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and Spanish.

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

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1904.

PRICE: TEN CENTS

THE PHOENIX COFFEE COMPANY.

Roasters and Grinders

PORT LIMON, 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? p. 121

ENGLISH PERIODICALS

Just arrived per Royal Mail

Argosy	50
Boy's Own Paper	50
Carpenter and Builder	50
Chambers Journal	50
Cassell's Little Folks	50
Cassell's Magazine	50
Century Magazine	1.50
Comical Magazine	1.50
English Illustrated	50
Fairchild	50
Gentleman	50
Gentleman's Magazine of Fashion	50
Girls Own Paper	50
Harrison's Magazine	40
Harpers Magazine	1.40
Little Folks Illustrated	50
London Art Fashion (Illustrated)	1.00
London Tailor (Illustrated)	1.00
Longman's Magazine	50
Merrill's Magazine	1.00
Puff Mail Magazine (Illustrated)	45
Pearson's Royal Magazine	35
Pearson's Magazine	45
Queen	50
Quiver	50
Review of Reviews	05
Scribner's Magazine	1.00
Strand Magazine	40
Sunday at Home	50
Taylor and Cutter (Illustrated)	1.00
Temple Magazine	50
Wells's Bazaar (Children's)	10
Wells's Dressmaker (Illustrated)	15
Wells's Home Dressmaker, do.	15
Wells's Milliner	15
Wells's Journal of Costume	50
Wells's Ladies Journal	25
Wells's Practical Needle	20
Wide World Magazine	40
Windsor Magazine	55
Young England	20

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

NORTHERN RAILWAY OF COSTA RICA.

TIME TABLE.

FOR ALL POINTS IN ZENT AND

Banana River Districts.

WESTBOUND.		EASTBOUND.	
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY	LIMON.	DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY	LIMON.
Depart	8:15 A. M.	Depart	1:00 P. M.
Arrive	9:20 ..	Arrive	4:00 ..
Depart	9:40 ..	Depart	1:15 ..
Arrive	10:45 A. M.	Arrive	10:20 ..

CHIRRIPO BRANCH

Arrive	10:45 A. M.	Depart	10:00 M. A.
Depart	10:25 ..	Arrive	10:20 ..

BANANA RIVER DISTRICT

Arrive	5:00 P. M.	Depart	3:15 P. M.
Depart	4:05 ..	Arrive	4:00 ..
Depart	4:05 ..	Arrive	4:00 ..

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

H. M. FELD, Supr.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

—MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT—

GENERAL LINE OF DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS AND GROCERIES

SOLE AGENTS FOR..

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

At Lowest Prices

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

United Fruit Company

PORT LIMON

Banking and Exchange

THOMAS SCOTT, San Jose, Costa Rica.

DRAFTS ON LONDON, NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS AND KINGSTON.

LOANS GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT AT INTEREST.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT OPENED ON FAVORABLE TERMS, SUBJECT
TO CHECK.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DRAFTS ON PARIS, HAMBURG AND GENOA.

San Jose, 31st August, 1901.

J. KAEMPFER.

—COMMISSION MERCHANT.—

AND
DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE

One Block North Old Railway Station.

Orders from Country Customers promptly executed.

RUBBER BOUGHT AT HIGHEST PRICES.

— Agent in Limon for the —

COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

Limon Weekly News.

PORT LIMON SATURDAY MAY 21, 1904

F. M. H. WOOD.

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

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

CURRENT ITEMS

The Atlas steamer "Altaj" sailed
on Monday evening with twenty-five
deckers for Jamaica.

The "Botia Nuevo" is again chang-
ing hands. The purchasers this time
are said to be Dr. Steggall, Messrs.
S. Lindo and C. A. Shaw.

On the 31st at 12 noon a public sale
will be held in the Limon Custom
House of unclaimed merchandise to
cover the cost of bodega etc. (the
list consists of ninety-one packages).

SUDDEN DEATH.—At Caba Creek,
Zent district, Estina Campbell, a
Jamaican who left Limon apparently
in perfect health on Saturday morn-
ing, complained of severe headaches
the next morning; later in the day
she had a fit and expired shortly after.

From the "Official Gazette" we take
the following: Don Octavio Besche
has been appointed Consul and hon-
orary at Seville, Spain, and Don
Rafael Montenegro, Consul General to
Italy for this Republic, has been raised
to the post of "Charge de Affairs."

During last month an encounter
took place between Costa Ricanists at
the mouth of the Colorado, river and
two of the Resguardos, resulting in
the wounding of one on each side. It
is said that one of these is the assassin
of Francisco Zeledon, the Commis-
sioner who was killed a year ago. — El
Noticiero.

A correspondent suggests that the
Costa Rica Railway Company might
sometimes save passengers a great
deal of inconvenience and annoyance
if they would only exercise a little
forethought. He cites an instance on
Sunday last, where it was evident
from early morning that the train
would not be able to go further than
Matina, yet tickets were sold for
prices beyond, even to the old line.
No notice of the line being blocked at
Matina was posted up, and those who
took tickets for the old line found
themselves blocked to remain at Matina
for about twelve hours. The sugges-
tion, therefore, seems quite to the
point under such circumstances.

Weekly Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

May 9—At 2 p.m. s.s. "Santistegui"
Spanish, c. Roldas 123 crew and 2728
tons register from Havana. 17 pas-
sengers. General cargo. 2 sacks cor-
respondence. Consigned to F. J. Al-
varado & Co.

May 9—At 11 a.m. s.s. "Admiral
Dewey" American, c. Israel 54 crew
and 1336 tons register from Port Au-
rantonio. 24 passengers. No cargo. 1
sack correspondence. Consigned to
the United Fruit Co.

May 11—At 6.30 p.m. s.s. "Alps"
German, c. Buras 25 crew and 1117
tons register for New Orleans. 2 pas-
sengers. No correspondence. General
cargo. Consigned to the United
Co.

May 11—At 4 a.m. s.s. "Greenbrier"
English, c. Reside 46 crew and 2139
tons register from Port Morant. 2
passengers. No correspondence. Gener-
al cargo. Consigned to the United
Fruit Co.

May 12—At 3 p.m. s.s. "Mount Ver-
non" Norwegian, c. Falsen 10 crew and
639 tons register from Mobile. No
correspondence. No passengers.
Cargo 1 pi o Consigned to the United
Fruit Co.

May 12—At 5 p.m. s.s. "Valkyrie"
Costa Rican, c. Humphries 4 crew and
20 tons register from San Andres. 11
passengers. No cargo. No corres-
pondence. Consigned to the Captain.

SAILED.

May 9—At 9.30 s.s. "Santistegui"
Spanish, c. Roldas 123 crew and 2728
tons register for Colon. 27 pas-
sengers. Cargo: 28 sacks cacao and 1
barrel wine, 2 sacks correspondence.
Despatched by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

May 11—At 11 s.s. "Sibiria" German
c. Brambeer 59 crew and 2246 tons re-
gister for Kingston. 45 passengers.
Cargo: 2682 sacks coffee, 56 bales skin,
34 sacks cacao, 10 sacks hide, 1 bale
deer skin, and 24,000 bunches bananas.
6 sacks correspondence. Despatched
by L. Wichmann.

May 11—At 9 s.s. "Admiral Dewey"
American, c. Israel 54 crew and 1336
tons register for Boston via Port Au-
rantonio. 6 passengers. Cargo: 25,000
bunches bananas, 1 sack correspond-
ence. Despatched by the United Fruit
Co.

Case on the "Siberia"

DECK PASSENGER HANDED OVER TO
THE POLICE.

From Daily Telegraph.

On the last voyage of the "Siberia"
to Port Limon a man named Evans,
deck passenger, presented his ticket to
the Purser, who, it is alleged, found that
it was not genuine, and detained Evans
until the arrival of the vessel in King-
ston yesterday morning when he was
handed over to the Water Police.
Evans was taken before the Court
yesterday and dismissed, as he showed
that he had bought the ticket from
another man, believing that it was
good.

Jamaican Drowned In Mexico.

MAN NAMED HARRIS WENT OVERBOARD
BATHING IN A RIVER.

From Daily Telegraph.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, April 14 —
A sad accident occurred here a few
days ago, when a Jamaican named
Harris was drowned. Harris and two
Lullians went to a river for a swim.
A while after the Lullians reported
that Harris had been drowned.
The body was recovered and interred.
His death has cast a gloom over the
campus he was generally liked and re-
spected. Harris was formerly a carpenter
employed in the Public Works at
Kingston and was also a silversmith.
He left Kingston with Mr. Rowland
and was employed as a carpenter with
the Mutual Bridge Co. at La Buleva.

Banana Cull-ok.

Nicaragua Development.

From the Glenside.

Boston, April 21—Minor C. Keith,
vice-president of the United Fruit Co.,
returned this week from a trip to Costa
Rica, which is now furnishing the
bulk of the banana supply to this com-
pany. Port Limon is now shipping
about 135,000 bunches weekly.
Mr. Keith said that the company
would be shipping 35,000 bunches
weekly from Central America, and use
fourteen steamers at the height of the
season. The United Fruit Company is
constantly developing its Central
American property, Mr. Keith said,
and he expects larger results in a few
years than even now. He also said
that the development of the Northern
Railroad of Costa Rica was a powerful
agent in the economical handling of
fruit and was an entirely new and
up-to-date railroad. The extension of
the De Forest system of wireless tele-
graphy to Bluefields is contemplated,
and also the extension of the refrigeration
system.

MATINA NOTES.

A sad accident occurred at the
Matina bridge on the 12th inst.
Whilst the labourers were hoist-
ing a beam with a block and
tackle it slipped and fell on the
head of one of the labourers who
happened to be passing under-
neath at the same instant. He
was rendered unconscious and was
instantly removed to the Drug
Store of Mr. R. A. Heslop. Res-
toratives were administered to
him after which he was sent on
the passenger train to Limon.
Hopes are entertained of his re-
covery.

In an interview with a certain
gentleman of this town the other
evening, he said to us: "The sale
of beef is not so rapid here as
some years past from the fact
that it remains for over two days
before it can all be sold." This
of course we think is due to the
scarcity of the inhabitants.
They are all gone to seek for
green fields and pastures new.

A service of song entitled "The
man who spoiled the Music" was
given on Sunday the 8th inst. at
the Baptist Chapel here. The
renditions were excellent. Mr.
Burke must be commended for
the manner in which he presided
at the organ. He is indeed a
great help to our Baptist friend
here. The rite of believers' bap-
tism was administered at the
Baptist Church here on Sunday
8th when four candidates were
baptized. The Rev. S. Witt per-
formed the ceremony.

DR. SEPTIMUS STEGGALL

OFFICE HOURS:

7.30 to 9.2 a.m.
3.30 to 5 p.m.
7.30 to 9 p.m.

CASTINGS

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

—SAND & STONE.—

Matina sand suitable for masonry C20.00 per car.
Coral rock, C25.00 per car.
Delivered wherever designated alongside track.
NORTHERN RAILWAY LIMON.

AN AZ. INVESTMENT.

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

WATCHES WATCHES!

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

PAYNTER BROS

Photographers
SAN JOSE AND LIMON

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

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

Prices very reasonable.
NINETY NINE BUILDING, LIMON.

DR. E. A. FRIIS.

AMERICAN DENTIST.

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

FARMACIA CENTRAL

C. A. SHAW PROPRIETOR

Ground floor of the large two-story building immediately north
of the Catholic Church. A large and varied assortment
Drugs and Patent Medicines.

Do you wear the

Artavia's Shoes?

You will see them everywhere,
and they are sent, post free, to
any part of this country.

San José, C. R.
P. O. Box 179.

LIMON AGENCY, Wood's Book Store.

"ARTAVIA'S"

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON. PRICE LIST

Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

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

Table listing stationery items like Typewriter oil, Tally books, Tags, and various types of paper.

Table listing musical instruments and accessories like Violin strings, Violin bridges, and Whistles.

Table listing miscellaneous items like Wall paper, Wrapping paper, and Wicket keeping gloves.

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

MARY'S LITTLE LAMB IN MONTANA.

Mary would have some trouble in finding her little lamb if she lost it in Montana or New Mexico, or any other of the "Sheep States."

In nine of the States that make the raising of sheep a big business there are 22,000,000 of the fleecy things—so many that there are flocks big enough to whiten a valley or plain as far as a person can see.

The shepherds who tend these immense flocks are a different kind of men from the shepherds of poetry, who sit on grassy banks and play the flute while their gentle charges gambol.

They are hardy frontiersmen, mounted on fast horses and armed heavily. They have to fight all kinds of dangers. Mountain lions, grizzly bears, coyotes, and timber wolves all harass the sheep.

The world becomes particularly hard when the young lambs are born; then men must watch day and night, for if a ewe, or mother sheep, is separated from her lamb for twenty-four hours she forgets it and will not "mother" it any more.

In flocks of from two to three thousand sheep it wouldn't be a joke to have many ewes forget their lambs. So the men watch sharply, riding "herd" on the sheep as if they were cattle, and as soon as they see a ewe trying to wander away from her lamb they grab both and lock them up together in a pen until the ewe settles down to mothering her offspring as she should.

If they miss a lamb, and it is cast off by its mother, of course it is useless to search for the ewe to which it belongs; and as no other ewe can be tempted to nurse it, the poor thing must either be left to starve or else the shepherds must ride to the ranch with it and turn it over to a human nurse.

The shearing of the sheep is a progressive operation in the sheep States, being done according to season. Thus it begins in the early spring in Texas and ends late in the season in Montana.

This fact has evolved a curious class of men—professional shearers, who wander not only from the extreme south of the United States to the north, but all over the world, appearing in the various sheep countries at the time of year when the sheep are ready to be clipped.

They are veritable birds of passage. While it is winter in this country, these men are to be found in the southern hemisphere, especially in Argentina and Australia. In the spring they arrive in Texas. Then they literally shear their way north until they reach the northernmost boundaries of Montana—New York Preis.

Much of Alaska remains unexplored and its resources are conjectured rather than known. Much of explored and partly understood Alaska is inaccessible because of insufficient means of transportation. But railroads are projected to reach the sections where development has begun and when these are constructed and the river fleets are extended and supplied with better and more abundant fuel, they will carry in great numbers of persons eager to build up the territory. Once it is demonstrated that Alaska economically produces grain, vegetables, horses, and cattle sufficient to sustain its population, it must make prodigious strides toward prosperity. The expectation that it may yet export wheat may be but an "iridescent dream," but it is not unreasonable to hope that before another census is taken Alaska will have become largely independent of the States for its subsistence, and will offer substantial rewards to the enterprising and hardy homeseeker in return for the exercise of those sturdy qualities so necessary to the realization of the growing National expectation regarding this infant empire of the Far North-west.

THE GREAT DESTROYER

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

Poem: Two Journeys, by S. D. McFadden. A Medical Student Tells in the Washington Star of Diseases That Are Traced Directly or Indirectly to Alcoholism.

Not a long time ago as the years are now told, Pat country to me and alas manifold, I came one day over this selfsame road With a life that with gladness was overflowed.

For my heart was just leaping with very joy And the world held no better, no happier boy. Unfasten these cuffs, let me wipe off the tears Which flow for these crucified, wasted years.

And to think they have brought me only to this; A father's blessing was on my young head, And the days seemed holy and hallowed.

A sister's caress and a brother's smile Made a journey of joy each fleeting mile. The white clouds laughed in the deep, still sky, And the sun's red rays seemed to prophesy Of kindness to me. The flitting trees Were like prayers of gladness on bended knees.

While the village spires, as prophets stood. To bless me with everything sweet and good, And the cities and towns as they came and went Seemed to smile at me in a calm content.

Oh, the world looked fair, so wondrous fair! And my heart was one throbbing, grateful prayer. As I counted my blessings, so many then, I could find no place for a glad amen. Health, love and courage were my estate And I laughed at fortune and scoffed at fate.

The world would see that a manly man Should lead in the hurrying caravan. I would live to be loved, and die to be missed, Keep my life as the cup of eucharist.

Oh, that dear day's journey with no sorrow to leaven, Remains in my life as a dream of heaven. You know the rest, and I need not tell How the tempter came, the tempted fell;

Not with a sudden and crushing fall, Not with the rendering up of all I held most sacred in one quick act, But slowly and surely with fateful fact.

An unwilling drink with a friend who laughed, To be followed by one less unwillingly quaffed.

Another as pledge for old times' sake, And yet one more for a third's sake. Another to drink at a homestead thought Or the discontent of a lonely lot; Prayers and pleadings—caress and kiss, Lost from sight in this deep abyss.

A drunkard at last by slow degrees, Bound and shackled beyond release; A criminal next—but one step more The felon's trial—the prison door.

Put on my shackles and bind me fast, For this hour I stand appalled, aghast, And my torture is something I cannot tell. It is all that the darkest, deepest hell Can render of pain. O Christ above! Have mercy on me in Thy pitying love!

—Ram's Horn.

Possible Results of Drink.

As the drinking season is now on, it is well to reflect that the following diseases may be directly or indirectly caused by some form of alcoholism: Acute gastric catarrh, chronic gastric catarrh, gastric dilatation, intestinal indigestion, constipation, gout, cholera morbus, chronic peritonitis, dropsy of the abdomen, catarrhal jaundice, congestion of the liver, cirrhosis (hob-nail liver), chronic tubal nephritis (chronic Bright's disease), chronic interstitial nephritis (chronic Bright's disease), diabetes mellitus, chronic bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, oedema of the lungs, lobar pneumonia, fibroid pneumonia (interstitial pneumonia), chronic valvular disease of the heart, dilatation of the heart, chronic fibroid heart, fatty degeneration of the heart, palpitation of the heart, arterio-sclerosis, aneurism of the aorta, meningitis, brain fever, apoplexy, congestion of the brain, brain thrombosis and embolism (in youth), nervous vertigo, tremor, delirium tremens, dipsomania (alcoholic insanity), imbecility and dementia often result from dipsomania.

Alcoholism predisposes to emphysema, chronic pleurisy, inflammation of the nerve trunks, spinal congestion, spinal meningitis, spinal sclerosis (four forms, one of which is locomotor ataxia), disseminated neuritis, melancholia, mania (insanity), delusional insanity, pyogenic ulcer, various inflammations, a delirium that sometimes occurs after injuries and surgical operations (if an old drunkard sustains a fracture of a bone he is liable to go into delirium tremens; he may in this state attempt to destroy himself or those around him), erysipelas, blood tumor, fatty tumor, urinary calculus (from excessive use of malt liquors), monomania, general paralysis (parietic dementia), acquired feeble-mindedness, acne rosacea (whisky nose and cheeks), trifacial neuritis.—Medical Student, in Washington Star.

Predisposes to Pneumonia.

Dr. Bessel, of the New York Health Board, says: "The greatest predisposing factor to pneumonia is alcohol. It lowers the vitality and makes resistance to the disease weaker. The patient becomes more susceptible to the germ or bug, whichever you prefer to call it. The more whisky that goes into the body the more heat is eliminated from the body. When taken it produces an artificial heat, which in turn produces an increase of elimination, and it is this elimination which is the cause of physical debility."

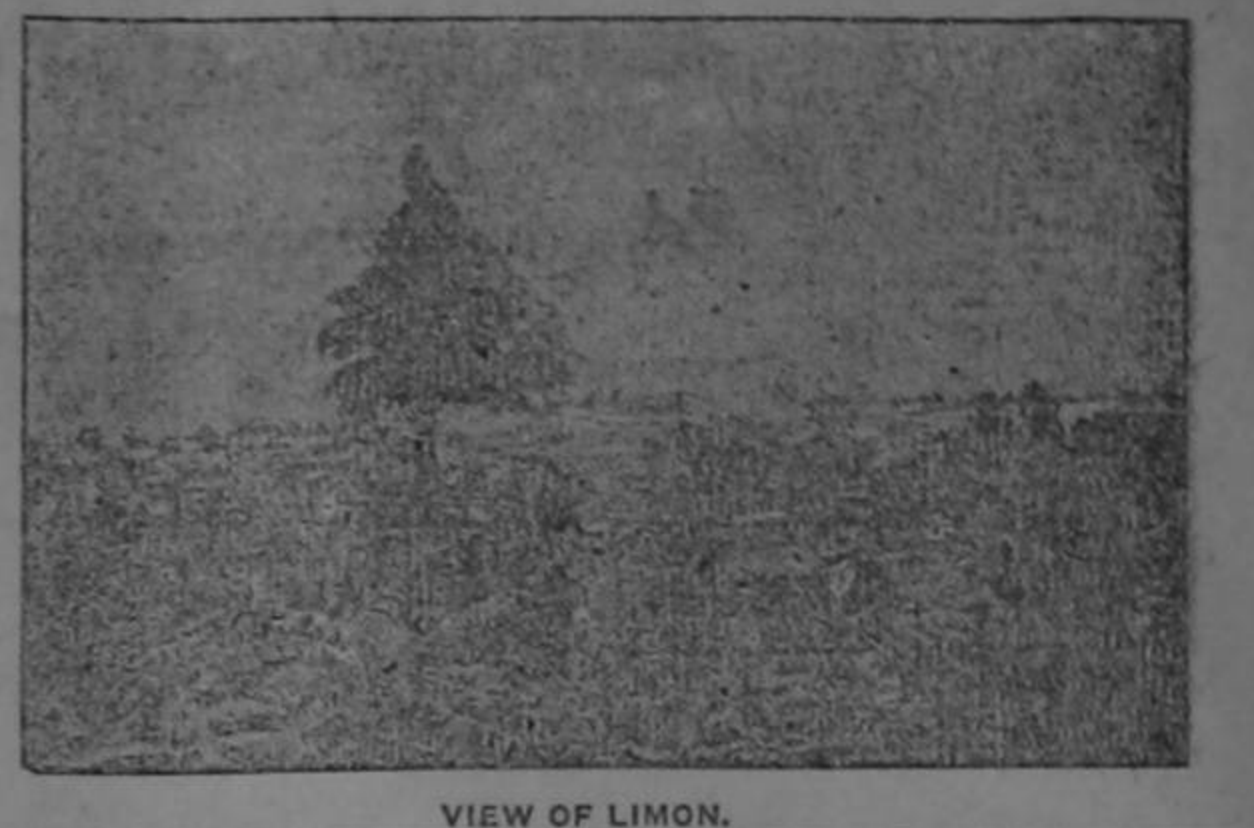
The Crusade in Brief.

The Oakland (Ind.) temperance people are gaining in their fight against the saloon.

If you believe that the liquor traffic is a curse, you must, as an honest man, fight against it.

The clergy of the State Church of Sweden, assembled in a general convention, unanimously petitioned the Government to stop the sale of beer at all military establishments and camps.

The Northern Pacific Railroad has issued an order requiring absolute prohibition of the use of liquor on the part of all employees at all times. Such an order is in the interest of business.



VIEW OF LIMON.

Directory of Costa Rica.

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

CABINET MINISTERS. Licenciado don Leonidas Pacheco, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Clerical, Grace, Justice, Benefit and Public Instruction. Don Manuel J. Jimenez, Secretary of Finance and Commerce. Don Cobias Zuniga, Secretary of War and Marine in charge of the Interior Police and Public Works. President of Supreme Court, Licenciado don Manuel V. Jimenez.

LIMON. Governor—Don Wenceslao de la Guardia. Secretary—Don Federico Golches. Administrator of Customs—Don Balvanero Vargas. Port Medical Officer—Dr. Don Manuel Aguilar. Judge of Criminal Court—Licenciado don Marcial Alpijar. Chief Police Agent—Don Filadelfo Granados. Police—Don Marcos Stetela, comandante.

MUNICIPALITY. Don Zacarias Chavez—President. Don M. F. Quesada—Vice President. Don Edoardo Beeche—Secretary-Treasurer.

CONSULAR CORPS. Colombia—E. de J. Navia, Esq., Consul. Panama—Ramon F. Acevedo, Esq., Consul. Venezuela—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Consul General. Peru—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Vice Consul. France—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Consul Agent. Italy—Miguel de Agostini, Esq., Consul Agent. Germany—George Kaempffer, Esq., Vice Consul. Great Britain—Frederick M. H. Wood, Esq., Vice Consul. Norway and Sweden—Cecil Vernos Lindo, Esq., Vice Consul. United States—Pierre P. Demlea, Esq., Consul; L. Perry Scott, Esq., Vice Consul.

Trades Directory.

E. W. Jackson. BARS—Alfano Hermanos. Jose Cuvillier. BOOK STORES—Wood's Book Store. BOOTS AND SHOES—Emilio Artavia. BUTCHERS—L. O. Fraser. CARPENTERS—Hilary Beckles, Alfonso Chase, James Stibbell. COMMISSION MERCHANTS—Felipe J. Alvarado & Co. DENTISTS—Dr. Will A. Blackburn. DRUGGISTS—Virgilio Giorgi, Oregon & Co. DRY GOODS—Ferdinand Asch, Misses Browner, Sledes Ramirez, G. W. Titzek. EXCHANGE—F. M. H. Wood. FIRE BRIGADE—Ramon F. Acevedo, Chief. F. M. H. Wood, Deputy Chief. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—Foresters, L. O. Fraser, C. R. Good Samaritans, Adolphus English W. C. Knights of Pythias, E. A. Pitt. Masons: English, C. V. Lindo, R. W. M.; Spanish, Julio Gosd' ki, R. W. M. Mechanics. Odd Fellows. Shepherds. HOSPITALS—Charity. Costa Rica Railway. United Fruit Co. HOTELS—Gran Hotel, Hotel Arrasty.

INSURANCE—Limon Mutual Life, President, W. J. Reid; Secretary and Treasurer, F. M. H. Wood. ICE MANUFACTURERS—Florida Ice Co. LAWYERS—Jose Caballero. NEWSPAPERS—Limon Weekly News. PHYSICIANS—Dr. Mauro Aguilar, Dr. Alex Garcia, Dr. — Obregon, Dr. Septimus Steggall. POLICE—Marcus Stetela, Comandante. POSTMASTER—Mannel Esquivel. PRINTERS—F. M. H. Wood. PRODUCE MERCHANTS—Isaac L. Maduro. PROVISION MERCHANTS—J. E. Kaempffer, Lindo Bros, Esau Lyon. United Fruit Company. RAILROADS, COSTA RICA—J. A. Pearce, Traffic Inspector. G. C. Wendorf, Train Dispatcher. R. W. Unckles, Freight Agent. Max Lesser, Material Agent. G. W. Rothery, Master Mechanic. RAILROADS, NORTHERN—H. M. Field, Superintendent. Wm. G. Chase, Assistant Supt. W. D. Janney, Chief Engineer. H. Scharschmidt, Assistant Eng'r. J. M. Tibaut, Freight and Ticket Agt. A. Lasker, Material Agent. Robert Potts, Master Mechanic. STEAMSHIP AGENCIES—Elder-Dempster, F. J. Alvarado & Co. French, F. J. Alvarado & Co. Hamburg-American, Luis Weckmann. Royal Mail, F. J. Alvarado & Co. Spanish, F. J. Alvarado & Co. United Fruit Co. SHOEMAKERS—J. M. Goffe. SCHOOLS—Public, Mr. Leonardo Vega L., master. Miss Elvida de la Guardia, mistress. Baptist, Henry Hyilton, Master. Church of England, W. E. Price Master; Miss Z. Barton, Mistress. Wesleyan, W. J. Flowers, Master. SODA WATER MAKERS—Simon Cohn. STATIONERY—Wood's Book Store. STORES—A. C. Campbell, John Sachs. TAILORS—C. W. Grant, T. P. McGuiness, H. Portuondo, R. A. Watson. TELEGRAPHS—Zacarias Cheves, Chief Operator. WATCHMAKERS—J. A. Calorie, A. J. L. Stele, Jacob Stevens. WHARF MASTER—Captain W. G. Baker. DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL RESIDENTS. Acevedo, Ramon F. Allen, Horatio. Arnold, Mrs. L. C. Brown, R. H. Becket, H. S. C. G. Beckles, Charles. Beale, John M. Buchanan, James Bonilla, Alfonso. Campbell, C. A. Chivi, Nicolas. Childs, Richard. Cummins, Polemus. Dierrmissen, Max. Foster, W. Fry, Peter. Forbes, Charles. Fennel, Samuel. Grant, E. A. Greenwood, John. Gordon, Alexander. Guelph, Fred. Gridl, Francisco. Looft, J. F. Legion, E. Morrison, J. C. Macpherson, Sarah. Maroney, Robert. Marti, Jack. Nunes, O. P. Pilgrim, J. R. Pardo, Rogelio. Reifschlager, Ernest. Rather, Wm. G. Reynolds, Charles. Ramsay, Henry. Shaw, Charles Aubrey. Shaw, Samuel. Simmons, Captain S. Seaman, W. M. Scott, C. D. Smith, C. H. Schutt, Richard. Taylor, Col. H. M. Zurcher, Harry.

THE WRINKLE OF LAUGHTER.

What hair he has is very thin and gray. His eyes are sometimes filled with bitter tears. And when you see him - his weary way. You wonder how he carries all his years. He is so old - so old and filled with pain. One marvels at the spirit he displays: Yet from those eyes there flashes, once again, The splendid courage of his younger days. And ever, when you greet him, you will see Upon his face a smile from worry free!

There are a hundred wrinkles on his face - Scars left by Father Time from battles won - Yet, there is one which does deserve its place And, wrinkle that it is, it honors him. 'Tis long and deeply marked, and some might say It marred that strong old face. That is not so! It is the badge of laughter; day by day He saw the happy side - and made it grow!

Though life has been no joke to him, He's found The value of a laugh - and passed it round.

In years to come, when I am old and gray One hope I have - that men may say of me, "The wrinkles that he has we would not change - The cheerful side of life he helped us share!" - Jack Appleton, in Cincinnati Times-Star.

A RICE PUDDING

In the first place they were both elderly, sober-minded, dignified people, so there was no possible reason why any one should be inspired to play ridiculous tricks on them when they finally decided - after twenty years of waiting - to get married and go East on a long wedding trip.

Thomas Carr was fifty-three, a deacon in the First Church at home, and a business man of standing and reputation, whose frosty side whiskers were more likely to inspire respect and awe than levity. Sarah Anderson, his bride, owned more than forty summers, and possessed a quiet and serene disposition - which latter fact proved, after all, a great blessing.

Then they took care to see that no one was invited to the wedding who might have been moved to do anything foolish in the way of throwing old shoes or rice after the bridal party. And Thomas Carr, with a craft and guile which hurt his conscience, concealed the route they were to take and the hotel they were to stop at in Chicago - at least he thought he did.

No, indeed! There should be no foolishness about their wedding trip. They were too old to be stared and laughed at. On the train to Chicago they sat in the same seat, but Sarah looked out of the window, while her newly made husband read the morning paper, with hardly a glance in her direction. As a matter of fact he played the part of a disinterested escort too well to suit the bride, who, after all, was a woman.

On arriving in the city they took the common bus and were driven over to the Sherman House, where Thomas wrote, "Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carr, Earlville, Ill.," on the register, without betraying in any way that he was doing anything unusual.

"About \$2, please," he said, when the clerk asked him what sort of a room he wanted.

"By the way, Mr. Carr," the clerk called after him as he turned to rejoin his wife, "there's a package came by express for you this morning."

"Send it up to the room," said Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Carr had agreed that they would spend a whole week in Chicago. Thomas had arranged to leave his business for a month or two, and there was no reason why they should hurry.

The boy brought in the package. Sarah looked at it and saw it came from Earlville.

"I wonder what it can be?" she said. Thomas allowed that he had no idea. He tore off the outside wrapper, and unpeeled, one after the other, half a dozen layers of tissue paper. Finally there stood revealed on a large china plate a curious white something, round at the top and about the shape of a half watermelon.

"What in all fishhooks is that thing?" asked Thomas. Sarah poked it questioningly with one finger. Part of it broke off and crumbled away into little particles. A look of comprehension, half amused and half angry, came over Sarah's face.

"Why, Thomas, it's a rice pudding," she said.

"A what?"

"A rice pudding. I suppose," she went on with a laugh, "they thought rice in the form would be more suitable to our age. But I thought you had concealed our stopping place?"

"What are we going to do with it?" asked Thomas, anxiously. "I can't ask anybody around the hotel to take it away without letting them into the fact that we've just been married."

"Well, Thomas," said his wife, "if we stay here the Earlville people'll be sending us all sorts of foolish things, like's not, now they know the address. I think we'd better keep right on East. We can take the pudding with us and leave it on the train when we get off. That'll be easy enough."

She did the pudding up carefully, plate and all, in the various papers which had originally swathed it, while her husband went down to pay his bill and arrange for taking the evening train for the East. When they got into the cab to drive to the station, she carried it on her lap. On the way - bright ideas assailed her.

"Thomas," she said, "we'll leave this

pudding right here in the cab. Perhaps the cabman will take it home to his family. I've no doubt it's a good pudding. Looks like one of Cousin Mary's baking to me."

When they got to the railroad station there were two solicitous porters waiting at the entrance to assist passengers, but Sarah managed to get Thomas and the other bundles out in safety and then stepped down herself, leaving the pudding lying safely on the seat of the cab. She caught Thomas going down the steps and whispered to him that she had got rid of the incubus.

"Lady, lady," a voice sounded behind her just then. "You've forgot something."

It was the other porter, and in his hand he bore the devoted pudding. He came running down after her and handed over the package with a smile so compelling that Sarah felt forced to ask Thomas for a dime with which to reward him.

"Never mind," she said, "we'll get rid of it on the train all right." Her husband nodded his head.

"Let's drop it out of the window," she suggested with a sudden burst of inspiration, after they had found their seats in the sleeper. That seemed a good idea to Thomas, but, unfortunately, the train was one of the latest vestibuled arrangements, with not an unguarded opening from one end to the other. Thomas wrestled in vain with a window, and when the porter was appealed to for assistance he raised the window, indeed, but it was protected by a screen which prevented the egress of anything more substantial than a hairpin. Besides, it was cold outside, and both Thomas and Sarah were presently shivering in the draughts of icy air which swept in on them. They were both relieved when a red-faced man across the aisle leaned over and said in an injured tone: "Say, my baby isn't well, and I wish you'd put that window down."

The porter came and lowered the window with a look on his face that seemed to indicate that the two passengers in that seat were mentally un-sound. In the morning, after the berths were made up, Sarah sipped the rice pudding out of sight under the back of one of the seats. Now, she was sure, they would get away from it in safety. They got off at the station, the porter assisting. Thomas felt so good at noticing the absence of the pudding that he gave the man fifty cents. They climbed into a cab and were half a block away when their ears were saluted with shrill cries from the rear. The cab came to a stop at the side of the street.

"Heah's a package you lef' unghah the seat, suh," said the porter, sticking his head into the open door of the cab. "I done run 'twill Ah'm out ov' bref' acatchin' up to you, suh."

Thomas groaned, took the loathsome thing in his right hand and handed the porter a quarter with the other.

"Oh, don't, Thomas," his wife pleaded. "If you do we'll be arrested for littering the streets, I'm sure."

"Do you expect me to carry a rice pudding about on my lap during the whole of our wedding trip, madam?" he demanded, with dignity.

"Just wait till we get to the hotel, dear," she said. "I'll get rid of it somehow."

For more than a week the unfortunate couple were haunted by that rice pudding. A dozen times they thought they had got rid of it, only to have some porter or other messenger come running after them, panting and out of breath, to restore the treasure and collect his fee for thoughtfulness. Once they tried to feed it to a dog, but the animal turned up his nose at rice, and almost bit Thomas, who was trying to force it to eat. They left it in a room in their hotel, and the boy who carried down their bags brought that also, with the remark: "I found dis on de top shelf in de room, m'm. Once I found a man's laundry up dere an' he give me half a dollar."

Finally they and the pudding, by this time riding their necks like a Nemesis, came to a little inn in the old Connecticut town where Thomas had been born and reared. One side of their room was occupied by an old-fashioned brick fireplace. The chimney was old and there were big cracks between the bricks.

"Now," said Sarah, "I am going to get rid of it."

She crumbled the pudding into tiny flakes of rice, her husband sitting by helplessly. Then she put a chair into the fireplace opening and climbed up on it. A handful at a time she stuffed that pudding into the cracks between the bricks on the inside of the chimney.

"Perhaps," said Sarah, when she was through, "perhaps the chimney swallows will find it."

"Thank heaven," said her husband, fervently. "What should I have done without you?" - H. M. H., in Chicago Tribune.

Georgia's First Newspaper.

The first newspaper ever published in this State was the Georgia Gazette, a quaint four-page affair printed in Savannah more than a hundred years ago.

Two copies of this ancient periodical were left at the Constitution office by W. H. Sharp, of McKenzie, Tenn., who owns the relics.

Aside from their curious crudity, aside from the solemn interest attaching to them as the handiwork of men dead for generations, these two yellow and faded papers are replete with a personal interest, for many of the persons spoken of in the news and advertising columns were the ancestors of men and women who play a prominent part in the affairs of to-day, here, in Savannah, and elsewhere in the State.

The publishers of the Gazette were James and Nicholas Johnston, and their printing office was in Broughton street. There is living now one who is probably a descendant of one of these old editors, and he is Captain James Johnston, now a resident of Savannah.

The Gazette in size is probably about one-third that of a modern newspaper, and its pages are divided into three columns each, the type used in the news articles being very fine and of the old English style. There are remarkably few typographical errors, and an interesting absence of headlines, the megaphones by which newspapers now call attention to the matter they contain.

How primitive were the means of gathering news in those days is exemplified in a striking way in one of the two copies sent to this office. It occurs in the copy bearing date Thursday, May 9, 1793, No. 537 of the paper. The item, which occupies the centre of the front page, is printed in the finest of type, and reads in part as follows:

"Madrid, February 7.-The following is an extract from the Madrid Gazette of the 5th instant, which officially announces the death of the King of France:

"His Majesty has ordered the court to take mourning for three months from the 3d instant on account of the death of his most Christian Majesty, Louis XVI., King of France, who finished his career on the 21st of January, with a heroism equal to his hard misfortune, and to the inhumanity of the horrid and unheard of outrages committed against his august person."

Thus it was that in May the only newspaper in Georgia informed the people of the execution of the King of France, an event which was to change the history of all the world, and which, had it occurred at noon yesterday, would have been read in "extras" by the people of Atlanta the same day.

Lying next to this item concerning the late beheaded King is a formal protest from "the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court," which body asserts in stately terms that "The State of Georgia now lies under the greatest grievance a State can lie under," for the Creek Indians have been permitted to commit depredations on our frontier without being forced to make reparation. A recital of the grievance in detail follows this prefatory statement.

But within, on the two middle pages, are found those things to attract the lover of history with a personal bearing. These are the advertisements and personal notices which cover these two pages.

In one of these Donald du Bignon declares that his partnership with others in the ownership of the island of Sapelo, a part of which he purchased while yet in France, has been dissolved. This Poulain du Bignon was the great-grandfather of Fleming du Bignon, and the property named in the advertisement of the old founder of the family in America remained in the name of the Du Bignon owners until very recent years, when it was sold by a cousin of Fleming du Bignon, who had acquired the whole title. It was purchased for the use of a yacht club.

Richard Wayne, who was himself one of the most distinguished Georgians of his day, and whose descendants also achieved distinction, advertises that he will no longer import dry goods, but will confine himself from then on to the factorage and commission business; also that he has eleven negroes and some hogheads of fine brandy for sale.

There is also a petition for the foreclosure of a mortgage, the petitioner being John Bulloch, an ancestor of President Roosevelt's mother.

George Houston offers a "settled plantation" for sale. He was the founder of one of the early members of a leading Georgia family, members of which still rank very high in Savannah.

Another plantation is offered for sale by Edwin and William Harden, whose advertisement is of interest by reason of the fact that one of the trio of Chatham County representatives in the Legislature is now William Harden. He is also librarian of the Savannah public library.

Francis Courvoisier, Robert Forsyth and Louis Cutbert, all familiar Geor-

gia names, are among the other advertisers.

Jacob Waldburger announces that he is in want of an overseer. This Jacob Waldburger founded a handsome fortune, which, when his last descendant passed away just a few years ago, was distributed among charitable institutions and the Episcopal Church.

Another advertiser is Godin Guerard, and those familiar with the society happenings of the State will remember that quite recently a Godin Guerard, a descendant of the old advertiser, married a very popular and attractive young woman of Kentucky.

And so it goes all the way through the columns. There is scarcely a name mentioned that cannot be connected with some event in the history of Georgia or which name is not to-day borne by descendants of the same persons mentioned in the ancient paper.

Mr. Sharp, who owns the papers, thinks a great deal of them, and would be loath to part with them. They are, indeed, of considerable value as relics and curios. - Atlanta Constitution.

Stock-Raising in Alaska.

Stock raising is becoming an important Alaskan industry, and within a very few years it is probable that regular shipments of cattle for export will be made. The extensive areas of rich growths of grass and the absence of storms in the winter make many sections of the country ideal places for ranching. The winters of Alaska are more hospitable than those of the great plains of Wyoming, Montana and some parts of Nevada, and in the dead of winter horses and cattle can be worked without fear of being frozen. The temperature frequently is very cold, but there are no storms.

Several large stock growers of Washington State are planning to convert the Aleutian Islands into vast cattle and sheep ranges, which will surpass in extent the rapidly diminishing ranges of Montana and Texas. One company has begun the shipment of 25,000 sheep and 5000 head of cattle to the Aleutians, a first consignment of 8000 head of sheep having recently been sent from San Francisco. The company had demonstrated previously that sheep will thrive there, being throughout the winter solely on the grass of the islands, by having landed 1000 head there about a year and a half ago.

Cheaper to Die.

In the north of Yorkshire an old couple lived on their farm entirely alone. The good man had been ill for some time, when the practitioner who attended him advised that a physician should be summoned from the nearest town for consultation. The doctor came, looked into the case, gave his opinion, and descending from the sick room to the kitchen, was there accosted by the old woman saying:

"Well, doctor, what's your charge?"

"My fee is a guinea."

"A guinea, doctor? a guinea! And if ye come again will it be another guinea?"

"Yes."

"A guinea, doctor? bless me!"

The old woman then went upstairs to her husband's bedroom, and the doctor, who wrote below, heard her say:

"He charges a guinea. And if he comes again, it'll be another guinea. Now, what do you say?"

The feeble voice of the sick man was lost on the doctor, but there was no mistaking the energetic tones of his wife as she answered:

"If I were ye I'd say no, like a true Yorkshire lad, and I'd die first!" - Tit-Bits.

How to Spend a Million.

I have often heard people speculate how such and such a millionaire can possibly spend his income, said a well-known art critic to a writer in London Tit-Bits. Personally, if I had a million a year I should find it the simplest matter in the world to get through every penny of it and yet live in my present simple style. Why, I could get rid of it comfortably in a month in cultivating a single hobby - collecting pictures and bric-a-brac.

There are heaps of pictures which you might cover twenty deep with sovereigns and yet not produce enough gold to buy them, and you can see some of them any day by walking into the National Gallery. Take that modest-looking little canvas, Terburg's "Peace of Munster." There is less than three square feet of it, but, if you would buy it, every square foot would cost you £8500 (\$17,500). Then there is Correggio's "Vierge au Panier," an exquisite little painting, certainly, but you would probably cease to covet it if you were told that nothing less than thirty layers of sovereigns, covering every square inch of it, would make it yours.

Saving Westminster Abbey.

The decayed stonework of the chapter house of Westminster Abbey has been treated with complete success by Professor Church. The thirteenth century work of the chapter house was mainly executed in an inferior kind of sandstone, which was rather porous and fragile. It was found that the decay was due to the failure of particles of stone to adhere, the mischief in many places going to the depth of two or three inches. This was due to the effect of the sulphuric acid in the London atmosphere.

Professor Church found that repeated sprayings with baryta water reconstituted the stone and repeated sprayings and painting hardened it from the back and not merely at the surface. No appreciable consolidating effect was produced on the worst portions of the surface until it had been sprayed at least four times, while the deeper parts were found to have been already hardened. The stone thus reconstituted is little susceptible to the London atmosphere. - New York Sun.

Nice MRS. NAGG.

Her Husband Takes a Day Off and Stays Home to Fault Find and Grumble.

By R. L. McCardell.

YOU think you'll stay home to-day? Well, it's about time you got acquainted with your wife and children. I suppose I ought to be thankful for the compliment, but you know I'm going to clean house to-day, and so I suppose you, not content with the way you act toward me, have taken a day off to worry me just when I am busy.

"Yes, I have often said that I would like you to stay home once in a while, but I know you are not doing it to please me. There's something suspicious about it. You have some scheme on foot, but you can't fool me, Mr. Nagg. Not saying a word? Oh, of course you're not saying a word. You are the martyr who never says a word, but you are killing me by your neglect and fault-finding.

"Not neglecting me? Now, please, please do not be sarcastic. Yes, I have begged you time and again to stay home, but you never would give me even one day. You couldn't? Oh, yes, you could. And now you come when it is too late, and tell me you are staying home to please me.

"Other men seem to like to stay in their homes. I do everything in the world to make you comfortable. There! Look at the ashes off your cigar! How can I keep the house clean and attractive if you lay around messing it up? Please don't crush those pillows. They cost me ninety-eight cents apiece, and you are ruining them!"

"Now you are going to swear! I know you are going to swear! Oh, I am used to it. Don't mind me. Why don't you sit down in that Morris chair? Watch out! you are scratching the wall with it.

"Please put your feet on that other chair; it looks so sprawly and vulgar. There! you have taken the varnish off the chair with your shoe heels. Oh, I see you haven't put on your slippers. Now I see it all, Mr. Nagg! Now I see it all! You never intended to stay home, except to bicker with me and get me nervous, and then you will rush out and leave me here while you enjoy yourself around town.

"You couldn't find your slippers? Now, please don't tell me that. One of them was burnt the other day by accident. The baby carried it out and put it in the coal scuttle and Della thought I wanted it burned. And the other slipper has been knocking around the house for a week. The children have been putting their small dolls in it.

"Why it is you never said a word if you were looking for your slippers? you didn't want to start any row? How kind you are! What are you doing now but snarling and sneering because the children played with your cheap old slippers? You didn't say a word? Ah, but you were going to, Mr. Nagg, you were going to!

"Of course, you expect that I can watch everything and look after everything. And so I could, perhaps, if you ever said a kind word to encourage me. But from day to day, from hour to hour, it is nothing but fault finding when you are in the house, which is but seldom, and not content with this you take a day to stay home, when you know I have my housecleaning to look after, to quarrel about a pair of old slippers that only cost forty-nine cents two years ago.

"I would sooner buy a dozen pairs of slippers than to have you make such a row about them. I know what's passing through your mind. You get me all worked up and nervous, and then you slam out of the house and say it is my fault.

"But you have done that so much that the novelty has worn out. Come out and be frank with me. You know you didn't mean to stay home to-day. You know you are only trying to pick a quarrel, and about a pair of old slippers, too. Instead of trying to give me some happiness and instead of trying to take some pleasure out of your home you sit around scowling and muttering. Now, look how you have that rug, and look how you have the place all littered up with your newspapers.

"Instead of sitting down and having a nice comfortable chat with your wife on such few occasions as you are home, you sit with a frown on your face reading the newspapers and spilling cigar ashes all over the carpet and smoking up my face curtains.

"Other men talk with their wives. But you don't. Her, I have been talking to you agreeably, paying no attention to your scowls, and I can't get a word out of you.

"Probably you do not think I am intelligent enough to talk to you. Is that it? Please tell me the truth. What did you stay home to-day for?"

"To please me? To please me, indeed! Does it please a woman to have her husband making a pig pen of the house and scowling and fussing over an old slipper?"

"I can't watch everything. By the time I get the children off to school and have picked up after you, my day is gone. And here you are home in my way, and interrupting my work, and next I suppose you will be quarrelling because the house isn't neat.

"You'll go out if I don't shut up? I know it! I know it! I can see through your schemes, Mr. Nagg.

"Here I have been like a fool, trying to smile and look happy and interest you, and feeling so glad because you sat home one day, and all the while you were quarrelling and fussing about an old slipper to make an excuse to go out among your friends.

"Who are your friends? I am sure I don't know. They are not of the kind you can introduce to your wife. But you are happier with them, of course.

"But why use me so shamefully? Why not be manly and say you stayed from the office to-day to go somewhere you didn't want me along, instead of pretending you wanted to stay home once?"

"I will not stand in the way of your enjoyment. But please don't quarrel with me. I have had that so much.

"There he goes! Slams the door as usual. Well, anyway, he didn't fool me. And to carry on so shamefully about an old pair of forty-nine-cent slippers!" - New York Evening World.

Peripatetic Coin Merchant.

A street peddler who sells old coins is one of the characters of the downtown business streets in Manhattan. He usually gets permission to spread a rubber cloth over a railing in front of a shop window and lays his wares upon it. The man is quite deaf. If you desire to purchase you must make known your wants on a pad. The coins he has for sale range in price from six cents to \$3. Collectors know him as a man of long experience and sound judgment in the trade. When they want any particular coin and have an hour to spare they go looking for him in his down-town haunts.

One day he will be seen in Beaver street and the next day he is likely to be found in Barclay street. He goes where fancy dictates and where, in his judgment, is the best chance for a good day's business. He has customers now who used to deal with him when he kept a little shop in "Broadway, near Duane street. When the shop was torn down to make way for a skyscraper he decided that he would never open another one, but became a peripatetic salesman. In summer he is often seen at Saratoga or Long Branch. A New Yorker who went to St. Augustine last winter saw him there close to the walls of old Fort Marion. He comes back to Broadway as mysteriously as he disappears and declines to give any account of his wanderings. He will talk for an hour about coins if you care to listen, but never about himself or his changed circumstances. - New York Press.

Operating With Radium.

The announcement made recently by a New York physician, Dr. W. J. Morton, that he had employed radium in his practice and had effected cures in the case of cancer, has attracted general attention to this much discussed substance, and especially to its value as a therapeutic agent. During the fall and winter various experiments to determine the effect of radium on various plant and animal organisms have been carried on. Its curative value in such diseases as cancer has also been investigated, and in a report made to the Vienna Academy of Sciences by Dr. Exner, the conclusion is reached that while an operation is preferable, yet the radium treatment is advisable where this is not possible. In nine cases of cancer which had been under radium treatment it was found that there had been considerable abatement in the cancerous swelling, and in two of these it had not appeared after five months. In one case there had been considerable improvement, due to the radium treatment, which was the more interesting, as it was impossible to operate on the patient. - Harper's Weekly.

Fed on Roses and Currency.

A lion cub which has been on exhibition in former Alderman Jan Cole's flower store in Newark avenue, Jersey City, N. J., escaped from the store window yesterday and rubbed against Cole's left leg. The florist paid no attention to it, thinking it was the cat, until the cub began to claw his trousers. Then he gave a vicious kick and sprinted for the stairway, with the cub close astern. He slammed the door shut, and the baby lion began to get busy.

"He ran around the place several times," said Mr. Cole, "and broke a jardiniere on each lap. Then he quieted down somewhat and tackled a big bunch of American Beauty roses. He ate a dozen or more as if he liked them and then tackled a pocketbook which he found on the counter. He pawed it open and chewed up eight \$10 bills.

"Then he walked into a ice box where I keep cut flowers. That was my chance. I ran from my hiding place and shut the door. I kept the cub in cold storage several minutes. Then his keeper took charge of him and thawed him out. I fear I'll never get those bills back, as they are not indigestible securities." - New York Sun.

A GREAT COMPOSER.

"It was a mistake to ask that man if he thought America would ever produce a great composer. I am afraid you hurt his feelings."
 "I don't see why," responded the musical young woman.
 "He is the inventor of a soothing syrup."—Washington Star.

It's permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. B. H. Kline, Ltd., 281 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

It's the love of the other fellow for your money that is the root of all evil.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

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

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EARLY ARMORCLADS.

BY MAJOR C. FIELD, GLENMOLE, ENGLAND.

ALTHOUGH armorclad ships are generally considered to date only from the middle of the last century, according to a high authority, armor, in the general extended use of the world, has been used for the protection of ships for hundreds, nay thousands, of years. Not, of course, nickel-steel or even iron armor, but a protective covering of various materials; for as the warriors of the past wore steel, iron, brass, leather, and even quilted cotton armor, so have ships been protected by a variety of different substances. The modern word "cuirass," which we apply solely to body armor as worn by the Life Guards, and which is of French derivation, is used also in France for the armor of a battleship and reminds one at once that armor was originally made of leather or "cuir."

As with men so with ships. The ships of the ancient Greeks and Romans were often fortified with a thick fence of hides, which served to repel the missiles of their enemies and afford protection to their own crews. Hides, possibly brass and iron, and certainly thick timber, entered into



THE FIRST IRON CLAD, "FINIS BELLI."

the construction of the turrets and towers with which the fighting ships of ancient and medieval times were fitted, especially when used for harbor defense, as in the Venetian turret ship of the ninth century here illustrated. Felt made an early appearance as a defensive armor on shipboard, as we find that in a sea fight off Palermo in 1071 between the Normans and Saracens, the former hung their galleys with this material by way of a defensive cuirass. The Norman knights had probably adopted this device for their enemies, for felt had been used for some time for this purpose on board the huge "dromons" of the Saracens. These, the "battleships" of those days in the Mediterranean, usually rowed fifty oars a side, each oar being manned by two men, so that here we have a couple of hundred seamen accounted for at once. When the soldiers, sail trimmers, and artificers who worked the war engines and siphons for Greek fire are added, it is evident that the crew must have been very large, and have required a ship of considerable dimensions. These great warships were armored with wooten cloth soaked in vinegar to render it fireproof, and hung with mantlets of red and yellow felt, so that their cuirass was not only useful, but ornamental as well. At this period, and for many hundreds of years later, additional protection was afforded to those on deck by the ranging of the bucklers and shields of the warriors on board along the gunwales. Later, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, special "pavesades," or bulwarks, were provided in lieu, composed of large oblong shields supplied for the purpose. In addition to felt, the time-honored leather armor also entered into the defensive panoply of the "dromons," and in the war of the Sicilian Vespers, Pedro III. of Aragon, who commenced his reign in 1276, covered two of the largest ships of his fleet with leather before sending it against Charles of Anjou.

These, by the way, were not the first "leatherclads." We have already seen that leather, probably in the form of rawhides, formed a portion of the armor of the Saracen dromons, while

"turtlebacks." They would appear to have been small craft covered with a strong leather protected domed roof, through portholes or openings in which the archers and crossbowmen could fire without exposing themselves. They proved very effective against the Saracens, and in 1218 the entrance of the Nile was forced by seventy of these little armorclads.

But in the meantime the Saracens seem to have "gone one better" in the evolution of armor protection, for it is said that the "Great Dromon"—whose capture by Richard Lion-Heart



THE SPANISH FLOATING BATTERIES BEFORE GIBRALTAR.

is still commemorated by the stars and crescent in the arms of our greatest naval port—was equipped with leaden armor. This was in 1191, and probably lead was occasionally used for protective purposes throughout the next two or three centuries, although there is no record of any ship so protected until 1530.

In this year the Knights of St. John, those sworn opponents of the Turk, built one or perhaps two "leatherclads." At any rate, one account says that they built such a ship in this year at Malta, while another describes a ship of this kind called the "Santa Anna," launched at Nice in the same year. The Santa Anna's leaden armor plates were attached to her sides by bolts of brass, and it was claimed for her that she could "resist the artillery of a whole army," and at the same time could sail or row as fast as any of her unarmored contemporaries. She was a big ship, with six decks, a reception saloon, a chapel, a specially constructed powder magazine, and a bakery. She was present at the taking of Tunis in 1535, and played an important part in its capture.

Lead, it may be remarked in passing, was not infrequently used at this period for sheathing ships under water,



AN ENGLISH GALLEET OF THE TIME OF HENRY VIII.

In the same way that copper is still found so useful. Thus, the French ship Grande-Francoise, launched in 1527, one of the largest and most famous ships of her day, was sheathed with lead above her keel to the first wale and her waterline.

According to a short paragraph in Hayden's Dictionary of Dates, "chain netting of iron was suspended to the sides of men-of-war, which were also strengthened by plates in the time of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth." No authority is quoted, nor is the material of the "plates" specified.

The Spaniards attempted to protect their galleons of the Invincible Armada by building their sides four or five feet thick, but the heavy English guns "lashed them through and through." But now at last we arrive at a real armored ship in the present day acceptance of the word. Not only an armorclad, but a real ironclad. This was constructed in Antwerp in 1555, with a view of breaking through the lines of the Spanish army under Alexander of Parma, which was at that time closely investing the city. It was a large flat-bottomed craft, with a central casemate or battery built of thick balks of timber and plated with iron. It was intended to be, and very likely

Bell. In addition to a heavy battery of guns, the Finis Belli carried a large body of musketeers, some of whom were stationed aloft in her four lighting tops, while the rest were well protected by the loop-holed bulwarks on the upper deck. Unluckily for the besieged Dutchmen, she ran aground before she had effected anything at all, and fell into the hands of the Spaniards, who nicknamed her the Caranjama, or as we would say, "Bogey." They contrived to keep her afloat and brought her down to the camp of Alexander of Parma, where she became a

fine boats and various classes of torpedoes, built a steam frigate which he called the Demologos," or "Voice of the People," but which is sometimes



SEVENTEENTH CENTURY JAPANESE ARMORCLAD.

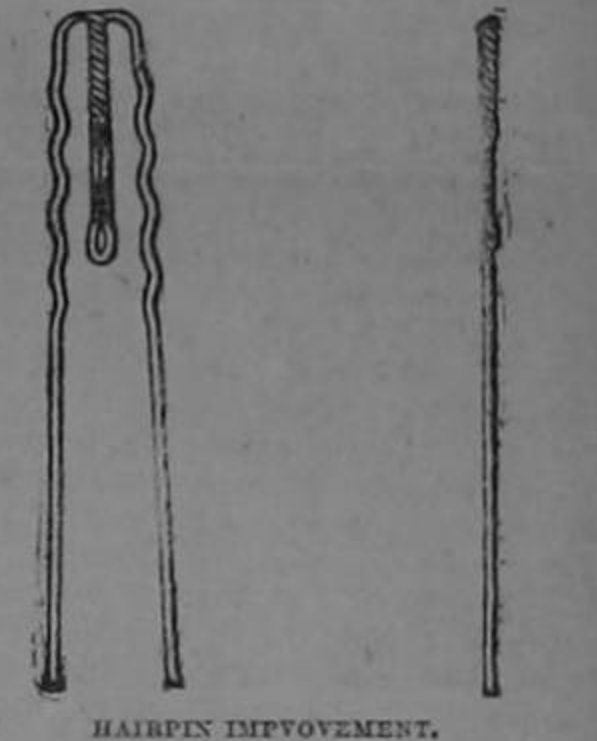
known as the Fulton I. This, the first steam warship ever constructed, had her sides no less than thirteen feet thick of alternate layers of oak and ash wood, a thickness absolutely impenetrable by any gun then afloat. In 1829 this vessel was blown up by accident, and was succeeded in the American Navy by the Fulton II, a ship which appears to have been protected by some kind of iron armor.

Various proposals were made to use iron plating to protect the sides of ships of war from this time forward, but until the French constructed a number of armor-plated batteries for use in the Crimean War, nothing practical came of the suggestions of inventors. Their success at the bombardment of Kinburn demonstrated the value of armor plating. England at once followed suit with others of the same kind, some of which are still doing duty as hulks. Then came the French La Gloire, the British Warrior, the ironclads and monitors of the American war, and henceforward the steady evolution of the armor-fighting ship, which has provided us with the majestic battleships of the present day.—Scientific American.

TENACIOUS HAIRPIN.

Simple Expedient of Adding Extra Leg Prevents Filing Out.

A hairpin that will be cheap to manufacture and which will possess some of the characteristics of the "hump" hook-and-eye has been the aspiration of many inventors. One of the latest attempts to solve this knotty problem is illustrated herewith. It consists of a single piece of wire, bent to form three legs, instead of the customary two. The central leg is shorter than the other two, and has a corrugated and plain section, the latter near the extremity, and having a slight bow or hump. This construction gives a smooth entry into the hair, as the hairpin is pushed in, and the hairpin



HAIRPIN IMPROVEMENT.

does not become locked in place until the hair strikes the corrugated or twisted portion. A secondary advantage of the design is that the hair, being held securely—practically locked in position—the hairpins can be made of much lighter material, a great desideratum from the wearer's point of view. The inventor lays considerable stress on the fact that the pin can be used just like the ordinary hairpin, being pressed into and withdrawn from the hair in the usual way. The elasticity in the shorter central leg adds very much to its effectiveness.

Marriage Service Blunders.

A Hampshire clergyman relates some of the blunders he had heard made in the marriage services by persons of the class who have to pick up the words as best they can from hearing them repeated by others. He said that in his own parish it was quite the fashion for the man when giving the ring to say to the woman, "With my body I thee wash up, and with all my hurdle goods I, thee, and thou." He said the women were generally better up in this part of the service than the men. One day, however, a bride started him by promising, in what she supposed to be the language of the prayer book, to take her husband "to 'ave and to 'old from this day forth" for better or worse, for richer or poorer, in sickness and health, to love, cherish, and to obey." What meaning this extraordinary vow conveyed to the woman's own mind, the incumbent said, it baffled him to conjecture.

Grizzly Doesn't Care For Human Flesh.

In the old days, before the deadly magazine rifle was invented, hunting the grizzly was a very different affair, and no animal on the American continent was more dreaded, his fierceness and vital force when wounded filling the most reckless hunters with a wholesome dread. It was not at all unusual for a grizzly with a bullet through his heart to pursue and tear to pieces the hunter, whose long single-barrelled muzzle-loading rifle, with its one round lead bullet, was altogether inadequate for such a contest. It is a strange thing, too, that while the grizzly bear is an omnivorous feeder, living on anything from roots and nuts to steer and buffalo meat, he has never been known to devour human flesh.—St. Nicholas.



Miss Whittaker, a prominent club woman of Savannah, Ga., tells how she was entirely cured of ovarian troubles by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

DEAR MISS PINKHAM:—I heartily recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a Uterine Tonic and Regulator. I suffered for four years with irregularities and Uterine troubles. No one but those who have experienced this dreadful agony can form any idea of the physical and mental misery they endure who are thus afflicted. Your Vegetable Compound cured me within three months. I was fully restored to health and strength, and now my periods are regular and painless. What a blessing it is to be able to obtain such a remedy when so many doctors fail to help you. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is better than any doctor or medicine I ever had. Very truly yours, Miss EAST WHITTAKER, 604 29th St., W. Savannah, Ga. —\$5000 for full original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced. The testimonials which we are constantly publishing from grateful women prove beyond a doubt the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases.

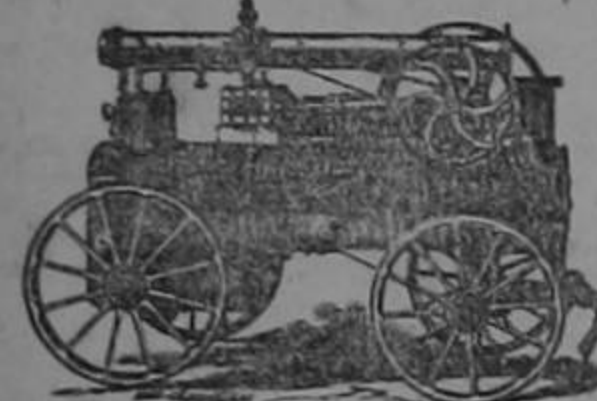
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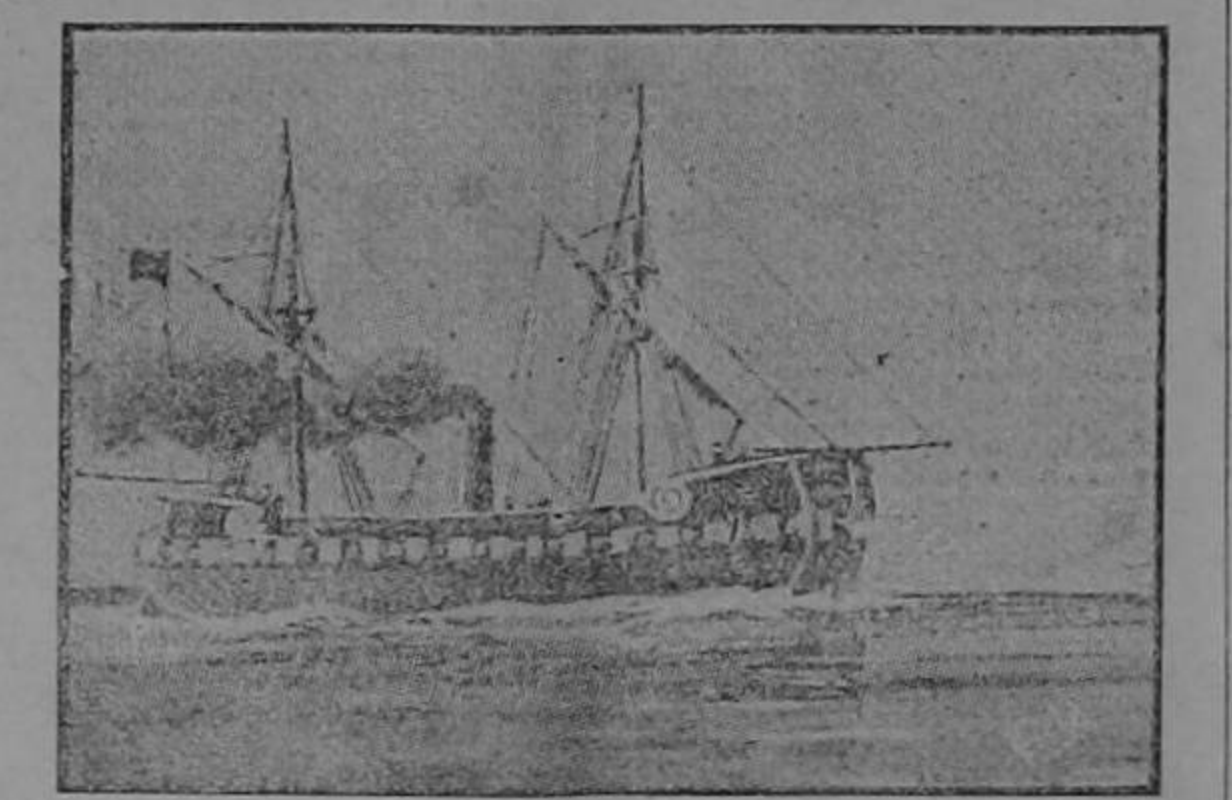
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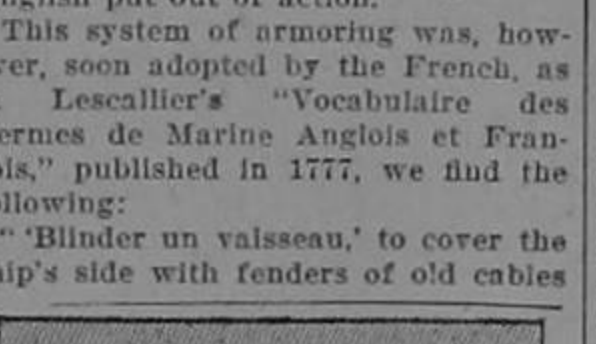


FULTON'S "DEMOLOGOS," OF 1815, THE FIRST STEAM WAR VESSEL.

Conrad Montferriat, at the siege of Tyre, in 1187, either invented or at all events caused a special class of leather-protected vessels to be built, which were called "barbates" or "turtlebacks." They would now probably be called

great attraction to the sightseers of the period. As for the Dutchmen in the doomed city, they henceforward only referred to their fruitless experiment as the "Perditae Expensae," or "Wasted Money." Ten years previous to this, others of the Dutch patriots had built a somewhat similar contrivance, which very possibly was also armored. This was the "Ark of Delft," a twin vessel supporting a floating fortress, which was propelled by three hand-worked paddle wheels placed between the two hulls. It is a curious but well known fact that if we go to the far East, we can find a parallel to almost any western invention. It is therefore not astonishing to find that the Japanese possessed a paddle propelled armorclad in the year 1860. This quaint craft, like the old leatherclad "barbates" of the twelfth century, was turtle-backed, with ports for firing from. She was covered with iron and copper plates fitted together like the cells of a honeycomb, mounted ten guns, and like the Ark of Delft, was moved by a central paddlewheel. Though there is no record of any more ironclad ships before the nineteenth century, our own navy, at any rate, used various devices to protect its ships in the eighteenth. According to a French writer, the sailors of his country were astonished at the perfection to which the English had attained in this direction. "Old cables," he writes, "held in place by pieces of iron, barricaded the whole length of the bulwarks; mantlets of old rope hung over the ship's sides to diminish the shock of our cannon balls, and beneath a thick rope netting, stretched from poop to bowsprit, the English fought under shelter, manœuvring without ceasing out of musket range, so as to riddle our detachments of fusiliers with their cannon shot. So we lost 200 men for every thirty of the English put out of action."

This system of armoring was, however, soon adopted by the French, as in Lescaulier's "Vocabulaire des Termes de Marine Anglois et Francois," published in 1777, we find the following: "Blinder un vaisseau," to cover the ship's side with fenders of old cables



TURRET SHIP USED IN THE DEFENSE OF VENICE, NINTH CENTURY.

to preserve her from an enemy's shot, when employed to defend a harbor, etc."

The Spaniards endeavored to improve on this, and in 1782 hoped great things from the celebrated floating batteries employed at the great siege of Gibraltar by the Duke de Crillon. The fate of these experimental armorclads offered no inducement to the naval constructors of the day to make further researches in the direction of protection, so that till comparatively recent times we find our sailors depending only on their "wooden walls" to resist the projectiles of the enemy. The oaken sides of the British ships, we may note in passing, were often exceptionally stout and difficult to penetrate.

In the fight between the Glatton, fifty-six-gun ship, and four French frigates, a brig, and a cutter, mounting 220 guns between them, their twelve and twenty-four pounders failed to penetrate her sides, and she beat them all off with great loss at the cost of one officer and one man wounded. But the Americans, from the very commencement of their existence as a nation, set themselves to make improvements in naval warfare. David Bushnell constructed a practical submarine boat in 1773. Torpedoes were used by him and others in the war with this country, and for the purpose of towing these contrivances alongside our ships, they invented and built, in 1814, a paddle-propelled turtle-backed boat lying low in the water and covered with "half-inch iron plates, not to be injured by shot."

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. A. B. KINSOLVING, D. D.

Subject: Presumptuous Sins—The Commonest Sin Among Men is Sacrificing the Interests of the Spiritual and Eternal to the Carnal and Temporal.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Dr. Arthur B. Kinsolving, pastor of Christ Church, preached an excellent sermon Sunday morning, on "Presumptuous Sins." The two texts were from Matthew iv: 5 and 6: "Then the devil taketh him into the holy city and he set him on the pinnacle of the temple, and said unto him, if thou art the Son of God cast thyself down, for it is written, He shall give his angels charge concerning thee: that on their hands they shall bear thee up, lest haply thou dash thy foot against a stone. Jesus said unto him, 'Again it is written, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God;'" and Psalm xix: 13: "Keep back Thy servant also from presumptuous sins; let them not have dominion over me; then shall I be upright and innocent from the great transgression."

Dr. Kinsolving said: "In pursuing our purpose of trying to interpret the unfolding life of the Lord Jesus and to read its lessons for ourselves, we preached last Sunday the tempted Jesus. We found in the narrative of the temptation a record of just a mental and spiritual struggle as we should have expected Him to go through at this stage of His career. It is impossible to suppose that He could have divided instantaneously and without long meditation and conflict upon the plan of His life as the 'sent of God.'" Clearly He had a plan and adhered to it throughout life.

We remarked upon the deep interest that each one of us has in the moral struggle and victory of Jesus, and how just in proportion as we are led by the Holy Spirit to lofty and noble ideals of life, we are conscious of these subtle earthly lures which would deflect us from our truest paths.

We spoke of the fatalistic non-resistance to temptation so much in vogue nowadays as something not worth while, because in a world where the frailty of man is exposed to such overwhelming allurements of world, flesh and devil, it is certain beforehand that a vast percentage of men and women will fall. The Maker of men and not the victims of sin is the most responsible, so the school teaches, and by such doctrines the person assailed is induced to yield without a struggle. Jesus' conflict and victory teach us that this is a libel upon God. Through a putting forth of such strength as we have, through a prayerful desire to be and do what is right, our vision is cleared and our will grows strong, and while God can never entirely shelter us from temptation He can and does defend us in temptation, and with every solicitation to wrongdoing show us the way of escape.

Then we tried to learn the lesson of Christ's first temptation. The question which first confronted Him as our representative was the old and ever-present question of daily bread. The tempter proceeds upon the assumption that all man needs for his sustenance is food for the physical life. You have a right to this, he says, on any terms, and there is nothing else to be considered by comparison with this. So make provision for yourself and the body's bread first. "You are to feed the hungry; feed first yourself." "If thou art the son of God, command that these stones be made loaves—and then thou mayest live to execute Your Father's business."

The answer of Jesus came from a Man and not from a man. He was not a man of conflict. "The physical life is not my only life, and I will not act as if it were." He says, "By exempting myself from privations which I have come to share with My brethren. If I am hungry, that lies within the will of God for Me, and I choose hunger in that will, rather than satisfaction outside of and against that will. I will not hurt or kill My moral or spiritual life. I will be dependent and obedient Child of God by depending on guilty terms for the feeding of My bodily life. For if, through privation, the bodily wrapping of life should perish there would still be left My essential manhood and My eternal relationship with the Father. Therefore I choose the obedient and dependent life, and will trust the care and wisdom of My Father unto the end."

Jesus here enunciated a philosophy of life which is as sane as it is lofty and spiritual. Perhaps the commonest sin among men is sacrificing the interests of the spiritual and eternal to the carnal and temporal. All about us they are prone to live as if man did live by bread alone, and where this is true they will have bread on any terms, and getting it becomes the consuming passion of life. By choosing, instead, the hunger that resulted from dwelling in the will of God, rather than the passing gratification gotten at the price of disobedience, our Master won for us our great initial victory over temptation, and by His spirit and example has been leading millions to victory along the same path ever since.

In the second temptation—I take the order given in St. Matthew as the natural order—the point of attack has changed. The tempter had sought to overthrow the obedience of Christ by an assault upon His physical appetites and faith in His Father's care. He had overcome the temptation through the strength of His trust in God. So now the attack is made upon Him through that very trust. An unswerving loyalty and confidence in the will of God has been discovered. That loving trust which made Him choose to suffer the pang of hunger, rather than arbitrarily terminate them by a miracle wrought for Himself. Ah, then, here is His strength, so near by there must lurk His weakness! "Then," we read, "the devil taketh Him into the holy city and setteth Him upon that corner of the wing of the temple which overlooks from its dizzy height the priests' court below, where the thousands of Jewish pilgrims have gathered from all over the world. 'If thou be the Son of God,' cast thyself down.' That will be an ideal and perfect test of your filial relation and your Father's care for you. Descend, heaven-borne, into the midst of priests and people, win instantly the acclamation and popular welcome which you will else have to conquer by long years of suffering and failure. What worship and honor and homage will be yours! How quickly you will stand at the head of believing Israel! Surely, there is nothing to fear, for it is written, 'He shall give His angels charge concerning thee; and on their hands they shall bear thee up, lest haply thou dash thy foot against a stone.'"

The very choice of the location of the temptation attests the subtlety of the tempter. He is taken to the Holy City and to a pinnacle, or wing, of the temple. Think what must have been Jesus' love for Jerusalem and how naturally and deeply His mind would have been influenced by the surroundings. All the passionate religious patriotism of His nature, all His deepest springs of feeling would be touched by the sacred associations of the Holy City. "Beautiful for elevation, the joy of the whole earth, the city of the great King, whether the tribes of the Lord set up year by year for worship. How precious were its sights: 'As the mountains lie around about Jerusalem, so encampeth the Lord about them, that love Him.'" "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget its cunning." If for a devout Jew there was a spot on earth which warranted the most unconditional trust, it was the temple of Jehovah in the real Jerusalem of the world. Here it was that the temple was vibrating with a triumphant sense of trust.

won by overcoming the first temptation, that the insidious attack is made whose effort was to betray Him into presumption. All the wonderful past dealing of God with His covenant people would stand out in memory; all the wealth of tenderness over hopes and promises sorely and long deferred, and now on the eve of fulfillment—a tenderness which afterwards came out in words wet with tears, when He cried: "Oh, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would I have gathered thy children together as a hen gathereth her brood under her wings, but ye would not." It was in the heart of His own Jerusalem, and from the summit of His Father's house that He was tempted by His cunning and wily adversary to commit the plausible sin. Beside the influence of the sacred place and associations, the voice of the tempter appealed to something not less sacred—to the written word of God—as the guarantee of truth and action. The devil, too, can quote Scripture to his purpose. "If thou be the Son of God, cast thyself down; for it is written, 'He shall give His angels charge concerning thee,'" etc.

First, we must have recourse to the principles of sanity and common sense; find out if what we are tempted to do is in sincere accord with what God has taught us generally in His word and in common sense, and, then decide. For Christ to have cast Himself from the wing of the temple into the abyss that yawned below would have been to tempt God. "We do not make experiments with those whom we absolutely trust." When a man begins by a prayer, test, or any like thing, to make experiments with God, he shows that he lacks the subtle, spiritual quality called faith which is the only means by which he can reach God. Therefore, it is the habit of trust to calmly abide in God—not trifle with or put Him to the test. As long as Jesus remained within the sphere of the revealed will of His Father, He could trust Him. If He should break or contravene that will, then He should no longer feel He had a right to God's care. In other words, Jesus Christ, in His second temptation, flushed with a victory which must have given an impulse to faith in the Father's power and sufficiency, declares to us that it is necessary to have a care for ourselves as well as commit ourselves into the keeping of God. Because we are God's children we may not break the laws of the world to which we belong and expect Him to miraculously interfere to prevent the consequences. Contempt for nature and practical reason is a wretched policy to begin a religious life with. We live under physical law, under moral law, under spiritual law. To fancy that because we have come to feel the power of the spiritual and even the supernatural, we are at liberty to fly in the face of known physical laws, or same and widely received moral laws, is fatal error, and for it men are always punished in the end. God is the source of all these laws and we tempt the Lord our God when we break them. We are not to rely, either, "too exclusively or presumptuously," upon the care of God. As far as our practical reason serves us, we must also take counsel of that recognizing that faith and self help, action and patience "meet in equilibrium" and complete each other.

If Jesus, the exceptional and pre-eminent object of divine care, had yielded to this "Cast thyself down." He would first have broken away from us. His brethren, who live under moral and physical law, and second, He would have "substituted" a life enveloped by nature, guarded, guided, fed by its laws, a life divorced from nature, hostile to it, refusing to tempt God or to break away from our human lot and world, showed us the sanity and strength of a genuine trust in God. It is not nervous, fanatical or presumptuous. "It neither courts nor shuns death." It is prudent, wary, will not overstep the limits of a sober faith, and yet, when the will of God clearly demands it in the path of duty, it bravely faces death and dares all hell!

My friends, the modern sin of presumption turns up under many forms. Now it appears in the guise of religious pride, in the, purblind assumption of some ecclesiastical charlatan uttering with great swelling words of vanity some oracular opinion which he claims to be of equal authority with the teachings of the Son of God. You have it in the ratifications of the "mother" of Christian Science with the system's slavish literalism and preposterous overclaims. The contempt for the physical that the system breathes and breeds, the refusal to give medicines out of those stores which God has laid up for us in leaf and plant and flower and mineral, and which millions of educated men have given their lives to make available, the willingness to cast themselves or a child over the precipice, claiming the sanction of certain Scriptures as their warrant for repeating a certain action, is, in the eyes of most men, a sin of today, a sin of presumption. The system is against the corporate common sense of the race, against the proportion of faith; it discards the truths like the blessed truths of Christ's deity and atonement, which have been held by the overwhelming majority of the members of the Christian church in every age from the beginning. "It is written," they cry. "Yes, Christ teaches us to answer, and 'again it is written, Thou shalt not make the trial of the Lord thy God.'" You hear it—some hesitate to allude in a Christian pulpit to the vulgar sect—in the sacrosanct polygamy of the Mormon, of which such an informing expose has been made by a Congressional committee during the past week. Not that the Mormon is the only adulterer; would God he were, but he is the only man now before the Christian public who claims a new revelation of later and higher authority than that made through the holy and sinless Jesus, expressly sanctioning his lusty

"It is the chosen of God have had a vision which uproots and supercedes the morality taught by the Lord Jesus Christ; 'The Mohammed's about the family better than Christ's,' therefore I bear my preference sanctioned by a voice from heaven. Henceforth my revelation shall put me above the law of the land. Outwardly I may have to comply, but I secretly will ignore it." There is not occurred in modern times a more pestiferous example of religious hypocrisy and delusion! And when we remember that repeatedly in recent years emissaries from Utah have proclaimed this accused system here in the East, chiefly among simple minded rustics and mountaineers, we realize the sin of permitting it thus long.

This country can never endure part polygamist and part monogamist. But, my friends, the capital sin of presumption is committed nearer at home than this. There is self satisfied credulity which makes men fancy that they can break all manner of spiritual laws, cast themselves down all sorts of religious precipices, take all kinds of risks, in the affairs of the soul at a man's discretion, and yet that somehow at the end they will come out without loss! It is not, too, the ignorant about God, but those who have had good opportunity to know Him and obey Him who fall into this sin.

When any Christian man lets himself offensively and airily from a plain duty to God, or does a sin against light, he nears the sin of presumption. When a man of the world deliberately violates the express will of God, our Saviour, year after year, relying upon some vague hope of deliverance for which we have no divine warrant, he is approaching the sin of presumption. Brethren, our safety lies in learning the perfect humility and simplicity of Jesus Christ.

"Keep back Thy servant also, from presumptuous sins; let them not have dominion over me; then shall I be upright and innocent from the great transgression."

A Town of Two Inhabitants.

Col. Bob Wilfley, of Hopkins, who has been in the West, tells of a town he ran across in the West that had just two inhabitants, but which, nevertheless, boasted the possession of a post office and a newspaper. The town was near Pueblo, Col. Gold had been found near where it was subsequently located. The find was supposedly rich, and in no time a town of perhaps 2,000 persons was flourishing. But the find didn't pan out as expected, and the town dwindled away faster than it had been built up. Soon no one was left save the postmaster and the editor of the newspaper. The postmaster was preparing to leave and the newspaper man could have done likewise but for the fact that he had contracted to publish hundreds of mining claim notices.

These notices had to be published for six months before he could get his money, which was on deposit for him in a Pueblo bank, and which amounted to \$4,000 or \$5,000, the cost of each notice being \$20.

The editor had three months to publish them before he could fulfill his part of the programme and get his money. He did not relish the idea of being the only man in the "city," located in the mountains "forty miles from nowhere," so he offered the postmaster \$100 a month if he would remain until he could complete the official printing. The postmaster accepted the offer and the two young fellows (both single men) were the sole occupants of the town for three long months, at the close of which period they turned it over to the tender mercies of the owls and the bats. —Hopkins (Mo.) Journal.

Horse Pride.

He was a fine looking bay, an excellent specimen of horseflesh, and he looked decidedly out of place hauling a loaded coal sleigh. He was a snappy fellow, like those animals one sometimes sees at the circus. He would have done credit to any good fancier of horseflesh. He was merely doing his duty hauling the load of coal up one of the steep grades on the East Side. He was forced from the center of the roadway toward the curbing, where the slush and snow were the deepest. Like all good horses, he knew when he was tired, and of course he stopped. His driver appreciated the situation and allowed the animal a chance to recover himself generally. The horse was soon quite refreshed and ready for work. He tried to start, but he couldn't; his sleigh runners were imbedded deep in the slush. Another sleigh happened along and, having no load, the occupants tendered their assistance. They tied a rope on to the forward end of the coal sleigh and made an effort to move it. The rope snapped. This operation was repeated three or four times with the same result. The fine looker of course grasped the situation and eyed the newcomer thoughtfully. Then, at the word from his driver, he started up the hill and brought the load safely to the top. "Merely horse pride," said one man who had watched the performance. —Hartford Courant.

A LEAP YEAR TRAGEDY.

"I understand Miss Passay is sorry now that she asked Jim Lortimer to marry her." "Why?" "Because she has found out that there is another man who would have asked her if she hadn't asked Jim." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures colic, etc. 25c a bottle.

Only after repeated failures to catch on does a girl announce her decision never to marry.

All creameries use butter color. Why not do as they do—use JUNE TINT BUTTER COLOR.

More men would have indigestion if forced to eat their words.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1903.

Some women will believe any kind of story if there is a scandal connected with it.

For \$1.65 Money Order. The John A. Sailer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., mail postpaid 15 trees, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, Peaches and Pears, just the thing for a city or country garden, including the great Bismark Apple, all hardy Wisconsin stock, are sent you free upon receipt of \$1.65.

AND FOR 16c. AND THIS NOTICE you get sufficient seed of Celery, Carrot, Cabbage, Onion, Lettuce, Radish and Flower Seeds to furnish bushels of choice flowers and lots of vegetables for a big family, together with our great plant and seed catalog. (A.C.L.)

It was probably some married man who first discovered that troubles never come singly.

ELECTRIC FLUID.

The great pain extractor; cures rheumatism, neuralgia, colic, cramps and all aches and pains. Nothing like it. Try a bottle. Save doctor's bills. Ask your druggist to get it, or send to W. C. HUGHES, Atlanta, Ga. Agents wanted, \$6 per doz.

This is What You Want!

Have You Any Malarial Troubles? Do you want to get well and get well quick? If so, send 2 Postoffice orders for fifty cents to the REGAL MEDICINE CO., of Stamford, Conn., for medicine and directions. A quick and certain cure guaranteed in all cases of malarial, chills and fever, dumb ague and intermittent fever.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief. Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nephritis, Bright's Disease, Dropsy, etc. Write Dr. W. H. B. Allen, Specialist, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

NO APPETITE---EMACIATED---NERVOUS. Many Women During the Spring Months Suffer From Extreme Lassitude, Loss of Appetite and Nervousness--What They Need Is PE-RU-NA, THE GREAT TONIC

Miss Bertha M. Rush, 5435 Kincarde street, Pittsburg, Pa., Superintendent Junior Society of Methodist Protestant church, and leading soprano of the choir, writes: "Words cannot describe my thankfulness to you for Peruna. I was a sufferer from systemic catarrh for years and was in a very much run-down condition. I was extremely nervous, and had the most foolish fears over nothing. I was thin and emaciated. My physician advised me to leave this climate, but as it was not convenient to do so at this time, I took the advice of a friend to use a bottle of Peruna. I took it faithfully, and when the first bottle was gone I felt so much better that I bought six more and took them faithfully, after which I looked like a new woman. I gained in flesh, my appetite returned and all my old symptoms had disappeared. I am more than thankful to Peruna."—Miss Bertha M. Rush.

I AM TIRED. Everybody is Tired—Spring Weather Does It—Every One Should Be Cautious.

Depression of the nervous system at the approach of spring is the cause. General lassitude, dull, heavy sensations, continual tired feeling, with irregular appetite, and sometimes loss of sleep. Peruna meets every indication, and proves itself to be perfectly adapted to all their varied peculiarities. Peruna invigorates the system, rejuvenates the feelings, restores the normal appetite and produces regular sleep. That tired feeling which is the natural result of the depressing effect of warm weather immediately after the invigorating cold of winter quietly disappears when Peruna is taken. Thousands are daily testifying to its priceless benefit. Mrs. H. Kassatt, 1309 W. 13th street, Des Moines, Ia., writes: "I am happy to give my endorsement for your valuable medicine, Peruna, as I consider it a valuable medicine to take when the system is run down from overwork. About two years ago I felt that I must take a long rest, as I had been unable to work for over a month and could not regain my strength. I could not sleep at night and was in a very nervous, high strung condition. I decided to try what Peruna would do to build up my strength, and am pleased to say that I began to improve very shortly, and in less than two months I was able to take up my work, and felt better than I have for years. I take it now twice a year, and find that it keeps me in perfect health." Mrs. Kassatt was for over ten years the manager of a plant furnishing ladies' wear and employing hundreds of women.

Tired, Nervous Women. There are thousands of them everywhere. A few bottles of Peruna would do them untold benefit. It is a tonic and nerve invigorator that has no equal. It builds up the nerves, it gives strength to the circulation and at once restores the appetite and digestion. No feeble woman should be without Peruna.

POSITIONS GUARANTEED BY A \$5,000 BANK DEPOSIT. LIMITED MEANS OR EDUCATION NO HINDRANCE. ALL OUR 6,000 GRADUATES AT WORK. R. R. FARE PAID. BOARD AT \$5.00. 200 Free Courses. GA.-ALA. BUS. COLLEGE, Macon Ga. WRITE TODAY TO

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

WINCHESTER RIFLE & PISTOL CARTRIDGES. "It's the shots that hit that count." Winchester Rifle and Pistol Cartridges in all calibers hit, that is, they shoot accurately and strike a good, hard, penetrating blow. This is the kind of cartridges you will get, if you insist on having the time-tried Winchester make. ALL DEALERS SELL WINCHESTER MAKE OF CARTRIDGES.

NORTH-SOUTH-EAST-WEST YOU WILL FIND TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING EVERYWHERE. The best materials, skilled workmen and fifty-seven years experience have made TOWER'S Oiled Clothing Goods and Hats famous the world over. They are made in black or yellow for all kinds of wet work and every garment bearing the SIGN OF THE FISH is guaranteed to give satisfaction. All reliable dealers sell them. A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A. TOWER CASHMERE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

CANCER NO LONGER FATAL. CURED BY RADIUM. Radium without pain, pleurisy, pneumonia, tuberculosis, cancer, etc. Also positively cures syphilis, blood diseases and Consumption. Write for Free Book of Paxtine to-day. R. PAXTON CO., 7 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass. Writing to advertisers—(At 14-04) Give the name of this paper when

GARDEN AND POULTRY FENCE. 35in. High, 30 Cents per Rod. 60in. High, 50 Cents per Rod. 45in. High, 40 Cents per Rod. 72in. High, 60 Cents per Rod. 10 Rods or 165 feet in one roll. No order taken for less than 10 Rods. This is not a cheap netting, but is a strong Fence made out of No. 19 heavy galvanized wire reinforced every 12 inches. Poultry and Rabbit raising pays better than cotton. Send cash with order for 3 Rods, mention this paper, and we will prepay freight.

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Cascarets BEST FOR THE BOWELS. CANDY CATHARTIC. GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, 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 causes 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.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

London 13—A despatch from Leo Yang to the "Times" dated both reports that a train from Port Arthur on the 11th left the rails before reaching Harbin at a place...

Paris 13—The correspondent of the "Magasin de Paris" sends the following general information. No doubt exists in his mind that he has sufficient...

Shanghai 12—It is announced that the first Japanese corps pursued the retreating Russians from the Yalu to within twenty miles of Leo Yang...

St. Petersburg 12—A Mukden despatch says, it is not credited here that the Japanese have captured Dalny. It is stated that railway communication with Port Arthur is not interrupted...

London 14—General Haraguchi, commander of the Japanese forces in Seoul, has been named chief of all the forces south of the Yalu.

Tokyo 12—Admiral Togo telegraphs that since the 6th, several explosions of a terrific nature have been heard in the vicinity of Port Arthur...

London 12—The "Morning Post" correspondent in Tokio telegraphs under date of yesterday, that Port Arthur is being bombarded by the fleet with their cannon elevated to an extreme angle...

Paris 12—The "Matin" correspondent in St. Petersburg that near Wu Tien a great battle was fought between the forces under Kuroki and Zasseltich...

Utsu 12—A private telegraph message has been received here reporting that the Russians are destroying their railways at Port Arthur to prevent them falling into the hands of the Japanese...

Berlin 12—It is announced here that the Russians have bought the steamers "Agusia Victoria" and "Colombia." Prince Aishiter visited the Emperor at Yamanote...

St. Petersburg 13—It is well known here that the Japanese are advancing in two strong columns under Kuroki and Suo, Makden being their objective point...

St. Petersburg 13—The Czar has received a telegram from Alexieff advising him that the Russians have destroyed all the wharves and docks at Port Dalny...

that is cut off; however, the greater part of the water used there is condensed sea water. The Czar will leave for Khovd on the 23rd...

St. Petersburg 13—It is said here that Kurapatkin will not take the offensive until July; he wishes to induce the Japanese forces to go as near Manchuria as possible...

St. Petersburg 14—The latest telegrams received here announce that the Russians have destroyed every possible thing in Port Dalny...

London 14—General Haraguchi, commander of the Japanese forces in Seoul, has been named chief of all the forces south of the Yalu.

St. Petersburg 14—The following has been given to the press: The war is in the hands of the Emperor, and a satisfactory condition. The effective capital in the treasury at the commencement of the year was 182,000,000 roubles...

St. Petersburg 15—Advices from Mukden indicate that the Japanese have appeared at six different points. They occupy four railway stations...

St. Petersburg 15—Official news has been received that communication with Port Arthur by railroad and telegraph is cut off...

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GENTS' SOLID SILVER



TWELVE DOLLARS GOLD \$12.00

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SOLID SILVER ENLAID WITH



TWELVE DOLLARS GOLD \$12.00

GOLD FILLED CASE GUARANTEED TWENTY YEARS



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GENTS' SILVEROID



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EASY TERMS.



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KEYSTONE CASES ELGIN WORKS.

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

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SOLE AGENTS IN COSTA RICA:

Wood's Book Store, Limon.

from Chetadated yesterday, confirm the report that Port Dalny is taken. It is difficult to get exact information, but it is known that the cruiser "Yankawo," accompanied by four others...

PANAMA CABLES.

Washington 13—Yesterday the Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Shaw, left for New York taking with him an order on the United States Treasury for the sum of \$4,000,000 in favour of the Panama Canal Company...

New York 8—A cable has been received from Advocate Cromwell announcing the delivery to the United States Government of all the Canal property and ninety-eight per cent of the Panama Railway shares...

Latest Foreign News.

Havana 8—Captain Curry, of the American ship "Irene" has argued before Consul General Steuart against the preventing of his embarking on the Cuban Canal General. The charge against Curry is for fishing in Cuban waters for sponge...

Washington 11—Not since the time of the Venezuelan revolution, has this Government had such fears for the peace of South America as at present, due to the dispute between Brazil and Peru over the Arica territory...

St. Petersburg 15—Official news has been received that communication with Port Arthur by railroad and telegraph is cut off. The Emperor has received the following from Kurapatkin...

London 12—Henry M. Stanley, the celebrated African Explorer, died today.

Rio Janeiro 10—A telegram from Manaus announces that a battle took place between the Brazilian and Peruvian troops near Bhandies (B). It is not believed that this will result in war...

Gyantse Thibet 12—The Thibetans have taken the offensive against the British Mission. With a dozen cannon they are keeping up a constant bombardment against the British camp...

Manilla 12—Advices received dated 6th, indicate that thirty-nine men of the Infantry under Lieutenant W. Harper were ambushed by several hundred Moros...

New York 12—Today the steamer "Lorraine" sailed for Europe with gold bars valued \$400,000.

St. Thomas D.W.I. 12—The German squadron consisting of the "Falke," "Panther," "Gazelle" and "Viretta" which were to sail for Newport, Nevils, have left here for Puerto Prince, Haiti where it is said a revolution has broken out...

London 13—The "Daily Mail" announces that it is informed that the British advance to Jessner, the capital of Thibet is inevitable, and preparations are in progress to this end.

London 14—The Secretary of State for India, Mr. Broderick, speaking this evening in the House of Commons, said that in consequence of recent occurrences in Thibet, an advance on Lhasa was inevitable. Notice of this has been sent to the Emperor of China...

London 14—The daily papers this morning, announce that His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, will visit the United States and Canada in September. This will be the first time in history that the head of the Anglican Church has placed his foot on American soil.

Berlin 14—A despatch from the Governor of German South East Africa, telegraphs that Lieutenant V. Kamm with twenty-five men attacked a force of Hererwas on the 28th. Thirty-one natives were killed, while the Germans only lost one man.

WANTED.

Young woman for washing and to assist in house work. Apply this office at 12 o'clock any morning.

HENRY EHRMAN.

From Star & Herald.

It gives us pain to record the demise of an old and honorable member of this community. Yesterday, May 2nd at 10 o'clock in the morning our old friend Mr. Henry Ehrman, the last of the foreign pioneers who came to the Isthmus of Panama during the middle of the XIX Century, departed this life...

St. Thomas D.W.I. 12—The German squadron consisting of the "Falke," "Panther," "Gazelle" and "Viretta" which were to sail for Newport, Nevils, have left here for Puerto Prince, Haiti where it is said a revolution has broken out...

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FOR RENT.

Part of the upper portion of Mr. ESAU LYEN'S new fireproof concrete building. For particulars apply to this Office

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that a first class Keastman has now opened at Siquirres adjoining the Store of Mr. Beckley. Passengers on trains will find it rather convenient, as good accommodation, quick despatch and moderate prices are guaranteed.

Wanted to Rent.

A small Cottage of at least three Rooms, with Kitchen &c. upper part of town preferred. Apply Wood's Book Store.

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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 Imprentas y librerias

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

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

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