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VOL. IV. No. 195

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1904.

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Read This.

Having withdrawn from the firm lately, carried on under the name of

CALORIE AND CO.

take this opportunity of informing my patrons that I have opened my 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 our months of its existence free of charge.

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Matina sand suitable for masonry C20.00 per car. ceral rock, C25.00 per car.

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Limon Weekly News.

PORT LIMON SATURDAY JULY 16, 1904

F. M. H. WOOD.

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, PORT LIMON COSTA RICA, CENTRAL AMERICA. R. HISLOP, AGENT, ZENT JUNCTION ANTONIO LEHMANN CENTRAL AVENUE, SAN JOSE.

CURRENT ITEMS

THE friends of Mr. M. Lesser will be interested to know that he has derived much benefit from his stay in the States, and that he will be returning here early in August.

DON Ricardo Fernandez Guardia and Licenciado Don Carlos Lara have been named Minister Plenipotentiary and Secretary respectively of Costa Rica in Honduras.—El Noticiero.

THE stock in trade of the late G. W. Titzel which was put up at auction on Monday evening last, realized C.6.100, the purchaser being Mr. B. E. Piza.

ON Friday last at 5.30 p.m. Engine No 2 of the Pacific Railway collided with tram car No 5 at the crossing near "Yases". No lives were lost but the car was entirely demolished. The motorman and one brake man received slight injuries.—La Patria.

THE following appears in the "Official Gazette": The right to sell native liquors at Siquirres in favor of Ramon Gonzalez, granted on the 30th January, is declared null in consequence of the closing of his establishment for over three months. The Municipality of Limon will sell at Public Auction at 2 p.m. on the 21st inst. in front of the Gobernación the remaining legal term of said licence, the base being C50 per quarter.

OUR publisher, Mr. F. M. H. Wood, will make his usual monthly trip up the old line on Saturday the 23rd inst., leaving Limon on the 11 a.m. train, returning from Guacimo on Sunday by the train leaving 6.29 and due at Limon 9.20 a.m. Cheques for remittance to Jamaica by the Atlas steamer leaving Monday July 25th can be then purchased of him.

Weekly Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

July 2.—At 2 p.m. s.s. "Ithaka" German, c. Eckhorn, 47 crew and 1450 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. 6 passengers, general cargo, 3 sacks and 8 packets correspondence. Consigned to L. Wichmann.

July 5.—At 5 p.m. s.s. "Hispania" Norwegian, c. Seiberg, 22 crew and 684 tons register, from Mobile. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

July 6.—At 11.15 a.m. s.s. "Greenbrier" English, c. Reside, 47 crew and 2140 tons register from Port Morant. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

July 7.—At 10.30 p.m. s.s. "Brewster" German, c. Korff, 34 crew and 831 tons register, from New Orleans. No passengers, general cargo, 20 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

July 6.—At 4 p.m. s.s. "Mount Vernon" Norwegian, c. Talsen, 21 crew and 649 tons register, from Mobile. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 50 boxes mineral water. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

At 8.30 a.m. the German launch "Apetta" c. Dixon, 4 crew and 5 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. 10 passengers. No cargo. 1 packet correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado and Co.

At 4 p.m. s.s. "Montevideo" Spanish, c. Grau, 121 crew and 3,226 tons register, from Havana. 24 passengers, general cargo, 2 sacks and 1 packet correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado and Co.

SAILED.

July 2.—At 10 p.m. the German launch "Anetta" c. Dixon, 4 crew and 5 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. 16 passengers. No cargo. 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado and Co.

July 2.—At 5 a.m. s.s. "Alps" German, c. Reick, 33 crew and 1117 tons register, for New Orleans. No passengers. Cargo: 23,000 bunches bananas. 8 sacks correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

July 2.—At 3 p.m. s.s. "Beverly" English, c. Rose, 32 crew and 872 tons register, from New Orleans. No passengers. Cargo: 19,000 bunches bananas. 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

July 3.—At 12.30 p.m. s.s. "Ithaka" German, c. Eckhorn, 47 crew and 1450 tons register, for Colon. 20 passengers. No cargo. 2 sacks correspondence. Despatched by L. Wichmann.

July 3.—At 4 p.m. s.s. "Bradford" German, c. Bruhs, 39 crew and 91 tons register, for New Orleans. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 23,000 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

July 6.—At 5 p.m. s.s. "Sibiria" German, c. Brambeer, 54 passengers. Cargo: 73 sacks coffee, 64 bales skin, 17 bales hide, 10 sacks cocoa, 20 turtles and 28,000 bunches bananas. 6 sacks and 1 packet correspondence. Despatched by L. Wichmann.

July 6.—At 4 a.m. s.s. "Admiral Farragut" c. Henshaw, 12 passengers. Cargo: 22,202 bunches bananas. No correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

July 6.—At 10 p.m. s.s. "John Wilson" Norwegian, c. Hansen, No passengers. Cargo: 13,000 bunches bananas. 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

At 4.30 p.m. s.s. "Hispania" Norwegian, c. Seeborg, 27 crew and tons register, for Mobile. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 17,981 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

At 6 a.m. s.s. "Buckman" American, c. Mader, 37 crew and 1237 tons register for New Orleans. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 22,500 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

U. F. CO. PAYS C. R. GOVERNMENT \$18,650.

In compliance with the obligation imposed on the N. R. R. by virtue of clause V of the Zuniga-Guardia contract, approved by decree of Congress No 27 of June 23rd, I have the honor to inform you that I have deposited in the office of the Sello Nacional our cheque No 07673 on the Canadian Bank of Commerce for the sum of \$18,650 U.S. Gold. At the same time I have pleasure in sending you copy of the contract for the construction of the Hospital, between the United Fruit Company and the Architect, Mr. William Hanna, as well as other documents relating to this affair. I shall send you a monthly statement of the sums paid by the United Fruit Co. to the builders as per contract.

Signed p. p. N. R. R. Coy. M. Guardia.

So the Secretary of State.

CAPTAIN WOOLWARD'S BOOK.

NIGH ON SIXTY YEARS AT SEA.

The following is an extract from Captain Woolward's renowned book "Nigh on Sixty Years at Sea" just received at Wood's Book Store:—

"We duly arrived off the Royal Mail Wharf at Kingston and found a very strong sea-breeze blowing; the captain being over-careful getting alongside, some time elapsed before the mail was landed. The wharf was, as usual, crowded with people, who began to get impatient at standing there so long in the coal-dust. One gentleman called out,—"I wonder, captain, you don't land the mail". This, of course, did not please the captain, and he called out,—"Wonder, sir, you should never wonder till a crow builds her nest inside of you, and then you can wonder how she got the sticks there!"

This sally turned the grumbling of the crowd into laughing, and before another change came over them we were alongside.

Amongst the passengers to be landed was a very fair young lady, newly married to a coloured gentleman, whose parents were on the wharf to receive them. His mother was nearly black, and she made a rush at her newly-arrived daughter-in-law, and tried to kiss her; but this was too much for the young lady, and "mamma" was greeted by a slap in the face. The husband said,—"My dear Sophy, how could you treat my mother so?"

To which the young lady retorted,—"How was I to know that black woman was your mother? If I had thought such a thing, I would never have married you; as it is I shall return to England by the next mail if these are the aristocratic relations you told me of." And she did go in our ship.

I suppose the coloured gentleman had forgotten to say that his mother's relations were chiefly living in Africa, and that the good lady herself was born in a slave cabin on one of the estates in Jamaica, having been reckoned a slave till the last twelve years, and that he, in fact, had been in the same category, although sent to England and brought up as a barrister."

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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

here 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 SKIN a PREEMIENT a perfect ladies soap.
- OSBORNE in brilliant colors.
- BLUE BELL in metal box with mirror
- BEACHES, 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 quarantine officials.
- MONKEY BRAND will not wash clothes and "Sunlight" which will.
- ERASMIC shaving soap for Gentlemen

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON. PRICE LIST

Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

Table listing various stationery and school materials with prices, categorized by letters A through K.

Table listing various stationery items like Typewriter oil, Tally books, Tags, etc., with prices.

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

TWIN STARS OF DRAMA.

Victorien Sardou and Sarah Bernhardt a Great Team. Perhaps it may be considered disrespectful to the ghosts of William Shakespeare and Augustin Daly to say that Victorien Sardou and Sarah Bernhardt form the greatest theatrical combination that has ever flourished.



VICTORIEN SARDOU

the "big act." It shows the torture chamber of the Holy Inquisition. On the first night, after the fourth act, there were eight curtain calls. But Sardou, who thus made his first appearance for five years as a dramatist, is said to have been very nervous, and even during these eight calls, according to Edith Kenward, the Paris correspondent of the New York Dramatic News, which reprinted the accompanying caricature from a Parisian journal, he shook his silvery mane, saying: "The rascals! They won't catch me going through this ordeal again."

THE FIRST SWIM OF THE YEAR.

The first swim of the season is without a peer as a serious menace to health, combined with acute personal suffering. There always comes a time early in May when three or four successive days of warm weather give a sudden impetus to the buds, leaves and grass, and fill the schoolboy's heart with a longing for the cool depths of the river that flows through the meadows half a mile from the school. And immediately after the hearty two o'clock dinner—which, as every physician knows, is a most auspicious moment for bathing—a dozen boys with towels stuck under their jackets may be seen leaving the school grounds in a furtive manner so as not to attract the notice of the "old man," who is known to harbor certain old-fashioned prejudices against swimming in the early spring when the water is as cold as ice and malaria lurks about the river banks. The little band of fun seekers are also at pains to elude the school busies who might play disagreeable tricks with their clothing, and to bid to their saturnalia of discomfort two or three unsuspecting small boys who are surprised, pleased and flattered by the invitation. Which one of us will ever forget the ghastly misery of that early spring swim? The icy coldness of the water; the oozing turf on which we undressed and left our clothes; the gusts of chill wind that swept down the river; the sharp stones over which we walked and the awful coldness of the water that was spattered on our backs by our merry comrades!—James L. Ford, in Frank Leslie's Monthly.

THE GREAT DESTROYER

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

Form: The Potential Drop—A Line of Prevention is Worth More Than a Hundred of Rescues—Best Hope Factory is the Home.

A little drop of drink May make bright eyes grow dim; A little drop of drink Takes the manhood out of him; A little drop of drink Brings "the wolf" to many a door; A little drop of drink Makes bare the cottage floor; A little drop of drink Takes the money from the bank; A little drop of drink Brings down the highest rank; A little drop of drink Sinks the man below the water; A little drop of drink Brings forth but sorry fruit; A little drop of drink—Ponder it, neighbor, well— A little drop of drink Can bring a soul to hell! —Temperance Advocate.

Lessons From a Rope Factory.

Some years ago the writer visited a rope manufactory, and was amazed to discover the wonderful machinery by which material could be twisted so solidly and the finished product wound upon a large reel. There were different sizes of ropes, some to make ladders, up which on tallest masts nimble sailors could climb; some for huge anchors, and others for towing heavily laden barges. In that shop I was confronted with an eloquent sermon. The task of the operator, while twisting both small and heavy ropes, seemed to a superficial mind dull and monotonous, but when the service rendered to commerce and humanity was considered his occupation increased in importance. Supplied with ropes he made was the vessel tossed up and down upon the billowy deep, with her captain standing near upon the storm-swept bridge giving orders to cast out the anchors. How anxious that crew lest the boiling surf and the tremendous strain should break the cables. What if the ropes should part? What if a single strand should yield? What if there should be some defect in the hemp grown on the farmer's land? What if in the intricate processes the sharp knives of the machinery had cut the raw product? How glad when the hawser proved its power to resist the rough elements, and extolled the virtues of the operator 3000 miles distant still twisting his ropes.

Here is a rope which is probably destined to go to the life-saving station to become attached to the bomb, shot from pneumatic gun and carry its life-line to the hand of some shipwrecked sailor. That line is fastened to a strong oak timber and the mariners eagerly haul through the yeasty waters a surf boat or breeches buoy, into which they step and are drawn ashore. The ropemaker went home from the shop with aching back and weary frame, but in the morning, when he read that the life-line he had twisted had rescued 100 noble souls from a terrible fate, he forgot his cramped fingers and humble employment and was amply repaid.

The ropes spoke to me not only of the rescue of imperiled seamen as they coasted along the 10,000 miles of shores and indentations, but they showed that there were ropes of prevention to keep the vessel in port safely anchored, while the storm roared outside the bar. How sad to contemplate that the cemeteries have premature burials and chiseled monuments, which ought never to have been dug by spade or smoothed by chisel. If a rope of moral prevention had been invited, 60,000 inebriates would have been spared from tumbling with swift and awful descent into Dante's inferno, and instead might have been educating their children, providing for their families and cheering their wives, whom they vowed to protect and inspire. A line of prevention is worth more than a hawser of rescue. Transform the character of the saloon's expected crop of boys by helping them acquire an appetite for such kinds of food and drink as made Daniel immortal, and the signs over the "houses of death" will be supplanted for signs of grocer, baker, butcher, merchant and other honorable callings.

As of the saloon so of other gigantic iniquities. Prevention will kill them fast and sure. The best rope factory is the home, where family altars rise and Christian devotion is sustained.—Ram's Horn.

Recognizes Their Worst Foe.

An incident recently occurred at a labor union meeting in Indianapolis that shows in what light many laboring men view the saloon, "the poor man's club."

Prior to the recent State election in Indianapolis at a meeting of the Central Labor Union a committee appeared from the Knights of Fidelity, the saloonkeepers' organization, and asked the members of the Central Labor Union not to sign remonstrances against the granting of licenses, and to pass a resolution or motion advising all union men to assume such position. The committee had respectful hearing, and two members spoke favorably to their request. Then David McClure, of the Carpenters' Union, got the floor and said: "I think it is a shame that any one should get up to attempt to bind the members of organized labor from signing these remonstrances against the hell holes in this town. Liquor drinking is a curse to many laboring men, and you all know it. It should be left to a man's own conscience whether he signs one of these petitions or not."

After such a scathing reply as this it did not take the members of the union long to decide not to entertain the motion and thus leave each man to decide for himself. In many other unions of laboring men there are those who realize that in the liquor traffic they have the worst foe to their advancement and the welfare of their families.

Drinking Fountains.

John Fitzpatrick, organizer of the Federation of Labor, calls attention to the need of drinking fountains for men in Chicago in order that it will not be necessary for them to enter saloons to quench their thirst. He declares that drink is the curse of the working man, and that the children of workmen have made such an impression upon him that while not desiring to pose as a temperance reformer—he would like to do something to abate the drink craze among the laboring population. "The City Council of Chicago could not do better," says a leading Chicago paper in this connection, "than to put a drinking fountain in front of every saloon."

An Interesting War.

The war on alcohol in France is very interesting. Increasing use of strong drink has affected the growth of Frenchmen so that the army is deteriorating. The men of Normandy, once the most stalwart, are now becoming degenerate. The sale of distilled liquors is forbidden to soldiers, and the men are severely punished for drunkenness.

Food For Thought.

It is reported that Andrew Carnegie has offered to add ten per cent. to the wages of all the employes on his estates in Scotland who will abstain from use of alcoholic liquors. This he can well afford to do.



VIEW OF LIMON.

Directory of Costa Rica.

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LIMON.

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A FLAW IN THE TITLE.

I lived a year in a wondrous ice
Where, ankle-deep, 'mid blossoms rare,
The sweet-eyed maidens, singing, stand,
Combing their blue-black hair.
One lovely year, in a lovely land—
A year-long vision of sun and sea,
Of song and of scent and glancing wing—
All things that heaveniest be!

"And what didst thou bring away with thee—
A gem, a dower, or a shining plume
To mind thee of all that was left behind,
And to brighten the Northern gloom?"
Nothing. I left them all untouched.
Unplucked, in the realm of sun and song;
For I said, as we stood away from the shore,
"I shall come again, ere long."

But I never have sought its shores again—
Strong are the bonds that hold me back;
And never again shall my sad eyes see
That loveliest land—alack!
O, for one of its trampled flowers,
O, for the roughest shell from its shore!
For the meanest thing from that sun-kissed isle,
Where I lived and loved of yore.

I was so sure that it all was mine,
That I dared to leave it a little space;
So proudly sure, that I left the isle
With a glad and fearless face.
Heart, when the tide to all was ours,
What was a gem, or flower, to us!
And as we wander, alone, afar—
Naked, and hungry—thus!

Nothing we saved or thought to fetch
From that country whose title was
Heart's delight;
How can we prove we were ever there?
We two are so poor, to-night!
We've not a leaf, nor a shell, nor a stone
To keep as a token—to clasp, or kiss;
Who would believe we were once so rich—
We, who have fallen so low as this!

But a king is a king, though the crown is lost;
And we know by this pain that is bitter
Sweet,
We are ousted heirs of that lovely land—
Forbidden now to our feet.
—Howard Glyndon.

"PEEP"

A Story of the Factory.

PEEP! Peep! Peep!"
Everywhere in the great
weaving-room that queer
note sounded as Marie La-
vigne entered; and a run-
ning wave of laughter followed. What
did it all mean? She had said that her
name was Marie.

She went to the fixer's bench and
touched his arm.
"What is it, Frenchy?" he asked, not
unkindly.

She gesticulated about the room, and
imitating the word, repudiated it with
another gesture. Then she pronounced
her own name very plainly. "Marie.
Me Mar-rie, no Peep."

As the machinery began to move and
the French girl went to her looms, the
high-pitched epithet was still flung at
her. "Some one varied it with a deep
contralto "P-r-r-e-p." It was a better
imitation than the others, and Marie
understood the insult. It was the noise
she was French, the other girls were
calling her a frog.

She ran out from between her looms
and threw spools at her nearest tor-
mentors.
After that Marie was always called
Peep. She resented it, and stormed at
the girls in French invective, but they
only delighted in rousing her temper.

Thus it happened that although they
worked with her for several months
and took such liberties with her name,
none of them came really to know her.
She was an alien in the mill; and when
they had begun by making sport of
her, the girl's own hot spirit forbade
making any overtures of friendliness.

No one knew where Peep lived. Per-
haps if some of the girls had followed
her at night, and seen the two rooms
in the poor tenement that she and her
mother occupied, they would not have
resented quite so much her tireless in-
dustry. As it was, they were jealous
of this, and of the trifling little sum
which Peep earned each week in ex-
cess of their own wages.

One evening there was excitement in
the tenement. The mother who, from
being listless and pale, had at last
taken to her bed, was gone; and Marie,
half-hysterical with tears and
laughter, was explaining it all to the
two other French families who occu-
pied the house. She had at last
earned enough money to send la-
pauvre more back to Canada to an inn,
where she would be comfortably cared
for.

"Ze city, ze dirt, ze bad air, it is not
for her, ze doctor says!" exclaimed
Marie. "But now—now she will get
well. I work—I send her ze money—
and I keep ze rooms, too, till she re-
turns."

The others, kindly, sympathetic
souls, who understood the sick French-
woman's longing, cried out in admira-
tion, and the men kissed Marie.
After this the girl's jubilant in-
dustry became more annoying than ever
to the other operatives. She went ear-
ly to her work, and cleaned and oiled
the great machines before the "speed"
came on; and as she brought her
lunch of bread and smoked herrings
with her, she worked most of the noon
hour, with the thoughtless girls cry-
ing the jeering name at her.

Let them call her "Peep! Peep!" She
would watch her looms.
And watch them she did. No one
ever saw Peep with a loom stopped
for one or two hours while she picked
out and mended some dreadful tangle
of broken threads.

The hard work did not wear on her
as it did on some of the others. Al-
though she was rather slight in figure,
she was strong.

One Friday night, after a particu-
larly hard week, during which the
mill had been running overtime every
day, the girls walked overtime to the
desk to have their last rolls of cloth
checked.

"For goodness sake, look at Peep!"
said one of them.

The rolls of cloth were heavy. Two
of them made an armful for a girl. But
here was Marie, hurrying down the
alley with the whole day's product of
her looms piled on her shoulders and
on her head. She was reaching up
with both arms, and steadying the top-
most roll with the tips of her fingers.

"It's a load for a mule," said Dell
Carpenter, in astonishment.

Marie, who seemed unconscious of
the weight, pitched the burden lightly
into the rack and sped out of the room.
The overseer looked up from his
check list. "I advise you to let Peep
alone," he said. "If you provoke her
to take hold of you, some one is liable
to get hurt."

Late one afternoon after this Dell
Carpenter was dressing her hair in
front of her looms.

This was against the rules, which
were posted in a dozen places; but
Dell's hair was so long and thick that
dressing it required time, and as she
wished to go out to supper that even-
ing, and did not want to be late, she
was disregarding the rules.

Marie had to pass Dell's looms a doz-
en times a day, and there was no love
lost between the two girls.

Dell rarely let the French girl go by
in peace; and Marie chased Dell some-
times when she was unusually in-
censed. During the hair-dressing
Marie passed down the room, and Dell
was too busy to do more than make a
face at her. Marie's black eyes sparkled.

"I'll have a handful of that hair,"
said Marie vindictively to herself, "if
she does that again."

In a few minutes Marie returned.
Dell flung back her hair and swung
round toward her with a mischievous
look; but the look changed to one of
horror, and she uttered a piercing
scream of pain.

Her hair had caught in the gears,
and she was dragged backward and
twisted sidewise to the floor.

There was no time for Marie to go
round the end of the loom to the brake.
So she leaped high in the air, above
the prostrate girl, and grasped the
belt with her bare hands to drag it
from the pulley.

A strong man, with work hardened
hands, might well have shrunk from
grasping that driving strip of leather.
But Marie clung to it, although she
was lifted bodily from the floor, up-
ward toward that deadly shaft.

If she were carried over that shaft
she would be pounded against the ceiling,
and every bone in her body would
be broken. But as her feet touched
the frame of the loom, she set them
against it and pulled. She pulled with
all her might, using the weight of her
body and the strength of her arms.
She pulled so well that the belt came
off, flinging her down with lacerated
hands and a broken collar-bone.

Dell lay beside her, with her head
twisted against the gears, but al-
though she screamed and writhed
pitifully, her scalp was unhurt; there
was not a drop of blood on the floor.

Marie stood up without assistance.
She wrapped her hands in her apron
and leaned against the window, while
the others cut Dell's hair and lifted
her from the floor. The black teeth of
the gears had printed their marks on
the side of her face and neck. Their
next revolution would have crushed
her skull.

The girls led Dell away: The fixer,
turning back the wheels, released a
great tress of the beautiful hair, which
he tossed toward Marie.

"That belongs to you," he said.
Marie laughed. She had a handful
of Dell's hair, after all.

Then she thought of her looms. They
were still there. The filling had woven
out, and she had not been there to
change the shuttles.

She ran to her work and began start-
ing up her looms, although her hands,
raw and bleeding, began now to pain
her fearfully.

One of the workmen took her gently
by the wrist.

"You are coming out to the doctor's
at once to have those hands dressed,"
he said. "Never mind the looms."

The girls crowded round sympatheti-
cally, but she resisted all persuasion;
she must stay with her looms. When
at last the overseer told her that she
should lose nothing, she consented to go.

The doctor discovered the broken
collar-bone, and told her it would be
several weeks before she could re-
turn to the mill.

Then Marie broke down, and crying
bitterly, explained to the doctor and to
those who had accompanied her why
she was so anxious to work.

Her mother was just beginning to
feel better. Now there would be no
more money for her, and she must
come home, and maybe fall sick again
and die.

That evening the overseer came to
see Marie, and found her being nursed
by the French people. He told her that
the company would pay her the full
wages all the time she was ill. On the
day Marie returned to work one of
the girls presented her, on the behalf of
all, with a little gold bracelet. On the
inside was inscribed, "To our friend
Marie." The cry, "Peep, Peep!" was
never again heard in the mill.—
Youth's Companion.

Reminiscences of
Fresh and Salt
Water Fishing.

By W. F. SIBLEY.

Born of New England parents and
living in Western Massachusetts until
my seventeenth year, little or no op-
portunity presented itself for salt wa-
ter fishing.

If results may be considered as being
proficient in fresh water fishing, I cer-
tainly had some claim, as a boy, to
knowing a thing or two about catching
trout, as the strings of fish I brought
home on every occasion when I could
absent myself from school clearly de-
monstrated.

My outfit in those days, as I remem-
ber it, consisted of a grass laid line,
possibly half a dozen trout hooks and
an alder pole cut for each occasion at
the brook's side. The proud distinc-
tion of owning a creel was something
I looked forward to, but a small birch
crotch stick served the purpose to
string my fish on, and I don't know but
full as well.

But if I am also to tell you something
of my salt water experiences during
the past fifteen or eighteen years, a
single incident of the boyhood's ex-
ploits trout fishing will suffice to carry
out my statement as to results.

About five miles from my home there
was a small stream or brook known as
the North Branch. It had its source
in a swamp, wound in and out of the
woods, brush and meadow land at the
foot of rising ground and hills, until
at last, after a five-mile course, ter-
minated in a large lake.

It made little or no difference to me
about fishing up or down stream, but
as it was a shorter cut to the head of
the brook, I usually commenced there,
the brook at that point being scarcely a
yard wide, running through meadow
land.

I was always pretty sure of getting
a fair number of trout in this meadow,
as it was not fished so much as lower
down stream, and a good start always
gave me encouragement for the rest
of the brook.

The day was overcast, and early I
was on my way to the brook, striking
in, as I usually did, at the source. My
success was beyond expectation until
I reached a small strip of woods, a mile
or more down the brook, which termi-
nated in a mass of brush and under-
growth. It was not until I discovered
fresh boot prints along the soft bank,
that it dawned upon me that, early as
I was, there was some one ahead of me
on the brook. However, I fished on
until I came to the open meadow. There
was conviction enough of my in-
different success—a man ahead, as I
had thought, very carefully fishing
that strip of meadow brook.

Disappointed, I seated myself on a
large stone, under cover, to watch him
for the time being and to think how I
could get ahead. Yet I disliked to
give up that strip of meadow brook, as
there were always large trout there. I
could plainly see that the man ahead
was having fair success, as trout after
trout found its way to his creel.

Suddenly he stopped. I guessed the
cause, knowing almost every pool in
the brook, and judged he was near a
deep hole where dwelt a trout that had
foiled me once or twice that season.
To make a long story short, that man
fished for that trout a full half hour at
intervals, but gave it up, proceeded
down stream and was soon lost to
view. In turn I took up the ground
he had fished over, picking up several
good sized fish on my way to the scene
of the fisherman's defeat. I got near
enough to the pool to see a large trout
sunning himself in the shallow water,
and he saw me, I am quite sure. I was
in no hurry to try conclusions, so, seat-
ing myself in the grass some distance
from the brook, I baited my hook with
fresh worms, winding the line lightly
on the end of my alder until only a cou-
ple of feet hung from the end of my
pole. Even then I waited some fifteen
minutes before approaching the brook,
finally doing so on hands and knees,
until within casting distance, when I
lay flat on my belly in the grass. An
overhand cast, the bait strikes the cen-
tre of the pool, is seized almost im-
mediately by a monster trout; a dex-
trous movement of the boy at the other
end of the pole, and the biggest trout I
ever took from that stream was writ-
ing on the bank before me. It was a
thrilling moment in more ways than
one, and I was about the happiest
youngster imaginable. There were
some twenty odd trout on that birch
string, and with this beauty to top out
my catch, the day's fishing was over
for me.

Curious to know how my rival on the
brook was getting on, I took a cross
cut to head him off, coming upon him
just emerging from a clump of alders.
Scarcely had we passed the time of
day, before his eyes were riveted on
the string of fish I carried, a volley of
questions assailing me as to where I
caught them, and particularly the big
one at the top of my string.

Boylife, to his seeming chagrin, I
related what I saw him try to do and
what I had accomplished.

My story being told, the fish was put
on the smallest scales I had ever seen
at that time, produced by my chance
acquaintance from one of the numer-
ous pockets of a queer coat, and
touched the fourteen ounce notch.

So it to the man's credit there was

no money offers for my big trout, but in
lieu of a ride to the city, which, in our
conversation, I had learned was his
destination, and to a hungry boy the
nice luncheon he gave me, the fish
found its way to his creel without the
asking.

Now comes the fairy part of the
story, assuming that you have no rea-
son to doubt the truth of what I have
related. It was not long after this
eventful day that a fine three-joint
trout rod was delivered by express at
my home, no doubt from my apprecia-
tive fisherman, but I never knew, as
no card or letter accompanied it.

In 1876 the scene shifts from New
England to New York City to engage
in commercial life. Few were the hol-
idays or outings accorded, as it was
by constant application that I held my
position for the next five years.

Sometimes in my Sunday strolls I
had wandered to the docks in New
York and there saw the gamins, yes,
even men, fishing for gorges and hav-
ing fair success. On such occasions
my palms always itched to get hold
of one of those lines the boys were
using, but I never betrayed my feel-
ings to them in the matter.

Next came the fishing bank excu-
sions, but the boats were so crowded
on Sunday, my only day, that after
one or two successful trips I gave it
up.

Time drew on apace. I had more lib-
erty and money. A vacation of two
weeks was also allowed me, which I
divided up into day outings weekly,
extending my vacation over the months
of June, July and August.

From some companions I learned
that Giffords, situated about midway
of Staten Island, on that part of Kar-
litan Bay known as the Great Kills,
was a good place to locate if I was
looking for salt water fishing. Ac-
cepting their advice, rods, reels and
the necessary outfit was provided, a
few lessons given me by the veteran,
Mr. Fitzgerald, more popular as "Uncle
Mike" among the fishermen, and I
was fairly started on my salt water
career.

Weakfish, bass and bluefish were the
only game fish considered worth tak-
ing by "Uncle Mike," but I was satis-
fied at first to take almost anything
that took my bait, and delighted if I
caught a dozen weakfish. Later on I
went in for number more than pleas-
ure, for there was most always an em-
pty basket waiting to be filled on my
return.

Fish were plenty in those days and
even up to the middle eighties. It was
considered no great feat to take thirty
or forty weakfish weighing from
two and a half to four pounds each
during a tide, but I honestly believe
there were some men who either did
not fish, or did not know how, for not-
withstanding the fact above stated,
they invariably came ashore "skunked."

The first stripped bass I ever took
weighed about three pounds and was a
disappointment from the fact that I
was so intent upon catching weakfish
and weakfish only, that I am quite
of the mind that I should have thrown it
overboard had not a fishing companion
prevailed upon me to keep it.

Later on, when I used lighter tackle
and fished more for the sport than
number, I could not hook on to a bass
often enough.

It was in September, 1888, I think,
that I surprised the natives and myself
in taking from the Kills an eighteen
pound bass, after a half hour's strug-
gle. This was an unheard of catch in
those days, it having been some ten
years previous that a bass of that
weight had been taken in the Kills, so
I went to the New York Sun office for
a mention only of my catch, but the
column article which the reporter de-
voted to it was so graphically writ-
ten that it was widely copied by the news-
papers and other publications like the
Angler, and Forest and Stream. Right
here allow me to tell you that Brother
Harris, of the Angler, questioned the
weight of the fish, or the claim made
for me by the Sun, but I did not mind
that. The fish weighed eighteen
pounds then, and when I tell the story
of its capture, etc., to-day, that is
what it weighed, never more or less.

Keeping overlastingly at it brings
success, we are told. Well, I have been
persevering enough in my efforts each
four months of every season, but from
a score of some 900 odd fish taken dur-
ing the season of 1890, I have, with just
as constant application and more
hours, only been able to produce a
score of 117 in 1903.

Seven years ago I fished from a
Whitehall boat, since that time from a
gasoline launch. Possibly it may make
a difference, but I think not.

I have become so infatuated with
salt water fishing that I do not think
I could ever return to the now posted
brooks of New England, seek of the
owner a permit to catch a two-ounce
trout, or do I think the streams of Nova
Scotia, that held me captive for so
many seasons, would to-day induce me
to give up the prospect even of catch-
ing a few large weakfish, bass or blue-
fish.

The Paschal Candle.

In every Catholic church all over the
world a "paschal" or Easter candle,
made of purest wax, is blessed on
Holy Saturday, the day before Easter,
by a deacon, who fixes at its base
five grains of incense in memory of
the five wounds of Jesus and the pre-
cious spiles wherewith He was anoint-
ed in the tomb.

From Easter until Whitensunday the
paschal candle burns on the gospel
side of the altar during mass and
vespers, as a symbol that Christ, the
light of the world, has risen from the
grave.

Anciently the torch was a huge af-
fair. One used at Canterbury, Eng-
land, in 1457, weighed three hundred
pounds. Another, at Norwich, was so
high that it was lighted by means of
an orifice in the roof of the choir.

WIT and HUMOR
of THE DAY

Fleeing Fame.
The "man of the hour"
May seem to be in it,
But "Time flies," alas!
He's forgotten next minute.
—Public Ledger.

Woman's Way.
She—"Time will heal the wound I've
made in your heart."
He—"Yes; but you'll be mad at me
if it does."—Detroit Free Press.

Criminal Offense.
Tenet—"He says he wrote that poem
in an unguarded moment."
Crimsonbeak—"Yes; he means it was
written before he went to jail."—Yon-
kers Statesman.

Went Too Far.
An unsuccessful lover was asked by
what means he had lost the object of
his affections.
"Alas," he said, "I flattered her till
she got too proud to speak to me."

Society Improvement.
Miss Summit—"How that young Mon-
roe girl has improved!"
Miss Palisade—"Hasn't she? Why, I
can remember when she was such a
modest little thing."—Town Topics.

Twice as Good.
"I see the agent has sold yez a carpet
sweeper, Mrs. Maginnis. Is it as good
as the old-fashioned broom?"
"It is an' better, Mrs. Mulduckie. I
can knock Maginnis twice as far wid
it."—Tit-Bits.

Popular Aids.
Mr. Gabler—"So Mrs. Hyfly's hus-
band comes down every week to the
tone of \$50 for her?"
Mrs. Gabler—"Yes; and yet you said
he didn't know one note from an-
other."—Judge.

Willie Was Minus.



Willie Sappley—"To-day I thought of
two things at once. I wonder if we
have two brains?"
Vera Smarte—"Well, between you
and me, Mr. Sappley, I think we have
only one."

Advantage of Leap Year.
"They are going to be married on the
20th of February."
"Sensible couple."
"In what way?"
"Why, the date will not constantly be
coming up to remind them of the oc-
casion."—Judge.

The Irish of It.
"I'm sorry, Mrs. O'Toole, to hear that
yer husband suffers from insomnia. My
husband had the same complaint, but
he cured it."
"How did he, now?"
"Sure, he became a night watchman."
—Brooklyn Life.

Not Such a Bad Sho.
Gayboy (time 1 a. m.)—"I say, old
chap, isn't this a little late for you to
be out? Aren't you afraid your wife
will miss you?"
Engeck—"I hope she will, but she can
throw pretty straight for a woman."
—Illustrated Bits.

No Place to Go.
"Great Scott, Maria! You're not go-
ing to begin housecleaning now, are
you?"
"Of course. Why not?"
"Why, they've closed up my club for
repairs. I'll have to walk the streets."
—Chicago American.

Caught in His Own Trap.
Hardup—"I'm very sorry, but I can't
pay you to-day. You see, the grocer
had just been here, and—"
Butcher (interrupting)—"Yes, I just
met him, and he said you put him off
because you had to pay me. So here's
the bill."—Tit-Bits.

At the Ball.
He—"Who is the girl with the delu-
sion dress?"
She—"You mean illusion."
He—"No; I mean delusion. She is
very plain in the face, but her gown
is so stunning it makes her look really
beautiful."—Detroit Free Press.

His Excuse.
"No," said a citizen, when asked if he
would contribute anything to the re-
lief of the flood sufferers; "I don't think
I will."
"Can't afford it, eh?"
"It isn't that, but the last time I gave
something for charity one of the
papers spelled my name wrong."

His Years.
Poor Feeble (about to be operated on
for appendicitis)—"Doctor, before you
begin I wish you would send and
have our pastor, the Rev. Mr. Harps,
come over."
Dr. Cutter—"Certainly, if you wish it,
but—ah—"
"I'd like to be opened with prayer."
—Life.

BREX RABBIT AND EASTER

How the Hare Became Associated With
the Paschal Season.

The origin of the American Easter
bunny or rabbit was the European
hare, but the hare is so scarce with
us, and so little known that it was
changed to our more familiar rabbit.
Probably, this is due to the confec-
tioners, who adopted them first and
used them most, as they are not usu-
ally experts in natural history.

Tradition has it that the connection
of the hare and Easter springs from
the moon. Inasmuch as the date of
Easter waits on the moon, it may be
termed a lunar season, and from the
earliest time the hare has been a sym-
bol of the moon for several reasons.
A few of the many may be given.
First, the hare is a nocturnal animal,
coming out at night to feed, then,
superstition considered both hare and
mooa able to change their sex, the
new moon was masculine and the
waxing one feminine. Pliny, Archelaus,
Beaumont and Fletcher and others
mention the thought of the change of
sex in the hare. Again, the young of
the hare first see the light with open
eyes, and as the Egyptian name of
the hare was "un," meaning open,
or peridical, and the moon was the
open-eyed watcher of the skies at
night, the hare easily came to be con-
sidered as typifying periodicity both
human and lunar, and thus it was
only a step to the opening of the year
at Easter and the breaking of the pas-
chal eggs to show the opening of the
year.

The hare myth is one of the most
prominent among English popular.
Easter customs, being perpetuated in
almost every part of the world by in-
numerable customs, for the most part
each one purely local. Yet, while
these different practices are much di-
versified, their foundation is univer-
sally the hare.

Among the people of Germany the
Easter hare is almost as important a
part of their nursery lore as their
kindly St. Nicholas. The white hare,
that steals in at night to fill the nests
of good children with eggs, is just as
firmly believed in and eagerly ex-
pected by the "kinderleins" as Kris
Kringel. They go to bed with the
chickens in expectation of his visit,
but to sleep, oh, no. Then up at dawn
to search for what he has left.

In America the hare, or rabbit, fig-
ures most conspicuously at the confec-
tioner's, where he may be found of
all sizes and kinds, wheeling his bar-
row full of eggs, or drawing one large
enough to be a triumphal chariot.

Guessing About Their Riches.

There are numerous millionaires in
the United States Senate, but none
from the Southern States. The richest
Senator is William A. Clark, of Mont-
ana, who is said to be worth about
\$100,000,000. John F. Dryden, of New
Jersey; George P. Wetmore, of Rhode
Island, and Thomas Kearns, of Utah,
are reputed to be worth each about
\$10,000,000. Francis C. Newlands, of
Nevada, has an estate valued at \$15,-
000,000. The wealth of some other
Senators is estimated as follows: John
Kean, of New Jersey, \$5,000,000; Henry
Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, \$3,000,-
000; Redfield Proctor, of Vermont,
\$5,000,000; Nelson W. Aldrich, of Mich-
igan, \$3,000,000; Thomas C. Platt, of
New York, \$3,500,000; Chauncey M.
Depew, of New York, \$2,000,000; Ste-
phen D. Elkins and Nathan B. Scott,
of West Virginia, each about \$8,000,-
000; Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, about
\$2,000,000; Arthur Pue Gorman, of
Maryland, about \$1,000,000; Senators
Perkins and Bard, of California, about
\$3,000,000 each; Francis E. Warren, of
Wyoming, about \$5,000,000; Thomas
M. Patterson, of Colorado, about \$4,-
000,000; Russell A. Alger, of Michigan,
about \$5,000,000; Eugene Hale, of
Maine, about \$2,000,000, and Weldon
B. Hepburn, of Idaho, and

CURRENT ITEMS (Contd.)

Mr. J. W. Cooper was a passenger on the "Miami" on Thursday last for England, where he will spend a few months vacation.

The winning number in the drawing of the San Jose Lottery on Sunday last was 90653. The greater portion was won by the train crews of the Costa Rica Railway.

So great a demand has been created in this port for the shoes manufactured by Don Emilio Asturias, that he has found it necessary to keep a stock here. It will be found on view today at Wood's Book Store.

ESCAPE 14th A Banguerary duel took place to-day between two families, the Maria and Aquillo Chaves, and the Aravia, Jesus Manuel and Jesus Unzueta. Jesus Unzueta was killed and all the rest badly wounded.—"El Comercio".

A rumor was current in this capital yesterday that Mr. Minor C. Keith had purchased in London 55 per cent of the shares of the Costa Rica Railway. This rumor is founded on a letter received by a responsible party in Limon in which it is mentioned.—"El Comercio".

The S. S. "Sarnia" will leave here on Monday coming for New York via Kingston, taking mails and passengers. Chiques on the Colonial Bank for remittance by this steamer can be obtained at this office up to hour of sailing.

An attempt was made to cash a fifth of what was supposed to be a \$1,000 prize in the last drawing of the San Jose lottery. It was, however, found to be a falsification of the genuine ticket. The young gentleman who presented the ticket is above suspicion, but it is believed that several persons are implicated. The Alcalde is investigating the matter.—"El Comercio".

CRICKET.—A match will be played in Limon on Monday coming, the 19th inst., between the Sportmen's C. C. and St. Mark's C. C. The game will commence at 10 a.m. Mr. A. D. Richards is the Secretary of the Sportmen's C. C.

THE Annual Picnic of the employees of this paper was postponed from Wednesday last in consequence of rain, but it has been definitely arranged for Tuesday following, the 19th inst., when Wood's Book Store and the "Limon Weekly News" office will be closed.

We are requested to announce that a fresh supply of Wilhona's Portable Organs has this week arrived at Wood's Book Store, which has the sole agency for them in this country. These instruments are a marvel of sweetness, and for volume of tone they compare with organs four times their size. Call and see them. If you need one you are bound to buy it when you see it. Supplied to responsible parties on payment of Fifteen Colones cash and fifteen colones monthly.

THE Chinese colony in this country have generously resolved to raise a contribution in aid of the Red Cross Society for the relief of the Japanese soldiers. No contributions will be accepted from outside the colony, and the amount realized will be sent to the Japanese Minister in the States.

Every steamer from Jamaica for Colon takes crowds of passengers going there in search of work, the majority of whom find themselves very much disappointed when they get there. Many of them find their way here, while others go to Bocas del Toro, as work here and at Bocas is much more certain. It is expected that considerable hardship will be experienced at Colon in consequence of the large number of laborers in excess of the present demand.

It will be noted in another column there are two trains from and to Guapiles on Sunday, while during the week trains will run on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday instead of daily as hitherto. Thus passengers on Sunday may travel from Guapiles to Limon and return, or from Limon to Guapiles and return. The old line Sunday passenger traffic has led the Company to provide this extra facility, which will no doubt be appreciated by the traveling public.

From enquiries we have made it appears that the whole of this port at night is sometimes left to the care of seven policemen, though nominally there are supposed to be ten men on duty. It frequently happens, however, that two and sometimes more of this number are sick and unable to be on duty. Seven policemen, therefore, can hardly suffice to properly protect us, though their efficiency might make up for their deficiency to some extent if the mounted officer visits the various post at frequent intervals.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN

Tokio 12.—A special despatch from the Japanese Government at Port Arthur today took place at Port Arthur on the 11th which lasted from 9 a.m. until 3 p.m. A despatch published says that the heavy Russian forces attacked

twenty thousand Russians of Enping. The Japanese forces belonging to Port Arthur advanced on the 11th and after two days' heavy fighting at daylight on the 14th took by assault the Russian fortresses defended by eight cannons. This is the first fortress south of Dairen. Its possession by the Japanese permits them to bombard the town of Port Arthur direct. The squadron gave great assistance to the Japanese artillery while it entirely destroyed that of the Russians.

St. Petersburg 12.—A despatch was published this evening from General Shirokoff in which he confesses that he lost one hundred and fifty men at Enping.

Tokio 12.—On the night of the 8th during a heavy storm the fleet of Japanese torpedo boats attacked Port Arthur. On the following day one of these boats met and attacked the cruiser "Askold" with what result is unknown. The "Askold" fired her torpedoes and injured two of the Japanese boats.

Chefu 12.—A fleet of Chinese junks arrived here to-day and report that they left Port Arthur yesterday. The Japanese occupy the mountain of Takushan and are only seven miles on that side from Port Arthur. They have mounted heavy siege guns and have a battery of artillery.

Suez 12.—The steamer "Smolensk" of the Russian volunteer fleet left here to-day for the south.

Tokio 12.—Kuroki reports that on the 6th a detachment of Japanese defeated three hundred Russian horse at Kanching. The enemy retired towards the north. Their losses are not known. The Japanese suffered no loss. On the evening of the 5th, one thousand three hundred Russian horse attacked our troops near the lower end of Fen Shui. The attack was repulsed leaving the Japanese in full possession of the pass. The Japanese are now six miles from Port Arthur and have taken another fortress.

Chefu 12.—The Captain of one of the junks which arrived here yesterday reports that in the town of Port Arthur over eight hundred Russians were killed in the last engagement, among them two officials of high grade.

St. Petersburg 12.—The "Journal," a semi-official paper and organ of the Foreign office, publishes an article dealing with the official denial of the Japanese Government as to the mutilation of the Russian wounded. It says: "A single denial is not enough. We do not deny that our wounded are well treated in Sasebo and other Japanese cities where well organized hospitals are operated under the eyes of Europe, but on the field of battle when the Russians are forced to abandon their wounded, a most cruel fate awaits them as their agonized cries there cannot be heard."

Washington 13.—Yakshin, the Minister for Japan, called on Hay and asked if the United States as custodian of Japanese interest in Russia had heard that the bodies of Russian soldiers had been mutilated by the Japanese. Secretary Hay replied that he had not, and Yakshin asked if the American military attaché with the Russian forces had reported anything of that character. Hay again replied in the negative. The Minister then said that his Government had officially denied the report.

Washington 13.—Advisers here have received that permission has been granted to the Foreign military attaché and war correspondents to proceed to the seat of war. When the Japanese refused this permission it was stated that they could not be permitted to follow the forces until all military preparations had been completed. It is now thought the permission is an indication that a decisive blow will be struck at Port Arthur in a short time.

Tokio 13.—After three days' hard fighting the forces under Oker occupied Kaichow (Kaichow) halfway between Wafu and Wai-ching, driving the Russians towards the north. The battle was evenly fought on both sides.

London 13.—The "Daily Express" says the denuding of Kurovsk's plan to invade India has caused no excitement here.

New Chwang 13.—Advisers from the Chinese report that the Russians are retiring from all their positions and the Japanese occupying them.

Tokio 13.—Admiral Togo reports as follows: "Our torpedo fleet attacked the ships guarding the entrance to Port Arthur. I do not know the result. Our ships, however, returned uninjured."

St. Petersburg 13.—In an interview between a press correspondent and Colonel Novitski of the general staff, concerning the probable evacuation of New Chang by the Russians, the officer said: "Kurovsk's position is more difficult than that of General Roberts in South Africa. General Roberts received provisions for men, horses and cannon by railway via Constantinople, Cairo and Central Africa. A long time must elapse before our chief can receive sufficient men and material to take the offensive, meantime he can only be retreating." The recent rains have caused much sickness among the Russian troops.

Latest Foreign News.

St. Louis 10.—The Democratic Convention have nominated as candidates for President and Vice-President, A. Parker of New York, and Davis of Virginia. Their platform favors a liberal change of tariff, maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and the speedy and economical construction of the Panama Canal. At 8 a.m. the "Baltic," the largest steamer in the world, arrived. In consequence of the heavy fog she was delayed thirteen hours over her time. Her average speed during the voyage was 16 1/2 miles per hour. Her forty eight boilers consumed daily 223 tons of coal.

Glasgow 10.—A launch from the ill-fated "Norge" arrived at the Shetland Islands to-day. In it were eleven passengers nine seamen and one infant. It was in charge of the 2nd mate. The shipwrecked passengers have been eight days on the sea during which time they suffered severely. They were unable to walk through weakness when they landed.

Paris 11.—The Minister of Marine has ordered cannon of the modern type to be carried by the steamers of the Transatlantic line; in case of danger these boats are to be used as anti-

lary cruisers. The cannon is of the rapid fire type and high velocity.

Madrid 12.—"El Siglo Veintiuno" of Santiago de Cuba takes, God in a hand, a new departure.

London 12.—The "Daily Telegraph" publishes what it asserts to be a plan of General Kuropatkin for the invasion of British India presented by that chief to the Secretary of War. The document contains all particulars of the intended invasion, and occupies two columns of that paper.

Chicago 12.—The Secretary of Agriculture estimates that the crop of wheat for this year throughout the United States will reach six hundred and thirty five million bushels.

Berlin 12.—A great portion of the German press severely criticizes the favors received by the Vanderbilts, Gilets and other wealthy Americans from Emperor William during the Kiel regatta. The news that the "Vanderbilt" steam yacht will accompany the "Hohenzollern" on her voyage to Scandinavia is the cause of another outbreak of reaction. In the most violent language the "Margen post" compares the refusal of his Majesty to receive a deputation from the German south-east colonies with the favors shown the Americans. In conclusion it says: "His Majesty has time to worship American money but has not the time to listen to the abuses practiced on Germans in Africa." The article is violent in the extreme, and it is considered that his Majesty has full right to prosecute them for "Lesse Majesty."

Madrid, Spain 12.—As a mark of gratitude and admiration for his conduct at Santiago de Cuba, and for his care of the Americans captured with Holston from the "Merryack", Admiral Cervera was the recipient today of a testimonial signed by a great number of prominent Americans. In reply the Admiral said that his anxious thoughts those brave men were inspired by a superior power.

Plymouth, England 12.—Thousands of persons were present to view the German fleet to-day. This is the largest fleet of that nation to visit Great Britain. It is composed of eight battle ships and seven cruisers. The visit is one of courtesy.

St. Petersburg 11.—Referring to the offer of Great Britain to protect the Russian sealing interest off Kamtschatka during the war, The "Novoye Yermey" says "Russia wishes to remain at peace with all nations and certainly has no wish to exclude England from that footing. A little remarkable is the overture of peace coming from England just when she is trying to conquer Tibet in order to protect her interest in India against Russia. England appears to have failed to see the real danger that would threaten her Indian Empire if her ally (Japan) triumphed in the far east."

London 13.—H. M. S. "Venerable" has just created the world's record in prize firing with her twelve inch Barrett guns, having fired nine rounds in nine minutes and scoring nine hits.

Boston 13.—From Litchfield, Illinois, comes the news that a train loaded with politicians and delegates bound for the National Convention at St. Louis ran into an open or defective switch while going at a speed of sixty miles per hour. Twenty persons were killed and fifty injured. The burning cars prevent further search.

Berlin 13.—Emperor William will visit King Edward in the month of October. At the same time he will pay a visit to his friend Lord Londondale.

London 13.—The house of Galbraith Pembroke and Co. of this city, owner of the steamer "Cheltenham" which was seized by the Russian fleet, has been notified that the steamer had been confiscated.

PANAMA CABLES.

Washington 7th.—A dispute is likely to arise over the limits between Costa Rica and the United States. For many years Costa Rica disputed with Colombia over the sovereignty of a strip of territory extending from the frontier recognized as Costa Rican for a distance of 40 miles South on the Caribbean Coast. At present the cause of the inquietude is due to the proposal of the U.S. to establish Cable Stations near both entrance of the Canal. The U.S. Congress has not yet voted the money for these Naval Stations, but the Chereque Lagoon is considered an admirable site for one of them. One of the questions suggested to Mr. Barrett, the United States Minister to Panama, is to find out the limits between Panama and Colombia and the south, and Costa Rica on the north.

It is natural that a sovereignty will be established over the strip of territory if the United States occupy it as a naval station. Although the Chereque Lagoon is not included in the Canal Zone, the United States will acquire it under the stipulations of the treaty. In view of the fact that the territory in dispute is much easier governed by Panama than Costa Rica it is probable that the latter will abandon her pretensions to it in exchange for a recompense. In this question, as in all others, the Republic of Panama is emboldened towards the United States.

PACUARITO.

MARRIAGE OF MR. H. LOUIE MIGNOTT. (Communicated)

In the evening of the 11th inst., Mr. H. Louie Mignott, third son of Robert, and Jojoana, Mignott, of Bull Bay, St. Andrew, Jamaica, was married to Miss, Rosalie R. Barnes; first daughter of (Rev.) Christopher and Matilda, Barnes, of Pratville, Manchester, Jamaica. The religious service was performed by Elder C. G. Knight, Superintendent of the South American Mission Field of S. D. A.; the legal part will later be performed by the government, to make it valid according to the laws of the Republic. Quite a concourse of people came out to witness the ceremony. The choir, led by Messrs H. Louie Mignott, and Samuel Finn, (Choir master

an assistant) made the entire Services most enjoyable and exhilarant. A soul-stirring discourse, prior to the marriage ceremony, was given by Eld J. G. Knight, on "The marriage Supper of the Lamb." It was an evening that shall long be remembered.

MATINA NOTES

(Communicated)

The service which was to have been held at the St. David's Lodge on Sunday last was postponed in consequence of the clergyman having been handicapped on that day. We hope to have him some time in next month.

One of our Baptist preachers here in the person of a Mr. Daniel Briscoe preached his valedictory sermon on the night of Sunday last. His text was taken from 2 cor. 13 ch. 11 verse, words "Finally brethren farewell." The young gentleman gave a practical, theological and logical address on the subject. Report says that he will be removing to Port Limon some time next week. We wish him good-bye with mingled feelings of regret.

On Sunday last the Rev. S. Witt of Limon occupied the pulpit of the Baptist Church here. He preached an erudite sermon which was listened to with appreciation and respect. He spoke as one inspired, as he undoubtedly was.

A Service of Song entitled "Left alone" comes off at the Baptist Church here on the 1st Sunday in August. We have it on good authority that the preacher on that day will be Mr. Reid of the Limon Baptist Church. We hope to have a good turn out of the friends here as well as those of other places.

The readers of this journal will be pleased to know that it is doing good work here. There are some people who would never do without a weekly copy of it. As one man said to us the other day that he would rather go without his tea every Saturday in every month than to lose a copy of this paper. We do unfeignedly hope that these words of appreciation may help to encourage its editor as also our interested readers. It is our constant hope that it may grow better from time to time and increase in interest, helpfulness and efficiency.

THE LIMON PRESS.

OR DOCTORS V EDITORS.

Just closing two years the writer has been living in an enviable position to the lover of solitude and opportunity for making experiments and taking observations. At an unostentatious kamlet and dwelling in a building of unobtrusive dimensions, without stipend and the endless amount of worry it entails—When my foreign correspondence and the local paper of the port hard by is received a nervous agitation involuntarily creeps over me in anticipated strides of the outside world along various lines, nor has this ever turned out to be an illusion.

Situated as I am at the "hamlet" away from the din and bustle of commerce with the almost oppressive serenity of nature, when my mail matters are digested it leaves me as it were with the pulse of both hemispheres in my possession, and they unmistakably tell of progress intellectually, socially and commercially on the one hand, and agitation domestically and politically on the other, and one is compelled naturally to wonder what will the next arrival bring you, and as again it comes to hand and the knife runs through the wrappings, and sealed envelopes are torn open—here again—though thousands and tens of thousands are ending the strife in various ways, there are still the inevitable marks of progress.

From the above facts I claim to have achieved and rapidly nearing the end for which I was compelled to seek quietude.

As a progressive thinker I mean in this article to deal with progress, of which the organ which forms the subject is the theme, the "Limon Press".

The springing up of an "infernal crop of thieves" in Limon recently has given rise to various speculations, of this I am not in a position to judge how much the Limon press comes in, or is rather taken into account for. If however the facts I shall adduce will be deemed correct my attitude would need no evidence, but in the absence of anything bearing on the matter in question, I have

necessarily to take that as negative evidence.

It must be emphasized in the first place that the men who were arrested and imprisoned for vagrancy are not necessarily having to do with the suppression of the crime in argument, and from my latest "Limon Weekly" were not punished as thieves but vagrants. The "Vigilance Committee" with all due deference exposed themselves bravely to grave physical and other conditions, this source also comes counter to conclusive facts of suppressing the crime to the extent of which it is now suppressed however. It is a time serving adage, that the doctor, the lawyer and the editor are the three indispensable of any township, of these in turn each individual has his hobby.

But what I wish to particularize simply is, like a true genius this organ is made to discharge its legitimate function so accurately and painstakingly, let a little trouble be taken to emphasize a few of its actions, if I will be allowed to personify just a bit. At the first alarm, at the machinery there's a stir, but no use, as an organ it is governed by laws, there come alarm after alarm, and the machinery began creaking, creaking, as though it would start itself, but it is again reminded that all true progress must be law abiding and learn to wait as well as to labour. When the anxious time arrived and the opportune moment came no body need be asked if it was generally known about the "infernal crop", for like an instrument familiar to a good old nation of northern clime long ago, truly like the scythe this progressive organ mowed the "crop" with determined efforts, so that both in country and town like a true sentinel it kept the watchword in people's minds, thieves! thieves! by sagely telling the people by generalizing it and by summarizing it. It may be readily said by one whose hobby is not an editor, and quashes the whole matter by saying it is only for money matters are printed, to this an editor which is not Limon's will be in a better position than I to show that the press is not run for money alone and as to one of the other "indispensables" namely the doctor, he will tell you, while you will listen.

A doctor in I—a town expressed the opinion that newspapers are run for revenue only whereupon the editor of a country paper in a neighbouring town expressed himself in the following statement published in his paper. "What in thunder do doctors run for anyway? do they run for glory? one good strong healthy doctor's bill will run this office for six months. An editor works half a day for three dollars with an investment of \$3,000, a doctor looks wise and works ten minutes for \$200 with an investment of three cents for catnip and a 'pill box' that costs \$1.35. The doctor goes to college for two or three years, gets a diploma and a string of words the devil himself cannot pronounce, cultivates a look of gravity that he paws for wisdom, gets a box of pills, a cayuse and a meat saw and sticks out a shingle as full-fledged doctor. He will doctor you until you die at a stipulated price per visit, and puts them in as thick as your pocket book will permit.

An editor never gets his education finished, he learns as long as he lives, and studies all his life. He eats bran, mush and lives, takes his pay in hay and turnips, and keeps the doctor in town by refraining from printing the truth about him. We would like to live in the neighbouring town and run newspapers six months and see if the doctor would change his mind about running a newspaper for revenue only. If we didn't get some glory out of it we agree to take a dose of his pills after first saying our prayers. If an editor makes a mistake he has to apologize for it, but if the doctor makes one he buries it. If we make one there is a law suit, tall swearing and a smell of sulphur, but if the doctor makes one there is a funeral, cut flowers and a smell of varnish. A doctor can use a word a foot long, but if the editor uses it he has to spell it. If the doctor goes to see another man's wife he will charge the man for the visit, but if the editor calls on another man's wife he gets a charge of buckshot. Any medical college can make a doctor but you can't make an editor, he has to be born one. When the doctor gets drunk it is a case of 'overcome by heat', and if he dies it is heart failure, when an editor gets drunk, it is too much

booze, and if he dies it is delirium tremens. The editor works to keep from starving while the doctor works to ward off the gout. The editor helps men to live better, and the doctor assists them to die easy. The doctor pulls the sick man's leg, the editor is glad if he can collect his bills at all-revenue only; we are living for fun and to spite the doctor."

While it is fully appreciated that to fight against the interpretations of ignorance is as useless as to whip the fog, all thinking people will admire the "tour de force" executed for the safety of the town by the Limon Press.

R. R. PRUDY.

The Hamlet.

NOTE.—We are in sympathy with some of the views expressed by our correspondent, though we cannot help feeling sorry for the doctor.—EDITOR.

Weekly Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

July 11.—At 11.15 p.m. s.s. "Trunton" Norwegian, c. Ellefsen, 23 crew and 836 tons register, for New Orleans. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

July 10.—At 10 a.m. "Altai" German, c. Gerdes, 48 crew and 1584 tons register, from San Juan del Norte. 38 passengers, 11 bales cargo, 5 sacks and 1 packet correspondence. Consigned to L. Wichmann.

July 11.—At 3.30 a.m. s.s. "Venus" c. Schonvandt, 41 crew and 911 tons register, from New Orleans. 8 passengers. No cargo. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

July 12.—At 9.30 p.m. s.s. "Venus" Norwegian, c. Tryland, 33 crew and 1423 tons register, from New Orleans. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

July 13.—At 7 p.m. s.s. "Harald" c. Irgens, 21 crew and 495 tons register, from Mobile. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

July 13.—At 12 p.m. s.s. "Watson" American, c. Hewson, 37 crew and 1237 tons register, from New York. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

July 13.—At 8 a.m. s.s. "Miami" English, c. Lund, 47 crew and 2424 tons register, from Manchester. 2 passengers, general cargo. No correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

July 13.—At 8.30 a.m. s.s. "Tagus" English, c. Pearce, 156 crew and 3155 tons register, from Colon. 123 passengers, 994 bales cargo, 13 sacks and 2 packets correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado and Co.

July 14.—At 10.45 a.m. s.s. "Alps" German, c. Rieck, 25 crew and 1117 tons register, from New Orleans. No passengers nor correspondence. general cargo. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

July 15.—At 6.30 a.m. the German launch "Anetta", c. Dixon, 4 crew and 5 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. 21 passengers. No cargo. 1 sack correspondence.

July 15.—At 12.30 p.m. s.s. "Sarnia" German, c. Wintzer, 84 crew and 2152 tons register, from Carthagen. 14 passengers, general cargo, 4 sacks and 2 packets correspondence. Consigned to L. Wichmann.

SAILED.

July 8.—At 3.30 p.m. s.s. "Pecini" Abstrak, c. Sanjevitch, 23 crew and 1463 tons register, for Carthagen, Cuba. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

July 8.—At 6 p.m. s.s. "Montevideo" Spanish, c. Grau, 121 crew and 3226 tons register, for Colon. Cargo: 3 sacks and 2 packets correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado and Co.

July 9.—At 10 p.m. the German launch "Anetta", c. Dixon, 4 crew and 5 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. 3 passengers. No cargo. 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado and Co.

July 11.—At 3 p.m. s.s. "Breester" German, c. Korff, 34 crew and 836 tons register, for New Orleans. No passengers. Cargo: 22,000 bunches bananas, 5 sacks correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

July 11.—At 3 p.m. s.s. "Tanntoll" Norwegian, c. Ellefsen, 23 crew and 836 tons register, for New Orleans. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 17,000 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.—For several years during the summer months I have been subject to looseness of the bowels, which quickly ran into a very bad diarrhoea and this trouble was frequently accompanied with severe pains and cramps. I used to call on doctors for my trouble but it became so regular a summer affliction that in my search for relief, I became acquainted with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which proved so effective and so prompt that I came to rely exclusively upon it, and what also happily surprised me was that while it almost instantly relieved the cramps, and stopped the diarrhoea, it never caused constipation. I always take a bottle of it with me when travelling.—H. C. HARTMAN, Alder St., Iowa, U.S.A. For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY.

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

Calendar for July with days of the week and dates from 1 to 31.

F. C. C. R. NEW TIME TABLE.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS. THE Time Table inaugurated by the Costa Rica Railway Company on the 1st July includes several important alterations of interest to the travelling public...

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NINE MILES.—We would publish your letter but for the last paragraph, which appears to us libellous.

FOUL MOUTHED WOMEN. Matina.

Dear Sir, Please grant me a little space in your valuable columns to state for public information the disorderly conduct existing among the lower order of the feminine sex at Matina. Foul language to-day is so prevalent, that one cannot go along the street without your ears being molested by obscene language.

THE ROBBERIES.

Permit me a little space in your columns for the giving up of my opinion in regard to the daring robbery with which this port has been suffering for the past few weeks. If Mr. Editor would think with me for a while he would give rise to the following:—Where were these robbers all this while, what were they doing for a livelihood, where could they conceal such an amount of stolen goods that could not be discovered?

WAR IN THE FAR EAST AND ITS RELATION TO THE GREAT EASTERN QUESTION.

Dear Sir:—Permit me a space in your valuable organ to say a few words on the above. Looking over the history of nations, centuries back, it is plain to be seen that to-day a great portion of the most brilliant and peaceful of modern times, has become the seat of this bloody war between Russia and Japan, which is not a small outcome of the great scheme invented by Peter, the Great, and left in his will as a sacred legacy, advising the Sovereigns of Russia to "take every possible means for gaining Constantinople, and the Indies" and thereby become the true sovereigns of the world.

powers who are desirous of gaining Constantinople for themselves, are the very ones who have spent all their united times, day and night, to keep alive the Turkish government. Why is it so? Answer. When the Turkish power falls, there will be most valuable territory to be possessed by some power; and since each one of these powers is determined to have all that it can grasp of these territories, it is quite impossible for them to agree upon a division; therefore they know that there must inevitably be war among them all, whenever the Turkish power shall be allowed to fall; Dreading the consequence, they keep some the government inflamed; and at the each power works every possible scheme, even to the verge of war, to increase its power, and its holdings in the east, which scheme in 1900 caused all the great Powers to have met face to face in the extreme East, at the capital of China.

In 1895 war broke out between China and Japan. Japan was every where victorious, after which considerable Chinese Territory was ceded to Japan, the most important portions she soon had to deliver up to Russia to avoid a war which she could not then cope with, and thus Japan becomes involved in the greater Eastern Question, as it centers in China; and the present war against Russia, fighting for her national life.

Since 1900 the United States of America has become involved in the Eastern Question. Viewing the pages of national history from 1840, the beginning of Eastern Question to 1900, a period of 60 years, we find all the Great Powers of Europe, viz:—Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, with the United States face to face at Peking. The crisis of 1900 that caused these powers to meet face to face at Peking, is but the logical result of the steps taken in 1840 by some of these same powers to support the Turkish government. These five great world powers, by their immediate relative to, and control of the smaller powers make them the kings of the earth, and of the whole world.

Within the last 60 years; several times the Turkish government would have come to its end, but the powers distinctly helped it. But prophecy speaks plain that the time is coming when the Turkish government shall come to its end and none shall help him. That shall be when the powers who have kept the government in life since 1840, shall have removed their support, after which the government must fall, and the Turks driven out of Constantinople; then will have arrived the Culmination of the Eastern, the great crisis which will involve all the great Nations of to-day into a dangerous and calamitous contest; of which this Russo-Japanese war will be less than the shadow. Prophecy also tells that these are some of the events which precede the standing up of Michael the great Prince, and the "time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation, even to this said time" from which time of trouble, every one who shall be found written in "the book shall be delivered."

Reader, where is your name written? Thank you Mr. Editor, Yours truly, AUBREY JAS. WRIGHT. Limon, June 28, 1904.

WHAT DO THESE THINGS MEAN?

To THE EDITOR, Limon Weekly News. Sir:—The passing occurrences of these times have so filled our with deep thoughts, that it necessitates the serious asking of the question "what do these things mean?" With pain, doubtless, many readers have read of the disaster of the "General Slocum". Horror has run through my nerves at the thought of how those unfortunate mercy-makers met their fate at Hell Gate; by means we must say Hell fire. In the midst of mirth is the abundance of death.

Again has our dear island home Jamaica suffered, another visit of disastrous wind and rain. Anyway we hope that all her sons and daughters, in this, and in other countries will march off their dollars and cents to the aid of the poor sufferers. While there are conflicting news from the outside world we are by no means freed in Costa Rica. As we glanced over the pages of our "Weekly News," we are met by robbery, daring and wicked. Treasures that are now laid up in earthly safes, are falling into the hands of thieves, whose sole work is to "break through and steal." Men who have worked hard for years in order to live on honest life have, out, doubtless, all their means in a single night. The times that we are now passing through, have long been foretold. We are in the last days, when men are seeing days and years, in the last days, when the "book shall be opened," when "the

murderer, rising up with the light kill with this poor and the needy; and in the night is as a thief. In the dark they dig through houses which they had no right to enter in the day time; they know not the light." Job 24:4-16. "But how is it that ye cannot discern the time?" We tender our well wishes, and hearty sympathies to Messrs Sinclair and Williamson for their loss and recovery therefrom. It is nothing but robbery throughout the country. The thieves are professionals. I believe as some people do, that they are the legitimate fruits which the tree, hypocrisy, with her profane deceptions of devility, has produced, and is producing.

Robbery, murders, disasters, wars, and rumors of wars. What do these things mean? They clearly tell us that the perilous times have come. "A time of trouble, when men's hearts failing them for fear, and for seeking after those things which are coming on the earth." Robbery is now committed in Christ's Church? This is made manifest from the contents under heading, "Anglican Church at Matina." Agreeable, we believe that greater care shall be taken to avoid church marketing, so that credit ought not be necessitated; and the preachers will relieve the eyes of the community in dimming their "leading men" through the columns of the "Limon Weekly News." What do these things mean? It means that priest is too popular, and simony is rampant.

We are glad to see the prompt actions on the part of the police of Limon in arresting the no-want vagabonds. This also means that the police are getting alive. Thanking you, Mr. Editor for space, Very truly yours, TRUTH. Banana River, Port Limon, 9th July, 1904.

Notice. My Wife Tabitha Forbes having left my house and shelter from 9th September, 1903, I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for her or for any debts she may incur. ROBERT A. FORBES.

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SALE AT AUCTION.

The piece of land comprising 1500 hectares at Bananita, the property of the Municipality of Alajuela will be sold at public auction August 8th at the office of the Civil Judge of Alajuela. The sale will take place at one o'clock. This will be a splendid opportunity for procuring valuable lands at low prices. July 16th 1904 4 ins.

JESUS MARIA RUEDA (OF BOGOTA) Professor of the Pianoforte.

Lessons given at residence of pupils at any convenient hour by arrangement. Instruments repaired and tuned. Consulting hours from 6 to 8 p.m. at the Gran Hotel, Limon. July 16 4 ins.

H WIMMER Photographer Ninety-nine Building, Limon

(FORMERLY WITH PAYNTER BROS.) High class work guaranteed. Specialty in Photo Buttons and Picture Cards. Views of Costa Rica, etc. Prices very reasonable. NINETY-NINE BUILDING, LIMON.

FORECAST FOR COMING WEEK TO ARRIVE

Table with columns: STR., DATE, FOR. Lists arrivals from various ports like Sarnia, Bradford, Alps, etc.

Table with columns: FOR, DATE, STR. Lists departures to various ports like New Orleans, Boston, etc.

Marriage Applications.

The following marriage applications have appeared in the Official Gazette.— Joseph Augustus Mullings to Julia Flemming, both of Jamaica. Thomas Augustus Gardener to Candalaria Rodgers, both of Jamaica. Richard Wilson and Catherine E. Gayle, both of Jamaica.

DEATHS

The following deaths are recorded in Limon for week ending July 25th, July 9.—Sidney Walker, English, age 1 year. 9.—Leonte Peter-son, Danish, age 46 years. 10.—Thomas Robinson, English, age 59 years. 10.—Janeth Hatchis, English, age 20 years. 13.—Aubrey Beck ord, English, age 1 year. 33.—Jane Leveia, English, age 32 years.

WANTED.

Young man in good position, of good family and appearance would like to correspond with an eligible young lady with view to matrimony. Replies treated with strict confidence. Apply: C. W. G. "Limon Weekly News."

Advertisement for Sunlight Soap. Includes an illustration of a man washing clothes and text: "Half the wear and tear of clothes washed with impure soap is due to the rubbing needed to remove the dirt. Sunlight is a pure soap, nothing but soap. It is a scientific cleanser. It dissolves all impurities. It does the washing itself, and when the clothes are rinsed the stains are cleared away."

For Sale or Rent. Cottage of 4 Rooms commanding a splendid view of the harbour, most picturesquely situated in a healthy locality. Apply C. A. SHAW, Botica Nueva.

St. David's Lodge, Matina. Matina. The Members of the St. David's Lodge will give a public entertainment entitled "Beauty and the Beast" on Monday August 22nd commencing at 7 p.m. Admission One Colon. Children 50 Cents. A PICNIC will take place the following day, August 23rd. Admission 50 Cents. 5 ins. H. J. RICHARDS.

C. A. McALISTER & CO. beg to inform the public that they have opened a first-class Shoe Factory Establishment at 99 Building adjoining International Drug Store and are prepared to defy competition for fine and cheap shoes made from the best MATERIAL. Look at your Shoes For Dress try one of McAlister's Dainty For. every day use try McAlister' Champion YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. The "Jewel House" has been removed to the house of Don Rafael Yglesia, adjoining the store of Mr Alcides Ramirez. The proprietor, hope for a continuation of patronage and guarantee good work and promptness with all orders entrusted to them. WILLIAMSON & SINCLAIR 3 m 9-7-'04

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

AMERICAN DENTIST

WE have the most thoroughly equipped and up to-date Dental office in Costa Rica. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

CROWN & BRIDGE-WORK To introduce our painless system we will extract teeth for 50 CENTS.

TESTIMONIAL I had seventeen teeth extracted at the Union Dental Co., and felt absolutely no pain. H WILSON, Compositor, Limon "Weekly News" Samples of our work can be seen in show case at door. It cost you nothing to have your teeth examined. Open until 8 p.m. UNION DENTAL CO. Ltd. New Orleans la U.S.A. Port Limon Branch over New Drug Store 99 Building



To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband should be a woman's constant study. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Potts tell their stories for the benefit of all wives and mothers.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will make every mother well, strong, healthy and happy. I dragged through nine years of miserable existence, worn out with pain and weariness. I then noticed a statement of a woman troubled as I was, and the wonderful results she had had from your Vegetable Compound, and decided to try what it would do for me, and used it for three months. At the end of that time I was a different woman, the neighbors remarked it, and my husband fell in love with me all over again. It seemed like a new existence. I had been suffering with inflammation and falling of the womb, but your medicine cured that and built up my entire system, till I was indeed like a new woman.—Sincerely yours, MRS. CHAS. F. BROWN, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark., Vice President Mothers' Club."

Suffering women should not fail to profit by Mrs. Brown's experiences; just as surely as she was cured of the troubles enumerated in her letter, just so surely will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure other women who suffer from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, and nervous prostration. Read the story of Mrs. Potts to all mothers:—



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—During the early part of my married life I was very delicate in health. I had two miscarriages, and both my husband and I felt very badly as we were anxious to have children. A neighbor who had been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advised me to try it, and I decided to do so. I soon felt that my appetite was increasing, the headaches gradually decreased and finally disappeared, and my general health improved. I felt as if new blood coursed through my veins, the sluggish tired feeling disappeared, and I became strong and well.

"Within a year after I became the mother of a strong healthy child, the joy of our home. You certainly have a splendid remedy, and I wish every mother knew of it.—Sincerely yours, MRS. ANNA POTTS, 510 Park Ave., Hot Springs, Ark."

If you feel that there is anything at all unusual or puzzling about your case, or if you wish confidential advice of the most experienced, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and you will be advised free of charge. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured and is curing thousands of cases of female troubles—curing them inexpensively and absolutely. Remember this when you go to your druggist. Insist upon getting

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

FREE to WOMEN
A Large Trial Box of a book of instructions absolutely Free and Post-paid, enough to prove the value of Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic



Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water—non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol, which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution—lasts longer—goes further—has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

The formula of a noted Boston physician, and used with great success as a Vaginal Wash, for Leucorrhoea, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cut, and all soreness of mucous membrane. In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash we challenge the world to produce its equal for thoroughness. It is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharge. All leading druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. a box; if you do not, send to us for it. Don't take a substitute—there is no such thing as Paxtine. Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day. R. FAYTON CO., 7 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.

The Great East and West Line Across the Entire States of



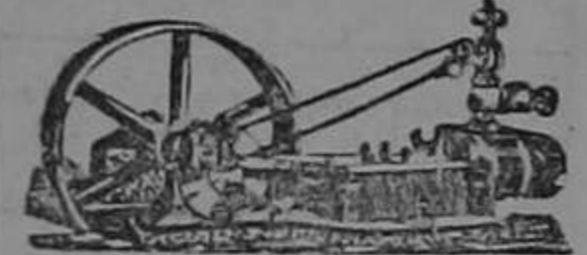
No trouble to answer questions. 25 miles shortest route Shreveport to Dallas. Write for new book on Texas, free. F. H. TURNER, General Passenger Agent, Dallas, Texas.

CURED Dropsy
Gives Quick Relief.
Removes all swelling in 2 to 30 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Socialists, Box 3 Atlanta, Ga.

Give the name of this paper when writing to advertisers—(A17-04)

It suffered with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

MALSBY & Co.
41 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.



Portable and Stationary Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills AND ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY Complete line carried in stock for IMMEDIATE shipment. Best Machinery, Lowest Prices and Best Terms. Write us for catalogue, prices, etc., before buying.

SAW MILLS
Our Latest Improved Circular Saw Mills with Hove's Universal Log Beans, Reciprocating Simultaneous Set Works and the Hove's King Variable Feed Works are unequaled for accuracy, simplicity, durability and ease of operation. Write for full descriptive circulars. Manufactured by the S.A.L.M. IRON WORKS, Winston-Salem, N.C.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$4.00, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50
UNION MADE SHOES
BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more men than any other make. The reason is, they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and have greater intrinsic value than any other shoes.

Sold Everywhere. Look for name and price on bottom. Douglas uses Corona Collar, which is everywhere conceded to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced. Fast On or Epieta used. Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Write for Catalogue. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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 25c only to REGAL MEDICINE CO., of Stamford, Conn., for medicine and directions. A quick and certain cure guaranteed in all cases of malaria, chills and fever, and intermittent fever.

REGAL MEDICINE CO., of Stamford, Conn., for medicine and directions. A quick and certain cure guaranteed in all cases of malaria, chills and fever, and intermittent fever.

Metals Get Sick.
Metals can be poisoned and have diseases in much the same way as animal and vegetable creatures. And when they are diseased they are dangerous to mankind; for if they are made into tools, they may break, ruin a laborer's work, or perhaps put out his eye; if they happen to be part of a bridge, they may break and cause accidents, perhaps destroy life. Professor E. Heyn, of the Technical Experiment Station of the Royal Polytechnic School, Berlin-Charlottenburg, writes on this highly interesting subject—"Life and Diseases of Metals"—in Harper's Magazine. The microscope has developed this branch of modern science, as it has developed the study of human diseases in the hands of Virchow and his followers. Illustrations accompanying the article show diseased copper and steel.

The Care of the Eyes.
The eyes are the most wonderful and delicate optical instruments in the world, and easily subjected to strain. There are few eyes that are not caused unnecessary and detrimental strain. This produces the inflammation that is the trouble of many and which in turn is often the cause of the unsightly puffiness under the eyes. Although it is not possible to change their color or shape, the appearance of the eyes can often be materially improved by proper care, and the surrounding tissues and features so modified as to add greatly to the looks. Excellent information on the care of the eyes is given by Dr. Grace Peckham Murray in the Delinuator. The use of glasses is a subtlety that merits special attention.

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

Reciprocity is the art of exchanging something you don't want for something you do.

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

What a jolly old world this would be if all men practised what they preach!

Old Sofas, Backs of Chairs, etc., can be dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

Love may intoxicate a man, but marriage sobers him.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Two often cease to be company after they are made one.

Lighting and Water.
It is practically impossible to cause an electric spark of high electromotive force to leap from one surface of a liquid to another. For this reason it is rare that lightning strikes the surface of water.

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

F. J. CENEY & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney 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 & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINMAN & MARTIN, 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.

Has Right to Pray for Japan.
At least one man in Missouri piously prays that victory may perch on the banner of the Jap in the war now being waged. This is Colonel John Sobieski, of Richmond, lineal heir of King John Sobieski, of Poland.

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 BEST POMMEL SLICKER IN THE WORLD
TOWER'S FISH BRAND
Like all our waterproof coats, suits and hats for all kinds of wet work it is often imitated but never equaled. Made in black or yellow and fully guaranteed by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Winston-Salem, N.C. FOR SALE BY ALL RELIABLE DEALERS. STICK TO THE SIGN OF THE FISH.

Cotton Must Have Potash
Potash is an essential plant food which must be added as a fertilizer or the soil will become exhausted, as is true of so many cotton fields. We have books giving valuable details about fertilizers. We will send them free to any farmer who asks us for them.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
New York—32 Nassau Street, or Atlanta, Ga.—22 1/2 So. Broad St.

Russian Troops Crossing Lake Baikal, Eastern Siberia.



The Trans-Siberian railway is not the complete piece of equipment which it is popularly supposed to be. It is not even actually continuous, for at Lake Baikal passengers and goods must be trans-shipped across the lake. In winter this, of course, has to be done on the ice. The illustration shows troops being hurried across Lake Baikal on the way to the east. As soon as it became evident that war was inevitable the Russians put an enormous force of men at work laying tracks across the lake.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

COLONEL SIR HOWARD VINCENT, the English writer on military subjects, seems to have a high opinion of the Russian Army as a fighting machine. In an article in the United Service Magazine he intimates that the Russians had little to learn about the value of mounted infantry from the Boer War, because it was a branch of the service to which they paid particular attention before the war with Turkey. At that time Colonel Vincent made this prediction: "The dragoons will render special service. They are in reality mounted rifles, and for their employment the Turkish campaign is peculiarly adapted. Alone of all the powers in Europe the Russians have recognized the great utility of mounted

and fun. They sing every inch of the way, and often a dancer will step in front of his company and by merry carnival antics send the laughter



A RUSSIAN SOLDIER.
A member of the Eighty-eighth Regiment of Infantry, the "Petrofsky Regiment," in marching costume.

round." Lord Wolsey once wrote a preface to a book of marching songs in which he said: "The soldier who sings as he marches, marches to victory." One is surprised to learn from Colonel Vincent that the Russian infantryman is a "handy" man, who can do, or will try to do, anything that is asked of him, "if he is taken the right way." He rarely goes campaigning until twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, so that, says Colonel Vin-



THE RUSSIAN "HUNTER SCOUTS."
They are known as "Ochotnikkoi-mandu." The corps never unfixes bayonets, and is composed of picked shots, sixteen men being taken from each battalion to reconnoitre by night.

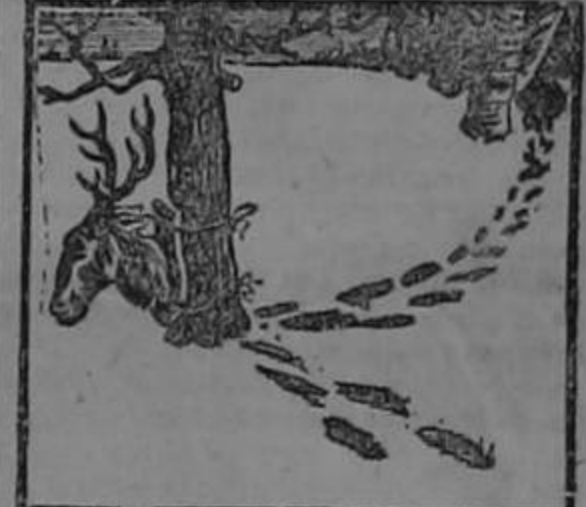
cent, he escapes "many constitutional dangers of extreme youth." But one cannot help doubting whether the Russians will be able to transport over their single track Siberian railway enough horses to keep their mounted infantry properly supplied. "The horse provision for such an enormous mounted force," says Colonel Vincent, speaking of the whole or early months of the campaign.—New gazette, "each regiment of six squadrons requiring 1000 horses, necessarily entails the most elaborate arrangements." But there are the field and horse batteries to be supplied, as well as the Cossack and dragoon regiments. For each field battery attached to an infantry division 207 horses are required, and the horse battery, which accompanies cavalry, must have 250. This problem of furnishing mounts and draught animals at a front several thousand miles from the home base would severely tax the energy of a transportation department that had a well ballasted four-track railway at its service. It is more than probable that whole regiments of cavalry will have to fight as dismounted men during the York Evening Sun.

While London is steadily growing, the population of the "city" is constantly decreasing. In 1871 it was 47,000; to-day it is 30,000. Nearly 5000 of its buildings are not inhabited at night

How They Worked It.

"Is there much shooting in your district now?" asked the stag from the East of the stag from the West, whom he happened to meet at the lake, where both had gone to quench their thirst. "Not as much as there used to be," replied the stag from out of the West. "Now and then one of our number is shot, but not often. You see, we have fixed the gunners so that they are satisfied, and we get a chance to enjoy our old age with our children."

"How do you work it?" asked the deer from the East, becoming at once interested in so vital a question. "Well, we are quite proud of our scheme," said the Westerner. "We hired a woodsman to help us out in our scheme. When one of our number dies we have his head mounted on a board. Now, you must know that these hunters care not for our carcass but only long to carry home a trophy of their adventure to hang upon the wall at home and brag about. So we get our friend the woodsman to tie one of these mounted stag's heads to a tree in the forest, and when the bold hunter comes along that way he sees it. Instantly he levels his gun and fires. Of course he hits it every time, carries it home in triumph, hangs it upon his



OF COURSE HE HITS IT.

wall, and points with pride to the hole his bullet made. You see, it saves our lives. Good scheme, hey?" "Capital," said the other. "I shall try it myself."—Hunter Knott, in the Mirror and Farmer.

Ginseng in Manchuria.
The finest ginseng in Asia grows in Manchuria. That fact may in a measure account for the preparations making by China for checking Russia. The gentlemen of the Flowery Kingdom not only worship the plants that look like "legs and thighs," but eat it as well, and if the Manchurian crop is lost to them China will decay.

Publication Suppressed.
A young lady explained to a printer the difference in printing and publishing and in conclusion said: "Now you may print a kiss on my cheek, but you must not publish it." With that he locked the fair form in his arms and went to press.—New England Grocer.



ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF.
This officer, Aide-de-Camp-General to the Czar, was last autumn appointed "Viceroy of the Far East." Intrusted with the civil administration of the Amur District and adjacent dependencies, he was also given command of Russia's military and naval forces in Eastern Asia.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN INTERESTING DISCOURSE BY THE REV. L. H. CASWELL.

Subject: "A Little Inquiry Into Tribulation" - A Pathetic Figure in the Shilly-shally Youth Cuddled in Luxury and Shrinking From Life's Combat.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—For his Sunday sermon, in the Tabernacle M. E. Church, Greenpoint, the pastor, the Rev. Lincoln Hollister Caswell, took as his subject "A Little Inquiry Into Tribulation." The text was from Romans v: 3: "But we glory in tribulations." Mr. Caswell said: "Into each of the ever recurring questions come. Why the existence of trouble? Do pain and pleasure proceed from kindred laws? How is it that while our earth in its orbit keeps sympathy with the host of heaven, it yet bears the undertone of anguish in its bosom?"

Small we answer by impeaching Infinite justice, by declaring the tyranny of pain, by asserting the bondage of suffering? No. But rather in the mission of trouble and learn the utility of adversity. It is clear to the student of ethics that there is an unknown quantity in the formula of suffering. In this question x equals life—life of service or of idleness; of force or of weakness; or grand or of mean proportions. Adversity either makes or ruins a man, his individual character alone determining whether he shall be crushed or exalted. Opposing forces stimulate to heroic action. A man may choose to dwell in luxury, but he must do so at the expense of the stronger forces of character. It is hard to endure pain, it is far harder to resist ease, but by resisting and by enduring are wrought out those princely qualities which are attributes of the ideal man. And so we are placed amid forces, wide and contrary, that we may gain the glory of breaking and bridling them. If nature and environment should befriend and never oppose, gratify and never grieve, satisfy and never smite, life would become immeasurably less noble.

It is not uncommon to think that suffering, as well as sin, comes fleet footed from Tartarus, whereas, suffering is not dependent upon sin. There is a ministry of suffering, but there can never be a ministry of ease. Is hatred the cause of love; revenge of forgiveness; selfishness of generosity; vice of virtue? Humility is not the daughter of pride, nor is error the propagator of truth. It is not true for a man to hold that because he has sinned he is capable of reaching a higher holiness. Give not evil the credit of befriending humanity. Sin alienates, debases, ruins. Behold how above the clouds of adversity is infamous; suffering may be glorious. Evil merits antipathy; suffering often deserves praise. Evil swears fealty to the infernal; suffering never, but repeatedly vows allegiance to the Infinite. To punish evil is suffering's smallest province. It exists for a higher purpose than retribution—for a stimulating, educating, atoning purpose and its afflictions are but the shadows of God's wings.

Upon material things a literature is written. Read it! It tells of strife, struggle, contention. The law of dissolution cooperates with the law of growth. The rock dies that the vegetable may live; the plant withers that the animal may grow; the body decays that the spirit may expand eternally. Counter forces make the life of the universe. The meteor gleams because of constancy; the shimmering constellations that glow upon the brow of night are but fire balls from the furnace of the sun; light itself, resplendent and vitalizing, comes from combustion, antagonism and chemical conflict. Adversity enters into the very nature of things. Earth's living forms once slumbered in the granite rock, and would still have slumbered but for adverse forces active within. Chemical fires were there to disintegrate, earthquakes to shatter, fires to fuse, glaciers to grind. There were corrodings, consumings, erosions, decayings, witherings and washing until the solid granite unfolded its treasures to make possible organic life.

What mean the expressions, "natural selection," "struggle for existence," "survival of the fittest?" They indicate that all life is an extended conflict, where each order preys upon the next below and grapples with the next above for mastery. The life of nations is no exception to this law. Civilization may boast of her attainments, but revolt and revolution are the arbiters for her progress. She may exult in the "evolution of government," but turmoil, violence, bloodshed cry out, "We are factors in thy prosperity."

What people were more oppressed than the ancient Hebrews? Ramesses enslaved them in Egypt, hardship harassed them in the wilderness, the Land of Promise in the wilder, more than shock of battle. That was the nation buffeted, defeated, tried—that became the safe depository of truth, and gave to the world as its consummate flower Diety Incarnate.

What has been the discipline by which our own nation has attained its present strength? It had indeed a wonderful parentage. The brave little Netherlander whom the Council of Blood, the Inquisition and the Holy See could not down; the bold Greek, the bold Frenchman, the blood-grievous American; the sturdy, psalm-singing Puritan who sung Magna Charta from John, who served Cromwell and his Ironsides at Marston Moor and Naseby, who taught Vane how to die; who struggled amid overwhelming forces for religious liberty; these, whom the American is proud to own as worthy ancestors, are all sons of hardship and endurance, conquerors in the noble fields of life.

Thus out of milleniums of struggle with the myriad-headed hydra of persecution arising in the Americas to-day. The nation's birth was marked by blood, the noble slain of Bunker Hill! Ye patriot, clashing arms with an alien foe! Shout, ye pallid lips of the blood stained snow of Valley Forge! And tell us that freedom is gained by devotion to death; that liberty rides triumphant over a road macadamized by the bones of its devotees; tell us that the advancing stages of national life are heralded by conflict and hastened by the presence of a martyr's heat. Behold, ye noble slain of Bunker Hill! Ye patriot, clashing arms with an alien foe! Shout, ye pallid lips of the blood stained snow of Valley Forge! And tell us that freedom is gained by devotion to death; that liberty rides triumphant over a road macadamized by the bones of its devotees; tell us that the advancing stages of national life are heralded by conflict and hastened by the presence of a martyr's heat.

Passing into the realm of the intellect it is found that the power of incisive intellect is purchased with the hard coin of struggle. The product of genius is dearly bought. No pioneer of philosophy, or science, or religion ever blazed his way through untrod forests who was not confronted by poverty, prejudice or hardships innumerable. Not in courts of ease; not in rich classic halls; not in the midst of such harsh and unfavorable conditions came the voluminous works that through the years have been coveted by the behaved, sought by the lonely, loved by the troubled. Excellence of thought comes by way of toil, endurance, denial. Mind, capable of Infinite thoughts, has its Gardens of Gethsemane. Mind wears

the crown of thorns in the very hour of lofty achievement. It is said that Ole Bull ascended the rough mountains of Norway, there he saw the majestic storm, heard the weird wail of the pines, listened to the roar of the cascades, and from these he caught those rapturous tones with which he charmed the heart of the world. Thus it is because men have climbed some crazy Matterhorn of chilling adversity, descended into some vale of shadows, jugged by some wave battered cliff; because they have braved opposition and hardship; because they have had passages in their lives where they have experienced the extremities of anguish and desolation that they have become heralds of truth, have marked the advance of civilization, have been high priests of science, refiners of society, reformers of faith.

What is it that places this premium on grief? Why are the great deeds also the great sufferers? What is it that vitalizes pain, glorifies sorrow, and makes dead men's bones walk the earth clothed with tremendous influence? Let Moses answer from the mount of immeasurable glory: "I rejected a royal palace and the treasures of Egypt, choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God that I might be a sharer in their sufferings; I was vexed, tried and discouraged through forty years' years that at last I might bring it to pass that I should see the promised land of the Son of God." Let David answer with his wail of anguish: "O, my son Absalom! my son, my son Absalom! would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son!" It was in the depth of his mourning that he sang those poems which have comforted the aching heart for ages. Let Joseph and Daniel answer as from a prison and a den they ascend the steps to royalty and fame. Let Savonarola answer loving the red hot iron of martyrdom more than the red hat of a cardinal. Let Bruno answer, let Galileo, let Newton. Let Luther answer, and Wickliff and John Huss, and Wesley, and Francis Asbury. It is a noble company. But there are some whom reverses have ruined, whom afflictions have spoiled, who refuse to be sublimated by suffering or ennobled by calamity. I see you, a Napoleon of surpassing genius, the world's autocrat. He builds a throne of steel only to see it rust and crumble e'er he dies. From his pinnacle of power he falls and lies prostrate in defeat. His failure is ignominious because his spirit is ignoble. Upon the barren rock of St. Helena he wanders, a lion at bay, a soul cowed, a phoenix life in hopeless despair. By his side and towering above him, sits Washington. He comes to the government when there is nothing to govern. He becomes commander of the American Army when it is small and defeated. Without navy, without money, without munitions, with traitors and Tories abundant, with generals conniving for position and grossly slandering his character, he meets and defeats the most thoroughly equipped and appointed government of the world. He stands in the front of the Emperor gives, but a contemptuous glance. That is all—and yet not all. That captive commands the gaze of mankind. The name of Nero is a synonym for vice and shamelessness, while the name of Paul yields a mightier influence with each succeeding century. Paul still lives! Die he cannot! It is true that for this purpose Nero led him forth from prison. But see! Does he tremble? Does he shrink from his last enemy? Does this spiritual hero who fought with beasts, struggled with waves, was scarred by the lash, incarcerated, smitten, stoned and left for dead, does he who, when each stroke of the "tribulum" fell upon him, shouted, "None of these things move," does he now flinch?

The block is there. The blade is ready. The headman speaks, "Prepare!" Where is the tremor in the aged form? With radiant brow and stately mien immortal he stands. With eve flashing in hope, with voice strong and confident, he utters the cry: "I am ready to be offered; the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight. I have finished my course. I have kept the faith." Nero's axe cleaves his head and Paul, the hero, is crowned with the abundant life.

How has the ministry of the Christ been wrought out? In all the centuries of sorrow whose grief compares with that of Him who is at once the Author and Savior of mortal man? With uncovered head how we before the sublime sufferer. Behold! Out of the anguish of the garden, out of the "blood of the tomb." He of the river side, He of the thorn crowned head, He of the broken heart walks down the ages elevating sorrow until it grows with a heavenly hallow, lifting the burden of woe from bruised and staggering humanity. This is He who exalts the lowly and raises toil to nobility, declaring that pain shall no longer be accursed, but that life shall be triumphant in adversity. Is this our life? Not vacillating, meagre, indolent, but sturdy, unflinching, enduring, evergreen, that is a triumphant life? This only is life with deathless possibilities, and he only who lives for the future catches the secret of the present and its trials. Look we beyond diurnal revolutions gauging the sweep of the planet in its course around the sun. Trials and tests, slanders and betrayals, desertion and opposition are for to-day; character for eternity. If man in the future expects to reap upon his knowledge of truth, he must find some trial to test it now. It character is to count forever, some sharp and merciless criticism must prove its integrity now.

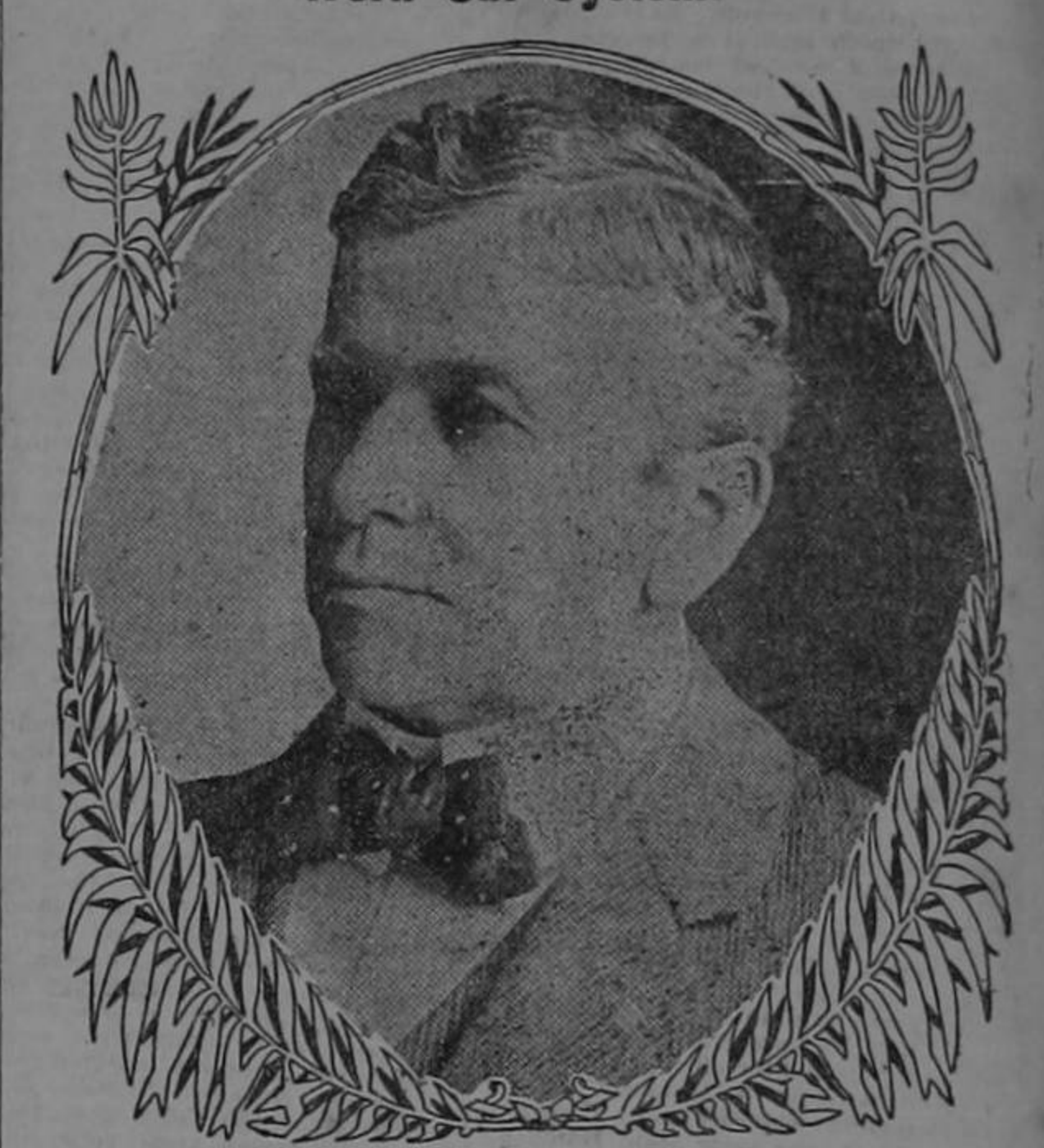
There is no more pathetic figure in the world than the shilly-shally youth cuddled in the lap of wealth and shrinking from life's combat. We are not wooden dummies, but must be men of granite, against whom the leaping waves and mountainous surges shall beat only to recoil in impotent fury. The need of this hour is strong manhood. Perseverance is the characteristic that wins. Expect not to glide through easy seas, with sails taut in the breeze of favor. You must steer through narrow straits; there a whirlpool of doubt, there a hidden rock of skepticism, where adverse currents would strand the bark high on the barren beach of despair. You must sail by the Siren Isle of insatiable desire; must resist enchantments which lure to the sleep of voluptuous death; must feel the grip of eternal realities; must move on and out to the unclouded of the soul with an iron determination to win victory out of defeat, and wear a garland of praise out of the failure of friends, the malice of enemies, the contempt of rivals and the hardship of life.

The Treasure of Kindness. Guard within yourself that treasure, kindness. Know how to give without hesitation, how to lose without regret, how to acquire without meanness. Know how to replace in your heart by the happiness of those you love, the happiness that may be wanting in yourself.—P. W. Faber.

The Only Safe Road. Accident does very little toward the production of any great result in life. Though something is called a "happy hit" may be made by a bold venture, the common highway of steady industry and application is the only safe road to travel.—Samuel Smiles.

A MICHIGAN MAYOR SAYS:

"I Know Peruna is a Fine Tonic For a Worn Out System."



Hon. Nelson Rice, of St. Joseph, Mich., knows of a large number of grateful patients in his county who have been cured by Peruna.

Hon. Nelson Rice, Mayor of St. Joseph, Michigan, writes: The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio: Gentlemen: "I wish to congratulate you on the success of your efforts to win the confidence of the public in need of a reliable medicine. I know Peruna is a fine tonic for a worn out system and a specific in cases of catarrhal difficulties. You have a large number of grateful patients in this country who have used Peruna and have been cured by it, and who praise it above all other medicines. Peruna has my heartiest good wishes."—Nelson Rice.

MARCH, APRIL, MAY. Weak Nerves, Poor Digestion, Impure Blood, Depressed Spirits.

Gentlemen: "I wish to congratulate you on the success of your efforts to win the confidence of the public in need of a reliable medicine. The sun has just crossed the equator on its yearly trip north. The real equator is shifted toward the north nearly eighteen miles every day. With the return of the sun comes the bodily ills peculiar to spring. With one person the nerves are weak; another person, digestion poor; with others the blood is out of order; and still others have depressed spirits and tired feeling.

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

STORE FRONTS For all kinds and sizes of Store Buildings. We furnish all material entering into the construction of Store Fronts. Write us about your proposed building in a state, dimensions and style of front and we will send you, FREE OF CHARGE, an elegant Blue Print Plan, and quote you an extremely low price on one of our popular designs. Beautiful, Everlasting Modern Store Fronts. We give you all the style of an elegant New York or Chicago store at moderate cost. Send for Catalogue. SOUTHERN FOUNDRY CO., Owensboro, Kentucky

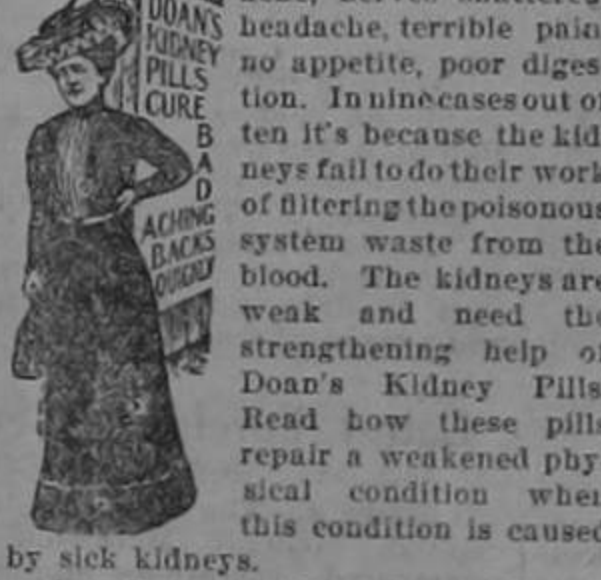
ELECTRIC FLUID. The great pain extractor; cures rheumatism, neuralgia, colic, cramps and all aches and pains. Nothing like it, try a bottle. Save doctor's bills. Ask your druggist to get it, or send to W. C. BROWN, Atlanta, Ga. Agents wanted; big pay.

Cotton Gin Machinery



EASILY FOUND IN THE DARK. He—I think I ought to take a hot foot bath. Where is the mustard? She—Out in the pantry. He—Pshaw! It's dark out there, and I haven't got a match. She—You don't need a match to locate it. It's right alongside of the Limburger cheese.—Philadelphia Press.

WOMEN BREAK DOWN. Sometimes women drift into a condition of "half invalid." Continual languor—all tired out, run down, backache, nerves shattered, headache, terrible pain, no appetite, poor digestion. Innumerable out of ten it's because the kidneys fail to do their work of filtering the poisonous system waste from the blood. The kidneys are weak and need the strengthening help of Doan's Kidney Pills. Read how these pills repair a weakened physical condition when this condition is caused by sick kidneys.



Mrs. Sadie Mettles, of 394 W. 4th Ave., Columbus, Ohio, says: "Prior to the year 1898 I suffered considerably from backache, pain in the head, languor and depression and weakness of the action of the kidneys. The pain was always worse in the morning and I felt miserable. I was induced to procure a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and I began their use. They proved prompt and effective. They cured me, and there has been no return of the trouble since taking them. I owe all the credit to Doan's Kidney Pills."

PRATT. MUNGER. EAGLE. WINSHIP. SIMTH.

We make the most complete line of any concern in the world. We also make ENGINES and BOILERS, LINTERS for OIL MILLS. We sell everything needed about a Cotton Gin. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

Continental Gin Co., Birmingham, Ala.

DYSPEPSIA

Advertisement for Cascarets laxative pills, including text: "Having taken your wonderful 'Cascarets' for three weeks, I feel better than I have for years. I have taken Cascarets for their wonderful composition. I have taken Cascarets for their pleasant taste. I have taken Cascarets for their quick action. I have taken Cascarets for their safety. I have taken Cascarets for their purity. I have taken Cascarets for their effectiveness. I have taken Cascarets for their reliability. I have taken Cascarets for their economy. I have taken Cascarets for their convenience. I have taken Cascarets for their simplicity. I have taken Cascarets for their gentleness. I have taken Cascarets for their mildness. I have taken Cascarets for their pleasantness. I have taken Cascarets for their effectiveness. I have taken Cascarets for their reliability. I have taken Cascarets for their economy. I have taken Cascarets for their convenience. I have taken Cascarets for their simplicity. 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RUSSIA AND JAPAN

Tokio 4.—It is believed here that Admiral Skrydloff has made a desperate attempt to reach Port Arthur. He was dispatched by way of New Chwang the destroyer Bourkoff. In spite of the careful watch kept, it is believed that the Admiral was on board, and was transferred to the squadron which came out to cover the entrance of the destroyer.

General Kuroki's headquarters 4.—The Japanese forces occupied Mo Tien without opposition. The Russians abandoned a strong position of forts and trenches constructed over the pass.

St. Petersburg 5.—Nothing is known of the result of the naval combat between the Vladivostock squadron and Kamoyra's fleet. No news has been received of the return of the Russian fleet to port.

Tokio 5.—It is reported here that through France, Russia has offered to evacuate Port Arthur provided the fleet, ammunition, and garrison are permitted to leave the place. There is no means of confirming the report and doubt is expressed as to its truth.

St. Petersburg 4.—Grand Duke Boris has been removed to Archangel in consequence of his disgust of Kuropatkin's strategy.

Liao Yang 4.—The Japanese guards have retired towards the East after taking the Talien pass. Count Keller who is in command of the Russian forces has been considerably strengthened in following them.

Liao Yang 4.—The whole of Manchuria has been converted into a pool. The movements of both armies are in consequence impeded.

Togo 4.—Togo continues to watch the enemy closely in Liao Tung. The Japanese brilliant triumph at Feng Chia Lung has obliged the Russians to take refuge in Simucheng which place is dominated by the Japanese from the strong elevated positions in their possession. At the same time Haicheng is being threatened. Kuroki is threatening the enemy's right flank by his rapid movements against Haicheng.

The Japanese are steadily closing their iron band around Port Arthur. The inhabitants are taking every available opportunity to leave the city. In spite of the loss of the transports the Japanese are preparing to complete their preparations for an assault against the doomed fortress.

Liao Yang 7.—It is rumored persistently that a heavy battle was fought north of Gensan between the Japanese and the Vladivostock fleets, resulting favorably for the Russians. The forces of General Oker are retiring, their intention without doubt being to concentrate in the vicinity of Port Arthur. Siege cannon have been installed at Kinchin. General Count Keller in a reconnaissance between the Momen and Fenshui passes on the 4th lost fourteen officers wounded and two hundred and seventy three men killed in addition to one hundred and one prisoners taken by the Japanese.

Liao Yang 8.—It is officially announced that General Keller lost two hundred men killed, wounded and prisoners.

St. Petersburg 8.—The Minister of Foreign Relations has no official information relative to the mutilation of corpses by the Japanese.

Constradt 8.—All hopes for the safety of the "Perseveit" is now abandoned. To-day a despatch was received from the Captain dated New Chwang on board the torpedo catcher "Bourkoff". The "Perseveit" was sunk by a Japanese torpedo.

Seoul 8.—Cholera has appeared in Antung.

St. Petersburg 8.—Admiral Togo evidently intends to repeat his tactics employed at Wei-hai-Wei during the Chinese War. This consists in sending his fleet inside Port Arthur, to destroy the Russian ships anchored there. The attempt however was a failure. Four Japanese torpedo boats entered the inner harbor not protected by rams, and only one sailed out. Two were sunk by the forts and one damaged. The boldness of the Japanese has excited the greatest admiration on all sides. In naval circles the attempt is considered most heroic, and is on a par with the Japanese action at Wei-hai-Wei, when during a heavy fog and with no steam visible they entered that port and destroyed the Chinese fleet. It is not known if they had time to use their torpedoes after entering the harbor of Port Arthur. No official confirmation has been received of the news from Liao Yang relative to the naval battle between the Japanese and the Vladivostock squadrons above Gensan. The Admiralty believe that the fleet returned to port.

Tokio 8.—Generals Kodoman and Ten Rushina have left for the seat of war. Supplementary despatches report that the battle in the Morten pass was a hard to hand fight and the bayonet was freely used. The Russians fled before the Japanese charges, leaving fifty three dead on the field besides forty wounded. The Japanese lost nineteen killed and thirty eight wounded. In their hurried retreat the Russians suffered severely.

Tientsin 8.—The Russian destroyer "Bourkoff" has returned to Port Arthur.

Chefu 8.—Refugees arriving from Port Arthur report that Commodore Uchiodsky late of the battle ship "Perseveit" has been ordered to succeed Vice Admiral Witthoff in command of the Port Arthur fleet.

Constantinople 8.—The "St. Petersburg" and "Sebastapool" passed from the Black Sea to the Bosforus yesterday morning. The Japanese advanced against Kaichu compelling General Chirekoff with the centre of the Russian vanguard to retreat towards the main army, followed by a Brigade of Infantry and several squadrons of horse which occupied the heights of Man Tag where two companies of Cossacks were well entrenched. Last night only five miles separated the Japanese from Kaichu. General Samsonoff made heroic attempts to check the Japanese advance by making the gallop down on them, but finding his efforts futile he was finally compelled to retreat fearing the enemy would cut him off. The Russian chiefs can not divine the Japanese plans.

St. Petersburg 8.—General Sakhoroff reports the loss of 200 men. The Russians have retired from the Yangtsia pass, 30 miles from Liao Yang. The Japanese rear guard consist of 15,000 men, and were only 2 miles from the Russian position when General Kelly made his recon-

naissance.

Paris 8.—The correspondent of the Journal of St Petersburg advises that Department incidents will take place shortly. It is the intention of Japan to solicit the intervention of Great Britain in China. The Government have proof of the violation of neutrality by France and Germany. This consists of the offer by these countries of the Chinese (German) port of Kaichou and the Colonial ports of Hanoi and Saigon for the use of the Russian fleet.

London 8.—Under yesterday's date the Daily Telegraph's correspondent who accompanied the Russian forces from Liao Yang reports a battle twenty five miles distant from that place. He says the wounded have commenced to arrive. Without doubt the battle is a heavy one. The Japanese are advancing with the object of cutting communication between Mukden and the North. Commenting on the report the "Telegraph" says "if the report is true this will be the most important move since the beginning of the war."

Chefu 9.—Refugees recently from Port Arthur report that the Japanese have established a complete circle around Port Arthur; only seven miles now lies between them and the principal forts.

St. Petersburg 9.—The Admiralty has Admiral Togo's report of the sailing of the Russian guard ship at the entrance of Port Arthur. Admiral Skrydloff on the other hand telegraphs that the Russian fleet under Captain Desobrazoff encountered the enemy in the Straits of Corea, numbering seven ships. The Russian fleet fled, pursued by the Japanese who fired several torpedoes without effect. Eleven torpedo boats attacked the Russians, two of which were sunk by them. The Russians suffered no injury. The Emperor Nicholas leaves tomorrow for the Volga to see the 5th and 6th Siberian army corps off for Irkutsk.

Port Said 9.—The transport "Petersburg" of the Volunteer fleet passed here yesterday on her way to Vladivostock with two hundred and forty five seamen. The Emperor has issued a Ukase calling all the naval reserves out for active service. It also states that the Baltic fleet will not go to the far East.

Liao Yang 9.—It is reported that General Mischchenko has captured a large convoy from the Japanese, consisting of rice, also five head of cattle. In consequence of the suffocating heat, the troops are marching at night. In all the camps there is an abundance of water, and the health of the troops is excellent.

Tokio 9.—The Japanese gunboat "Kaimon" struck a mine in the harbor of Taliennan and sank with all her crew.

St. Petersburg 10.—It is persistently rumored from Liao Yang that a heavy battle took place at Port Arthur in which twenty one Russian ships took part resulting in a triumph for them. Advice from New Chwang report that Kuroki is advancing from all sides. It is said that the Japanese are organizing parties of bandits with the object of attacking Mukden. The Russian officials are in the dark as to the point the Japs are endeavouring to reach from which to strike their principal blow.

St. Petersburg 10.—A division of the Baltic fleet leaves Constradt on the 29th inst., but their destination will be kept secret, and their instructions not opened until far out at sea.

Wei Hai Wei 10.—The British China squadron left here yesterday. The fleet consists of four battle ships and four cruisers. Their destination is unknown.

Tien Tsen 10.—It is believed in New Chwang that Admiral Skrydloff left that port on board the Russian destroyer "Lient. Borokoff" and has arrived at Port Arthur safely.

Tokio 11.—The Government officially announce that they have every confidence in Germany's maintaining the strictest neutrality. The affair at Kaichou is not considered of any importance either by the Government or the Japanese public.

Liao Yang 11.—In the recent attack at Haven the Japanese lost two hundred killed and five hundred wounded. In a conversation with a Russian officer who is a prisoner to the Japanese, General Kuroki said "It is the intention of Japan to take possession of all Central Manchuria."

Tien Tsen 11.—The Chinese Government have paid to the United States \$25,000 Mexican money as indemnity for the killing of Mr. Luis Etzel.

Tokio 11.—After a severe battle, the forces under General Oker took possession yesterday of Kaiping.

Gensan 11.—Yesterday the Russian fleet arrived off this place.

St. Petersburg 11.—The Chinese have issued here a very candid paper, they do not attempt to disguise their friendship for Japan and their hatred for Holy Russia. The authorities are very active. General Kuroki in an interview said "When Japan is in possession of Yenkuo, Port Arthur, and Haibin, it will cost Russia three hundred thousand lives to retake it."

Port Said 11.—The steamer "Smolnaky" of the Volunteer fleet arrived from Sebastapool yesterday. She brought three hundred and twenty eight men and a cargo of coal.

Latest Foreign News.

Gyantse 8.—The Armistice having expired, General McDonald today commenced operations against the Tibetans. His forces number twelve hundred men. Due to the construction of the town a siege is difficult; McDonald, however, has a cannon of 7 lbs with which he will clear a path from house to house. The British troops took by assault the town of Gong after storming and taking the heights in the neighbourhood. The Tibetans offered a most determined resistance. Lieut. Gordon of the 32nd Sikhs was killed. The city was defended by seven thousand Tibetans. The excitement reached a climax when the British scaled the walls and took the town. At the head of the attacking force Lieut. Gordon supported by a company of Gurkhas entered the breach, the Tibetans firing a perfect hail of bullets, and large stones. By evening the town was in possession of the British who passed the night there.

Aberdeen 8.—Last night another

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