival at the time anticipated; but this disappointment also worked for good, as it gave us greater opportunities to satisfy our observant faculties, to digest our sense impressions from the extensive fields of vision, to behold nature in her virgin beauty, and at one place to provide us with a bounteous feed of sugar cane which we heartily enjoyed.

IT was about 10 o'clock when we reached our longed-for destination, the verdant Chirripo valley, almost surrounded by delectable hills whose woodland clusters maintain an undeviating rainfall. Through this valley flows a lovely stream which maintains the coolness and remarkable fertility of a region that has attracted the agriculturist, and given rise to blooming banana plantations. An inhabited village made approachable by a miniature suspension bridge. The strain of eager expectation was over as we all alighted from the train. Over this bridge, the great throng crossed; and as it swung to and fro, how nervous became the tread of many a timid one!

WE were soon on the lawn, a green spot dotted here and there with a few white-washed houses whose spacious verandahs soon lent their sheltering protection from a shower of rain which intercepted our merriment. We had already lunched and sported to some extent ere the rain, which made the ground unfit for further pastime. An order was given to recross the bridge and take up our position in a very spacious banana shed where the rest of the games were executed.

IT was about one o'clock when we recrossed this swaying bridge and under the dry shed, bade defiance to any further interruption from the rain as there was wide area for the girls and maidens to play in merry-ring and enough longitude for the prize contestants in the foot races. Neither must the tug-of-war be omitted, as in this, the reposing energy of many a stalwart lad vigorously displayed his portentous muscular tension. And all went well.

IT was now four o'clock, and the call for home was heralded by a loud neigh from our iron horse. "All on board?" "Yes, all on board!" and we were on the homeward bound, the train dashed at full speed; while we chattered and laughed, making any kind of noise—in thankful approval for the day's outing.

WEARINESS slowly worked in; but eventually gained the mastery as many soon fell asleep even on the flying train. Our speed slackened, we had reached the station, the train stopped and we alighted, looking most of us, haggard and ruffled; and with signs of delightful fatigue, trudged tardily home.

And the Picnic was over. H. H.

A LOCAL WEDDING.

A very fashionable wedding took place at the Wesleyan Church on Wednesday 30th ult. at 4.30 p.m., the contracting parties were Mr. Japheth A. Crooks of Pacurito and Miss Janet A. Munroe late of Hanover (Jamaica). The bride looked remarkably charming as she leaned on the arms of her bestman Mr. T. F. Flowers on her way to Church, whilst Masters Fraser and Campbell, took particular care in keeping the train off the ground. Miss Innocencia Sawyers and Miss Henrietta Fraser, were the chief maids of honour, and they too like the bride were very attractive. The happy pair, along with the marriage officer (Rev. E. A. Pitt) and guests were photographed by Mr. P. A. Delaney, after which the newly married couple proceeded to the house of Mrs. Sarah Fraser, where the health of the Bride and Bridegroom was proposed and supported by many friends present, chiefly among whom were Messrs. T. Pryce Flowers, (Wesleyan schoolmaster) E. Ryan Pryce (St. Mark's schoolmaster) L. Osmond Fraser, Rev. E. A. Pitt, R. H. Brown and K. Rodgers. Music and singing continued until 10 p.m. which ended the evening's entertainment. The happy pair left by the 9 a.m. train for Pacurito to spend their honeymoon.

Australian Wants To Lift America Cup.

CAPT. WALES' YACHT MUST HAVE TWIN CIRCULAR KEELS.

London, Sept. 24.—Captain Wales, of Sydney, is in England with a view to arranging for a yacht to be built for the purpose of contesting for the America's Cup next year.

Captain Wales is well known in Australia as a yachtsman of great experience and also as the inventor of twin circular keels. He claims that if the *Shamrock III* had been built according to his invention she would have beaten the *Reliance* so much in windward work that the *Reliance* would never have overhauled her at a run or reach.

Captain Wales intends to demonstrate his invention for the first time in England at an international exhibition of inventions which is to be held at Brighton in November.—*Daily Telegraph*.

CHURCH NOTES.

THE fourteenth anniversary of the Limon Baptist Sunday School was celebrated this week. The reports for the year indicate an excellent year's work and the anniversary services were a decided success. The Rev. A. N. McDonald officiated at the Sunday Services, the Rev. E. A. Pitt assisting him at 3 o'clock when there was an unusually large gathering. The Pastor of the Church presided at the Monday night meeting when a crowded audience listened to the children's exercises which were much appreciated.

ON Tuesday a delightful day was spent at Chirripo. The picnic was held by the Wesleyan and Baptist Sunday Schools conjointly. An account of the picnic will be found in another column.

OBEAH IN JAMAICA.

AN OFFENCE THAT NEEDS TO BE SEVERELY HANDLED.

A story replete with the element of horror comes to us from the parish of Westmoreland. The details will be found on another page of to-day's issue. Briefly, the tale is that a young woman from St. Elizabeth paid a visit some time ago to a couple residing in the district of Darlington, who bore the reputation of being dealers in "the black art," and as a result of the treatment she received, she died shortly after her return home. The alleged murderers are now in goal in Savanah-la-Mar. This news recalled to our recollection one of two paragraphs in the annual report of Inspector General Wright for the year 1902-03, which was reviewed at some length in our issue of yesterday. Section 90 deals with Obeah and runs as follows: "Thirty cases were brought before the Courts during the year, resulting in eighteen convictions; which may be considered fairly satisfactory, as very little help could ever be expected from the country people in obtaining, or giving evidence against reputed obeahmen. Law 8 of 1903 should have a good effect on the future conduct of persons convicted of obeah, as it gives discretion to the Resident Magistrate to direct that such persons should be subject to the supervision of the police." Section 92 deals with "Bush Medicine," which, the Inspector General says, is closely identified with obeah; and reads as follows: "The Inspector for Trevelyan reports that the dispensing of bush medicine continues as brisk as ever, but that there is difficulty in a successful prosecution under the existing law. I submit the matter for the special consideration of the Government." It is to be hoped that His Excellency will give this subject the careful attention asked for by the Inspector General. What Mr. Wright says is very true. There is a vital connection between the prescribing of bush medicines and the practising of the "Black Art." We have no doubt whatever that many a man—and for that part of it many a woman, too—who started out as a simple dispenser of herbal cures has been led on step by step to the detestable (but evidently highly remunerative) practise of obeah. Indeed, we know as a fact that this is so. How great a curse obeahism is to this colony, it is unnecessary for us to state. Everybody who has lived for any length of time in Jamaica knows something of the tremendous hold which the demoralizing superstition has over the minds of the illiterate peasantry and labourers; and the records of the Law Courts are full of cases of cruelty, dishonesty, deception, violence and even murder which are all directly traceable to the vile superstition to which we have alluded. Under such circumstances, it is not the duty of the Government to try to nip the evil in the bud—in other words, to tackle the problem of the illegal dispensing of bush medicines? We admit that the question bristles with difficulties. But where there is a will there is a way; and there are few obstacles in the path of any Government which cannot be surmounted or brushed aside if only the ruling officials are earnest and resolute in their endeavours. We shall not be surprised if it transpires that the man and woman who are now under arrest in Westmoreland on a capital charge, started on their careers as bush doctors. And we certainly agree with Inspector General Wright that the Law dealing with persons engaged in such nefarious traffic should be strengthened and extended—and this, not in reley for the purpose of preventing crime, but also in the interests of public health. How many unfortunate dupes of ignorant, yet cunning bush doctors have had their health permanently impaired by the portions given to them and have afterwards been compelled to consult qualified medical practitioners, it would be impossible to estimate.—*Daily Telegraph*.

WARSHIP ORDERED TO MOSQUITO COAST.

INTERFERENCE WITH AMERICAN SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Interference with the American shipping interests by a lawless element on St. Andre's Island, near Bluefields, Nicaragua, has caused the issuance of orders for the gunboat *Nashville* to proceed to that point to protect the property of United States citizens. The *Nashville* has by this time sailed from Pensacola. Complaint was made to the State Department by an American steamship company that the operations of one of its steamers had been seriously interfered with by persons on St. Andre's Island, which is on the Mosquito coast.

St. Andre's Island has been a rendezvousing point for filibustering expeditions against Nicaragua. It is probable that the trouble now experienced may be due to such influences.—*Daily Telegraph*.

HOW TO STOP A COUGH.

A simple but effective remedy is the following.

Breathing through the nostrils, inhale a full breath as slowly as is possible without causing fatigue. Expel the breath in the same manner and repeat the operation ten times. This will stop the coughing for about a quarter of an hour. Take a dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy during this lull and the medicine will have a better opportunity to act and will speedily effect a complete cure. It always cures and cures quickly. Limon INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY sells it. 26-28-30-32-34-36-38-40-42-44-46-48-50-52-54-56-58-60-62-64-66-68-70-72-74-76-78-80-82-84-86-88-90-92-94-96-98-100.

The Banana Market In England.

FRUIT COMMANDS A HIGH PRICE IN RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS. (From Daily Telegraph.)

From special advices to hand fruit of all kinds is very dear in England at the present moment. The supplies from the colonies are limited and are deposited in cold stores, some of the owners refusing to sell until the best prices can be obtained.

Lloyd's *Weekly* of the 13th inst. says: It is curious to note that bananas command in the retail market a high price, despite Sir Alfred Jones' attempt to increase the supply by persuading the people of Jamaica to take more care over their cultivations. In the shops in London there is, with few exceptions, no difference shown between the bananas from the Canary Islands, and the cheaper article is more often than otherwise foisted on the unsuspecting purchaser who does not realise the petty fraud, until he eats it. In Covent Garden the price of Jamaica bananas ranges from 4s to 6s per bunch, whilst the Canary Island fruit is just double the price. In the shops, however, bananas with no indication of their origin go about the same as before Sir Alfred Jones started his enterprise.

CHURCH NOTICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH. SERVICES FOR SUNDAY Oct. 10th. PREACHER 11 a.m.—Mr. W. J. Reid 11 a.m. Morning Service. 3 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. Matina—Mr. Wynter. San José—Rev. S. Whit. 12 Miles—Mr. J. Davis. 3 Miles—Mr. W. Hall.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

A sugar-cane field, with mill and boiling apparatus attached. Also a banana farm in connection Apply to H. LOUIE MIGNOTT. 21ns. 3.10.03. Pacurito.

CASA DE ALQUILER.

Se arrienda una por largo tiempo, propia para una familia, con comedor, cocina, baño y patio. También se arriendan algunos muebles. Ocurrase a la Libreria de F. M. H. Wood, donde se informará. 26.9.03.

FOR RENT.

A HOUSE in Limon with every accommodation for a family, including kitchen, bath room, out offices &c. Several pieces of furniture are included. For further information please apply to Wood's Book Store. 26.9.03.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

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

Some things you may need and cannot find anywhere except at Wood's Book Store:—Cuff Holders, 50 cents per pair; Pocket Folding Scissors, 1; Tooth Brushes, English, 50 cents; Metal Match Safes 50 cents; Marshmallows, Chocolate or plain, fresh, 50 cents and 1.00; Marking Ink, 50 cents; Ink Pencils, 20 cents; Purses from 50 cents; Kropp's (genuine) Razors 5; Judson's Dyes, all colors, 50 cents and 1.00 Aspidahl's Enamel, 50 cent and 1.00; Bicycle Cement, 25 cents, (Tire or Rim); Crochet Cotton, all colors, 25 cents per reel.

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 willing 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

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 librerías.

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

Not exceeding \$2.50.....	C0.75.
Exceeding \$2.50 and not exceeding \$3.00	0.90
" " 3.00 " " " 4.00.....	1.15
" " 4.00 " " " 5.00.....	1.35
" " 5.00 " " " 6.00.....	1.50
" " 6.00 " " " 10.00.....	1.60
" " 10.00 " " " 15.00	1.85

Leave your letters and cash at this office, and everything will be attended to.

CALENDAR—OCT., 1903.

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

Marriage Applications.

Oct. 2.—Albert Mills to Roselda Walker, both of La Germania.
Oct. 2.—George Mann to Mary Martin, both of Limón.

Deaths.

The following are the deaths recorded in Limón for week ending Oct. 9th, 1903:—

Oct. 2.—Pascifco Guevara, Costa Rican, 45 years.
" 2.—Luisa V. Gonzalez, 13 years.
" 5.—Fortuna Francois, French, 2 years.
" 6.—Jas. Bradley, Jamaican, 48 years.

OUR HURRICANE FUND.

TOTAL COLLECTED £161. 7s. 0.

By the Royal Mail on Wednesday last a cheque was remitted the Colonial Secretary for the sum of £61. 7s. 0d., making altogether £161. 7s. 0d. subscribed in this country for assisting the sufferers in the recent hurricane. The following is a copy of the letter to the Colonial Secretary accompanying the remittance:—

Despatch No. 80.
British Vice Consulate,
Limón Costa Rica, C. R.,
October 7th., 1903.

Sir,
I have the honour to acknowledge your Despatch of the 23rd ult., No. 9596-10384. I received no specific instructions from Archdeacon Swaby with regard to the disbursement of amount collected by his congregation, though he expressed the wish that the "deserving poor" should benefit by it, and I did not think it necessary to call your attention to it having every confidence that the General Relief Committee would wisely and economically disburse whatever contributions they received. The amount collected by St. Mark's congregation represents £277.20 of the £100 already remitted, or an equivalent of £26 0s. 7d.

I now have pleasure in enclosing my cheque on the Colonial Bank, No. 70947, for £61. 7s. 0d. making a total of £161. 7s. 0d. contributed from Costa Rica.

I have the honour to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) F. M. H. Wood,
The Hon. British Vice Consul,
The Colonial Secretary.

Amt. already acknowledged C.1797.65
S. C. Nation 5.00
R. H. Stevens 5.00
Collected by Mr. W. Curtis 4.50
Joseph (25 Miles) 1.00
St. Mark's Congregation 6.00
Wesleyan 5.75

Less R. C. Childs unpaid 1834.90
106.50
1718.40

WESLEYAN CONGREGATION.
A Walker C.2.00
A Lindo 2.00
I. Lumaden 50
R. J. M. 50
A Friend 25
A child 50
5.75

(Included in general list.)

COLLECTED BY MR. W. CURTIS
Joseph Cameron C.2.00
Martha Morgan 50
Mervina Smith 50
A. A. Grant 1.00
Mrs. M. Cameron 50
4.50

(Included in general list.)

ST. MARK'S CONGREGATION.
Mrs. Rebecca Ramsey C.2.00
Miss Ambrosia Bunting 1.00
Mr. Jeremiah Blapham 2.00
Mr. H. Beckles 1.00
6.00

Included in general list.

BOCAS DEL TORO.

FREE OF SMALL POX & YELLOW FEVER.
In response to an enquiry addressed by the British Vice Consul of this port to the Acting British Consular Agent at Bocas del Toro regarding the sanitary condition of that place, the following reply has this week been received:—

British Consular Agency,
Bocas del Toro, 3rd October 1903.

Sir,
In replying to your letter enquiring about the state of health here, I beg to say that we now can issue a clean bill of health, as the small pox, as far as I can ascertain, has entirely disappeared. Should any further outbreak of contagious disease occur, I will inform you at first opportunity. No Yellow Fever this year.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A. H. Mouton,
Acting Agent

H. B. M. Vice Consul,
Port Limón C. R.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN COSTA RICA.

CORRESPONDENT GIVES ADVICE TO THOSE WHO ARE GOING THERE.

From Daily Telegraph.

As a number of labourers, as well as some respectable young men, are leaving this island for Costa Rica, especially since the cyclone, it may be of interest to many to know something of the place.

There is, says a correspondent, plenty of work for labourers on the United Fruit Co. and Messrs. Lindo Bros' farms—that is cleaning, underbush, cutting and clearing woodland, planting and reaping bananas. These farms are situated in the interior, i. e., the nearest of the U. F. Co's to Port Limón is about 12 miles' Contracts are very often given, and a hardworking Jamaican can earn, and has hitherto earned a fair wage. Of course, labourers are also employed by the day; but I cannot state that the amount paid is a very enticing one. Living is cheap in the interior in comparison with Limón.

West Indians are employed on the pier in Limón and sometimes hundreds will be at work each day; the Superintendent (Mr. S. Nation), and the time-keeper (Mr. James Prendergast) are both from Jamaica. The pay on the pier is scarcely adequate with living expenses—about 60 cents American money per day. A timekeeper's salary is £12 per month. The respectable young men who think they are going to be a veritable El Dorado will be mightily mistaken within a fortnight; they must make up their minds to handle the pickaxe or machete (these things are not looked upon as a degradation there, as some persons in Jamaica think); and must also bear this in mind that if they haven't got the necessary push and energy, they will "fetch up" either

IN THE HOSPITAL OR CALABOOSE,

or return to Jamaica sadder if not wiser men.

Another thing: They should not go without sufficient funds for the necessary outlay for board and lodging, as, I am sorry to say, many have done in years past. Of course, many have raised themselves to respectable positions, but by sheer pluck, push and ability.

The natives, especially, those of the upper class, are very kind and generous. I remember on the 27th June, 1902, at the premature celebration of King Edward's Coronation, an amount equal to ten pounds sterling was given to West Indian children, (25 cent pieces to each child) by the President of the Municipality himself, and at the same time the Governor ordered the arrest of a young Colombian who rode against one of the children on his bicycle.

The coffee plantations are all worked by natives, but the handling of the coffee, until it is shipped at Limón, is done by West Indians (the majority being Jamaicans), and whilst the shipment of bananas weekly average 140,000 stems, last year's estimate of coffee for the season—December 1902 to July 1903—was 130,000 bags.

Indians of the little Explored Interior.

When Sir Henry M. Stanley, the famous African explorer, last visited America, an ardent Harvard undergraduate is said to have asked him at a reception:

"How can I become a great traveler, like you? I want to be one, but I don't know where to begin."

"Try the moon," said Stanley, with a laugh. "That's about the only place left to explore now-a-days."

But Stanley exaggerated. It is true that such reputations as those of Humboldt, Livingstone and Stanley himself can no longer be made; but several tracts of the world's surface are still unexplored. Of all the continents, South America undoubtedly offers the most virgin ground to the adventurous traveler. "Explorers have gone up the rivers and come down again," a writer on the subject correctly observes, "but they have not penetrated any distance overland across the jungle-covered water-sheds."

IGNORANT OF THEIR OWN COUNTRIES.
It is strange how little the inhabitants of South America know about their own countries. If you ask a Venezuelan at La Guayra, a Brazilian at Rio, a Colombian at Panama, or an Ecuadorian at Guayaquil to tell you about the interior, he will shrug his shoulders and answer:

"Quien sabe, Señor?"

Certainly he does not know. If you told him that the dwellers in the unsettled, unexplored parts of his own country, were "anthropophagians" and whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders," he could not contradict you.

"They are reported to have their eyes in their shoulders, and their mouth in the middle of their breasts, and that a long-train of hair growth back between their shoulders." That is the account Sir Walter Raleigh gave in the seventeenth century of a tribe

WHEN YOU HAVE A BAD COLD.

You want a remedy that will give quick relief and effect a permanent cure.
You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and make expectoration easy.
You want a remedy that will counteract any tendency toward pneumonia.

You want the best medicine that can be obtained.
You want Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.
It always cures and cures quickly. Limón INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY sells it.—26 ins. 11. 4. 03.

of Indians living on the banks of the River Cauca, in Venezuela. Of course, people do not believe such traveler's tales now-a-days as they did in the days of Queen Elizabeth; but as a matter of fact, nothing more definite is known to-day of this very tribe. The region in which they live remains in this twentieth century the "terra incognita" that it was in the days of Raleigh.

A STREAM OF EXPEDITIONS.

Never a month passes without an expedition leaving the confines of civilization and plunging into the heart of some unexplored region in South America. Little or nothing is heard of these expeditions, except in social and commercial circles in cities like Caracas, Bogotá, Sucre and Port-of-Spain. Trinidad; but each of them would furnish material for a thrilling book if the adventurers cared to write about their experiences. Usually they do not. They have other fish to fry. They are orchid hunters, gold prospectors, diamond seekers or Government officials engaged in delimiting boundaries between the various Republics and colonies of South America.

Three months, six months, a year, perhaps three years after they left the last settlement on the fringe of the unknown, half of them return, tanned, haggard, half-starved, fever-stricken. The rest have been lost in the jungle, to perish miserably of hunger and thirst; or drowned in the rapids of some mighty river, or killed by hostile Indians, jaguars, or stingrays. The South American explorer lives in the midst of alarms, and there are a thousand ways in which he may meet a sudden and violent death.

The survivors always tell the same story: "We have seen some wonderful things but they were not even the thousandth part of that which lies beyond. We climbed such and such a mountain, ascended such and such a river, dwelt among such and such a tribe; but we heard of other mountains, other rivers, other tribes for strangers and more interesting in the remote regions, to which we could not penetrate."

Take, for example, the immense range of unknown mountains, which runs along the hinterland of the three Guianas. "The best-known of these so-called inaccessible mountains is undoubtedly Roraima," said Eugene Andre, of Trinidad, a well-known explorer of Venezuela, Colombia and the Guianas. "Since the Spectator for April, 1877, wrote: 'Will no one explore Roraima and bring us back the tidings which it has been waiting these thousands of years to give us?' the mountain has been ascended and the secrets of its summit laid bare. To the Quelch-McConnell expedition is due the honor of having performed the most valuable scientific work in the exploration of this interesting mountain."

"Considering that Roraima is only one of a whole series of such masses, the existence of some of which may not even be suspected, we can form some idea of what remains to be done in the exploration of this little known part of South America. When we consider, moreover, that the summits of these mountains are plateaus, isolated from the surrounding country during countless ages, we cannot help thinking that each of them must be a field of absorbing interest to the naturalist and botanist."

Andre himself, in 1901, tried in vain to scale the mighty heights of Mount Ameha, on the River Mucurari, in Venezuela. This mountain has never been climbed, nor have its companions, Mount Arichi and Mount Arawa. The country all around them is unknown, and so are the more distant Parime Mountains, which are said to be the home of tribes of Indians utterly unlike any of those already known in South America.

Speaking from the depths of his own bitter experiences, Andre explained why this vast region is still an unsolved riddle.

"Three centuries have passed away," he said, "since the first adventurers tried to reach the golden land supposed to exist somewhere near the sources of the Caroni and the Cauca, and yet our knowledge of the far interior of the Guianas remains shadowy and indefinite."

"It was not until the beginning of the eighteenth century that Humboldt finally dispelled the mythical beliefs which clung to the Eldorado of the 'conquistadores.' The veil of the enchantment which shrouds the unexplored interior of Guiana has, it is true, been torn aside. In place of the fairy city gleaming with gold and precious stones, we now know that there is an immense stretch of impenetrable forest, interspersed here and there with open savannas, with mountains of fantastic shape and surpassing grandeur, rising abruptly from the surrounding country—a region of abundant rains and rapid rivers, thinly peopled by small tribes of Indians, who for centuries have carried on a series of cruel blood feuds with their neighbors—a region rich in bird, insect and vegetable life, but difficult of access and deadly in climate."

"Beyond this our knowledge is vague and uncertain, and is likely to remain so for some time to come. The difficulty of navigating rivers, which consist of a series of rapids and falls; the utter absence of population for considerable distances on their banks, the almost impossible task of transporting a sufficiency of provisions where boats of no great size can be employed on account of the frequent portages, make the exploration of these regions an undertaking replete with danger and hardships."

"Added to these natural difficulties there is a rooted disinclination on the part of the natives to undertake long and arduous journeys outside of the immediate district with which they are familiar."

The natives know that when they venture far from their home with an exploring party, it is an even chance whether they will return. On Andre's last expedition six men perished of starvation, and the rest crawled back to civilization more dead than alive.

AMONG THE MACUSI INDIANS.

In 1901 J. J. Quelch, of Georgetown, British Guiana, one of the two Englishmen who climbed Mount Roraima, penetrated alone to the settlements of the Macusi Indians in the unexplored Kanaku Mountains, on the borderland between British Guiana and Brazil.

"I thought I was the first white man

who had ever visited that region," said Mr. Quelch to his friends in Georgetown on his return, "but I found a couple of Germans settled on what is regarded as the British side of the frontier, although the Brazilians claim the territory as belonging to their republic."

"They told us that the Brazilian Government had sent them, years before to explore the country and introduce civilization among the Macusi Indians. But the Indians uncivilized them instead. They had taken native wives, renounced all their prospects of advancement under the Brazilian Government, and were contentedly leading the peaceful, pastoral life of the Indians."

"These men spoke of some strange beasts which they called the Warakaba tigers. They said these tigers roamed about the country in large numbers, hunting in packs and attacking animals, including human beings, that crossed their path. The Germans asserted that the only way to escape from these beasts was to get into running water, where they would not follow you."

Mr. Quelch's expedition was undertaken on behalf of the British Museum. He discovered several small mammals hitherto unknown to science, including a new kind of guinea pig and a new adour, an animal of the rabbit tribe. He also discovered a number of new orchids of wonderful beauty. "But what I have found," he told his friends "is nothing when compared to what remains undiscovered in those regions. They are an inexhaustible mine for the botanist, the zoologist and the anthropologist."

UNKNOWN BRAZIL.

The great Republic of Brazil, with its area of nearly three and a quarter millions of square miles—almost as big as that of the United States—is largely unexplored. Its very boundary line is in dispute with most of the ten coterminous republics and colonies.

The vast valley of the Amazon and its affluents, as well as those of many other great Brazilian rivers, are practically unknown. In the Royal Geographical Society's rooms, in London, there is a series of outline maps showing the unexplored and explored parts of the world. The former are black and the latter white. These maps represent the central part of South America as the least known section of any continent. A big black blotch indicates the Amazon River basin. Narrow, white lines run through it here and there, showing where explorers have journeyed up the rivers. They have not been able to penetrate overland to any considerable distance and discover the mysteries of over a million square miles of jungle and mountain. Who can tell what secrets the untrodden forests hold? There is room in them for half a dozen Inca empires. There may be new beas, like the okapi recently discovered by Sir Harry Johnston in Central Africa, and the great sloth found by Mr. Hesketh Pritchard in Tierra del Fuego, the other day. Certainly there is boundless wealth in minerals and forest products when once the country is opened up and developed.

THE KING OF SOUTH AMERICAN EXPLORERS.

This is proved by the experiences of one of the best and bravest of all South American explorers—the Colombian General, Don Rafael Reyes. Speaking to an assembly of South American geographers in the City of Mexico recently, he said:

"In the extended forests, in which cannibal savages were wandering when my brothers and I made our explorations only a few years ago, there exists to-day an important commerce of some tens of millions of dollars, and towns of thousands of inhabitants have been established."

Reyes has never been a spectacular explorer. He has worked for the good of his country and science, not for fame. His explorations extended over a long period of years, and were made in conjunction with his brothers, Don Nestor and Don Henry Reyes. They covered the immense territories which are watered by the Amazon and the Parana and their tributaries.

The three brothers succeeded in their main enterprise—to discover a waterway navigable for steamers from Colombia to the Amazon, and they also found many unknown tribes of Indians. But they paid dearly for their heroism. Don Henry died of malignant fever while exploring the Yabari River. Don Nestor, lost in the forest of Putumayo, was captured and devoured by cannibals. Don Rafael spent his fortune and ruined his health. Few explorers have suffered more than he; few have given a finer example of long-sustained courage and devotion to his task; yet he is unknown save to a small circle of South American geographers, who hold him in the highest honor.

Don Rafael met President Roosevelt in Washington recently, and the latter said to him, speaking of Central South America:

"That region is a new world, destined for the progress and the welfare of humanity."

There is much to be done before the country is even properly explored, to say nothing of its being commercially developed. The proposed Intercontinental Railway, which is to unite all the existing systems on the American continent, will doubtless have a powerful civilizing tendency. Already the surveyors for that road are throwing light on many dark corners of South America, and when their work is finished and every branch of the line is in working order, the unexplored section of the country will be much circumscribed.

(Copyright, 1903, by William Thorp.)—Daily Picayune.

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.

MARRIAGES IN COSTA RICA.

Limón, Oct. 8, 1903.

THE EDITOR
Limón Weekly News.
Dear Sir,
Last month saw the fourth anniversary of your organ.

The literary world greet you—particularly the English-speaking community.

As you are sworn to no party, creed, race nor sect, I trust you will grant me a small space.

Your last week's issue spoke of a marriage or so-called marriage performed at Pacuarito the Monday previous by one Mr. Knight, an Elder of the Seventh Day Adventists. You speak the genuine by saying that unless the civil ceremony has been gone through, the parties are no more married than before, despite the religious ceremony performed by Mr. Knight. That same objection confronts all the Protestant ministers of this Republic.

Many of us are cognizant of the fact, that ordination does not make a minister a marriage officer in all countries. For instance, it is a criminal offence in Jamaica for any ordained minister or layman to marry a couple unless he holds a license from the government; but in the five Windward B. W. Islands, in British Guiana and some other places all ministers may be marriage officers by virtue of their ordination.

In Costa Rica, no one else can perform a legal marriage but the Government or the Priest of the Roman Catholic Church. We would have it distinctly understood, that Costa Rica has for the last sixteen years or over, what is termed, the International Marriage Law, and since then, if the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Patriarch of the Greek Church, or the representative of any other religious denomination, be he great or humble, gives a certificate after performing a marriage ceremony, that certificate is of less value in the eyes of the civilized world, than a piece of old rag, picked up from a dung-hill.

The aforesaid, holds good in the Republic of Colombia; but in a country like Nicaragua, in which there is no International Marriage Law, a marriage performed by the British Consul or a clergyman of the Anglican Church is recognized as valid. Even on the deck of an English battleship, the chaplain is empowered to undertake this ceremony as he holds the legal consent of his government; but such is not the case here.

Desiring that this fore-warning be a fore-arming, and thanking you for space.

Yours truly,
FAIRPLAY.

MARRIAGES IN COSTA RICA.

Limón, Oct. 5, 1903.

Limón Weekly News.

Dear Sir,
I noticed that in your issue of the 3rd inst., mention was made of a marriage ceremony performed at Pacuarito by me. Now, I wish to place myself before this intelligent public, just as I stand related to this important matter. I am aware that

HYDRO-CARBOLINE.

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

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

By permission of the Minister, this is sold at nearly cost price (without duties.) Any quantity left after the expenses have been paid will be handed over to the Municipality for public use. May be obtained at the office of Dr. Steggall, Government Physician. p. 10.10.03.

CULPEPPER.

Residents of Culpepper, Pacuarito and Cimarrones, are now given splendid opportunity for purchasing one of the best assortments of TREES, BLUE and BLACK VENETIANS ever received on the lines.

JOHN BOLES.

Culpepper Commissary.

RENTAL.

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

THE PHOENIX COFFEE COMPANY.

Roasters and Grinders.

PORT LIMÓN, C. R.

Having installed new and up-to-date machinery in our already well equipped plant, we are now in a position to handle any and all orders for all grades of ground Coffee, in a most reliable and satisfactory manner. Prompt delivery of all orders, local or on the line. Quality and prices beyond reach of competitors, WHY NOT GIVE LOCAL INDUSTRY A FAIR TRIAL? 4 ins. 26.9.03

DR. NARCISO 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. Limón, Sept. 18th, 1903.

CARTAGO.

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

—HOTEL 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

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

MULES FOR SALE.

Apply E. P. DE ARCE.

Zent Junction



Home Duties

The real heroines of every day are in our homes. Frequently, however, it is a mistaken and useless heroism.

Women seem to listen to every call of duty except the supreme one that tells them to guard their health. How much harder the daily tasks become when some derangement of the female organs makes every movement painful and keeps the nervous system unstrung? Irritability takes the place of happiness and amiability; and weakness and suffering takes the place of health and strength. As long as they can drag themselves around, women continue to work and perform their household duties. They have been led to believe that suffering is necessary because they are women. What a mistake!

The use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will banish pain and restore happiness. Don't resort to strong stimulants or narcotics when this great strengthening, healing remedy for women is always within reach.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. No man will see your letter. She can surely help you, for no person in America has such a wide experience in treating female ills as she has had. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free. You are very foolish if you do not accept her kind invitation.

For proof read the symptoms, suffering and cure recited in the following letters:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express to you the great benefit I have derived from your advice and the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My trouble was female weakness in its worst form and I was in a very bad condition. I could not perform my household duties, my back ached, I was extremely nervous, and I could not eat or sleep, and the bearing-down pains were terrible. My husband spent hundreds of dollars to get me well, and all the medicine that the doctors prescribed failed to do me any good; I resorted to an operation which the physician said was necessary to restore me to health, but I suffered more after it than I did before; I had hemorrhages of the womb that nothing could seem to stop."

"I noticed one of your advertisements and wrote you for advice. I received your reply and carefully followed all instructions. I immediately began to get stronger, and in two weeks was about the house. I took eight bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and continued following your advice, and to-day I am a well woman. Your remedies and help are a Godsend to suffering women, and I cannot find words to thank you for what you have done for me."—Mrs. LOTTIE V. NAYLOR, 1228 N. J. Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."

"I was suffering with falling of the womb and could hardly drag about, but after taking five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was completely cured. I am now a well woman and able to do all my work."

"I think your medicine one of the best remedies in the world."—Mrs. J. M. LEE, 141 Lyndal St., Newcastle, Pa.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done a great deal for me. I suffered so much from falling of the womb and all the troubles connected with it. I doctored for years with doctors and other remedies but received only temporary relief."

"I began taking your medicine, and had not taken it long before I was feeling better. My husband said that I should keep right on taking it as long as it gave me relief from my suffering, as I could not expect to be cured by one or two bottles. I did so and am now able to be on my feet and work hard all day, and go to bed and rest at night. Thanks to your Vegetable Compound I am certainly grateful for the relief it gave me. It is the mother's great friend. I would not be without it in my house, for when I feel tired or out of sorts I take a few doses and feel all right."

"I would recommend your medicine to all tired mothers, and especially to those suffering as I was."—Mrs. R. F. CHAMBERS, Bennet, Neb.

\$5000 FORFEIT If we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Dizzy?

Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? Tongue coated? Head ache? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills, all vegetable.

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

The Watkins "Boy" Hay Press THE MARVEL OF THE COUNTRY.



Two boys can operate it (no other power needed) and bale the crop right in the field at less than cost of hauling to the press. It does lots of other things and costs only \$25. Write us at once for circular No. 27.

E. E. LOWE CO., Atlanta, Georgia.

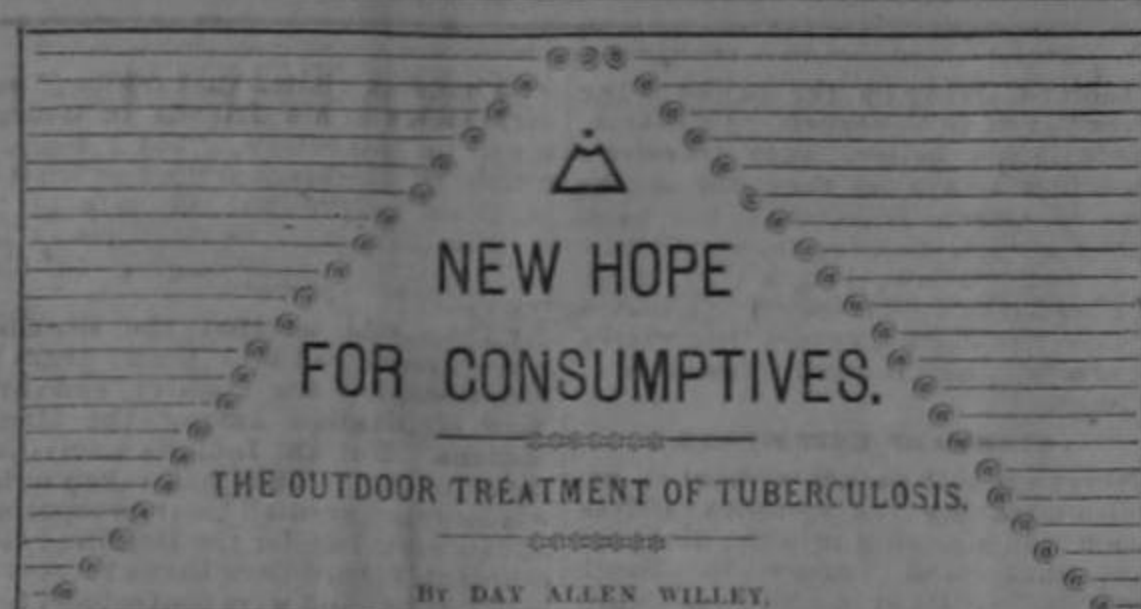
GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

CAPUDINE CURES Sick Headache AND DIZZINESS.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief. Removes all swelling in 3 to 5 days; effects a permanent cure in 10 to 20 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. M. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

TARRANT'S SALTZ Prevents Bilious Attacks by keeping the stomach clean and liver active. 50c. and \$1.00. At Druggists or by mail from THE TARRANT CO., (Box 184) New York.

It sufficed with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.



NEW HOPE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

THE OUTDOOR TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

BY DAY ALLEN WILLEY.



IT

was a little over twenty years ago that Koch discovered the minute form of life which has been called the bacillus of tuberculosis,—a proof that consumption is infectious. What the eminent savant detected beneath the microscope resulted in a radical change in the method of treating this disease. As medical men have studied the various methods, the benefit which nature could confer in eradicating it has been more and more appreciated, until the time seems to have come when medicine may be considered but an incidental in successful treatment.

It may be an exaggerated prediction to make, that twenty years hence may see the man or woman whom the physician has diagnosed as suffering from lung trouble starting for the health camp in the vicinity of his or her abode, to return a few weeks or a few months later restored to health, and able to again take up life's pursuits,—an era when some of the hospitals, which have been constructed and equipped purposely to care for pulmonary patients will be needless, and consumption in its advanced stage almost as rare as smallpox or yellow fever; yet, judging by the results which have thus far been attained,

if possible, with the sky for a canopy. The medical man of the olden time would indeed be shocked if he could



GETTING READY FOR A NOONDAY MEAL AT A WINTER CAMP.

visit one of these places, to see so-called invalids hard at work in the forests making their camps, lolling about in hammocks in summer with heads uncovered, and lying muffled in blankets and furs in the sunlight in the dead of winter, with no shelter but the blue sky above them. But these are only some of the ways in which health is sought. Patients who



PATIENTS TAKING A SUN-BATH IN WINTER IN MASSACHUSETTS.

there is a possibility of this state of affairs coming to pass, and not far in the future. The fact is, that out in the open, even amid snow drifts of winter, there are elements which have more curative properties than any compound which has yet been prepared by the chemist, and the one who is not too far advanced in illness to spend nights as well as days living in almost as primitive manner as the Indian of the last century can be restored to health without the necessity of going thousands of miles to sojourn on a mountain top or in a land where snow is unknown.

At a recent gathering in Pittsburg, Pa., one of the most prominent physicians of the State made an address, in which he gave his formula for the cure of tuberculosis. It was this: "Eight hours a day in the open air, unless the weather is so inclement as to make this a practical impossibility; a clean, healthy diet, consisting largely of milk and eggs; and the exercise of proper precaution against

SUMMER VIEW OF ONE OF THE MODEL CAMPS.



PATIENTS TAKING MORNING EXERCISE.

infection from the germs of the disease." The physician in question knew of what he was speaking, for he has been using fresh air for several years as one of the principal remedies in a sanitarium among the Pennsylvania hills, which has received many a patient whose life had been "given up" by the family doctor, and who had come here as a last hope.

It is truly an easy and enjoyable way of getting well for any one who is a lover of nature for the main principle carried out is to get in touch with that which is out of doors,—to be amid the trees, continually breathing the air purified by natural processes, to exercise and eat and sleep,

are used for posts, and the walls made of planks or boughs fastened to them. If the temperature is too low for comfort, it is moderated by the use of a small stove, sometimes an open fire. Draught is furnished by digging a tunnel through the earth beneath the

FOLDING PROPELLER BLADES

The use of auxiliary yachts is coming into increased vogue, for the evi-



ONE OF THE WOMEN'S CAMPS AT WHITE HAVEN IN WINTER.

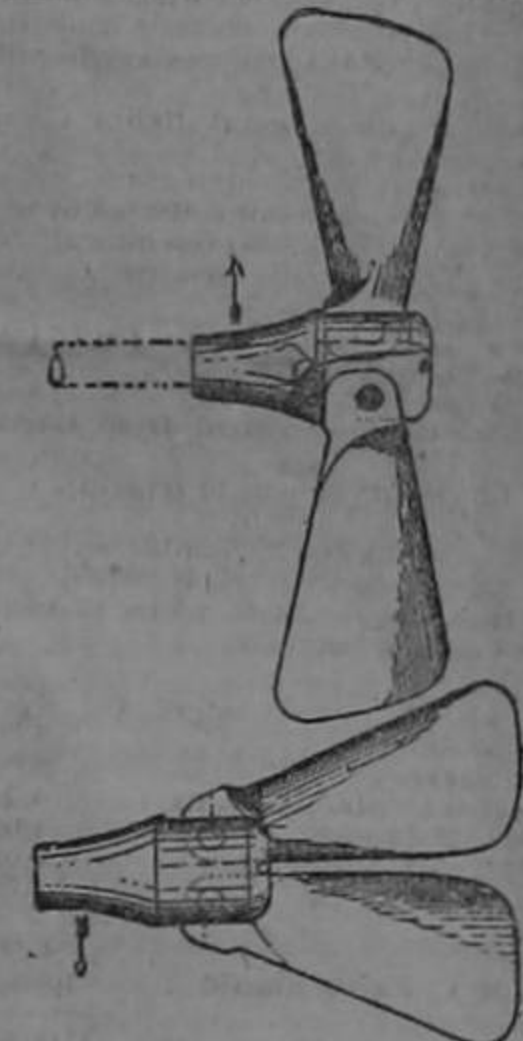
shed, terminating in a length of clay pipe. When a fire is started the air is sucked through this conduit, and that keeps it burning brightly.

These men and women realize that every breath of the pure atmosphere is a bar to their ailment, and their eagerness to be in it—to inhale it—is not strange when one considers the years some of them have fought to regain their health,—years of suffering and endurance which none could appreciate save those who have the same affliction as themselves. Recognizing nature's remedy, it may be said that only when considered absolutely neces-

sary is medicine or stimulant administered, and the comparatively few who require these are usually recent arrivals, whose systems have been weakened by long duration of the complaint. As they improve, an effort is made to substitute food for the tonic. The menu is not limited. It includes the usual meats and vegetables, with tea and coffee; but, as already indicated, milk and raw eggs are considered of special value, and all are expected to add these to their daily diet. Sleep is another essential and physical effort is encouraged as a promoter of it. The occupation of the mind also tends to keep off the melancholy feeling which often affects the consumptive especially, so the sociable atmosphere is considered to be one of the most valuable features. In fact the absence of so many of the dreary accompaniments of hospital life is remarked by the visitor, who might easily mistake the purpose of one of these settlements

dent reason that in them are combined the delights of bounding along under the influence of the wind, without the uncertainty of the craft entirely dependent on sails. Men of business who wish to enjoy the pleasures of the sea cannot indulge themselves, for the reason that there are so many possibilities of a delayed return, owing to absolute dependence of the craft on wind, weather and tide, but with the auxiliary yacht this element is entirely eliminated, and when the wind dies out or the tide is unfavorable, it is only necessary to start the engines and proceed without loss of time.

The presence of the propeller hanging idly on the bottom of the boat when the sails are in use has always been regarded as a drawback to the completeness of this combination, and many ways have been devised to dispose of it under these circumstances. There has been recently invented a folding propeller shown in the accompanying cut, which has the merit of novelty if nothing else. This one is so arranged that when it is in use it is as effective as any other, but the minute the engines are stopped and the sails raised it folds up of its own accord, and the blades are disposed of in such a way that



FOLDING PROPELLER BLADES.

they in no way impede the forward motion of the boat.

The blades are shown in the accompanying cuts in their closed and open positions. The invention is that of Arthur W. Learned.

Charm of Circus Life.

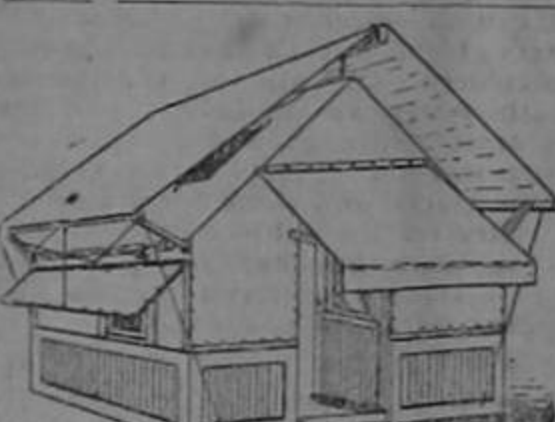
"There is a charm, a fascination about circus life that is hard to explain," said a veteran showman. "It is surely a tough existence, being buffeted about from place to place, often without a bed to sleep in, and the wages, outside of the salaries paid to a few stars, are amazingly small. Yet when a man once gets a taste of circus life it's all up with him. He's never good for anything else and never wants to be. There must be a germ, bred of the sawdust, that gets into his blood. Take the canvasser, for instance. They get \$20 a month and their board, which usually consists of bad grub and an imprudent bed in a wagon. Often they don't take their clothes off for weeks at a time. There's one fellow I know who possesses more than the average intelligence. He has a trade and during the winter he makes, on an average, \$20 a week. And yet, just as soon as the circus season opens, he throws up his job and goes out on the road with a show for \$20 a month. In almost every town the management is besieged by men and boys who want to go along, and many of them offer their services for their board. It's a queer state of affairs."—Philadelphia Record.

Eggs as a Food.

An Italian authority finds that when hens are fed on food containing a large percentage of iron the eggs also reveal the presence of iron in the very digestible form of the albuminate. Such eggs exert a tonic effect on persons who eat them. The case illustrates the fact that all eggs are not alike by any means, and that, according to the food fed, they may vary greatly in dietetic value and effect.

All But the Right Way.

Some men try to make a living in every way except working.



THE HOLMES TEST COTTAGE.

(On three sides are double-canvas walls, which may be opened by raising the upper half of outer wall like an awning, and dropping the inner wall, thus making a pavilion tent. When closed, a space just above wainscoting of outer wall admits air, which enters the tent at the eaves.)

were it not for the appearance of some of the patients, whose features tell too plainly the inroads which disease has made upon them.—From "The Outdoor Treatment of Tuberculosis," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews.

Knows His Own Land.

Mr. Gully, the Speaker of the House of Commons, has one hobby, which is to know more thoroughly than any one else the geography of his own country, and his knowledge in this direction is really wonderful. He was one day, some few years ago and before he came to his present high position, traveling from Carlisle to London, and on the way was able to tell a companion the name of every stream they crossed, even down to the smallest brooks.

Weather Signals in India.

Monsoon stations are to be established in India for the purpose of taking observations by means of kites and kite balloons. The first station will be in the Himalayas at Simla, 7000 feet above the level of the sea.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED
"POWER OF RELIGION."

A Remarkably Strong Deliverance on the
Subject of the Moral and Intellectual
Power of Christianity—Lecturer Gives
an Ideal, and an Incentive to Reach It.

PARIS, Ky.—The Rev. Henry Knott,
rector of St. Peter's P. E. Church in this
city, preached a strong sermon on "The
Moral and Intellectual Power of Religion."
The text was chosen from Matthew 5:15:
"Be ye therefore perfect even as your
Father, which is in heaven is perfect."

The sermon on the Mount contains the
essence and substance of Christianity. In
other words, we find it to be the very
heart of the Gospel; its divine precepts
transcending in moral grandeur the loftiest
conceptions ever thought or spoken by
mortal man. Great souls aflame with the
sacred fire of inspiration have but min-
utely revealed the sublime and tremendous
realities of the future, and the mind of genius
searching for truth apart from revelation
has failed to discover the meaning and the
end of life. Here we have a command ut-
tered by One who gave to humanity the
key to perfection. The Christ has drawn
the veil aside and disclosed the ways that
lead to the life. By realizing the character
of God—holiness radiant with love—we
are brought face to face with the possi-
bility of attaining through the law and the
spirit in Calvary's cross. By imitating
the example of holy self-sacrifice we shall
grow into that glorious perfection of the
Father manifested in His only begotten Son.

I do not wish you to misunderstand the
importance just quoted. Man shall never at-
tain the absolute perfection of God, for
there is an impassable gulf between the
Creator and the created. In being, for
man's immortality has a starting point
while God has even been in an eternity of
time. In space, man is subject to localiza-
tion, here or there—the infinite Father om-
nipresent, everywhere. In power, man is a
creature of environment circumscribed by
laws whether natural or spiritual, free yet
not free, a mysterious paradox, his soul the
battle ground of two warring powers, di-
vine while God is the source of creation,
the Alpha and Omega of all things in heav-
en and earth, even holding in His almighty
hand the first link of that wondrous chain
of creation.

God is perfection. All His love and
mighty attributes blended together in one
harmonious whole; unchangeable in wis-
dom, justice and truth. Man, fallen, im-
perfect, possessing no natural worth, bear-
ing always the curse of sin, a subtle ten-
dency to thwart right, that supreme law
of spiritual life. By nature prone to evil, cor-
rupted by the only virtue that religion
is derived through grace. No, he can never
be perfect as God is perfect, but through
the intellectual and moral power of reli-
gion and obedience to its commands he can
relatively climb undreamed heights of spir-
itual grandeur, and by the evolution of his
immortal soul in Christ win that glorious
crown of destiny which the heavenly Father
has willed all who believe in Him should
through obedience acquire perfection. Thus
we derive the full meaning of the text;
wonderful in its implication, giving us the
assurance of success; divine in its com-
mand, disclosing the possibilities of our
nature that we as Christians have a divi-
ne stirring within us the source of a glori-
ous power to "press toward the mark for
the prize," a life of victory in its fulfill-
ment, at that end which God intended it to
attain, to be perfect in obedience to the su-
preme law of its existence, even as His
Creator is perfect.

Without religion a man can never real-
ize the possibilities of his spiritual nature.
With a natural tendency toward the pass-
ing, the finite and the changeable, he needs
religion to call him to the sense of the
infinite and the eternal. Many people take a
superficial view of Christianity, and never
really understand what blessings it con-
fers. Man was not created to be the play-
thing of the Almighty, but for a purpose—
to be a son, worthy to stand before his
Father's face and to live with Him in love
and communion.

You are all familiar with the story of
Adam's dreadful fall into disobedience and
sin. Through the marvelous faculties of
the soul many Christian men have at one
time or another experienced a momentary
consciousness of what then was lost. To
enable us to regain much of that pristine
state Christ came into the world, lived,
suffered, died and made it possible for us
by making known His glorious life and
perfect love to once again become the sons
and daughters of God. Religion leads us
back from worldliness to self-reflection
and gives to souls fevered with world-
liness a quickening principle of a higher and
nobler life; inspiring intellect with truth,
and the heart with a pure and exalted
love. It animates conscience with a su-
preme sense of duty and noblest thought in
justification with the will of God, clothing
every aspiration with a refining principle,
thus leading all the faculties of our being
upward and onward toward perfection.

The immortal longings of the soul can
only be satisfied by God. Every faculty
we possess leads us to His feet. There is
no real happiness apart from that which
comprehends His love and finds its su-
preme good in a steadfast devotion to the
revelation of His law. Unfortunately, there
are men and women who look upon reli-
gion as a means to conciliate the divine
power, which through sin they have of-
fended. They imagine it places them in a
conciliatory attitude with Deity, and that
by its medium they will obtain in the fu-
ture some indefinable reward, forgetting
that religion is a life, a state, which calls
into operation all the spiritual potentialities
of their glorious nature and through ex-
ultation, sorrow and suffering consum-
mates at last with victory over the world
and self.

Thus we perceive that Christ came upon
the earth to save sinners, giving them a
power of endless life. Revealing the char-
acter of God. He made it possible for men
to conform to that perfect ideal. In His
 Gospel He has shown a way of escape
to sublime that if we would obey them
into thought and action we should fulfill
while here our destiny. Religion's blessing
is the supreme good for every man to at-
tain. It is not an emotion, or merely be-
lie. It is a vitalizing energy in the depths
of the human soul, subduing to God all the
powers of being, incarnating in the heart
the consciousness of a magnificent future,
quickening the intellect, consecrating con-
science and will into vigorous and holy ac-
tion, inspiring the mind with a profound
love of truth and freedom the soul with a
peace which the crash of worlds could not
disturb. Religion, then, is a necessity of
life. Without it existence is a delusion, a
slow, burning substance and meaning.

To grow into the stature and fullness of
Christ in other words, to become a Chris-
tian, is the desire for which we are en-
dowed with certain faculties. Man is in-
herently a moral being. This is his nature
and the path of his life while toward the
perfection of those qualities which consti-
tute the essence of his spiritual life. His
true happiness consists in bringing himself
into relation, into union with God. God
is the source of all perfection. To the
heart of man He has placed a desire and
shining consciousness of right and wrong
at every turn duty confronts him; on one
side lies darkness, on the other evil, with
an inward voice ever commanding with di-
vine authority to discriminate between
them, urging the choice of that which is
lawful and profitable against sin, every
thought and action being approved or con-
demned by this inward monitor. There is
not a man or woman living who does not
feel that conforming to the will of God is
the paramount duty of life. The soul is
the great battleground where the material
and corruptible strive in ceaseless warfare
against the spiritual and eternal. By sub-

ducing to the lower instincts of our na-
ture we are destroying that which is high-
est and best and willfully striving uncon-
sciously, it may be, to thwart the great
end which the heavenly Father's mar-
velous love would have us attain.

Brethren, you may possess untold wealth,
fortune may load you with her favors, the
world may fawn at your feet, but I declare
there is no happiness to be found in these;
neither does religion confer any outward
benefit that shall appeal to the senses of
sense, but (independence of the highest ac-
cess, nobility of character and earth's char-
acter—character which finds its likeness in
the Christ, conferring a joy which the an-
gels wonder at, and fending the soul with
impenetrable battlements of Godlike moral
rectitude, from when the concentrated fu-
ries and powers of hell are hurled back in
confusion as the ocean's waves, on the
mighty walls of a rock-bound shore. Thus
true happiness comes from being, not by
having, from the life within, not influence
without.

Every man possesses a conscience, and
you will hear many declare that they can
be just as good, quite as moral as a Chris-
tian, without the power of that conscience.
But what is conscience apart from religion?
In many cases it is a slave instead of a
master. The power of passion drowns its
voice and weakens it by every deliberation.
A man believing in the existence of no
higher authority will drift upon the cur-
rent of his animal nature, for those ten-
dencies which are strongest will eventually
enslave him. No, without a living faith in
God, a personal union with Him, the con-
science loses its power to govern and guide,
but religion clothes it with exceeding
strength by revealing to man the source of
those magnificent moral attributes with
which he is endowed, thus giving to that
"still small voice" within the soul an in-
finite worth.

There is not a heart but has some con-
ception of a higher life than this one for-
eign. Every young man and woman at the en-
trance of responsibility is fired with enthusi-
asm and ambitions with a great purpose
which they long to accomplish; going out
into the world they have to stem mighty
currents, within and without, the tenden-
cies of their lower nature and temptations
to sin clothed with beguiling lures. Crises
will arrive when the future will be deter-
mined. Moments of dire peril fraught
with tremendous responsibility. They will
then feel the need of a higher power, a
greater strength than their own to thwart
the enemy of rectitude. The ideal of pure
manhood and womanhood shining before
them will appear unattainably beyond
their reach, lost forever. How, then, can
they safeguard against this dread expec-
tation which has blighted many promising
young lives, which, unable to stand against
the waves of adversity have sunk helpless
and despairing? I answer, By being reli-
gious. Religion alone can give them that
victory which crowns a life complete in
Christ. It places them into direct com-
munication with God, whose delight is that
they should become worthy to share His
glory. Temptations will surely come, but
religion gives them a new meaning; they
are but reminders of the existence of a
Father who ever waits to aid and sustain,
and as blessings in disguise they carry
messages of an infinite love for every in-
dividual soul, proclaiming that virtue is the
beginning and the end of holiness, the nar-
row road to perfection.

Another wonderful revelation of religion
asserts that you and I, created from the
bosom of the eternal Father. That as He
is eternal we too shall live through endless
ages, created in His image, sustained by
His spirit, our life shall rather unto itself
magnificent growth. Religion sets before
us a destiny whose divine splendor startles
and overpowers our weak conception of its
glory. The Word of God calls into being
an amazing sense of power. To think, my
brother and sister, that through access of
love we shall be adding purity to purity,
time to love, knowledge to knowledge,
glory to glory, living forever in the pres-
ence of the immortal and infinite God, vic-
ing to spiritual planes of inconceivable
grandeur and beauty, scaling heights of
holiness beyond the dream of angels. The
incomprehensible features of a living soul
loyal to God and duty shines our faces to
the dust when we consider that this is our
heritage; you and I, with all our weakness,
conquering death and the power of moral
evil.

In the midst of the trifling follies of the
world, the conceits of fashion, the desires
of a thoughtless society, and the whirl of
grand measures, let us keep in our heart
like a burning fire within the brain—the
thought of God, holiness and heaven.

Brethren, allow the character of your
heavenly Father as revealed by Jesus
Christ to stand before you as the goal of
all attainment. Religion gives us an ideal
and an incentive to reach it. By contem-
plating and really loving this excellence is
to be inspired by it. The Christian man is
always conscious of a divine presence in
every phase of his life he perceives the
guidance of God. He beholds His handiwork
in every flower of the field. The hosts of
shining stars as they whirl through space
declare His wisdom, and in the phenomena
of nature He discerns a living expression of
His glory. Thus by contemplating and
adoring His handiwork in the natural
world without and the spiritual world
within, a Christian is given grace to sub-
limate all things unto the one great end of moral
growth. True religion is not belief in a
set of dogmas, or the recitation of a creed,
or a profession of faith; these are but the
accessories of a particular attitude toward
truth, but it is infinitely more than this—
it is the life-giving breath of the spirit of
God which rules, not in vain relations, but
all correspondence of the heart, soul and
body with the Creator and with fellow men.

There is no limitation to the exercise of
the intellect, yet without a moral principle
to guide and enlighten its research, there
can be no advance in the path of truth.
Many of the greatest thinkers have died
in error. Religion gives to intellect an
added power of analysis and discrimina-
tion, a medium whereby we discern truth.
It places the mortality of man in connec-
tion with infinite knowledge. "Gifted
with the eye of the spirit," the glory of
God streams upon the page of history, and
every department of scientific research re-
veals to His perfection and wondrous love.
The mind of the most brilliant scholar will
only see in phenomena natural results.
Religion alone has power to transform the
world with magnificent meaning. There is
a hidden wisdom only revealed to the child
of a "new birth" who has had a special
and individual revelation of the Father.

Religion crowns intellect with a deep in-
sight into the mysteries of life. The earth,
sea and sky, the complex organism of so-
ciety, the depths of human nature, the
history of nations, all these things shine
with a new lustre, and find their true
profound meaning. A blade of grass be-
comes worthy of study, for the Supreme
Intellect has imprinted on its fragile stem
divine thought and action. In everything
we see God. Under the beneficent influ-
ence of His Spirit our faculty of com-
prehension is roused with sacredness and tran-
scendence, for He calls it forth to a glorious
consummation as an expression, until one day
it shall fully understand the love which
now mysteriously knows.

True religion above all things forms an
unright mind; it elevates the judgment
above prejudice, and creates a noble pur-
pose to receive knowledge through all be-
littled channels. It endows a man with an
accuracy and a quality of fair dealing
which the world can teach. It breaks
down the barriers of self-consciousness and dis-
tresses the bitterness between sects and
nations. It opens the heart to conviction
and a ready candor to confess error. The
intellect was never intended to be bound to
set rules or enmeshed with man-made
regulations. Its destiny is an upward, an
expansion toward truth, and true reli-
gion feeling all our infirmities and misgiv-
ings with reverence and ever leads us to
the feet of Him, "with whom there is no
variableness nor shadow of turning."

Fame is only lasting after a man is dead.

Taking Care of the Pennies.

A new and very convincing way to
demonstrate to boys and girls that if
they will take care of the pennies the
dollars will take care of themselves
has recently been discovered by the
pupils of one of the public schools in
Washington, D. C., the national cap-
ital. These young people, acting under
the direction of their principal, have
started a school savings bank, which is
conducted in every way just like the
great institutions where their fathers
place their money for safe-keeping.
The principal makes himself responsi-
ble for the safe-keeping of the funds,
and at the close of each day's business
deposits the daily receipt in one of
the city's ordinary commercial bank-
ing institutions.—From "A School Sav-
ings Bank" in the September St. Nic-
olas.

On a bracket in Edwin Booth's
sleeping room at The Players—the
apartment remains as he left it ten
years ago—stands a battered skull,
which the elder Booth, and afterward
his son Edwin, used to soliloquize over
in the fifth act of "Hamlet." There
is a gruesome story connected with
the coming of this relic into Booth's
hands, a story which Thomas Bailey
Aldrich will tell in the September
Century under the title of "Poor York-
rick."

Must Get One or the Other.
"I know the choir master will give
me the—or-old Harry," said the
basso, "If I flunk again on the low C
in my solo."

"Ah!" exclaimed the tenor, "then
you're really between the devil and
the deep C, eh?"—Philadelphia Press.

I never see my rector's eyes—
He hides their light divine;
For, when he prays, he shuts his own,
And, when he preaches, mine!
—G. M. Fergus, in September Smart
Set.

Teachers Get a Year Off.
Successful teachers of Chicago
schools who wish to continue their
studies in colleges, universities, etc.,
now may be granted leave of absence
for the period of one year, under the
authority of the superintendent of the
schools.—New York Commercial Ad-
vertiser.

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

J. C. Carter & Co., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J.
Carter for the last 15 years, and believe him
perfectly honorable in all business transac-
tions and financially able to carry out any
obligations made by him.

West & Tanager, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo,
O.
W. L. Kinn & Martin, Wholesale
Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, ac-
ting directly upon the blood and mucous sur-
faces of the system. Testimonials sent free.
Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Largest Bottle in the World.
The largest glass bottle ever blown
has recently been made for exhibition
at the St. Louis Exposition. It held
forty-five gallons, and required forty
pounds of molten glass, drawn from
the furnace and shaped on the end of
a huge blowing pipe.

Big 500-Pound Steel Range Offer.
If you can use the best big 500-pound steel
range made in the world, and are willing to
have it placed in your own home on three
months' free trial, just cut this notice out
and send it to Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chi-
cago, and you will receive free by return
mail a big picture of the steel range and
many other cooking and heating stoves; you
will also receive the most wonderful \$1.00
steel range offer, as offer that places the
best steel range or heating stove in the home
of any family; such an offer that no family
in the land, no matter what their circum-
stances may be, or how small their income,
need be without the best cooking or heating
stove made.

The owl has a reputation for wisdom,
and yet he always looks on the dark side
of things.

Mother

"My mother was troubled with
consumption for many years. At
last she was given up to die. Then
she tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
and was speedily cured."
D. P. Jolly, Avoca, N. Y.

No matter how hard
your cough or how long
you have had it, Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral is the
best thing you can take.
It's too risky to wait
until you have consump-
tion. If you are coughing
today, get a bottle of
Cherry Pectoral at once.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1. All druggists.
Consult your doctor. If he says take it,
then do as he says. If he tells you not
to take it, then don't take it. He knows.
Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Give the name of this paper when
writing to advertisers.—(At. 37, 03.)

A Clear Case.
Madge—Why does she at last own
up that they are in love?
Marjorie—She had to. They sat on
the sand yesterday, and never noticed
the tide coming in until they were
drenched.—September Smart Set.

GRATEFUL, HAPPY WOMEN



Miss Muriel Armitage.

Female Weakness is Pelvic
Catarrh.

Always Half Sick Are the Women
Who Have Pelvic Catarrh.

Catarrh of any organ, if allowed to pro-
gress, will affect the whole body. Catarrh
without nervousness is very rare, but pel-
vic catarrh and nervousness go hand in
hand.

What is so distressing a sight as a poor,
half-sick, nervous woman, suffering from
the many almost unbearable symptoms of
pelvic catarrh? She does not consider her-
self ill enough to go to bed, but she is far
from being able to do her work without
the greatest exhaustion. This is a very
common sight, and is almost always due to
pelvic catarrh.

It is worse than foolish for so many
women to suffer year after year with a dis-
ease that can be permanently cured.
Pelvic catarrh cures permanently. It
cures old chronic cases as well as a slight
attack, the only difference being in the
length of time that it should be taken to
effect a cure.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfac-
tory results from the use of Peruna, write
at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full state-
ment 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 American Husband" is a much-
written and talked-about individual;
it is unlikely that he will ever cease
to be a subject of interest, not only
as a future possibility, but also as an
actual reality. It is not often, how-
ever that he has the good fortune to
hear, in the latter capacity, so impar-
tial a critic as Gertrude Atherton, who,
in *Alms for the Poor*, has made a
sympathetic review of his virtues
and defects. American husbands and
wives should read it, and take it to
heart.

Economic.
Old Uncle Ben wanted to have his
portrait painted, but he did not care
to pay very much for it.
"Surely that is a very large sum,"
he said when the artist named the
price.

The artist protested and assured
him that, as portraits went, that was
very little to ask.

Uncle Ben hesitated. "Well," he
said at length, "how much will it be if
I furnish the paint?"—September Lip-
pincott.

Romance.
Romance?—Learn ye, that grope in
glooms,
It vivifies the soul.
It is the charming flower that blooms
In life's left buttonhole.
—George Birdseye, in September Lip-
pincott.

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 as-
serted there is no condition of ill
health that will not be benefited or
cured by the occasional use of Ripans
Tablets. Physicians know them and
speak highly of them. All druggists
sell them. The five-cent package is
enough for an ordinary occasion, and
the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains
a household supply for a year. One
generally gives relief within twenty
minutes.



GUARANTEED 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, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move
regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It
starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. 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.

Thank Pe-ru-na for Their Recovery After Years of Suffering.

Miss Muriel Armitage, 36 Greenwood
Ave., Detroit, Mich., District Organizer
of the Royal Templars of Temperance,
in a recent letter, says:
"I think that a woman naturally
shrinks from making her troubles pub-
lic, but restored health has meant so
much to me that I feel for the sake of
other suffering women it is my duty to
tell what Peruna has done for me.

"I suffered for five years with uterine
irregularities, which brought on hysteria
and made me a physical wreck. I tried
doctors from the different schools of
medicine, but without any perceptible
change in my condition. In my despair
I called on an old nurse, who advised
me to try Peruna, and promised good re-
sults if I would persist and take it regu-
larly. I thought this was the least I
could do, and procured a bottle. I knew
as soon as I began taking it that it was
affecting me differently from anything
I had used before, and so I kept on tak-
ing it. I kept this up for six months,
and steadily gained strength and health,
and when I had used fifteen bottles I
considered myself entirely cured. I am
a grateful, happy woman to-day."—Miss
Muriel Armitage.

Peruna cures catarrh of the pelvic or-
gans with the same surety as it cures
catarrh of the head. Peruna has be-
come renowned as a positive cure for
female ailments, simply because the ail-
ments are mostly due to catarrh. Pe-
runa is the cause of the trouble. Pe-
runa cures the catarrh. The symptoms
disappear.

self ill enough to go to bed, but she is far
from being able to do her work without
the greatest exhaustion. This is a very
common sight, and is almost always due to
pelvic catarrh.

It is worse than foolish for so many
women to suffer year after year with a dis-
ease that can be permanently cured.
Pelvic catarrh cures permanently. It
cures old chronic cases as well as a slight
attack, the only difference being in the
length of time that it should be taken to
effect a cure.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfac-
tory results from the use of Peruna, write
at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full state-
ment 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 Genuine TOWER'S
POMMEL
SLICKER
HAS BEEN ADVERTISED
AND SOLD FOR A
QUARTER OF A CENTURY.
LIKE ALL
TOWER'S WATERPROOF
CLOTHING,
It is made of the best
materials, in black or yellow,
fully guaranteed, and sold by
reliable dealers everywhere.
STICK TO THE
SIGN OF THE FISH.

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

They equal those
that have been cost-
ing you from \$4.00
to \$5.00. The im-
mense sale of W. L.
Douglas shoes proves
their superiority over
all other makes.
Sold by retail shoe
dealers everywhere.
Look for name and
price on bottom.
That Douglas shoe Cor-
ona Collar proves there
is value in Douglas shoes.
Corona is the highest
grade Pat. Leather made.
Full Color Colored used. *Do not buy cheap shoes.*
Our \$4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equaled at any price.
Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Illustrated
Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

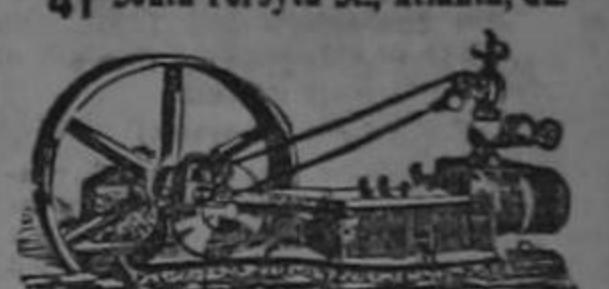
The Great East and West Line
ACROSS TEXAS AND LOUISIANA
the entire States of



NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.
Thirty-Day Free Trial. Write for prospectus to
E. P. TURNER, Gen. Pass. Agt., Dallas, Texas.
PISO'S CURE FOR
URIC ACID
Best Cure for Gout, Rheumatism, etc.
In time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

MALSBY & Co.

41 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.



Portable and Stationary

Engines, Boilers,
Saw Mills

AND ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY

Complete line carried in stock for
IMMEDIATE shipment.

Best Machinery, Lowest Prices and Best Terms

Write us for catalogue, prices,
etc., before buying.

SAW MILLS
Our latest im-
proved Cir-
cular Saw Mills,
with Heger's Universal Log Reams, Rectilin-
ear, Simultaneous Set Works and the Hea-
cock-King Variable Feed Works are unex-
celled for accuracy, efficiency, safety,
economy and ease of operation. Write for full
descriptive circulars. Manufactured by the
SALEM IRON WORKS, Winston-Salem, N.C.



WHEN
PAIN AND ANGUISH
WRING THE BROW,
A MINSTERING
ANGEL THOU:
BRONZO-
SELTZER
10¢
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Straighten Your Hair



Take the curls out of it, make it soft and glossy
by using
Carpenter's OX MARROW POMADE
(Beware of Imitations).
Use a little once a week—that is all that is nec-
essary. Soft, silky hair and healthy scalp are
the results. Makes the hair grow, too.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.
Buy it of your druggist, or send us the price
in stamps.
Address, CARPENTER & CO.,
Louisville, Ky.

Southern Normal University
HUNTINGDON, TENN.
A. E. BOOTH, Ph. D., President.

Chartered by the State of Tennessee to issue
all degrees and diplomas conferred by Colleges
and Universities. Fifteen different departments
in full operation. The Leading Normal school
of the Southern States, stands pre-eminent as
such. The best review school in the land. It af-
fords the best preparation, thorough and speedy,
for teaching or for any other profession.
Colleges of Business, shorthand, Typewriting,
Telegraphy, Science, Liberal Arts, Law, Music,
Oratory, etc., in one of the finest and most com-
modious University buildings in the south.
Table board from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per month.
Rooms well furnished from forty to fifty cents
per week. Tuition ten weeks \$10.00; if paid in
advance for the year 25 per cent. discount. Less
than \$10.00 pays for all expenses for a school year.
Dormitory and town residences furnish abun-
dant accommodations. Community in thor-
ough and loyal co-operation with the Univer-
sity. Hundreds of scholars educated, and other
positions of honor filled with honor by pupils
from this institution. More work done here in
one year than at others in two, and through-
out the country. Come and see for yourself. Many
departments in charge of detailed (West Point)
U. S. officer. Catalogues free. Fall term opens
Sept. 22, 1908. Address The President, Hunting-
don, Tenn.

ATLANTA COLLEGE
Physicians and Surgeons

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

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

