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LIMON WEEKLY NEWS.

The only Paper published in English in Costa Rica.



The Largest Paper of any kind Published in Central America.

JOB PRINT OFFICE.

Executes any kind of Printing, both in English and Spanish.

See Price List

Vol. IV. No. 192.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1904.

PRICE: TEN CENTS

NORTHERN RAILWAY OF COSTA RICA.

TIME TABLE.

FOR ALL POINTS IN ZENT AND

Banana River Districts.

Table with columns for WESTBOUND and EASTBOUND, listing departure and arrival times for Limon, Zent Junction, Chirripo, and Banana River District.

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

H. M. FEILD, Supt.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT

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

SOLE AGENTS FOR..

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

At Lowest Prices.

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

United Fruit Company PORT LIMON

Banking and Exchange

THOMAS SCOTT, San Jose, Costa Rica.

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

J. 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.

MALARIA KILLER.

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

PREPARED BY MARTI & CO. LIMON & NEW YORK

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

TESTIMONIAL

MESSES R. MARTI & Co., Limon.

I have pleasure in certifying that with one bottle of MALARIA KILLER my brother was completely cured of malaria.

FRANCISCO BOZA

Notice.

I hereby beg to notify my customers and the public in general, that I have returned from Jamaica and have resumed the management of my Bakery, where I hope to receive the support hitherto accorded me 21-5-1904, 3 ins DANIEL MALCOLM

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. 12.1

ENGLISH PERIODICALS

Just arrived per Royal Mail

- List of English periodicals including Argosy, Boy's Own Paper, Carpenter and Builder, Chambers Journal, Cassell's Little Folks, Cassell's Magazine, Country Magazine, Cornhill Magazine, English Illustrated, Fireside, Gentlewoman, Gentleman's Magazine of Fashion, Girl's Own Paper, Harmsworth's Magazine, Harper's Magazine, Little Folks Illustrated, London Art Fashions, London Tailor, Longman's Magazine, Macmillan's Magazine, Pall Mall Magazine, Pearson's Royal Magazine, Pearson's Magazine, Queen, Quiver, Review of Reviews, Scribner's Magazine, Strand Magazine, Sunday at Home, Tailor and Cutter, Temple Magazine, Weldon's Bazaar, Dressmaker, Home Dressmaker, Milliner, Journal of Costume, Ladies' Journal, Practical Needle, Wild World Magazine, Windsor Magazine, Young England.



Fountain Pens

ON SALE AT

WOOD'S BOOK STORE.

PORT LIMON, C.

PRICE.....C3.00

Limon Weekly News.

PORT LIMON SATURDAY MAY 28, 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 H. A. steamer "Helvetia" arrived from Europe via Colon on Sunday last with a cargo of 3623 packages for this port.

ANOTHER large locomotive, (the twelfth we understand) arrived by the "Sarnia" for the Northern Rail Road Company and was landed on the Ferrocarril de Costa Rica pier on Friday last.

THE steamer "Sarnia" landed four street sprinklers for the San Jose Municipality. This will be a great boon to the city, as at certain times of the year the dust is blinding and, as a natural consequence, life becomes a misery to the inhabitants.

A party of six Germans landed from the "Sarnia" on her arrival here, but on reaching the Inspector's office they were detained on the grounds that they were "Priests" although not dressed in vestments of the church. After a delay of several hours the German Consul made some arrangement with the Government by which with one exception they were permitted to go ashore.

Is the hatch being buried by the two railways? When the Northern Rail Road pier was opened, it was said that the Ferrocarril de Costa Rica had refused to permit its cars to be switched on that pier. Saturday, however, four Costa Rica Railway flat cars were sent to the Northern Rail Road pier to receive the Tramway coaches landed ex "Bradford."

A shark measuring eight feet was caught by the sailors of the "Sarnia" alongside the Railway pier on Saturday morning. Three rifle bullets were lodged in his body by the captain of the ship as soon as he was drawn to the surface, thus effectually putting a stop to his struggles in his endeavours to get rid of the hook. While the excitement lasted all work was suspended on board and ashore, as checkers guards and labourers invaded the ship to see the monster hauled on board.

The captain and crew of the "Beverly" was very much elated this week on arriving here seven hours ahead of the "Baker" which left New Orleans some minutes ahead. The "Beverly" passed the "Baker" twelve miles from New Orleans and from that time lost sight of her. Great interest was evinced in New Orleans over the contest, as the "Baker" is generally regarded a sixteen knot boat. The "Beverly" is certainly one of the fastest and most reliable of the fruit boats trading here.

The Panama Canal Payment.

From the Daily Picayune.

As the Government has all ready accepted the transfer of the Panama Canal property and arranged for the payment and has authorized the payment of ten million dollars to Panama, the immense sum of fifty million dollars will soon be sent abroad by the United States, a sum that might well stagger any other country less rich than this one. Ordinarily the outflow of so much money would cause some disturbance, but the payments have been anticipated so long and have been so well provided for that the money markets in this country have long since discounted the effect and are accordingly no longer interested. As forty million dollars of this money will go to France to pay the Canal Company for the relinquishment of all their rights and property, one would suppose that all this wealth would be of the greatest advantage, and yet we hear of fears of the disturbance that the sudden inflow of this immense sum might have on the money market. It therefore appears that the money market can be disturbed and unsettled quite as much by large additions to the supply of ready cash as by an undue depletion. Truly the ways of finance are inscrutable to the average mind.

Seized Vessels.

POSITION OF NICARAGUA.

From the Gleaner.

Managua, Nicaragua, April 24.—Great interest has been created here by the visit of H. M. S. "Retribution" to Bluefields in connection with the seizure of five Cayman turtle vessels and the imprisonment of their officers and crews.

The Government officials here allege that the schooners were captured whilst they were actually in Nicaraguan waters. It is claimed that the Captains of the vessels hoisted the British flag on one of the small islands off Cape Gracias-a-Dios, over which this country claims sovereignty.

It is further alleged by Government officials that on being questioned by the Commandant at Cape Gracias and at Bluefields, where they were subsequently taken, the Cayman fishermen stated that they were encouraged to go into Nicaraguan waters and hoist the British flag on the turtle cays by the men with whom they traded in the Cayman Islands and Jamaica.

The British representative here is quoted in an interview as stating in regard to the visit of a British man-of-war that she is going to Bluefields on a friendly visit to investigate certain events. But what these events are it is not stated.

Opinion prevails here that the Government will ultimately release the seized vessels and their crews, and then make a claim to the British Government for compensation.

GREAT BRITAIN'S COURSE.

INTENTION TO PROTECT FISHERMEN.

Washington, April 23.—Officially nothing further is known here in regard to Great Britain's trouble with Nicaragua beyond the fact of which Sir Mortimer Durrand, the British Ambassador, has informed Secretary Hay, that the British man-of-war "Retribution" has left Kingston for Bluefields to investigate the charges that the vessels of some Cayman turtle fishermen had been seized by the Nicaraguans and their crews cruelly treated.

The report of the "Retribution" has not yet been received, and it is impossible to say what course of action the British Government will feel called on to take.

There is authority for the statement that Great Britain contemplates at present neither a settlement of her claims against Nicaragua nor of those against Santo Domingo. In fact, the British claims against the latter Republic are those of bondholders, and no measures for their immediate settlement have been considered at London.

Diplomats here are watching with interests developments in South and Central American Republics, against which foreign Powers have claims, in the expectation that the real attitude of Europe against the recent decision of The Hague Tribunal in the Venezuelan case in favor of the contention of the bombarding powers for preferential treatment will be disclosed when it becomes necessary to move on another republic to secure payment of its foreign claims.

Weekly Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

May 14—At 6 a.m. s.s. "Altai" German, c. Gerdes 76 crew and 1574 tons register from Greytown. 57 passengers. 34 bales cargo 6 sacks coffee and 1 packet correspondence. Consigned to L. Wichmann.

May 16—At 7 a.m. s.s. "Atrato" English, c. R. H. Shanger 135 crew and 3069 tons register from Colon. 145 passengers. 52 tons cargo. 10 sacks correspondence and 5 postal packets. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

May 19—At 10 a.m. s.s. "Matina" English, c. Blower 44 crew and 2499 tons register from Manchester. No passengers. No cargo. No correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

May 20—At 6 a.m. s.s. "Martirique" French, c. Gosselin 135 crew and 1909 tons register from Colon. 9 passengers. General cargo. 7 sacks correspondence. Consigned to Alvarado & Co.

May 20—At 6 a.m. s.s. "Antonia" German, c. Brown 4 crew and 4 1/2 tons register from Bocas del Toro. 13 passengers. No cargo. No correspondence. Consigned to Alvarado & Co.

May 20—At 6.15 a.m. launch "Toni", Austrian, c. Smith 3 crew. 9 passengers. No cargo. No correspondence. Consigned to Alvarado & Co.

May 20—At 1.30 a.m. s.s. "Manuelita" Nicaraguan, c. Bernades 4 crew and 6 tons register from Greytown, 5 passengers. No correspondence. Consigned to the Captain.

May 20—At 7.30 s.s. "Bradford" German, c. Bruhn 41 crew and 911 tons register from New Orleans. 9 passengers. General cargo. 18 sacks correspondence. and 44 postal packets Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

May 20—At 11 a.m. s.s. "Sarnia" German, c. Wintzer 85 crew and 2157 tons register from Carthagena. 23 passengers. General cargo. 7 sacks correspondence. Consigned to L. Wichmann.

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 AL. 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 Cottage, 3 rooms, yielding \$30 monthly, and a long hall (8 rooms) yielding 48 Colones, besides a valuable land for more cottages. Don't lose this chance for a good interest on your money. For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned. 27 2. 04. O. L. MADURO, Limon.

WATCHES WATCHES!

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

PAYNTER BROS Photographers

SAN JOSE AND LIMON

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

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

Prices very reasonable.

NINTY 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.

WOOD'S BOOK STORE,

LIMON-PRICE LIST

Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

A	
Automatic Pencils	25
Almanacs, Whitaker's, \$1.00 and \$2.00	
Almanacs, World	1.00
Almanacs, sheet	.15
Alphabet Cards	.25
Atlases	\$2.00 and \$4.00
B	
Balls, rubber, solid	.25c, 50c and .75
Balls, hollow, from	.25
Balls, base	.75
Bicycle Cement, Tire	.25
Bicycle Cement, rim	.25
Brushes, shaving	.50
Brushes, tooth	.50
Brushes, marking, 10, 20 and 25	.25
Bill books	\$2.50
Bow, hair, violin	.75
Bats, cricketing	15.00
Balls, cricket	6.00
Bill heads, small, 100	.35
Bill heads, medium, 100	.50
Bill heads, medium, 25	.85
Banana counters	8.00
Bowls, copying	1.50
Boxing gloves	6.00
Balloons	.10
Birthday cards, 25, 50 and 100	1.00
Baskets, fancy, an assortment	
Blotters, hand	1.25
C	
Coppy letter books, 500 l.	\$2.50
Cards, Bicycle playing	.85
Cards, cheap playing	.65
Chalk, tailors'	.05
Chalk, billiard	.05
Chalk, crayons, box	.75
Chalk, carpenters', lb.	.25
Chess, set	3.00
Chess board	1.50
Crochet needle	.10
Crochet cotton	.25
Crochet silk	.25
Combs, hair, 25 and 50	.50
Combs, small tooth	.25
Clips, board, letter	1.75
Clips, board, foolscap	2.00
Checkers, 35 and 65	.65
Checker boards	1.50
Copying brushes	1.25
Calendars, desk	.50
Calendars, stand	.75
Composition books, 5, 10, 15 and 25	.25
Concertinas, \$4.00 and 6.00	6.00
Commissary order books, 100 l.	1.00
Cigarette books	.10
Cash boxes, \$2.50 and 3.00	3.00
Caps for toy pistols	.05
Copy books, Cassell's	.25
Carbon paper, 8x12	.15
Christmas cards (assorted) from 10	10
Chamola leather	.50
Cards, birthday, 25, 50 and 100	1.00
Counter books, 25, 50, 60 and 75	.75
D	
Dice, each, 5 and 10	.10
Dice cups	.85
Dice, poker	\$1.50
Dominoes, \$1.25 and 5.00	5.00
Dating stamps	1.00
Desk pads, 19x24	2.50
Dolls, all prices from	.25
Diaries, desk	1.00
Diaries, pocket, from	.75
Desk calendars	.50
Desk Calendar stands	.75
E	
Envelopes, our make, pr. 100	.75
Envelopes, imp., square, per 100	\$1.25
Envelopes, for invitation, pkg.	.25
Envelopes, for photographs, 10,	.15
Erasers, Faber's rubber	.25
Emery paper	.10
Emery cloth	.15
Embroidery hoops	.25
F	
Fountain pens, Crescent	\$3.00
Flutes, tin	.50
Fans, plain	.50
Fans, leather	1.00
Files, Harp	.40
Foolscap, per quire	.25
Files, box	1.75
Frames, plush picture	1.50
Flags, English, 35, 50 and 100	1.00
G	
Gold paint	.50
Guitar Strings, wire, 1, 15c; 2	.15
15c; 3 for	.25
Guitar Strings, wire, 4, 20c; 5, 20c;	.20
6,	.20
Goggles	.50
Guitars, fair quality	\$12.50
Glue, Le Page's liquid	.40
H	
Harmonicas, 25 and 75	.75
I	
Ink, Stephens'	.10
Ink, Stephens', 1-2 pint's	.50
Ink, Stephens', 1 pint	\$1.00
Ink, Stephens', quarts	1.75
Ink, marking	.50
Ink, rubber stamp	1.00
Ink, red, 15 and 100	1.00
Index cards, \$2.00, \$5.00 and 6.00	6.00
Indexes, 35 and 85	.85
Invoice books, from	3.50
Ink eradicator, Collins'	1.50
Ink, India	.50
J	
Journal paper, per quire	\$1.00
Journals, 100 pages	1.25
Journals, 200 pages	2.00
Journals, 300 pages	2.75
Journals, 400 pages	3.50
Japanese lanterns, from	.25
K	
Key chains	.35
Key rings, 10 and 15	.15
King Edward's photograph	\$1.00
Knives, pocket, 1.00 and 1.50	1.50
L	
Lamps, table, from	\$1.50
Lamps, hanging, from	3.00
Lamp shades, 50 to 2.00	2.00
Lamp chimneys, 25 to .50	.50
Lamp wicks, from	.15
Lamps, shoe, brown or black, pr. 10	10
Ledgers, with indexes, 100 pages	1.50
Ledgers, with indexes, 200 pages	2.25
Ledgers, with indexes, 300 pages	3.00
Ledgers, with indexes, 400 pages	3.75
Labels, gummed, 1,000	3.00
Letter, 50, 1.50 and 3.00	3.00
Letter heads, ptd., 100	3.00
Letter heads, ptd., 200	4.50
Letter heads, ptd., 300	5.00
Letter heads, ptd., 500	6.00
Leg guards	7.00
Lapel button, King Edward	.15
Lapel button, union jack	.10
Lanterns	.50
M	
Marshmallows, plain, 50c and 1.00	1.00
Marshmallows, chocolate, 50c and 1.00	1.00
Music paper, sheet	.15
Mucilage, 20c and 1.25	1.25
Mucilage, in collapsible tubes	.50
Memorandums, 5c, 10c, 15c and 25	.25
Memorandums, indexed, from 30	.30
Mouth organs, 25c and 75	.75
Mourning note, per quire	.30
Mourning envelopes, 25c and 50	.50
Marbles, clay, per doz.	.15
Marbles, glass, per doz.	.20
Marking brushes, 10c, 20c and 25	.25
Metal polish	.25
Music books, 50c and 1.00	1.00
Mirrors, hand carved	3.00
Musical boxes, toy	1.50
Musical boxes, toy	2.50
N	
Needles, crochet	.10
Note paper, per pkt.	.10
Note paper, per ream	\$1.50
Note paper (flowers) per doz.	.50
Note paper, initials, per doz.	.50
Nail brushes, 25c and 1.00	1.00
O	
Oil board, per sheet	.10
Oil for typewriter	.50
Oil can	.75
Oil Paints, tin box	\$5.00
P	
Pen racks, spiral	.25
Pistols, toy, 25c and 75	.75
Pipes, corncob	.25
Pipes, briar, \$1.50 and \$1.75	\$1.75
Polish, boot, brown	.50
Polish, boot, black	.50
Polish, boot, white	.75
Pins, office, pyramid	.35
Pencils, lead, Eagle office	.15
Pencils, lead, mercantile	.10
Pencils, lead, Perfection	.05
Pencils, lead, carpenter's	.15
Pencils, lead, blue or red	.15
Pencils, lead, red and blue combined	.25
Pencils, slate, (board)	.05
Pencils, copying	.20
Penholders, 5c and 10	.10
Penholders, cork	.25
Penholders, self-ejecting	.25
Printing outfit	1.00
Pens, gold fountain	1.50
Pens, Esterbrook's, per gross	2.00
Pens, Spencerian, per gross	2.50
Pens, school, per gross	1.50
Poker chips, per 100	1.50
Pencil sharpeners	.25
Pencil holders, leather	.25
Pencil holders, metal, 15c and 25	.25
Point protectors	.10
Paper fasteners, per box	.50
Paper weights, 75c, \$1.50 and 3.00	3.00
Purses, chain	.50
Purses, gold coin	1.00
Q	
Queen Victoria photograph	\$1.00
R	
Rules, carpenter's	.50
Rules, carpenter's brass bound	\$1.00
Rules, office, from	.35
Rules, office, rubber	2.00
Rubber bands, per gross	.35
Rubber bands, per gross	3.00
Records, 100 pages	1.25
Records, 200 pages	2.00
Records, 300 pages	2.75
Records, 400 pages	3.50
Receipt books, cash, 50 leaves	.40
Receipt books, cash, 100 leaves	.75
Receipt books, rent, 50 leaves	.40
Receipt books, rent, 100 leaves	.75
Razors, each	3.00
Razor straps	1.50
Razor cases	.25
Rosin, for violin	.25
S	
Slates, 25c, 40c and 50	.50
Soap, Pear's unscented	.50
Spectacles, uncolored	\$1.50
Spectacles, colored	1.00
Spectacle cases	.25
Stamps, India rubber	1.00
Sand paper	.05
Stylographic pens	2.50
Scratching pads, 5c, 10c and 15	.15
Silver paint	.75
Sealing wax, pound	.50
School bags from	.50
Scissors	.75
Scissors, folding pocket	1.00
Straws, per box	1.75
Sling shot, rubber	.25
Sponge, for cups	.50
Scholar's companions	1.00
Shorthand note books	.25
Spelling blocks, 85c and 1.00	1.00
Sponge cups	1.25
T	
Toys, assorted prices	.30
Tooth picks	.20
Toilet paper	.20
Tobacco pouch, rubber	\$1.00
Type (see printing outfit)	
Typewriting paper, letter ream	3.00
Typewriting paper, foolscap, rm.	3.50
Typewriter ribbons	2.00
Tablets, note 25c and 40	.40
Tablets, letter, 50c and 1.00	1.00
Time books, weekly, from	.20
Time books, monthly, 20c and 75	.75
Tape measures, 3 ft.	.75
Tape measures, 5 ft.	.85
Twine, per 1-2 lb. ball	.50
Tooth brushes	.50

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

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

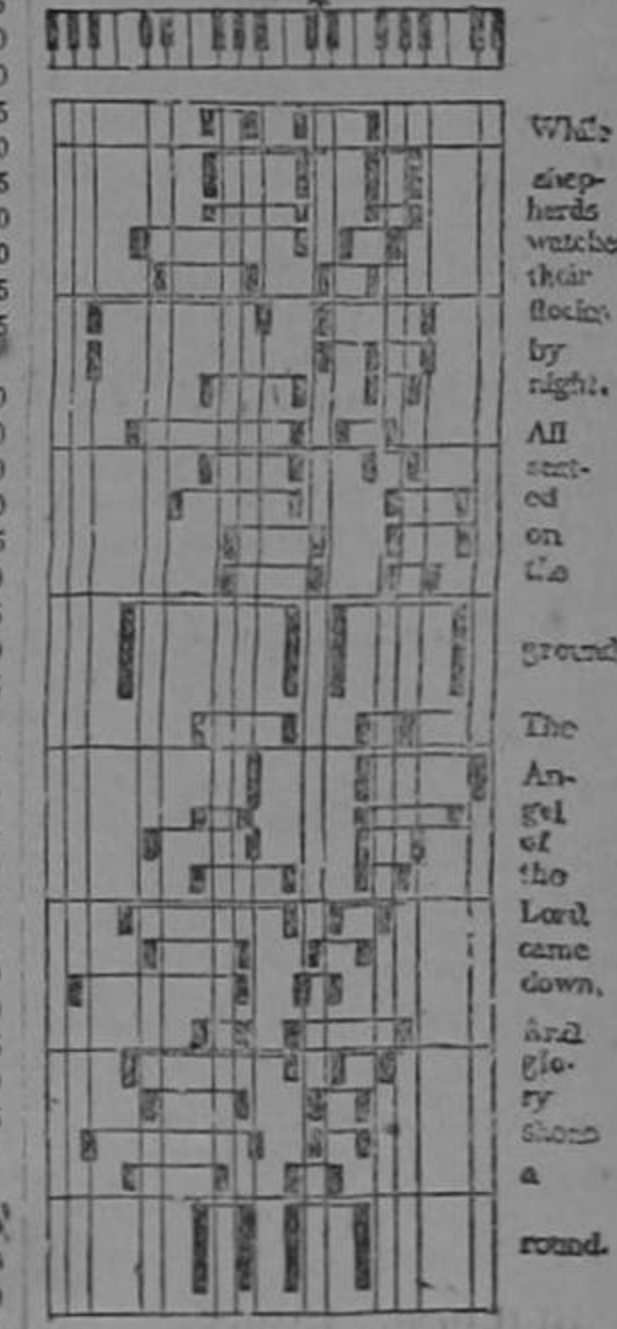
FIRST SMOKED IN ENGLAND.
Sir Walter Raleigh's Pipe on Exhibition at London.
Americans in London have been flocking to the Shipping Exhibition in Whitechapel to see a relic of United States history which will be interesting likewise to their countrymen at home. This is nothing less than the pipe smoked by Sir Walter Raleigh, which is also, of course, the first ever



smoked in the country—the famous courtier of Queen Elizabeth having introduced the "fragrant weed" into England on his return from America. The pipe belongs to the Prince of Wales, who always has seen to its being guarded most carefully, and never before allowed it to be placed on exhibition. He always has refused to permit the pipe to be photographed, and the accompanying picture is the first of it that has ever been obtained.

PIANO PLAYING MADE EASY.

Design Shows How the Keys Should Be Struck.
At the top of the cut is as much of the keyboard as necessary to explain the tune, the star denoting the center of the instrument. The thick vertical



Time - 4 Bars in the Bar
a = 1/2 Beat = 2 Beats
b = 1 Beat = 2 Beats
c = 1/4 Beat = 1 Beat
lines represent the position of the notes on the keyboard, their length denoting their value. The horizontal lines represent the bars, and connected notes are played with the same hand.

THE GREAT DESTROYER

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

The Alcohol Which a Moderate Drinker Imbibes is Slowly but Surely Undermining His Constitution—Strong Liquor Aggravates All Acute Diseases.

A very common thing it is to meet a man who reasons like this: "I am not a habitual, but a moderate drinker. No one ever saw me drunk, and yet I drink every day." And he says: "What harm is it? Can you see anything the matter with me?" He would seem to have the advantage of you. You cannot see anything wrong with him. As the outward appearances go the case is against you. The man appears to be all right. But wait.

In the man who comes out into the street after a protracted debauch the effects of the alcohol he has been pouring down his throat are so visible that even the little children notice them. He may not be drunk. It may have been hours since he touched a drop, but you can see that his physical system had received a severe shock and is in a very dilapidated condition.

In the moderate drinker these signs are not visible, but the alcohol which he daily imbibes is doing its work, and slowly but surely his constitution is being undermined. Now and then we run across some old man who is hale and hearty, notwithstanding the fact that he has been a moderate drinker all his life.

But no one will think of denying the fact that this old man is an exception—a very rare exception.

Many old men who, notwithstanding the fact that they are old, should be hale and hearty, are suffering from the ailments born of the drink habit to which, in their earlier days, they were enslaved. In the "rheum, the dry serpigo and the gout" which rack their frames, make their bones ache and render miserable and thankless the evening days which should be so full of peace and beauty, they are resting the fruits of their "harmless" moderate drinking.

Some few months ago we made reference to the report by M. Mesurier, Director of the Department of Charities, Paris, upon the results of alcoholism in France. The report was no sooner made public than the French liquor dealers were up in arms against it. Indignation meetings were held. The mails were flooded with all sorts of protests against the truth of Mesurier's claim that alcoholism was slowly but surely destroying the French people.

The discussion at last became so heated that the Government took it upon itself to subject the offensive report to a careful scrutiny, with the result that it was confirmed in every particular.

We quote from a poster, issued by the "Investigation Council for Promoting the Public Welfare," and now displayed all over France:

"Alcoholism is the chronic poisoning resulting from the constant use of alcohol, even if this does not produce drunkenness. It is an error to say that alcohol is a necessity to the man who has to do hard work or that it restores strength."

"The artificial stimulation which it produces soon gives way to exhaustion and nervous depression. Alcohol is good for nobody, but works harm to everybody."

"Alcoholism produces the most varied and fatal diseases of the stomach and liver, paralysis, dropsy and madness. It is one of the most frequent causes of tuberculosis. Lastly, it aggravates and enhances all acute diseases, typhus, pneumonia, erysipelas. These diseases only attack a sober man in a mild degree while they quickly do away with the man who drinks alcohol."

"The sins of the parents against the laws of health visit their offspring. If the children survive the first months of their lives they are threatened with imbecility or epilepsy, or death carries them away a little later by such diseases as meningitis or consumption."

"Alcoholism is one of the most terrible plagues to the individual health, the existence of the home and the prosperity of the nation."

The document from which the above quotations are taken is signed by the President of the Medical Faculty of Paris, by the Chairman of the Institute of France and by the Medical Director of the Hospital l'Hotel Dieu, Paris—men who know perfectly well what they are about when they declare themselves upon the subject of alcoholism and its effects.

They speak unequivocally, and their word is that alcoholism, even when it stops this side of actual drunkenness, is a mortal foe to the physical health and soundness.—The National Advocate.

Drinkers Cause Accidents.

A friend has sent us a table of a hundred accidents, and the causes, occurring among inebriates or persons intoxicated. The causes were breaking of carriages, runaway horses, getting in front of railway trains, falling out of windows, and so on. From this table it appears that over half of the accidents are due to railroads and motor wagons. Within the last year a large percentage of accidents occurred in the use of automobile wagons, and he draws the inference that these vehicles are the most perilous for any persons who use spirits. An inebriate engineer in the cab of an engine has only to open or close the throttle valve, and the rails will hold the wheels on the track, and the driver has little danger unless some obstruction occurs. In driving a horse, the inebriate has the intelligence of an animal to protect him from some of the dangers, but in guiding a motor wagon there is absolutely nothing to protect him except his senses and reason. When these are defective and faintly, disaster is invited at every turn of the road. Nothing will more clearly bring out the defects of reason and sense than driving a motor wagon. In a recent race the drivers were examined carefully before the race began, and cautioned under no circumstances to use spirits in any form. A moderate drinker, who probably was convinced that alcohol had a food and stimulant value, invited two friends to take a ride with him for the purpose of showing the great value of his machine. They stopped at a roadhouse, drank freely of spirits, and were never seen after. The motor wagon was found at the bottom of a river some miles away, but the occupants were carried out to sea on the tide. Several very sad accidents on motor wagons have been traced to the alcoholized state of the driver.—Journal of Inebriety.

Whisky Enterprise Endangered.

Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular says: "A wave of prohibition is sweeping over this country from one end to the other that threatens to engulf and carry to destruction the entire whisky enterprise. It is growing stronger each day, and each day towns, cities, counties and even States are added to that class in which the whisky business cannot be carried on legitimately."

The Crusade in Brief.

Sensible men the world over are beginning to realize that drink is a curse. When the church enters heartily into the anti-liquor agitation, the devil will have to make tracks. London beer makers send among the people of the poorer districts canvassers, who sell beer on the installment plan. British life insurance societies have clearly established the fact that total abstainers live longer than "moderate drinkers," and deserve a lower insurance rate. Some companies provide a special department for teetotallers.



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. Quiros.
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 Alpizar.
Chief Police Agent—Don Filadelfo Granados.
Police—Don Marcos Sotela, comandante.

MUNICIPALITY.
Don Zacarias Chevez—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—Cecl Vernos Lindo, Esq., Vice Consul.
United States—Pierre P. Demies, Esq., Consul; L. Perry Scott, Esq., Vice Consul.

Trades Directory.

- E. W. Jackson.
- BARS—Alfano Hermanos, Jose Cuerviller.
- BOOK STORES—Wood's Book Store.
- BOOTS AND SHOES—Emilio Artavia.
- BUTCHERS—L. O. Fraser.
- CARPENTERS—Hilary Bockles, Alfonso Chase, James Stubbell.
- COMMISSION MERCHANTS—Felipe J. Alvarado & Co.
- DENTISTS—Dr. Will A. Blackburn.
- DRUGGISTS—Virgilio Giorgi, Oregon & Co.
- DRY GOODS—Ferdinand Asch, Misses Browner, Sieldes Ramirez, G. W. Titack.
- 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 Goddard, 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—Marcos Sotela, Comandante.

POSTMASTER—Manuel Esquivel.

PRINTERS—F. M. H. Wood.

PRODUCE MERCHANTS—Isaac L. Maduro.

PROVISION MERCHANTS—J. E. Kaempffer, Lindo Bros, Esau Lyon.

UP IN THE ATTIC.

Up in the attic where mother goes
In a trunk in a shadowed nook—
A trunk—and its lid she will not unclose,
As if 'twere a precious book.
She kneels at its side on the attic boards,
And tenderly, soft and slow,
She counts all the treasures she fondly
Hoards—
The things of long ago.

A yellowing dress, once the sheenest white
That shimmered in joyous pride—
She looks at it now with the girl's delight
That was hers when she stood a bride.
There is a ribbon of faded blue
She keeps with the satin gown;
Buckles and lace—and a little shoe;
Sadly she lays them down.

Up in the attic where mother goes
In a trunk in a shadowed nook—
A trunk—with the sign of a withered rose
On the wall and shoe and lace,
None of the touches its battered lid,
But safe in its niche it stays,
Sacred to all that her heart has hid—
Gold of the other days.

—Woman's Life.

What Closed the Saloon

I was a cold March evening,
And the setting sun threw
its flood of gold over the
great town, glorifying even
the dusky mills and fac-
tories which usually looked
so black and dreary. At the window
of a dingy little garret, looking toward
the glowing west, crouched a child,
watching the river as it sparkled and
quivered where the golden arrows
struck it, and looking at the great rosy
column of smoke that rose to the sky,
making one think of the pillar of fire
which Jehovah once sent to be the
guard and guide of His people. She
was a queer, fish-looking little crea-
ture, sadly crooked and misshapen,
and a roughly carved crutch which lay
near told that she was lame, too.

She took her crutch and crept slowly
down the old stairs, which shook and
creaked most dismally at every step.
When she reached the front door she
stood looking at the lamps as they
were lighted one by one, and at the
people as they moved quickly to and
fro. Suddenly, just as the stars began
to tremble out into the darkened sky,
a deep-toned church bell commenced to
ring slowly out on the evening air; an-
other chimed in and still others, till
it seemed as if all the bells in the
city were ringing together; and to
little Nannie Burke it sounded as
though they were calling, crying out
some solemn message, which she could
not understand. An awkward, honest-
looking boy hurried past her, toward
the better part of the town, where the
broad streets and handsome houses
were, going in such haste that he did
not notice the little figure on the steps,
till she called out:

"Dick! I say, Dick Townsend, what
are the bells ringing for? 'Tisn't Sun-
day."
"Why, it's for the League," answered
the boy; "they're to have a prayer
meeting for them in all the churches,
while they're going around."
"What's the League?" asked the
child, wonderingly.
"Well, now, you are green," said
Dick, "with a look of compassionate su-
periority; 'why, where have you been
for this week and more?"
"My leg's been worse than common,
and I have had to stay in the room all
the time," said Nannie; "but please,
Dick, what is it?"
"Why," said Dick, "it's the ladies
who are joined together into what they
call a Temperance League, and they
are going around to get folks to sign
a pledge that they won't drink any
more; and then they are trying to
make the saloonkeepers shut up, and
promise never to sell any more whisky,
never, never!"
"O Dick!" cried the girl, while her
great eyes glowed and flashed; "and
do they really do it?"
"Do it!" said Dick; "well, I should
rather think they did. Why, those
women go to them and sing and pray
until they just can't stand it. What
do you think, Nan! I saw that old fat
Keyser, who kept a saloon on Broad
street, sobbing like a baby yesterday,
and he knocked out the heads of his
old barrels till the whisky and beer
poured down the gutters like dirty
water. Father signed a pledge that
Mrs. Dr. Graham took down to the
mill, and, Nan, he's come home sober
ever since, and that's four days."
"Dick," said Nannie, while her voice
quivered with eagerness, "has Ben
Brannan shut up?"
"No," said the boy; "everybody else
has given in but him and two fellows
on Market street, and they're hoping
to bring them to-night; so I must
hurry, for I want to be in when it
happens."

At last they reached the establish-
ment whose proprietor had so persist-
ently refused to yield. The saloon was
brilliantly lighted and Brannan himself
stood in the door. As the ladies
paused, he spoke to them very politely,
and they commenced their meeting.
It continued a half hour, and in the
interval between a prayer and hymn,
he told them that he had listened to them
very patiently, and now thought it only
civil that they should hear what he had
to say. Brannan began by complimen-
ting their music, telling them how
much he and his customers had en-
joyed it; he said he hoped that it had
amused them to come there day after

day, and that he had no objection to
their doing so for a few days, but that
it was now assuming the shape of a
nuisance, and, if they did not discon-
tinue their visits, he would appeal to
the law.
He said he had a good right to
make a living for his family as any
man in the city, and if he chose to do
it by selling liquor, it was nobody's
business. He closed by an emphatic
declaration that he had never harmed
any one by his saloon, and again told
the ladies that if they annoyed him
any more he would have them ar-
rested.

Just then the great clock in the court
house struck 10. It was the hour for
closing their meetings, and, while
Brannan and his party congratulated
themselves on a victory, the women
prepared, oh, so sadly, to go away.
Their faith had been so strong, they be-
lieved that God would complete His
wonderful work that night, and now
they must go, leaving it unfinished.
Suddenly they paused, for a childish
voice, which had the depth of a woman's
anguish, wailed out, "Oh, don't
give it up, it's to save my father!"
Then they parted right and left be-
fore the bent and twisted figure of
Nannie Burke, who pressed to the
front of the crowd. As she stood
there with her tattered shawl thrown
off, the light from one of the colored
lamps falling full on the poor, little
form, on the floating hair and pale face
with solemn eyes, there was something
so weird and strange in her appearance
that a hush fell upon that great multi-
tude as though she were a messenger
from the world of spirits.

"Ben Brannan," she said, and the
weak, little voice grew firm and stern
as an accusing angel's, "My father,
George Burke, is a kind and tender
man when he lets whisky alone; he
earns \$2 a day, and you know that's
enough to keep us well. We live in a
miserable little garret on Vine street;
there is hardly enough fire to keep
me from freezing sometimes, and I
have had nothing to eat to-day but a
piece of dry bread; the money that my
father ought to spend on his home goes
for whisky, which makes a brute of
him; and yet you stand there, Ben
Brannan, and say you do no harm! It
is your whisky that made my father
give me the kick down stairs that left
me like this; it is that, that sends him
home at night to beat me with that
crutch till I cry out to God to let me
die; it was your whisky that made him
abuse my mother till she died of a
broken heart, and it was you that
got him to break the promise he made
at her grave that he'd meet her in
Heaven, Ben Brannan!" cried the
childish voice, breaking into wild sobs
at last, "and oh, if your whisky kills
him, body and soul, and he's parted
from her forever and ever, will you
dare to tell my mother, when you meet
her at the judgment, that you never
did her any harm?"

The unnatural strength which had
upheld the child gave way at last; she
tottered and would have fallen, had
not a tall, powerful looking man
pushed his way out from the saloon
and caught her away from the kindly
womanly hand stretched out for her.
Holding the poor, brave little girl in
his arms, while the great tears rolled
over his rough face, he said:
"It's all true, every word of it. I'm
her father, poor lamb, and I've been
just such a brute as she's told you, but
I'm ready to sign your pledges to-
night, ladies, and by the help of God
I'll try to keep it. And now, Ben,"
turning toward him as he spoke, "for
the sake of poor fellows like me who
are so easily tempted; for the sake of
their wives and children; for the sake
of your own wife and baby, who is
no brighter or prettier than my Nannie
was once, I ask you to give up this mi-
serable business."

Brannan had grown very pale while
Nannie and her father were speaking;
his pretty little wife was sobbing
bitterly as she clung to his arm, and
the sweet, innocent face of his baby
girl looked wonderingly up into his.
There was a fearful struggle in the
man's soul; how could he yield, when
he had boasted that he never would?
But then, how could he continue to
sell the maddening poison which could
make a man crush and mangle the
delicate form of his own child? Then
as the idea which Nannie had sug-
gested came back to him, and he
thought of the possibility of such
women as poor Mary Burke requiring
their husbands' blood at his hands, he
hesitated no longer.

"I'll give in," he said, huskily. "I
thought I could hold out against an
angel from Heaven, but I couldn't
stand that poor lame child."
Then Nannie was embraced and cried
over in a way that would have sur-
prised her, if she had not been so won-
derfully happy; at last the crowd dis-
persed, the child kissed Mrs. Brannan
and the baby, and shook hands with
Ben, and then, muffled in a great, soft
shawl which one of the ladies had
wrapped around her, she was carried
home by her father, whom she had
won back to the right way, while faith-
ful Dick Townsend trotted close be-
hind them, saying at intervals, "O,
Nan, ain't you glad you went?" And
the solemn stars, which, three weeks
before, had shone upon almost a hun-
dred saloons, large and small, looked
down that night to see the last one
closed and victory complete.—Waverley
Magazine.

Bill Posters Complain.

Plans for checking the inroads being
made into their business by newspaper
advertising were discussed by the di-
rectors of the Associated Bill Posters
and Distributors of the United
States and Canada at a meeting in
Chicago.

A number of instances were cited
where large advertisers had reduced
bill-board and poster advertising to
patronize the newspapers.

A Paradise For Criminals

Zaffarines, a Spanish Penal
Settlement, Ruled by Con-
victs Xavier Ducoc in La
Revue -- Translated For
Public Opinion.

ON the Zaffarin islands, a few miles from Kliss, off
the African coast, is the
most astonishing and the
most colossal fortress that
ever was constructed, a penal colony
which is absolutely unique and en-
tirely different from what one would
expect even in Spain. The largest
island contains the town of Zaffarines,
which up to six o'clock in the morning
is absolutely silent, the ruins and still-
ness suggesting a town which has
been deserted after a disaster. There
are not even dogs or birds. At six
o'clock, however, at the thin tolling of
the bell of La Conquista, a tower
which is found at the centre and sum-
mit of the island, the doors of the pris-
on open, the stores and the heretofore
deserted streets suddenly become ani-
mated. For ten minutes there is life
in the streets, the prisoners scattering
in every direction, then they disappear
and the town again looks like a dead
city. The life, however, has been trans-
ferred to the taverns and the hotels;
the rooms of the prison are empty,
but the wine shops are full, each group
of prisoners having its favorite tavern,
although many have not attained this
degree of discrimination and visit all
impartially. Upon reaching the tavern
many prisoners install themselves in a
corner from which they do not move
until it is time to return to the prison.

PRISONERS WITH LIBERTY.

There is no doubt that this island is
the paradise of criminals. Here the
prisoners have absolute liberty to de-
vote themselves to sloth or drunken-
ness, they may promenade freely in
the open air, play at cards, talk, drink,
assault or even stab one another.
Some few work, carrying water, per-
forming a crude form of masonry, etc.,
while not a few of them manifest by
their yawning that they are extremely
bored. It is needless to say that every
lazy, quarrelsome, drinking gambling
individual could easily accommodate
himself to such a life, for here he is
in his element. At Zaffarines he does
not have to battle for subsistence since
he is clothed, nourished and lodged at
the expense of the state, which does
not interfere with his actions and
leaves him free to act as he pleases.
A single liberty is denied the prisoner
and that is to leave the island; but
this is little desired. The boarders of
Zaffarines have also a douro in the
bottom of their pocket, and for those
who are not satisfied with the infected
mess served by the prison there is
always the table d'hote at which many
feasts take place.

CARRYING OF ARMS COMMON.

The carrying of arms is an almost
universal practice, and there are few
prisoners who have not in their linen
belts a large knife. This latter is not
the traditional navaja which bends in
the middle and opens with a spring,
but a large, solid, pointed knife, and
a man who has not his herramienta is
not a man at all. Although upon his
entrance into the prison the criminal is
searched, the confiscation of a knife is
a rare occurrence. It is possible that
at the moment of crossing the prison
threshold the criminal has not his
knife, but it is certain that he does
not go to sleep without his "armed
friend." The question naturally arises,
Where are these weapons obtained?
The answer is easy; they are obtained
from the keepers themselves. Author-
ity in the prison of Zaffarines is merely
a fiction, the true masters of the place
being the prisoners, to whom every-
thing is subordinated. The captain of
the place, if he had to live on his
salary, could not exist, therefore he in-
stalls a tavern and the prisoners make
him rich. In this tavern there are sold,
besides liquors of all sorts, knives, re-
volvers, cartridges, etc., the captain
being the one chiefly interested in the
multiplication of thefts, for the pro-
duct of these goes to swell his bank
account.

JAILERS AS RUM-SELLERS.

Each of the two captains in the
place is the owner of two establish-
ments at which they have made a for-
tune. One of them married the daugh-
ter of a criminal, his son is an officer,
and his daughter is about to marry one
of the officers of the place. This is a
family of the most eminent respectabil-
ity, the flower of the high life of
Zaffarines. In 1901-1902, at head of
one of this official's taverns, there was
installed one of the orderlies who was
a part of the garrison of the place,
and who was under the command of
the military son, and although the
other tavern-keeping official recently
died, his rum shops are kept by an in-
fantry sergeant. A fifth tavern be-
longed to a prisoner condemned for two
homicides, and the two others are the
property of free men who have no
position in the prison.

The penalty of hard and forced labor
does not exist in the Spanish penal
code, and in the penal settlements
only those work who wish to. At
Ceuta the workshops have a special
organization, but at Zaffarines and
other places the work is less well re-
gulated, the only apparent distribution
of the men being into brigades. The
workman obtains a minimum of thir-
teen centimes and a maximum of one
peseta a day, and for a man who has
no family to support, so leading to

pay, the money earned in the penal
settlement is really a surplus which
few free workmen are able to lay
by. Formerly the management of the
settlement made certain deductions,
for example, those men who earned
less than twenty-five cents receiving
nothing until there had been formed a
fund of five douros, after which the
whole wage was paid. The five douros
was used for the purpose of sending
the criminal home on the day of his
liberation or to pay for his capture in
case of escape or attempted escape
from the island.

SOME OFFICIAL THIEVES.

The management of these reserve
funds, however, grave scandals took
place, the prisoner at the end of his
term of service finding but little of the
reserve fund at his disposal, the vamps-
pires of the administration so con-
fusing the poor wretch that in the end
he always left the prison with nothing
in his pockets. In 1901 General Weyler
decided that there should no longer
be formed reserve funds and that each
prisoner should receive each day the
total wage due to him. This has not
in any sense assisted the prisoner, for
under the former rule the reserve
funds, in case the officials were honest,
really represented a certain guarantee
for the criminal, but now the convict
no longer practices economies, gam-
bling houses have greatly increased, and
theft is the most ordinary event.

Goats.

H. G. Stephens, of the St. Charles
Hotel, has long been interested in goats
and is regarded as an authority on
that humble animal. "Few people
know the many admirable qualities of
the goat," he said. "Goats are the
only animals that will boldly face a
fire, and they are often kept in stables
for the sole purpose of leading horses
from the stalls in case of a conflagra-
tion. Horses, you know, will burn to
death before moving from the flames
unless some other animal leads them
out. Goats can foretell stormy weather
and invariably find shelter before a
storm arrives. Even in domesticated
life the goat loves to clamber about
on dizzy heights and will generally be
found on a crag of rock, or if that is
not available, on the roof of a barn,
or the top of a barrel. The most val-
uable variety of goat is the Cashmir,
whose soft, silky hair furnishes ma-
terial for expensive fabrics. The
Cashmir is a native of Thibet, but the
shawls are made in France, Germany
and, in later years, in the United
States. To make a single shawl a
yard and a half square, at least ten
goats are robbed of their coats."

"I now have a pet goat nearly twenty
years old. She is almost as intelli-
gent as a human being and knows a
lot of tricks, and is so strong that I
can ride her with ease. I have seen
specimens of the famous snake-eating
goat of India. It is said that these
goats devour the most dangerous rep-
tiles and have absolutely no fear of
the poisonous vermin with which the
country abounds."—Milwaukee Even-
ing Wisconsin.

Too Easy to Make a Noise.

A Kansas City teacher of a kinder-
garten was incapacitated from work
one day last week by the following in-
cident. The subject of the lecture
and object lesson was animals, birds
and then mere animals.
"Now, children," said the teacher, "I
want each of you to think of some an-
imal or bird and try for a moment to
be like the particular one you are
thinking about, and make the same
kind of noises they are in the habit
of making."
Here was the command. Here the
finale:
Instantly the schoolroom became a
menagerie. Lions roaring, dogs bark-
ing, birds singing and twittering, cows
lowing, calves bleating, cats meowing,
etc., all in an uproar and excitement—
all, with one single exception.

Off in a remote corner a little fellow
was sitting perfectly still, apparently
indifferent and unmindful of all the
rest. The teacher, observing him, ap-
proached and said:
"Waldo, why are you taking no part
with the other children?"
Waving her off with a deprecating
hand and wide, rebuking eyes, he fer-
vently whispered:
"Sh—sh—sh, teacher—sh! I'm a rooster,
and I'm a-sayin' a nig!"—Kansas City
Star.

Married Sisters.

A study in relationship is offered by
two families living in and near here.
A veteran of the Civil War has a son
who married a well-known young lady
of the county, and to whom several
children have been born. Later the
father of the young man wedded a sis-
ter of his son's wife, and the relation-
ships of the two families thus becomes
decidedly interesting. A few of the
odd relationships thus developed are
as follows: The father is the son's
brother-in-law and both grandpa and
uncle of the young man's children. The
senior wife is both grandma and aunt
of the younger family of children, sen-
ior wife is both stepmother and sister-
in-law of the young man, and so on
ad infinitum.—Walla Walla Statesman.

Future Life of Animals.

Sir William Blundell, a doctor and
baronet, has just favored a meeting of
the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty
to Animals with some views on the
future state of animals. He "certainly
believed," he said, in the future
existence of animals, and though he
could not bring forward evidence in
support of his proposition, he could not
at the same time forward evidence to
the contrary. If they took the case
of the tinker's ass, which was born
and reared in hardship, he found it
hard to think that a merciful Creator
formed that animal merely to suffer
at the hands of man without receiv-
ing some compensation in the next
life, if not in the present.



Girls Should Be Dignified.

Not long ago something was said on
the woman's page of the Boston Her-
ald concerning the behavior of girls,
and the frequent cause of complaint
against them for bad manners. There
is still something to be said, but on
quite another side of the matter,
and that is the need that girls should
be exacting in the manners of the
young men who are their companions,
as well as they should be careful of
their own.

Quite how far girls are responsible
for the behavior of the men with
whom they associate one cannot say,
but it is in a much larger degree than
is generally supposed, and it is not too
much to say that girls cannot be too
strict in their demands. Little lapses
of manner should not go unrebuked,
else larger ones may follow.

Of course it is conceded that the
girl requires a little courage some-
times, and the young woman dreads to
give offence or have herself dubbed
haughty and disagreeable, but this
should not for a moment deter her
from holding her associates of the
other sex to the standard of manners
which she should set high.

Some young men have an abominable
practice of touching a young woman
unwarrantably; they will take hold of
her arm on the street to help her over
a gutter or up a stair when there is
not the slightest need for assistance.
It is only exceptionally expected now-
adays that a man should offer his arm
to a lady with whom he is walking at
night.

At a dance not long ago a young
girl seated herself, following a waltz,
in a large arm chair, whereupon her
partner perched himself upon the arm.
Instantly the girl arose and, not daring
to say anything, rebuked the offender
by a look. The young man also rose
up quickly and begged her pardon. It
is quite safe to say that his manner
will never be lax in the presence of
that girl again.

Another girl was seen at the same
dance permitting her partner to fan
her with her fan, which was attached
to her belt by a rather short ribbon.
She should have detached the fan and
handed it to him outright. The fanning
was perfectly admissible, but the
too apparent familiarity was unpleas-
ant in this case.

Girls should not only be dignified in
their own behavior, but command dig-
nity from those by whom they are
surrounded. Besides, young men really
often err through ignorance, and if
they are of the right stuff, and are
worth making friends of, they will be
grateful for little lessons given with a
courtesy that is yet absolutely unmis-
takable.

Equal Partners.

When the descendant of a man who
received a title of nobility for his
achievements a century or more ago
marries the daughter or granddaugh-
ter of an American who has "done
things," the disinterestedness of the
foreigner's affection for his wife is
often questioned. The doubt implies
that no foreigner of rank would marry
an American wife except for her
money.

This theory is not complimentary to
American girls. Englishmen, with and
without titles, are practically unani-
mous in confessing the charm of the
girls brought up in the American at-
mosphere of freedom and taught to
believe in the equality of sexes. They
do say, occasionally, that women here
have too many privileges, and that
their wishes are deferred to more fre-
quently than is wise; but they all
admit that the American system, in-
stead of destroying the feminine
charm, makes it irresistible.

It is this attractiveness of American
girls that leads young Englishmen to
seek them as wives. The wealth of
the bride has little to do with the case;
many girls who are not rich have mar-
ried into titled families abroad.
The title itself is an accident. The
possessor of it is usually several gen-
erations removed from the man who
earned the honor; whereas, in the
United States, it has frequently hap-
pened that the bride of the foreigner
is the daughter of a man who, if
titles of nobility were conferred by
the American Government, would
have been made a duke, a marquis or
a knight because of his statesmanship,
his success in war, his inventive gen-
ius, or because he conquered the wild-
erness by building railroads through
it. The American bride is every time
nearer that her husband to the foun-
tain head of the kind of greatness
which is decorated with titles in Eu-
rope.—Youth's Companion.

Improving Hollow Cheeks.

There are manifold reasons for hol-
low cheeks. The main ones are, a
natural disposition toward bodily thin-
ness, which manifests itself plainly in
the face. Weak, undeveloped muscles
due to defective nutrition, as the result
of impaired circulation and general
physical weakness. Lack of teeth,
which takes away the natural support
and allow the cheeks to sink inward,
even though they be quite fleshy. In
such cases the missing cheeks should
be replaced, if possible, for the sake of
proper mastication as well as for good
appearance; then the labor of restor-
ing the contour of the face will be
quite easy, provided, of course, the
health is good. To impart firmness,
facial gymnastics and massage, ac-
companied by a good prepared skin

food or cocoa butter, will prove bene-
ficial. The skin food is to be applied
before retiring and the exercise
to be indulged in both night and morn-
ing, for about ten minutes. To exer-
cise, the muscles first compress the
lips, pull the cheeks with air and work
the jaws in a chewing movement,
puffing the cheeks outward as much as
possible, and keeping the mouth closed.
Before applying the skin food pre-
pare the face to receive it by a thor-
ough washing in warm soapy water,
followed by a cold rinse. Dry, and
with the tips of the fingers stroke the
muscles of the cheeks upward and
backward with gentle pressure, after
placing the thumbs at the base of the
ears. Anoint the hollows with the
cocoa butter and execute a rotary
movement, beginning by placing the
finger tips at the corner of the mouth
and following the jaw bone to the
temple. Start again at the corner of
the mouth and work upward through
middle of cheek to outer corner of the
eye. Repeat each movement ten times,
keeping the pressure firm but gentle.—
Marion Alcott Prentice, in Mirror and
Farmer.

Wall Paper Picture Mats.

The new picture-framing idea is the
use of wall papers for mats. Not
only dark green, gray, blue and red
cartridge papers are used for mats,
but the figured wall papers as well.
One of the prettiest landscape pic-
tures recently shown in an exhibit
had for a mat a cream satin wall
paper marked with gauzy spider webs
connected by a silken spider thread.
In the upper left hand corner of the
picture was a spider weaving a web
about a huge crimson rose. The effect
was exquisite, combining as it did
the cream and gray tones with the
red of the rose. Another wall paper
idea was a water-color sketch of
a child, which was framed with a
mat made of violet wall paper. The
frame itself was of violet passepartout,
which made it a fitting object to
hang on the boudoir walls of the eld-
erly woman for whom it was intended.

A dainty little country landscape had
for its setting a mat made of wild
rose crepe paper. The frame was of
pink ribbon pasted on the glass the
same as in passepartouting. This
picture, too, was for a boudoir. Pos-
sibilities lie dormant even in a crepe
paper napkin. A pansy one, for in-
stance, with its floral sentiment, is
beautiful for a photograph frame
which is to be presented as a gift. It
is easily made by cutting an oval or
square in the centre, padding with
cotton, scenting with sachet and using
a pasteboard packing.—Pittsburg Dis-
patch.

The Latest Trimmings.

Band trimmings will be the height
of vogue and the Oriental colorings in
their embroidery will be daintier than
ever. In the new Paris bands the
colorings and designs are quite char-
acteristic. One costly one has a cherry
design worked in peculiar colorings of
blue and purplish red. White and
champagne vie with each other for
supremacy as a background for these
Paris bands.

Trimming Laces.

As exaggerated lace sleeve ruffles
are one of the season's distinctive style
features, much interest centres in the
new trimming laces. Repousse, pousee,
Viere, Val and any net-top lace will
be used for these sleeve ruffles, and
lace douces for skirts are to be re-
vived.

FASHIONS OF THE DAY

Illuminated linens are new.
Panne velvet is used for evening
wraps.
Velvet bracelets with jeweled clasps
have been revived.
Pongees are to be coarser and heav-
ier than last season.
White duck shoes with trimmings of
shiny black leather are a promised
vogue.
The surplice idea with a glimpse of
lace is introduced upon gowns of all
materials.
Nothing so choice comes later in the
season as these first showings of sum-
mer fabric.
Very smart is a black velvetreen
gown trimmed with white satin where-
on is braided silver cord.
Very new evening hats are embrod-
ered with straw or have a fringe of
straw balls around the rim.
Understuffs of silk or fine cambrics
are necessary for the lingerie and thin
silk blouses so much worn this winter.
As far as one may prophesy at this
early date, no fabric will equal zibeline
in popularity for street gowns and
coats.
Creamy pinks and plain golden yel-
lows are delectable shades in the soft
clinging liberty stain used for girlish
evening frocks.
A white Paris muslin evening gown
has an enormous shoulder cape of
white silk, bordered with Tom Thumb
fringe of white silk, set here and there
with pearly pendants.

CURRENT ITEMS (Contd.)

THE U. F. Co. steamer "Baker" arrived on Tuesday evening with a cargo of 18574 packages for this port.

THE steamer "Helvetia" this week landed 410 packages of material for the Costa Rica Railway per extension.

THE U. F. Co. steamer "Beverly" arrived on Tuesday morning with a large passenger list and 297 packages of cargo for this port.

THE Auxiliary schooner "Intrepid" from Bocas arrived on Wednesday morning with 8 passengers.

A cable from London reports the death in that capital of Mr. John Le Lachour, the Consul General of Costa Rica resident in that capital.—Official Gazette.

THE man Barranca against whom the decree of banishment was issued, was conducted to the pier on Saturday last under police escort and placed on the steamer "Martiniqua" for Colon. There are others!

MR. R. J. Schweppe, Assistant Division Manager of the U. F. Company, returned to Limon by the steamer "Admiral Farragut" on Monday, apparently much benefited by his trip to the States.

A local schoolmaster was fined in the police courts a few days ago, the sum of \$30 for flogging a child. This is not the first time fines have been inflicted for the unnecessarily harsh application of the birch.

THE steamer "Sarnia" of the Atlas line sailed at 9 p.m. Monday night for New York via Jamaica. She took 12 saloon passengers and 35,000 bunches of fruit for the former place, and 65 deckers for the latter.

THE steam launch "Toni" will make weekly trips between here and Bocas del Toro, leaving Limon for Bocas del Toro every Saturday night. She will leave here on her first trip to-night.

MESSRS. Gutierrez Hermanos, dealers in Native Produce, have removed into premises adjoining the "Limon Weekly News" office, formerly occupied by San Kong Wo.

THE "Appomattox" on her last trip to England delivered her cargo at Bristol in first class condition. This is all the more complimentary to Captain Castle, as it was really his maiden voyage as captain of that steamer.

MR. John M. Beale, who it will be remembered was for several years engaged with the United Fruit Co. here, is now on a visit to this country in the interest of his firm, Bryant and Beale, Exporters, 137 Decatur Street New Orleans.

COMMENCING today, all business connected with the British Vice Consulate, the "Limon Weekly News" and Wood's Book Store will be conducted in the handsome new concrete building of Mr. Esau Lyen, which will be lighted both by the Electric Light and Acetylene.

THE Quartel is now provided with a large bell of fire tone to replace the piece of Railroad iron hitherto used for striking the hour. The time is, however, sometimes very conflicting and it seldom agrees with that of the U. F. Co. or the Costa Rica Railway. Nevertheless, residents need not be confused in the matter of the hour, as a fine reliable watch can be bought from Wood's Book Store at a price to suit everybody, and on easy terms of payment.

IN view of the fact that the St. Louis Exposition will remain open until December, it is hoped the United Fruit Company with their usual forethought will issue cheap excursion tickets to New Orleans after the Quarantine season is over, as undoubtedly many persons will then desire to go.

TWENTY-FOUR carpenters arrived from the States by the "Beverly" on Tuesday last for the purpose of constructing the United Fruit Company's hospital. In selecting the site for this institution the Company have chosen one of the coolest and healthiest situations in Limon, and they are evidently as anxious that its constructions shall be of the highest order.

A correspondent writes that on the 19th of this month some poor woman at Twenty-three Miles ate a fried Johnny cake belonging to her husband. The enraged husband in revenge cut his wife's head with a chair, knocked out a tooth, and the next day paid to the Judge at Matina by way of compensation fines etc., the sum of Forty Colones.

Mrs. Witt and two children were passengers for Bristol by the "Chukaboomy" yesterday. Both Mrs. Witt and baby have been in ill health for some time, and it is hoped these sea voyages will do them good. Miss Lottie Lang was also a passenger by this steamer; she goes to England to school.

PERSONAL.—MR. R. Yung, Secretary of the Panama Railroad will leave to-day by the Steamer "Martiniqua" for Limon accompanying Mrs. Yung, who is on her way to San Jose for a change. We hope they will both have a pleasant voyage.—Colon Telegram.

ACCORDING to present arrangements, the work on the Canal will be given out to Contractors for sections of about 10 to 20 million dollars, and they will be required to put up ample security and bonds for the performance of their contract. They will likely have sub-contractors.—Colon Telegram.

THERE will be two boats for Jamaica during the coming week, the "Admiral Schley" on Tuesday for Port Antonio, and the Royal Mail on Wednesday. Cheques for remittance by either of these steamers can be obtained at this office up to the hour of sailing.

CAPTAIN Jeanet, formerly of the "Sunrise" is now in charge of the schooner "Intrepid" running between here and Bocas del Toro. The Captain, who visits Colon nearly every week, does not think that work on the Canal will commence before another twelve months, as the sanitation of the place will occupy about that time, and it will not be safe to import laborers there to any extent until this work is finished. Every time the "Intrepid" leaves Colon for Bocas del Toro she carries away a number of laborers unable to find work.

IN another column we reproduce from the "Leader," one of our Jamaica contemporaries an able article referring to the eagerness of the Jamaican labourer to get to Colon. What the "Leader" so ably argues with reference to Jamaica applies with even much greater force here where the position of the average laborer is so much better. Nothing less than actual experience, however, counts with him, and until he has spent money in finding out for himself that there is no work on the isthmus for more than one quarter of the people who are there already, no amount of newspaper or personal advice will induce him to disbelieve that laborers are now wanted there by the thousands, and that the "happy days of yore" have again returned.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LATEST CABLES. London 20.—The "Standard" correspondent at Tien Tsin telegraphs that while the Japanese fleet was prohibiting the landing of troops near Kar Chow on Monday, a sanguinary battle took place in Asin Yeng Ching in which the Russians lost 2,000 men. The Russians retreated, and the Japanese occupied Kai Ping and Kai Chow. The Chinese Governor of Ching Chow has received advice that the Russians have destroyed the railway between New Chwang and Tashichow.

Paris 20.—The "Echo de Paris" correspondent in St. Petersburg telegraphs that the Russian cruiser "Bogatye" grounded at the entrance of Vladivostok harbour during a dense fog. Her position is very critical though the crew has been saved.

Washington 20.—The Japanese Legation has been officially advised of the loss of two war ships, the "Yoshino" and "Hatsusi."

New Chwang 20.—From unofficial sources it is learned that the Japanese met a severe repulse on their march from the Yalu, and had to retire to Ting Wang Ching.

New Chwang 20.—Official confirmation has been received of the retirement of the Japanese to Ting Wang Ching. The Japanese to the number of 20,000 encountered a Russian force of 12,000 occupying a strong position twenty miles east of Ting Wang Ching; realizing it would be indecise to give battle, the Japanese retired in perfect order, but with great rapidity. From unofficial sources it is learned that both sides have suffered slight losses from skirmishes and the constant rear attacks of the Cossacks on the Japanese forces; nevertheless, it is not anticipated that a battle of any importance will take place until the arrival of the Japanese main forces. This news probably explains the Japanese retirement of their transports and ships at Tower Hill, which is situated ten miles from Kai Chong and the occupation anew of New Chwang by the Russians. No news has been received from Port Arthur.

London 21.—The Japanese Legation has received official information dated yesterday from Tokio advising that a part of the Japanese forces commenced to disembark in Takushan, east of the mouth of the Yalu. It is believed that this is a part of the third division whose movements and destination have been guarded with much secrecy. The Legation also received the following: "The forces of the enemy which took part in the battle of the 16th near Kim Chon, on the Leon Tung peninsula, buried thirty dead in their camp, including several officers. The prisoners taken stated that the enemy lost 300 men."

Tokio 21.—The following official bulletin has been published: "A division of infantry of the forces occupying Leon Tung marching in the direction of Son Chosun with a view of reconnoitering, encountered two sections of Russian soldiers. In the encounter much blood was shed, they were driven back. On their retreat we lost one officer and four men killed and one officer and eight men wounded. On the part of the Russians, ten officers and forty or fifty men were wounded."

St. Petersburg 21.—The headquarter staff has received official notice of the retreat of the Japanese forces at Ting Wang Ching on their march to the north. The particulars are not published as the despatch has not yet passed the hands of the commission in charge of war matters; nevertheless, it is sufficiently clear that in order to save themselves from destruction, the Japanese were compelled to retire to Teng Wang Ching. Until Kuroki despatches a column to the north, Kuropatkin will wait for the moment when they are sufficiently distant from the Japanese main forces to attack them. Obedient to this plan, the Russians kept retiring and the Japanese not meeting any considerable forces of the enemy continued to advance. When the right moment arrives Kuropatkin will strike. General Konevich has a very small force under him but they are the flower of the Cossack corps. On the 18th Ranevskamp had news of the enemy and retired twelve miles towards his base. It is supposed that these will be reinforced by Kuroki. This is the moment, says the general staff, that Kuropatkin is waiting for.

St. Petersburg 22.—There is much speculation here over the unusual quiet on the part of the Japanese forces. The excessive rains have caused the military authorities here to attribute it to that cause, as the roads are in a very bad condition, while others are of the opinion that it is due to Kuropatkin's plan. Now that the Russians have re-occupied New Chwang, Kuropatkin intends to despatch a large force to the assistance of Port Arthur. Russian military experts are of the opinion that the Japanese have changed their plans with a view of sending a large force to attack Port Arthur. The capture of this place is, however, considered impossible. The Japanese idea of risking the loss of 2000 men is ridiculed, as it is not considered possible to capture the place even if the sacrifice is ten times greater.

Pekin 22.—In an interview with an important Chinese official on the Japanese question, he said it is quite impossible to force China to fight against Russia, because her triumph means the loss of Manchuria, while Japan's triumph means their dictatorship over China.

Berlin 22.—The German Secretary of Foreign Relations does not think it probable or possible for an allied force to occupy China. It has, however, been decided to increase the present force at Pekin, under one chief, as was done three years ago.

Pekin 22.—Fourteen days ago, General Ma was ordered to keep his troops constantly under arms and prepare to march eastwards. Two thousand soldiers are occupied repairing the roads, and one thousand five hundred more have been sent to Kan Pei Kan near Honan. The troops consist exclusively of infantry well disciplined.

New Chwang 22.—News have been received here which points to the fact that the Russians have executed a strategic movement which threatens the Japanese flank east of Leao Yang, obliging them to retreat to Ting Wang Ching.

St. Petersburg 22.—The news that Kuroki has suffered serious reverses and heavy loss is caused by the following from Kuropatkin to the Emperor dated 19th: "On the 18th a detachment of Cossacks had an encounter with the Japanese vanguard north of Ting Wang Ching in the mountain district. The enemy was driven out of four positions."

Mukden 22.—The force of the Japanese 4th division is calculated at 8,000 men south of the Russian forces which are at Leao Yang. Probably the Japanese will suspend operations for a time, although a decisive battle is looked for shortly. The moment is favourable for the Russians as they are daily making their positions stronger. It is promised that the heavy rains are impeding the Japanese artillery and obliging them to suspend operations for the time being. The Russians are in possession of the road leading to Tchikian.

London 22.—A despatch from Kobe confirms the report of the grounding of the Russian cruiser "Bogatye." The Russians blew her up with dynamite to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

Tokio 22.—The Japanese forces landed at Takushan on Thursday, and defeated a force of Russian troops in the vicinity of Wang Cei Tung. The Russian losses were very heavy, while the Japanese were unscathed. From reliable sources news has been received that the Japanese forces have occupied Kiochou, driving the Russians to Tashichon. The possession of Kiochou by the Japanese impels the Russian advance to New Chwang.

St. Petersburg 22.—The Government has received news that General Stossel marched out of Port Arthur and engaged the Japanese, defeating them with a loss of over one thousand. On the Russian side one hundred and sixteen were killed.

London 22.—Advices received at the Japanese Legation, indicate that after the "Hatsusi" struck the mines a Russian flotilla of sixteen torpedo boats appeared, but they were repulsed by the Japanese cruisers who were thus enabled to save 300 men, including Admiral Masheba and Captain Nakoo.

St. Petersburg 22.—The sinking of the "Yoshino" and "Hatsusi" has caused the greatest rejoicing in the capital. The battleship "Hatsusi" had a displacement of 15,000 tons, and was of the latest model, she was built in England in 1900. Her length was 400 feet, with 76½ feet beam, she drew 27 feet of water and had an indicated horse power of 16,300, and was fitted with water tube boilers. Her armament consisted of four twelve inch, and sixteen six inch guns, twenty 12 pounders, and eight 3 pounders besides four 2½ pounders and four torpedo tubes. Her speed was 19-11 knots and her crew numbered 741 men. The "Yoshino" was a cruiser of 4080 tons displacement with 15,000 indicated horse power. She was built in England in 1892, her length was 250 ft., with 46 ft. beam and her draft 17 feet. Her armament consisted of four 6 inch, eight 4-7 and 23 two pounders. Her estimated speed was 23 knots and she carried 300 men. The loss of the "Hatsusi" irrespective of other casualties to Japan's fleet is

of the utmost importance as it now tends to restore the equilibrium against Kuroki having stopped his advance in such an abrupt manner is attributed to the state of the weather; although there may be another reason which General Kuropatkin has either failed to discover or report, and many of these in high places think it may have some connection with that mysterious 3rd division whose landing and whereabouts is a source of so much trouble to the Russian military authorities. The fact however remains that Kuroki's positions are of such a nature that Kuropatkin must remain in the interior, and can in no way interfere with the Japanese operations either with clearing Southern Manchuria, or assaulting Port Arthur. The Japanese fully realize that with the loss of their two ships, they are weakened and if the Baltic fleet should appear Russia will be immensely superior afloat unless the Port Arthur fleet is destroyed.

Tokio 22.—General Kuroki officially reports that the Japanese losses at the battle of Kiu Lien Cheng were five officers and 218 men killed, and 34 officers and 783 men wounded. The Russians lost 1363 men dead, all of whom were buried with the troops, while 18 officers and 595 men were made prisoners. The Japanese captured 21 quick firing guns, 19 ammunition waggons, 147 shells, eight machine guns, and 37,000 shells for them, 1021 rifles and 35,000 rounds of ammunition, 63 horses and 10 waggons of food besides 224 coats and 541 tents. At Tung Wang Ching the Japanese captured 357 mountain gun shells, 18,000 rounds and rifle ammunition, 17,700 coats and 40,000 loaves of bread, besides a quantity of telegraph stores and tools.

London 22.—Mr. W. H. Wilson, the naval expert in a letter to the "Daily Mail" says: "From a naval standpoint the loss of the 'Hatsusi' is a serious matter to Japan as her strength is reduced by one tenth or in terms of war on land, by a division." The "Yoshima" was a fast scout but lacked armour and her loss is of very little importance. The Baltic fleet which is reported about to sail can not reach the far east unless some power violates her neutrality and supplies the Russians with coal. The fleet consists of four modern battle ships equal to the best in the Japanese navy, and three older and inferior ones; there are no armoured cruisers and only four protected cruisers. Its fighting force is distinctly inferior to that of Japan, unless the Port Arthur ships which are intact join them. In that case, it would be most critical for Japan, although my belief is, that Japan will win with their splendid seamanship, their magnificent courage and their knowledge, that if beaten, their country would be doomed to unalterable disaster. There is no fighter like the man with his back to the wall, and who has a righteous cause as Japan's."

London 23.—In a despatch from Kobe the "Daily Mail" correspondent advises that during his travels in the Yellow Sea he met in every direction Japanese transports without convoy. In many instances ten vessels were met together.

London 23.—In a despatch dated from Tokio 21st, the "Standard's" correspondent says: "Important meetings have been held by Japanese financiers at which they attach much importance to the necessity of obtaining the sympathy of the civilized world in the present crisis."

St. Petersburg 28.—It is announced that Viceroy Alexieff has again petitioned the Czar to relieve him of his command, on the score of bad health. His Majesty has, however, telegraphed trying to persuade him to retain his post.

Tokio 24.—During a reconnoitre by Admiral Togo, near Port Arthur, a shell struck the Japanese destroyer "Abatzuki," killing one officer and twenty-four men.

Vladivostok 24.—Admiral Kryloff arrived here yesterday.

Tokio 24.—News has been received here of the successful landing of Japanese forces at Takushan, fifty miles east of the mouth of the Yalu on the 20th. The Russian forces consisting of a squadron of Cossacks offered a fierce resistance to the Japanese advance, but were forced to flee after losing one officer and nine men killed. The Japanese captured one officer and four men. The Japanese lost one man killed. The Russians retired towards Hesin Yeng and Sealien.

London 24.—It was expected that this week will witness a great battle. Both of the belligerents are sending large forces to the seat of operations. The first encounter will take place near Leao Yang. According to St. Petersburg despatches, the Japanese division which stopped their march on Mukden are at present marching to join Kuroki's main forces now at Ting Ching. It is evident that the Japanese are strengthening their defences and arranging a new line of attack.

Kronstadt 24.—The battle ship "Oriol" which arrived here a short time ago to receive her batteries sunk on the night of the 20th. The Commander of the Baltic Squadron, Admiral Rojestvensky, has been called immediately to St. Petersburg. Under his personal supervision the work of raising the ship will be placed. Yesterday the battle ship was floated; she has suffered no damage except by the salt water. Her interior registers indicate that the Kingston Valves were ineffective and the water entered through them, an investigation is being held to determine if it was through any accident the defect occurred.

New Chwang 24.—The Russians have again occupied this place with a force of infantry and mounted artillery.

St. Petersburg 24.—It is officially announced that Admiral Jensen reports the impossibility of saving the "Bogatye"; orders have been issued to destroy her.

Chien 24.—The Russians have every confidence in their ability to repulse any attack on Port Arthur with their garrison of 30,000 men, and the assistance of their ships. An army of mechanics are repairing the damaged ships, all of which are ready for battle except the "Czaritch" and "Retzevna" which are nearly ready to be launched, by the first of June they will also be in fighting trim. The entrance is clear, most of the obstacles have been removed and the fortresses are all ready for battle. The new

soilers who escaped from Daluy are now at Port Arthur. The Japanese attempt to land forces in the Gulf of Kin Chon was a failure on account of the scarcity of water there.

Kronstadt 24.—The position of the battle ship "Oriol" is critical; her bows are still under water. St. Petersburg 23.—The Emperor has received the following from Kuropatkin: "Our patrols of cavalry have practically examined from this side of mountains of Chon to seventy-five miles east of Ting Wang Ching. The Japanese cover these positions with infantry, artillery and cavalry, dominating the main roads, and two companies are concentrated at points of minor importance. The Japanese horse were seen very rarely. From information received yesterday, I am of opinion that the Japanese forces are distributed in the following manner. Two divisions in Ting Wang Ching and one division in Harbin halfway on the road between Hasi." "To-day in the presence of all the troops forming the principal forces of one of our divisions I celebrated a mass in honor of St. Nicholas. After the singing of the Te Deum I delivered in your Majesty's name the thanks of our troops for their valuable services and sacrifices. The soldiers responded with enthusiastic cheers."

Tokio 24.—Yesterday 300 sick and wounded men of Kuroki's forces were admitted in the hospital. At the same time several pieces of artillery, carts and ambulances captured from the enemy at the battle of the Yalu arrived and were presented to the Emperor. The Japanese forces which landed at Takushan had two skirmishes with the enemy. In the first, ten Russians were killed and in the second two were captured. General Keroki reports the capture of ten officers and two soldiers reconnoitering the rear guard of his army. Among other things captured at the battle of the Yalu were three magnificent horses which Kuroki has presented to the Emperor. The animals arrived safely at the Royal stables. Two of them are Russian bred and the other a pure Arab. Matsuyama states that the Japanese exercise much care in the cooking of the food and nourishment given to the Russian prisoners. Their rations consists of a liberal supply of beef, bread and tea.

The houses set apart for them are cool and well ventilated, and the sanitary arrangements perfect. The greater number of the wounded are progressing favourably.

St. Petersburg 24.—As a result of the investigation in the recent mysterious accidents to the ships in the Baltic fleet, four Japanese spies have been arrested who have hitherto eluded the vigilance of the Russians and who are now accused. It is believed they are responsible for the fire which occurred near the powder magazines recently, and also that they opened the valves of the battle ship "Oriol" causing her to sink. From Chinese sources it is learnt that the Japanese attacked Port Arthur by land, but were repulsed with heavy losses; much credit is not placed on the report, Japan says she is prepared to sacrifice 20,000 lives to capture Port Arthur, but it will cost her more than double. The Russian military experts say it cost Russia more than double that number to capture Pletna, whose defences were very much inferior to those of Port Arthur. Port Arthur is provided with all the methods of defence which the ingenuity of man has brought to light; every approach is protected with concealed mines controlled by electric wires in the fortresses.

London 24.—The correspondent of the "Morning Post" in Shang Fui says: "The Russians are sending all their provisions to Harbin. They have in Leao Yang one hundred locomotives, and eight hundred cars ready to depart and on which they propose to send money, passengers and provisions. This proves that the Russians are preparing to retreat and not to fight."

St. Petersburg 24.—The "Central News" correspondent has advice of an explosion on board the battle ship "Oriol" in Kronstadt. Ten firemen were killed and the ship much damaged. It is supposed the explosion was caused by the accumulation of gas in her store rooms. It will take several months to repair her.

London 24.—A despatch from Yiu Kow reports that the third Japanese division are marching on Piro's Kima. The change in the Japanese plan of campaign due to the naval disaster, includes the employment of the second division in the attempt to take Port Arthur. The first division is at Yeng Wang Ching.

Latest Foreign News.

Panama 24.—Advices from Bogota state that the Colombian Government has requested the Charge d'affaires to notify the United States Government that Mr Powell will not be received at Bogota, and at the same time it adds, that no other diplomatic representative will be received until further notice.

Accident at Zent,

While under the influence of liquor, on Sunday last, a car officer of the Northern Railroad at Zent fell between two cars striking his head on the buffers and breaking his neck.

Infanticide at Rio Segundo

From "El Noticiero." On the morning of the 24th Sr. Alego Vargas discovered the body of a child recently born, fifty yards from the house of Luis Corrales. The person suspected of being its mother is a girl named Demetria Soto, who lives in the house of Mr. Soto.

S. S. SIBERIA.

From the "Gleaner." The H. A. P. Company's steamer "Siberia" Captain Bramber, arrived at 9 a.m. yesterday from Port Limon. She left again after taking water etc. for New York. The vessel brought down a young man who had stowed himself away on the voyage down to Port Limon. He was detected shortly after the vessel left and was kept in custody the whole time.

Attempt at Suicide by Policeman.

Half crazed by an attack on himself on Thursday at 2 o'clock (quartel) through the lower part of leg.

He made a second attempt with a knife later on. When the motive he said he was that Dr. Steggall was promptly called and the man removed to the hospital.

A San José Baker attempts Suicide.

Apolinario Marin, an employee in the bakery of Mr. Lau in Limon, attempted this week to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a knife.

On Sunday morning last, after having with several of his friends reached home at noon and in his room. Shortly after he found him with his throat cut almost dead. Fortunately, the knife was not sufficiently deep to sever the arteries. He was carried to the hospital after being attended by Drs. Lukseter and Toledo.

One of the wounds extended completely across the throat, and others lower in the neck, were entertained of his recovery. Noticiero.

Crusade Against Limon.

Commencing on Thursday last the authorities started a crusade against the Limon curs, of which there are hundreds roaming the streets rendering the life of Big game and of residents a miserable one. The curs are not only howling, but they are also using the use of poison, but in this case a necessary remedy for the evil. Many persons own dogs in Limon who never feed them, they roam the streets indulging in fights with the John Crows, the smallest morsel of refuse which "John" discovers.

Now that it is known they are poisoning, their owners will be made them for a day or two after which they will be again turned loose to roam. A much better plan, we think, would be to follow the example of San José Municipality and tax according to sex.

In former years these stray curs were captured and the police paid a small sum by the authorities each one caught. At intervals were shipped to Chautau, Talara, where it is said the natives, especially Indians are willing to exchange a cow or a pig for a "Black Dog" enterprising residents here might try their hands to this business, and instead of sending the stray back to the coast empty, ship a "Dog."

Different Kinds of Kisses.

(Translated from the French "Le Meschécabé") From "Times Democrat."

To steal a kiss is natural; to kiss is a stupidity; two girls who kiss is a loss of time; not to kiss is an insignificance; two men who kiss is quite ridiculous; to kiss the tips of the fingers is droll; a wife's sister is proper; to kiss one's wife is an obligation; kissing is often a regret for not being permitted to kiss his mother; to kiss a young person is gallantry; to kiss an old, faded widow shows graveness; but to kiss a young widow is a charm; to kiss a waiting maid is very dangerous; to kiss one's affianced is a prelude to a fight; an old, rich aunt is hypocrisy; a young cook in the kitchen is delicious, dainty; to kiss a neighbour's wife is doubtless a goal, but quite wrong; to kiss a girl in the same day is an extravagance; a girl whose father is wealthy, it may make one jump with desire; to kiss a mother-in-law is sacrifice; an old maid, it is politeness; finally, a kiss to one's mother is the purest, the sweetest of all kisses.

Panama Dirty.

THE CANAL ZONE A DECIDEDLY UNHEALTHY LOCALITY. From the "Gleaner."

Washington, April 30.—Panama, and particularly the canal zone, is a decidedly unhealthy locality. The sanitary engineers of the Government have an opportunity to do it up, as was done with Santiago de Cuba by the occupation of Cuba by the army.

The death rate in Panama is 70.8 per thousand, malarial fever the most prevalent of diseases at Panama and Colon show cases serious enough to be sent for treatment the mortality is 10. Of all the deaths in the San To Hospital, at Panama, malarial fever was responsible for 9.56 per cent. Other fevers, variously diagnosed according to a special report of Surgeon J. C. Perry, of the Public Health Marine Hospital Services, as malarial fever and typhoid fever, were responsible for 19.77 per cent. This very high mortality in these diseases, in addition to deadly malarial fever, Surgeon Perry, states that the fever exists on the isthmus and in the soil is suitable for its propagation. It is the one disease to be feared, by whites, he says, in the port.

A table prepared from the records of the San To Hospital at Panama shows that of 33 cases of yellow fever treated during the last year, 10 patients died; of 107 patients treated for tuberculosis 95 died and of 210 cases of pneumonia 28 resulted fatally. 605 patients admitted to the hospital suffering from all diseases 340 died. The months of November, January, February and March appear to be those in which the illness is greatest. The death rate is generally high during those months. Surgeon Perry in concluding his report says: "Assuming as correct that malarial fever cases 50 per cent of the mortality, that yellow fever is of great occurrence, that other diseases are extremely prevalent

MAY						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••

THE LIMON WEEKLY NEWS
IS THE BEST
Advertising Medium in
Central America.
—If you want your—
business to prosper you
must advertise.

Panama offers a fruitful field, for the scientific work of the sanitarian. It seems safe to predict that the sanitary work in connection with the construction of the canal will teach a lesson to the world by showing what can be accomplished in pest-ridden localities to the tropics.

Unwise Emigration.

From the Leader
Heedless of all friendly warning and disinterested advice, numbers of misguided men are now leaving Jamaica to seek work on the Isthmus of Panama. One steamer recently took away about 80; another, less than a fortnight ago, over 170. It may well be asked: What for? Emigration from a country where work is unobtainable to a country in which there is a large and steady demand for labour, is easily understood; and is, as a general rule, a thing worthy to be commended and encouraged. But what is to be thought of an emigration movement from a country in which work is difficult to find, to a country in which it cannot be obtained at all? And that is precisely the position of affairs on the Isthmus at the present moment. So far from there being a demand for labourers, there is a large army of unemployed both in Colon and Panama who are looking eagerly day after day for work and cannot find it. The simple truth is that everything on the Isthmus (except of course, the ordinary traffic of the Railroad) has come to a standstill; trade is paralysed; money is scarce; and the local labour market will be gutted, without any accretions from the outside world until the Canal Commission start in seriously to complete the scheme of Lesseps. An official announcement was made in Washington at the end of last week that little or no imported labour will be required on the Isthmus before next winter; that is to say, before November or December. Yet, as we have pointed out, fully 250 men have left Jamaica for Colon within the past few weeks; and others, we understand, are preparing to follow them. The result can readily be foreseen. Our unfortunate and misguided fellow-colonists will be unable to procure work even at a starvation rate of wages; the few shillings in their pockets will soon be exhausted; hardship and misery will ensue; and many of them weakened by want, will be attacked by the deadly fevers of the Isthmus coast-line, and sink into nameless and untimely graves. The health aspect of the matter should be considered as the commercial or financial. It is well known that the sanitary conditions of Colon and Panama are almost "as bad, as bad can be"; and the mortality rate is excessively high in both places. Why, therefore, should any Jamaican labourers emigrate there at present? What do they hope to gain by it? As far as we can judge, they run the risk of gaining nothing and losing all. It will be even more difficult for them to get work there than here; if a few of them do succeed in securing employment they will only get a beggarly pittance, and be compelled to toil like slaves; and they will have to live in a poisoned atmosphere and unhealthy hovels which will unquestionably subject them to to sickness, and cut off many of them in the prime of their manhood. It would be a good thing for the intending emigrants in our midst if they were securely locked up and not allowed to depart for at least six months; and everybody who is interested in them should endeavour earnestly to dissuade them from taking a step which can only end in disaster.

Arrival of the Governor of the Canal Zone.

From "Colon Telegram."
The Panama Railroad Steamer City of Washington arrived here on Tuesday morning last from New York, bringing Gen. G. W. Davis, the newly appointed Governor of the Canal Zone. As soon as the ship was moored, the Governor of this Province, Senor Don Porfirio Melendez, proceeded on board accompanied by a commission who had been named by the Government to tender a welcome to General Davis, the members being Senor J. A. Valverde Fuerte, Tracy Robinson, W. Andrews, J. W. Humphreys, M. G. de Paredes and A. B. Monteverde. Senor Melendez tendered General Davis a cordial welcome on behalf of the President of this Republic, after which Mr. Tracy Robinson in the name of the Committee presented the following Address:—

To GENERAL DAVIS,
Governor of the Canal Zone,
Dear Sir: The time has come when talk has ceased to be a virtue; when our hearts sad and weary from waiting and sick from hope deferred, again beat with joy; when at last the great flood of congressional eloquence, the heat of debate, the partisan statements and misstatements, the strife, the clamour, the elation of success and the sulen acceptance of failure have all ended. That prolonged controversy has been fought to a finish, and has been decided by the irrefutable logic of "spot cash."
and now the time has come when the struggle is to be transferred from the forum to the field, from the Capital to the jungle; where the contest is to be renewed with the tremendous forces of tropical Nature. The battle is to be no ordinary one. First, a reconnaissance in force, with sanitation for its object, then an attack all along the line, fierce and determined. The clang of the drege, the boom of the blast the clatter of work-trains, multitudinous steam-whistles and the glare of thousands of electric lights at night shall be as bugle

MALINA NOTES.

The sanitary condition of some of the dwellings here is unquestionably bad. The miasma which issues from them is enough to poison a trig-t-bird. The main cause is the habit of depositing refuse in the open air near their

dwellings. Such a practice should be left to the savages of Africa. And even the natives of Sierra Leone and Gambia would fain do such a thing because they know well of hygiene.

It has reached us from Zent that the "Colum Globe" entertainment which came off there on the night of the 20th instant, was a failure. It was scantily attended; perhaps that was due to the name "Colum Globe" being foreign to our Zent friends. It were well if the proprietor change the name and then repeat the entertainment.

On Sunday last the pulpit of the Baptist Church here was occupied by Mr. Briscoe. His text was taken from 1st. Cor. 15 chapters. 34. He gave a practical address.

The members of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans of this town marched in procession from their Lodge Rooms at 3 o'clock on Sunday the 22nd inst. to the Anglican Church and back again. The procession did not occupy any long distance, as all the members had not the opportunity of attending. The behaviour of the people who followed behind was noteworthy. The music under which they marched was not of very high order as no good musicians could be procured.

There seems to be one or two good bakers here. At least the bread sold at Mr. Heslop's is excellent. The baker deserves a modicum of praise. We will get to know what mortal he or she is.

Our Anglican friends are cherishing hope of having entertainments both at Matina and Zent Junction very soon, but their brains are somewhat muddled at present, by putting too many irons in the forge.

St Louis Exposition Opened.

AN EXPENDITURE OF FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS.
From the Daily Telegraph.
St. Louis, April 30.—Representing a wider expenditure than any similar enterprise heretofore attempted on this continent, greater in its ambition and wider in its scope than any previous effort of its kind, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was formally opened this afternoon.
The weather was without a flaw. The sun was warm, but tempered by a pleasant breeze, whose temperature was sufficient to cool and too mild to chill.
Extreme care had been taken in the arrangement of the day's programme. Its length had been calculated to a nicety, that all things might be finished at noon exactly, but as is usual in such cases the programme dragged out beyond its expected time. It was arranged that President Roosevelt should press the button at exactly 12 o'clock, but when that hour arrived several of the addresses had not been completed. At approximately 12.15, St. Louis time, in order that his time might not be encroached upon the signal was given to President Roosevelt that all things were ready. His response was quick, and in a few seconds came the answering touch over the wire from the White House.

OPENING HELD BACK AN HOUR.
This officially opened the Exposition but it was determined to conclude the programme, and the signal for the actual opening, for the unfurling of the flags, the ringing of the bells, and the operation of the great cascades, was not given by Director of Works Taylor until 1.04. It was several minutes later when President Francis of the Exposition, formally announced that the fair was open to the world. He made the declaration with a laugh—for the bands were playing, the crowds were cheering and the people were scrambling from their seats to watch the rise of the curtain upon the drama with whose prologue of five long years they were all familiar.
Never before has pride of city been so strongly shown as it was to-day, during and after those exercises which marked the ceremonial opening of the Fair. The people were carried away by their emotions. They stormed the gate hours before they were opened; they shook the earth with their plaudits during the elaborate initiatory exercises, and they spread themselves about the Exposition grounds until every lane and alley was black with them.
BEGAN AT DAY BREAK.
Things began to move at day break. President David K. Francis early on the ground, gave formal welcome to the Governors of eight States and their brilliantly accoutered staffs, the commanders of the gunboat Nashville

and drum to this mighty onslaught. The result cannot be doubtful. It is bound to be an industrial triumph greater than the world has seen; and to-day we have the honor to welcome you, dear Sir as the General to whom has been intrusted the inauguration of this superlative campaign. To your able and experienced hands have been confided the great honor and the great labor.

In the name of the infant Republic, with assurances of the hearty good will of government and people we pray for your supreme success.
Signed Porfirio Melendez—Tracy Robinson,—J. W. Humphreys,—J. A. Valverde.—F. M. G. de Paredes,—W. Andrews,—A. B. Monteverde.

General Davis in his reply, thanked Senor Melendez and the Committee for the courtesy shown him and among other things said that he was not a man of very many words, always preferring deeds, and he would ask a suspension of judgement until the result of their work was seen. He realized there was much work and many difficulties before him but those who were entrusted with the Canal work were prepared to combat them. The Governor is accompanied by Major W. H. Black, Paymaster E. C. Tobey, Captain Shanton and Assistant Surgeon R. L. Sutton, and Mr. Legarde Secretary.

Besides the gentlemen already named, we observed among those present on the pier, were Senor Andriou, Alcalde, H. G. Precotti, Asst. Superintendent Panama Railroad, E. F. Hudson, British Consul, Oscar Malmros, United States Consul, E. Newsam, R. W. Bergin, P. G. Baker, F. S. Higbid, J. M. Hyatt, U. S. Vice Consul, and several others. A guard of honor consisting of a detachment of Police was on the wharf to receive Governor Davis.

Governor Davis and his party, also the members of the Commission, already named were entertained afterwards at breakfast at the Washington Hotel. In toasting the Governor Senor Melendez said, that General Davis' arrival, was the commencement of a new epoch in the history of the new Republic.

Governor Davis left yesterday for Panama for the purpose of presenting to President Amador, a letter from President Roosevelt and he was to proceed afterwards to Culebra which will be his present address.

Weekly Shipping List.

STR.	DATE	FOR
Alleghany	28	Kingston via Grey Town.
Admiral Dewey	29	Port Antonio
Altenburg	30	Colón
Normandie	31	New Orleans
Alps	31	Manchester
Miami	31	Colón
Orinoco	1	New Orleans
Preston	1	New Orleans
Hispania	2	New Orleans
Siberia	3	Kingston
Anetta	3	Colombian Pts

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Alps	1	New Orleans
Orinoco	1	Kingston via Colón via Pts
Miami	3	Manchester
Anetta	3	Bocas
Preston	4	New Orleans
Hispania	5	New Orleans
Siberia	6	Kingston and Colombian Pts

and the Torpedo boat Lawrence and the commander of the Jefferson Barracks and his staff. With these guests shortly before 10 o'clock President Francis began the slow march to the big speakers' stand at the foot of the Louisiana statue, near the Grand Basin. The martial music of a score of bands crashed out as the procession began, a thousand flags were unfurled to the keen morning air, and the sight was one to send patriotic thrills up to the backs of all who beheld it.
At almost precisely the same moment Secretary of War William H. Taft left the residence of Daniel G. Nugent escorted by a detachment of regular cavalry, his way patrolled by Philippine scouts. The greatest honors were accorded to Secretary Taft, who was the personal representative of the President of the United States.
To be continued.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
E. P. CARVER, CHIRIQUI.—The matter you refer to is a private business and not of public interest.

KEEN OBSERVER, GUACIMO.—Your letter is of too personal a nature for these columns.

Can the Chinese Exclusion Act Apply Here?

TO THE EDITOR.

Limon Weekly News
Dear Sir,—Perhaps you may be able to give some information regarding this matter as a great deal of doubt, and dissatisfaction, have arisen in some quarters, on account of the law now existing in the new Republic of Panama, for the exclusion of Chinese and other Asiatics, from the rights of equal citizenship, with other people on the Isthmus of Panama.
A large number are born in British Colonies of Chinese parents, yet are nothing less than Englishmen, according to the best and grandest acceptance of the term, and these are men, with as much claim to the rights of Magna Charta, according to the constitution of England, as any man born within the sound of the Bow Bells.
Many of these people, their fathers before them have been British subjects for years; hailing from Hong Kong and other parts of the British Empire, who have settled in Jamaica, Demerara, Trinidad and other of these parts, where their children were born and educated to the rights and dignity, that belong to Englishmen, all over the world.
Besides, most of these people are provided with Pa-ports, which plainly asserts their rights, to all the protection of Englishmen.
The question now arises; what will England do under the circumstances for these people, her subjects, of whom only a short while ago, Sir Henry Arthur Blake, governor of Hong Kong said: that he found them the most law-abiding people, he ever governed.
Will England allow those boasted exclamations of "Great Britain" which were constantly on the lips of English statesmen and others (especially during the Boer war to appear as only an exclamation of convenience? No! God's broad acres are man's common inheritance, and no matter what a man's nationality, creed or colour may be we find him, breathing the same air, subject to the same laws of nature, and coming to the same end.
And, so long as the principle of Magna Charta exists, as long as Englishmen be true to themselves, I believe that in the dignity of the past, will the rights of Englishmen be maintained?
I am, dear Sir,
Yours obediently,
JAN NAJ.

Deaths.

The following are the deaths recorded in Limon for week ending May 27th:—
May 16—Jane Wright, English, age 35 years.
" 16—Jestina Campbell, English, age 48 years.
" 21—Joseph Robinson, English, age 26 years.
" 23—Thelma Martin, English, age 3 months.
" 24—Clementina McMillan, English, age 2 months.
" 24—Clement Louise, Costa Rican, age 2 months.
" 24—Charles Porter, English.
" 26—Francis Garcia, Nicaraguan, age 38 years.
" 27—Eupercrisia Wilson, English 11 years.

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ONE OFFICE ROLL-TOP DESK
EIGHT DRAWERS, PIGEON HOLES ETC.
Apply WOOD'S BOOK STORE.

FOUSKI'S LIQUOR
FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF THE
Spermatorroea and Impotence
Made by NULFORK & Co.,
BALTIMORE, M.D.
—SOLE AGENTS IN LIMON—
MARTI & CO.
ESTOMACLINA de Dr. B. RAZZATTI cura segura de las enfermadad del estomago.

Read This.
Having withdrawn from the firm lately carried on under the name of
CALORIE & CO.
I take this opportunity of informing my patrons that I have opened a watch repairing and Goldsmith business at Mr. Alfano's building formerly occupied by the well known store San Jose, I shall be prepared to execute in my same reliable style all work entrusted to me. I shall have pleasure in making good any defects existing in work done by the late firm during the four months of its existence free of charge.
Mch.—3m.
J A CALORIE.

BOCAS DEL TORO
WEEKLY COMMUNICATION
A weekly service will be maintained between here and Bocas del Toro by steam launch "TONI" leaving Limon for Bocas every Saturday night.
28-5-1904. 4ins.
LOUIS WICHMANN, Agent.
Limón

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

BILHORN'S
PORTABLE ORGANS

SOLE AGENTS FOR COSTA RICA

WOOD'S BOOK STORE,
LIMON.

Prices:

3 1/2 OCTAVE, SINGLE REED	75.00 Colones
3 1/2 do DOUBLE do	85.00 do
4 do do do	95.00 do

NOTE: These organs will be supplied to respectable parties on the installment plan on payment of Fifty Colones cash and fifteen Colones monthly. Ten per cent discount will be allowed for cash.

WOOD'S BOOK STORE
LIMON

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!
If cleanliness is next to Godliness, then soap is a means of grace.
HENRY WARD BEECHER
LIMON church goes and other people can be supplied with "The means of grace" by calling at

Woods' Book Store
where the following varieties of the article in question can be purchased:
LIFE BUOY BRAND
SWAN a floating soap, no chance of losing sight of this during the bath.
VELVET SEIN a PRELUETS a perfect ladies soap.
OSBORNE in brilliant colors.
BLUE BELL in metal box with mirror.
THE DUCHES, an extra fine quality will make the darkest skin beautifully fair.
ZULU suitable for banana planters. PINK CARBOLIC guaranteed to kill "low fever" germs, and most suitable for the quarantined officials.
MONKEY BRAND will not wash clot and "Sunlight" which will.
ERASMIC shaving soap for Gentlemen

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



Miss M. Cartledge gives some helpful advice to young girls. Her letter is but one of thousands which prove that nothing is so helpful to young girls who are just arriving at the period of womanhood as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly, for it is the only medicine I ever tried which cured me. I suffered much from my first menstrual period, I felt so weak and dizzy at times I could not pursue my studies with the usual interest. My thoughts became sluggish, I had headaches, backaches and sinking spells, also pains in the back and lower limbs. In fact, I was sick all over.

"Finally, after many other remedies had been tried, we were advised to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am pleased to say that after taking it only two weeks, a wonderful change for the better took place, and in a short time I was in perfect health. I felt buoyant, full of life, and found all work a pastime. I am indeed glad to tell my experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for it made a different girl of me. Yours very truly, Miss M. Cartledge, 533 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga."

"At such a time, the grandest aid to nature is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It prepares the young system for the necessary changes, and is the surest and most reliable cure for woman's ills of every nature. Mrs. Pinkham invites all young women who are ill to write her for free advice. Address, Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Mrs. Estes, of New York City, says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to you because I believe all young girls ought to know how much good your medicine will do them. I did dress-making for years before I was married, and if it had not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I do not believe I could have stood the strain. There is no other work that is such a strain on the system. Oh, how my back used to ache from the bending over! I would feel as though I would have to scream out from the pain, and the sitting still made me so terribly tired and weak, and my head throbbed like an engine. I never could eat after work, I was so worn out. Then I was irregular, and had such frightful cramps every month they would simply double me up with pain, and I would have to give up working and lie down. But Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound changed me into a strong, well woman. Yours very truly, Mrs. MARTHA ESTES, 513 West 125th St., N. Y. City."

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of female troubles cured. Sold by druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutions. Remember every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

GARDEN AND POULTRY FENCE.

36in. High, 30 Cents per Rod. 60in. High, 50 Cents per Rod.
46in. 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.

ANDERSON HARDWARE CO.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

FEET THAT Hurt, Sweat, Blister, cured by **ROYAL FOOT WASH.** Removes odors of feet, armpits, etc. Keeps the feet cool. If not at druggists send 25c to **ERSON DRUG CO., ATLANTA, GA.** for full size, postpaid, sample, postpaid, for 2c stamp. One application proves its merit.

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; big pay.

A PARDONABLE MISTAKE.
Effe—Silly! Dolls don't eat anything!
Bertie—Don't eh? Well, that old one of yours that I cut open was stuffed full of breakfast food.—**Woman's Home Companion.**

W. L. DOUGLAS
'3.00 & '3 SHOES
W. L. Douglas shoes have by their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any shoes in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you \$4 to \$5—the only difference is the price. Sold Everywhere. Look for name and union on bottom. Douglas uses Corona Celluloid, which is every where recognized to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced. Fast Color Epoxite used. Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Write for Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

IT COSTS ONE CENT
Write us a postal card for a free sample of **STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU.** We cheerfully send it to all sufferers of Kidney, Liver, Heart, Bladder and Blood diseases on request. It will do all that we claim for it. Full directions with sample sent. Mention this paper. Address: **STUART DRUG MFG. CO., 28 Wall Street, ATLANTA, GA.**

The Genuine TOWER'S POMMEL SLICKER
HAS BEEN ADVERTISED AND SOLD FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY LIKE ALL TOWER'S WATERPROOF CLOTHING.
It is made of the best materials, in black or yellow, fully guaranteed, and sold by reliable dealers everywhere. STICK TO THE SIGN OF THE FISH.
TOWER CANADIAN CO., Limited, A. J. TOWER CO., TORONTO, CAN. BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

This is What You Want!
Have You Any Malarial Troubles?
Do you want to get well and get well quick? If so, send a Postoffice order 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 malaria, chills and fever, malarial ague and all malarial fevers.
Furnished with **Thompson's Eye Water**



AN ENCAMPMENT OF RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE SITUATION.

1860—Russia annexes extreme eastern part of Manchuria, thus securing the port of Vladivostok.

1881—Russia occupies more Manchurian territory.

1885—Russian colonies established in Manchuria.

1891—Czar Nicholas III. issues a rescript for the building of the trans-Siberian railroad.

1895—Treaty of Shimonoseki, making peace between China and Japan. France, Germany and Russia compel Japan to withdraw her claims as to portions of the Liaoting Peninsula, and Japan yields to superior force.

1896—Private treaty between China and Russia, the latter promising to defend China against the world; Manchurian railway agreement perfected.

1897—Germany gets possession of Kiau-Chow; Russia takes the opportunity to seize Port Arthur and Tallenwan.

1900—Boxer rebellion gives further opportunity to Russia to fasten her grip on Manchuria.

1901—Protests by Japan and other powers to Russian encroachments on Chinese territory.

1902—Treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Japan is signed January 30. China-Russian treaty signed April 8 for the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia, and declaring the province to be an integral part of China; China's commercial treaty with Great Britain signed September 5.

1903—Russia fails to keep pledge to evacuate Manchuria, and April 23 demands new conditions as to the carrying out of the Manchurian treaty.

June—Japan and the United States object to the new conditions, and Russia begins movements on the Yalu River under pretence of taking up timber concessions.

July—Japan protests and presses Korea to open the port of Wijn to foreign trade. Great Britain and the United States concurring in the demand, Pavloff, Russian Minister to Korea, makes threats.

August—Japan proposes a modus vivendi the 12th, and negotiations are opened. Japan presses Russia for fulfillment of all treaty conditions.

September—Russia gives new pledge that New Chwang and Mukden would be evacuated October 8, but later demands grants for landing places and military post stations, and Japan evinces resentment.

October 8—China signs commercial treaties with Japan and the United States.

October 15—Japan agrees to recognize dominant interests of Russia in Manchuria, but wants Chinese sovereignty unimpaired. It also demands recognition of Japanese influence in Korea and the opening of Yongampho and other ports, besides a neutral zone, on both sides of the Yalu River.

October 30—Reoccupation of Mukden by Russia is reported.

December—Japanese Diet opens the 10th and the Government is censured for the inadequacy of its measures.

December 17—Russia makes reply to Japan's note, but it excludes Japan altogether from the Manchurian question.

December 21—Russia is asked to reconsider its reply.

December 28—Emergency ordinance is issued in Japan, giving the Government unlimited credit.

December 29—High court of war is held, with the Emperor in the chair. Admiral Tozo is in command of the fleet; he captured the Taku forts in 1900.

1904—January 5—Japan sends final note to Russia, intimating that her demands must be acceded to or war will result.

January 8—Review of troops is held at Tokio and great enthusiasm is shown.

January 15—Russia delays answer and Japan shows impatience.

January 30—Minister Kurino makes inquiries at St. Petersburg as to when a reply to Japan's last note may be expected.

February 3—Russia's reply is sent to Tokio, but proves unsatisfactory.

February 5—Baron de Rosen, Russian Minister, is notified at Tokio that Japan intends to sever diplomatic relations with Russia.

February 6—Minister Kurino, Japanese Envoy, demands his passports at St. Petersburg and receives them, and

Baron de Rosen is notified to quit Tokio. February 8—Japan declares she will take military and naval steps to protect her interests in the East; fires on Port Arthur and the war is on.

The Blue Gnu.

An exceedingly interesting animal now on exhibition at the Zoological Park, New York City, is the new blue gnu. It would be hard to imagine a more fantastic looking animal. It suggests to one coming unexpectedly upon it, and seeing it for the first time, a sort of impossible dream creature, a cross perhaps between a buffalo and a nightmare. To the buffalo belong the neck and the horns, but the tail and the hindquarters are those of a horse. The legs are a deer's legs, but the head resembles that of no other living animal. The specimen at the park came from South Africa, where the species ranges from Orange River north to Victoria Nyanza. There seems to be no doubt that the wild grotesqueness of the appearance of the gnu is a provision of nature to protect the animal. When frightened or disturbed, these remarkable antelopes go through a series of strange evolutions and extraordinary postures, in order to enhance as much as possible the oddity and hideousness of their appearance, and to frighten away intruders.—Scientific American.



THE BLUE GNU.

HYGIENIC TELEPHONE.

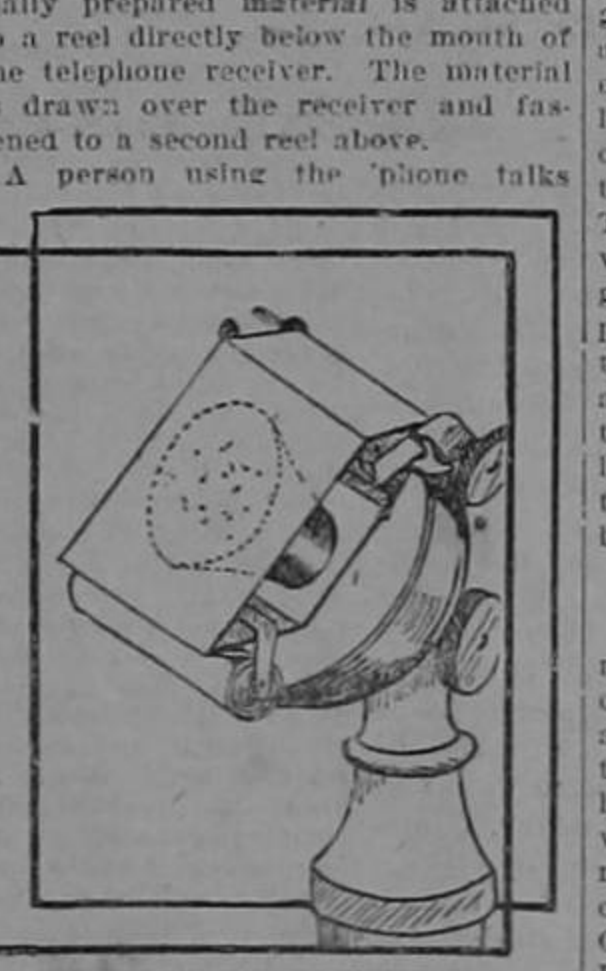
A Guaranteed Solution of the Receiver Microbe Problem.

An ingenious young fellow out in California has contrived what he believes will be adopted as the solution to the problem of microbe dissemination by means of the telephone receiver.

In these days of grace, when the war on disease germs is being waged with ever increasing fury along all lines, it has remained for our California friend to step to the front with an apparatus which he confidently declares will aid a suffering public to avoid all danger of contagious diseases that may or may not be transmittable through the use of the telephone.

The picture shows the principle of the affair very clearly. A roll of specially prepared material is attached to a reel directly below the mouth of the telephone receiver. The material is drawn over the receiver and fastened to a second reel above.

A person using the 'phone talks



THE MICROBE ELIMINATOR.

through the material into the receiver, and when he has finished his conversation any germs which may have escaped from his system are captured

in the meshes of the material. It is a very simple proceeding then to give a little thumbscrew on the upper reel a couple of turns, whereupon material and captive germs are rolled up carefully, and the next talker has a new piece of microbe-catching material to talk through. It is simple enough when you understand it.

COFFEE-TEA POT.

A Combination Utensil That Should Find Considerable Favor.

There used to be a magician who would pour hot or cold water out of one and the same vessel at the desire of his bewildered audience. How he did it we are not informed, but it must



THE COFFEE-TEA POT.

have been in some such manner as is accomplished by means of the new coffee-tea pot which Uncle Sam has just granted a patent on. Guests may now be served by their

hostess with either coffee or tea out of the same vessel, and the thing is really so simple that a description is hardly necessary after one has glanced at the accompanying illustration.

A vertical partition extends from the bottom to the top of the pot, separating it into two compartments, one of which is designed to be occupied by each of the beverages. Each compartment is provided with a spout, these being directly opposite sides. Circling each spout is a coil of strong wire forming handles for lifting the pot and pouring the contents.

"Tinted Spectacles for Beauty." "Tinted spectacles," said an optician who displays a sign advertising that he makes a specialty of them, "are mainly for women who demand that their beauty, as well as their sight, shall be considered. A light gray or a pale blue looks very weak and unattractive through ordinary eyeglasses. By slightly tinting the lens we can add very much to the color of the pupil of the eye and to the general attractiveness of the face. The tinting does not at all interfere with the magnifying properties of the glass. In fact, some oculists send us prescriptions for tinted glasses, maintaining that for blue or gray eyes they are far superior to the ordinary crystal glasses. Blue eyes absorb more light than brown eyes, so that any tempering of the sun's rays is sure to be beneficial."—New York Times.

Newspaper Titles. The multiplicity of newspapers has not given rise to many new titles. The old names are used over and over again. There are seven newspaper titles each of which has over 100 adherents in the United Kingdom. Advertiser is the favorite; there are 169 newspapers of that description. Times comes next, with 159; News, with 149; Gazette, with 128; Chronicle, with 129; Herald, with 119, and Journal, with 104. The Expresses, Guardians and Observers muster over fifty each. There are forty-eight Standard and only thirty-eight Telegraphs.—Exchange.

HISTORY OF THE COACH.

First of These Vehicles Built in 1457.

As popular as coaching is in some parts of the country but little reliable information has ever appeared in the public press respecting its history and development. At the town of Kotze in Hungary, in 1457, the first coach was constructed. This was soon afterward presented to Charles VII. at Paris. The first authentic record of a stage coach in England shows that six of such vehicles were in use there in 1662. So popular did they become in that country that a few years later they were in general use on all the principal roads of the kingdom.

Steam railways have, to a large extent, done away with the use of the coach as a link in the commercial chain, but as a means of furnishing the highest type of recreation, the coach and four is as popular to-day in the British Empire and France as it was when this was practically the only means of locomotion in those countries.

Stage coaching in America was almost co-extensive with the settlement of the colonies, and in the early history of the country there were few if any places, of any importance, that did not welcome the sound of the coachman's horn as one of the fascinating incidents of pioneer life. As civilization pushed itself westward, the stage coach was ever in the lead of those agencies which blazed its pathway. These vehicles, as well as their equipments, were comparatively crude in their construction, and unpretentious in their appointments, but they admirably served the purpose for which they were intended and laid the foundation for the popularity of coaching as a pleasurable pastime developed in later years.

Coaching parties had been popular in England and France for several generations before they were introduced in this country yet the sport is so wholesome and enjoyable that it cannot be doubted that in time it will become as popular here as it is across the Atlantic.—Illustrated Sporting News.

POPPING THE QUESTION.

"Miss Oldgirl, I have a very momentous question to put to you."
"Go on, Mr. Dashleigh—George—!"

"A question upon the answer to which depends my peace of mind."
"Oh, this is so—but go on, George dear."

"How old is Ann?"—Houston Post.

CONDESCENSION.

Wille—Mama, I told the cook you were going to give her some of your dresses.

Mrs. Slimson—Was she pleased?

Wille—Delighted. She said she had some poor relatives she thought they'd fit.—Town Topics.

INSATIATE HARRY.

Kate—I suppose Harry asked you for a kiss?

Bessie—He did nothing of the kind. He took it without asking. But he did ask me for another.—Boston Transcript.

PITTS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Kidney Remedy. 23 trial bottles and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The heart of a woman can stand more bruises than she is willing to admit.

Billion Dollar Grass and Alfalfa.

When we introduced Billion Dollar Grass three years ago, little did we dream it would be the most talked of grass in America, the biggest, quickest, hay producer on earth, but this has come to pass.

Agr. Editors wrote about it, Agr. College Professors lectured about it, Agr. Institute Orators talked about it, while in the farm home by the quiet fireside, in the corner grocery, in the village postoffice, at the creamery, at the depot, in fact wherever farmers gathered, Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass, that wonderful grass, good for 5 to 14 tons per acre, and lots of pasture besides, is always a theme worthy of the farmer's voice.

A. Walford, Westmore Farms, Pa., writes: "I have 60 acres in Salzer's Alfalfa Clover. It is immense. I cut three crops this season and have lots of pasture besides."

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c. IN STAMPS to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples free. [A.C.L.]

Within a year diamonds worth \$27,300,000 have come through the New York Custom House.

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

An authority puts the total annual expense of printed forms of advertising at \$500,000,000.

10,000 Plants For 15c.

This is a remarkable offer the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., makes. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow:

- 1,000 fine solid Cabbages,
- 2,000 delicious Carrots,
- 2,000 Blanching, nutty Celery,
- 2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
- 1,000 splendid Onions,
- 1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
- 1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

This great offer is made in order to induce you to try their warranted seeds—for when you use plant them you will grow no others, and

ALL FOR BUT 15c. POSTAGE, providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 25c. in postage, they will add to the above a package of the famous Berliner Cauliflower. [A.C.L.]

There are 190,277 professional beggars in Spain. Begging is recognized as a legitimate business.

I am sure Pilo's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS ROSS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Bitter medicine, like bitter experience, is usually the best. PUTNAM FADELESS DYES cost but 10 cents per package. More men would have indigestion if forced to eat their words.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. C. L. PALMER.

Subject: "Why the Righteous Suffer and the Ungodly Prosper"—God Permits Afflictions to Come Upon His People as a Character Test.

KINGSTON, Y. Y.—In the Reformed Church of the Comforter on Sunday morning the Rev. C. L. Palmer preached a scholarly discourse entitled "Why the Righteous Suffer and the Ungodly Prosper." He took his text from Psalm 73: 3: "For I was envious at the arrogant, when I saw the prosperity of the wicked."

The particular problem that confused him was why the righteous suffer and the ungodly prosper. Why the most vicious criminal should enjoy material prosperity and consecrated disciples be subjected to suffering. If God is perfectly righteous in Himself, and supremely just in all His dealings with men, why does He allow the ungodly to succeed and the believer to fail? Why does He not obliterate every sinner and preserve every saint? Why does He permit the godly to pass through so many deep and raging seas of affliction? Why are many of the Christless so free from human misery? These are questions which have been fresh in the mind of every generation, and the only satisfactory answer is the one that sufficed the psalmist.

I. WHY THE UNGODLY ENJOY TEMPORAL PROSPERITY.

We cannot deny that many worldly people have an abundance of life's blessings, and that they appear to be quite free from adversity. It is well known that many of our most wealthy people seem to be indifferent to religion. They spend their time and means either in business or seeking pleasure.

It is not uncommon for godless people to inherit property. Nor is it unusual for unbelieving parents to leave an inheritance to their children. That while there has been utter indifference to Christianity there has been no want of concern in the accumulation of wealth. And many persons of a disinterested temperament protect them from needless care and anxiety.

Unbelievers are often more shrewd than Christians. "The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light." A life of utter absorption in the accumulation and management of money develops an acumen; one who readily discovers where he will contribute to his personal and temporal advancement. And since we are free moral agents it is possible for one to succeed in the direction of his ambition.

Unbelievers are often less scrupulous. They will do many things for temporal comfort that others will not. A godless mortal will keep a saloon or a gambling den, from which the profits are very large. He will desecrate the Sabbath or violate any of the divine laws without hesitation so long as his personal interest is encouraged. His motto is "eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die." Would a reborn soul and heir of the kingdom do the same? A true disciple of the Great Teacher would not consciously transgress any civil or religious requirement, even if by such a violation he would increase his means and comfort.

The attention of unbelievers is more concentrated on the accumulation of wealth and on personal comfort. It is about all they think of. They think about money when they retire. They dream about it at night. It is upon their minds when they awake in the morning, and they labor for it during the day. It is the only desire they have, and it is not strange that they should be so vain.

Christians are unwilling to deprive themselves of the comfort and blessing of giving. Our churches are supported by the professed followers of Christ. All the philanthropic and charitable organizations are largely sustained by those who bear the Christian name. The church has great reason to thank God for those who give so liberally toward her support, while the world is either hoarding or wasting its means, they are applying their gifts to the social, intellectual, moral and eternal improvement of others.

The long suffering of God is not to be ignored. God permits ungodly people to obtain the desire of their hearts. The sneering jest of Dionysius, the younger, a tyrant of Sicily, when, after having robbed the Temple of Syracuse, he had a prosperous voyage with the plunder is well known. See you not, said he, to those who were with him, how the gods favor the sacrilegious? The interpretation of the incident was from the standpoint of a heathen. God simply permitted him to escape.

Don'tless the ungodly are allowed to prosper, in order to test and prove the righteous. It is a test for the faithful but unfortunate to see some godless mortal carried on the sea of prosperity. But it is a test that we are abundantly able to sustain. Soothe, being asked what would vexatious to good men, replied, the prosperity of the bad. What would vex the bad? the prosperity of the good. It is not and cannot be made to appear incompatible with the perfection of God's government that the ungodly should have a measure of material prosperity.

II. WHY THE RIGHTEOUS HAVE ADVERSITY

Having admitted that the ungodly often enjoy temporal prosperity, it remains to acknowledge that the righteous are frequently subjected to the greatest suffering of body and mind, and if possible to ascertain the cause. Not all are greatly afflicted, though it is very likely that every heart contains some burden.

Even our limited knowledge of the Scriptures and imperfect religious experiences enable us to understand why believers are often afflicted. It seems as if some were destined to be unfortunate. Everything they undertake fails, and the harder they labor the more they are disappointed. We utterly repudiate the doctrine of fate, but find ourselves confronted with the fact that some seem to be creatures of misfortune.

Many of these adversities are brought upon ourselves. We may accuse others or even God, but in our inner consciousness

we find ourselves confronted with the conviction that we have been the cause of our own suffering. A man who attempted to steal wheat from an elevator brought down an avalanche of the staff of life which smothered him to death. He had transgressed the law and brought upon himself destruction.

Some of life's adversities are brought upon us by others. The social fabric is so closely woven that even one thread cannot be broken without weakening the whole. So we suffer for the deeds of others. A bank official absconds with the funds of the institution and many lose all they possess. One partner defrauds another and throws him into bankruptcy. The President is assassinated, his family broken-hearted and the nation and world in mourning. An intoxicated father destroys the life of his child and the family never recovers from the shock.

Unquestionably God permits afflictions to come upon His people. Adversity is required as well as prosperity. If it were not for the former we should become indifferent to the latter, and forget the source from which all blessings come. Prosperity is a more severe and refined test of character than adversity, as one hour of summer sunshine produces greater corruption than the longest winter day. India with her famine is more to be envied than ancient Rome with her fatal apoplexy of wealth. Better grace with scarcity than plenty without saving salt.

We believe that God sometimes sends affliction to bring His children back to Himself. He takes away the idol of some heart that He may be the only object of adoration. He sweeps away houses and lands to teach His people that they are dependent on Him. One has excruciating pain to teach him the frailty of the body and the certainty of its ultimate dissolution. Spurgeon used to say that many are like boys' tops, they only spin when they are whipped.

There is a famous fairy tale in Bradwardine that will convey to our minds the interpretation that we ought to apply to the sublime doctrine of providence. A certain hermit resolved that he would travel from place to place until he found some one who could offer a satisfactory explanation of the government of God. As he was passing along on his contemplated journey an angel in the form of a man joined him. The first night they lodged at the home of a very holy man, and they spent their time in praising God and conversing upon divine things. In the morning when they departed the angel took with him a cup of solid gold. The second night they came to the home of another religious man by whom they were most hospitably entertained. In the home they had an infant upon whom their affection centered. When they left the next morning the angel destroyed the life of the child. The third night they were entertained in a home of great wealth. When they left the following morning the angel killed the favorite steward. The last night was at the home of a godless man, to whom he gave the cup of gold as the angel left. After the fourth night the hermit asked the angel to explain why he had taken the cup and given it to another, why he had taken the infant and why he had killed the steward. The angel replied, "I will now explain. The first man was being ruined by his cup, so I took it away. The second home was more concerned in regard to the child than in the service of God. The steward was slain to preserve the life of his master whom he was plotting to destroy. The golden cup was given to the ungodly man because his only comfort was to be laid aside. Or in other and inspired words: "All things work together for good."

All ostensible prosperity is not true prosperity. The prosperity of the world is greatly overestimated. Some godless men succeed in certain particulars, but they have not that which is worth more than the treasures of Egypt. They are poor spiritually. They cannot purchase at the market the great need of the soul.

The adversity of the righteous is also overestimated. They do not suffer in respect to suffer and are willing to suffer if such suffering will contribute toward justification. But it is better to be in moderate circumstances and be in the kingdom, than to roll in wealth and be outside of it. It is better to be in the kingdom with pain than out of it without.

There is only one just conclusion. It is that the government of God is perfectly just and that we are safe in its keeping. A child once said, I know that the criminal will obtain justice because my father is the judge. We know that we shall have prosperity and adversity. We know that we shall have justice because our heavenly father is the Judge.

Peril of the Tongue. "Not that which entereth into the mouth defileth the man; but that which proceedeth out of the mouth, this defileth the man." It makes a vital and an eternal difference to us how we express ourselves. A man is in greater danger of self-destruction by speaking than by eating. Formerly many French words were in common use by the Germans, but now the Emperor's influence is toward the substitution of German terms for the French—the idea being that, as the people speak, so they will become. This is supposed to be a higher and more solid patriotic or national spirit—as, other things being equal, it must. Statesmen perceive this truth in the bottom principle enunciated by Jesus, and thus apply it. But in our individual lives we often forget to act on it. It harms us to think evil; it harms us even more to say what we think. It is for this reason that silence is so often golden. But it is also a golden general principle that it is worth while to speak a pleasant word—if we can do no more.—Sunday-School Times.

How to Get Warm.

Warmth is a sign of life. That it is also a very desirable part of our comfort is realized by many a one who reluctantly leaves a warm bed, and shiveringly meets the winter's cold, indoors or out, these winter mornings. If there is an open fire or a heater near by, it is a great temptation to try to get warm by taking in all the heat we can get from such a source. But some have learned a better way. They shut heat from other sources and make it for themselves. By brisk exercise of their own bodies, by the healthy shock of a cold sponge, by an energetic walk before taking the car, they make and give out warmth, and the cold demon is routed. And this is the better way in all spheres. Created warmth is better than borrowed warmth. Your own smile of greeting to another will bring more warmth into your life than you can get by depending on another. Your own loving word, your own unselfish act, brisk and unhesitating, with perhaps its healthy shock as of a cold sponge, will set your spiritual circulation to tingling in a way that will warm you to the core. Try it some cold day.

A Lovable Quality.

People would try harder for trustworthiness if they knew how lovable a quality it is. When you know you can rely upon any one, that whatever they undertake to do will be done, that you can really pass over a share of your load to them, you cannot help liking them. On the other hand, it does not matter how amiable men be if they are forgetful, if they are untruthful, if they habitually neglect, they become sources of such annoyance that one's liking is apt to die out.—W. R. Nicoll.

Censure and Criticism.

Censure and criticism never hurt anybody. If false, they cannot hurt you unless you are wanting in many character, and, if true, they show a man his weak points and forewarn him against failure and trouble.—Gladstone.

POWER FROM BLAST FURNACES.

Their Utilization Has Given Great Impetus to Gas Engines.

Probably the greatest impetus has been given to the large gas engine by blast furnace gas utilization. It was only in 1896 that the writer made the first public and independent test of the first gas engine ever worked with blast furnace gas. Since that time the use of such gas in gas engines has become comparatively common. More has been done upon the continent of Europe than in Great Britain, but much more would have been done had not the continental engineers got hold of the curious and erroneous idea that blast furnace gas could be used in the gas engine with all its load of grit and dust without cleansing. Though progress has been slower in Great Britain, no British engineer has proposed such a folly as this, and the British cleansing method of Thwaite, the originator of the whole system, has now received universal recognition as an essential part of the utilization of this gas.

If the gas furnace were used to its full capacity it would provide power in immense quantities, and this could be electrically transmitted by high-tension lines to centres of large industry or population. Transmission can be effected only electrically; hence the demand which is growing up for large gas engines that will run steadily enough to drive alternating current machines.

While the blast furnace has done, and will do, so much for the large gas engine, it may be pointed out that gas power plants have probably failed in the past because of the difficulty with premature explosions, due to gas too rich in hydrogen. Blast furnace gas has been called miserable stuff, because it will hardly burn at atmospheric pressure in the cold vicinity of steam boiler plates, and Mr. Tom Westgarth states that when burned under boilers it will not produce more than one-fourth the power that it will give when used in gas engines. More favorable estimates give the ratio at even a sixth. In any case, the difference is so great that the gas engine must inevitably be the future user of blast furnace gas.—William H. Booth, in Casier's Magazine.

Vest-Pocket Time Tables.

"We are constantly receiving requests for a list of trains for vest-pocket time tables," said a man connected with one of the trunk line railroads. "This winter we have been asked for twice as many as were called for a year ago. Proprietors of restaurants, saloons, hotels and even tradesmen near the railway stations on our suburban lines seem to have taken a notion all at once to give their customers vest-pocket time tables of the trains to and from their particular town, instead of giving away calendars about the other trains leaving Jersey City that do not stop there. So it is with other towns. The vest-pocket time tables are bound neatly in cardboard covers, with a list of postal rates usually included, and the name and business of the donor printed on the cover. We always comply with requests for such information. A clerk who knows the trains can compile it in a very few minutes. Every one sent out is an advertisement for the railroad, and we do not have to give away so many time tables of our own at the ticket windows."—New York Press.

Survivals of Border Spirit

Talking of the visit of the royalties to Drumlanrig, it may be recalled that when the last century was half through the then Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch had tried to revive old border games, but they had to be stopped. The old border rivalry broke out dangerously, and Scott and Percy retainers took to serious fighting. The Duchess said that one of their retainers asked whether he and his men might not pull some small English border town down, to avenge an imaginary slight to the Scots! Perhaps this is an extreme form of the old border spirit, but it is such a traditional feeling that gives life to a nation. The borderers are a brave, outspoken, independent race. They think and act with energy and decision. They believe in themselves, rely upon their own resources, and where the struggle is most severe they almost invariably give a good account of themselves. Their contributions in modern times to the social and intellectual life of the nation have been considerable, and of a high quality. In agriculture, in commerce, in statesmanship, in warfare, and in many other departments, they have rendered important services.—Greenock.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Game.

Much has been heard of Mr. George W. Vanderbilt's game preserve, at Blimore, N. C., and of the means taken to increase the original stock of game and fish in the territory. During the eight years the preserve has been established trout and deer have been liberated, the quail and the wild turkeys have been fed, salt licks have been maintained to attract the deer, hundreds of traps have been kept at work in the woods for the destruction of wildcats, mink, coon and other vermin; forest rangers have patrolled the tract; and in all these ways the covers and waters have been well stocked. All this has naturally given the public an impression that the owner of Blimore is a sportsman; but the curious feature of the Vanderbilt game preserve is that its owner never touches rod or gun, and personally cares not in the slightest degree for fish and game.—Forest and Stream.

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

Are Never Without Peruna in the House for Catarrhal Diseases.



MR. AND MRS. J. O. ATKINSON, INDEPENDENCE, MO.

UNDER date of January 10, 1897, Dr. Hartman received the following letter: "My wife had been suffering from a complication of diseases for the past 25 years. Her case had baffled the skill of some of the most noted physicians. One of her worst troubles was chronic constipation of several years' standing. She also was passing through that most critical period in the life of a woman—change of life. In June, 1895, I wrote you about her case. You advised a course of Peruna and Manah, which we at once commenced, and have to say it completely cured her. She firmly believes that she would have been dead only for these wonderful remedies. About the same time I wrote you about my own case of catarrh, which had been of 25 years' standing. At times I was almost past going. I commenced to use Peruna according to your instructions and continued its use for about a year, and it has completely cured me. Your remedies do all that you claim for them, and even more. Catarrh cannot exist where Peruna is taken according to directions. Success to you and your remedies." John O. Atkinson.

Atkinson says, after five years' experience with Peruna: "I will ever continue to speak a good word for Peruna. In my rounds as a traveling man I am a walking advertisement for Peruna and have induced many people during the past year to use Peruna with the most satisfactory results. I am still cured of catarrh." John O. Atkinson, Box 272, Independence, Mo.

When old age comes on catarrhal diseases come also. Systemic catarrh is almost universal in old people. This explains why Peruna has become so indispensable to old people. Peruna is their safeguard. Peruna is the only remedy yet devised that meets these cases exactly. Such cases cannot be treated locally; nothing but an effective systemic remedy could cure them. This is exactly what Peruna is. If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CROSBY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Crosby for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDEN, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

STOCK.

Miss Gaysett—I believe they come of good, old New England stock. Mr. Ticker—Yes? Common or preferred?—Pack.

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Salzer's New National Oats yielded in 1903 in Mich. 240 bu.; in Mo., 255 bu.; in N. D., 330 bu.; and in 39 other States from 150 to 300 bu. per acre. Now this Oat is generally grown in 1904 will add millions of bushels to the yield and millions of dollars to the farmer's purse. Try it for 1904. Largest Seed Potato and Alfalfa Clover growers in America. [A.C.L.] Salzer's Speltz, Beardless Barley, Home Builder Corn, Macaroni Wheat, Pea Oat, Billion Dollar Grass and Earliest Cane are money makers for you, Mr. Farmer. JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND LOC. in stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive in return their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples.

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No suffering more keen than kidney suffering. Sick kidneys make bad blood; cause weak, stiff and aching backs; cause blind, sick and dizzy headaches, lack of appetite and loss of sleep; keep you all tired out and spoil digestion. To have perfect health you must cure the kidneys. Read how one man was cured by Doan's Kidney Pills after eight years of torture.

Henry Soule, of Pultney St., Hammondsport, N. Y., says: "For eight years I suffered constant agony from kidney complaint. I endured the worst torture from gravel and the kidney secretions were excessive and contained sediment like brick dust. I had to get out of bed from ten to twenty times a night and the loss of sleep wore me out. Indigestion came on, and the distress after eating was terrible. Doan's Kidney Pills effected a complete and lasting cure, and after the symptoms of kidney trouble were gone my stomach began to work as it should. This lasting cure, especially in a person of my age, proves the great value of Doan's Kidney Pills more convincingly than could any words of mine."

Doan's Kidney Pills sold by all druggists; price, 50 cents per box, or mailed on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for free trial.

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Corn must have a sufficient supply of Potash in order to develop into a crop. No amount of Phosphoric Acid or Nitrogen can compensate for a lack of potash in fertilizers [for grain and all other crops]. We shall be glad to send free to any farmer a little book which contains valuable information about soil culture. GERTAN KALI WORKS, New York—93 Nassau Street, or Atlanta, Ga.—221 No. Broad St.

Biliousness. I have used your valuable Cascarets and find them perfect. Consider do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to everyone. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family. Edward A. Marx, Albany, N. Y.

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will be obliged to proceed by way of Suez to the near east.

Tokio 18—Admiral Togo sends the following from Rear Admiral Deiva: "On the 17th May during a heavy fog, a collision took place between the cruisers 'Kasuga' and 'Yoshino'...

St. Petersburg 19—The city is in holiday although being the birthday of the Emperor. The principal streets are gaily dressed with bunting.

Leao Yang 19—At the battle of the Yalu, Captain Vorabreff was hit twenty times and is yet alive; various of the troops are now convalescent though wounded in the intestines.

St. Petersburg 20—Several skirmishes have taken place in the lower part of the Leao Tung peninsula, where the Russians are showing determined resistance.

St. Petersburg 20—Official confirmation by carrier pigeons from Port Arthur to Mukden, has been received of the loss of two Japanese war ships above Port Arthur.

Mukden 20—Official advice has been received of the suspension of Japanese advance from south, indicating their intention to retreat from the peninsula, as a result of the fighting of 17th.

London 20—The "Daily Mail" correspondent in Tien Tsin telegraphs under date of yesterday that it is reported that 70,000 Russians are marching to the relief of Port Arthur.

London 19—The "Standard's" correspondent telegraphs that Kurapatkin is left for Harbin. Alexieff is at Leao Yang with 20,000 men.

London 19—The "Standard," a paper inclined towards Russia, confesses that Kurapatkin has at his disposal 100,000 men of inferior quality south of Mukden.

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Mr. Page justly considers the adverse conditions which sailing ships must encounter in using the Panama Canal as of a very serious nature.

Another important consideration is that sailing vessels in the lumber trade from Puget Sound to South Africa will not be likely to try the canal.

But there is still room and a long usefulness for sailing vessels. When the new researches in ocean meteorology which the chief maritime nations are now planning or prosecuting lead to the discovery of the best sailing routes at all seasons...

Evil doers Beware.

From "Official Gazette."

In consequence of an official report from the Chief Police Agent of Limon in which he describes José Washington Barranca, a Colombian, formerly Engineer of the Government steam launch, wrecked at the mouth of the Colorado river...

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