

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON. PRICE LIST

Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

A	
Automatic Pencils	.25
Almanacs, Whitaker's, \$1.00 and \$2.00	1.00
Almanacs, World	1.00
Almanacs, sheet	.15
Alphabet Cards	.25
Atlases	\$2.00 and \$3.00
B	
Balls, rubber, solid .25c, 50c and .75	.75
Balls, hollow, from	.25
Balls, base	.75
Bicycle Cement, Tire	.25
Bicycle Cement, rim	.25
Brushes, shaving	.50
Brushes, tooth	.50
Brushes, marking, 10, 20 and	.25
Bill books	\$2.50
Bow, hair, violin	.75
Box, cricketer	15.99
Balls, cricket	6.99
Bill heads, small, 100	.25
Bill heads, medium, 100	.50
Bill heads, large, 100	.75
Banana counters	8.00
Bowls, copying	1.50
Boxing gloves	6.00
Balloons	.10
Birthday cards, 25, 50 and	1.00
Baskets, fancy, an assortment	
Blotters, hand	1.25
C	
Copy letter books, 500 l	\$2.50
Cards, Bicycle playing	.85
Cards, cheap playing	.65
Chalk, tailors'	.05
Chalk, billiard	.05
Chalk, crayons, box	.75
Chalk, carpenters', lb.	.25
Chess, set	3.00
Chess board	1.50
Crochet needle	.10
Crochet cotton	.25
Crochet silk	.25
Combs, hair, 25 and	.50
Combs, small tooth	.25
Clips, board, letter	1.75
Clips, board, foolscap	2.00
Checkers, 35 and	.65
Checker boards	1.50
Copring brushes	1.25
Calendars, desk	.50
Calendars, stand	.75
Composition books, 5, 10, 15 and	.25
Concertinos, \$4.00 and	6.00
Commissary order books, 100 l	1.00
Cigarette books	.10
Cash boxes, \$2.50 and	3.00
Caps for toy pistols	.05
Copy books, Cassell's	.25
Carbon paper, 8x13	.15
Christmas cards (assorted) from	1.00
Chamois leather	.50
Cards, birthday, 25, 50 and	1.00
Counter books, 25, 50, 60 and	.75
D	
Dice, each, 5 and	.10
Dice cups	.85
Dice, poker	\$1.50
Dominoes, \$1.25 and	6.90
Dating stamps	1.00
Desk pads, 19x24	2.50
Dolls, all prices from	.25
Diaries, desk	1.00
Diaries, pocket, from	.75
Desk calendars	.50
Desk calendar stands	.75
E	
Envelopes, our make, pr. 100	.75
Envelopes, imp. square, per 100	\$1.25
Envelopes, for invitation, pkg.	.25
Envelopes, for photographs, 10,	15
Erasers, Faber's rubber	.25
Emery paper	.10
Emery cloth	.15
Embroidery hoops	.25
F	
Fountain pens, Crescent	\$3.00
Flutes, tin	.50
Fans, plain	.50
Fans, feather	1.00
Files, Harp	.40
Foolscap, per quire	.25
Files, box	1.75
Frames, plush picture	1.50
Flags, English, 35, 50 and	1.00
G	
Gold paint	.50
Guitar Strings, wire, 1, 15c; 2,	15c; 3 for
Guitar Strings, wire, 4, 20c; 5,	20c;
6,	20
Goggles	.50
Guitars, fair quality	\$12.50
Glue, Le Page's liquid	.40
H	
Harmonicas, 25 and	.75
I	
Ink, Stephens'	.10
Ink, Stephens', 1/2 pinta	.50
Ink, Stephens', 1 pint	\$1.00
Ink, Stephens', quarts	1.75
Ink, marking	.50
Ink, rubber stamp	1.00
Ink, red, 15 and	1.00
Indexes, \$2.00, \$5.00 and	6.00
Indexes, 35 and	.85
Invoice books, from	3.50
Ink eradiator, Collins'	1.50
Ink, India	.50
J	
Journal paper, per quire	\$1.00
Journals, 100 pages	1.25
Journals, 200 pages	2.00
Journals, 300 pages	2.75
Journals, 400 pages	3.50
Japanese lanterns, from	.25
K	
Key chains	.35
Key rings, 10 and	.15
King Edward's photograph	\$1.00
Knives, pocket, 1.00 and	1.50
L	
Lamps, table, from	\$1.50
Lamps, hanging, from	3.00
Lamp shades, 50 to	2.00
Lamp chimneys, 25 to	.50
Lamp wicks, from	.15
Loose, shoe, brown or black, pr.	.10
Ledgers, with indexes, 100 pages	1.50
Ledgers, with indexes, 200 pages	2.25
Ledgers, with indexes, 300 pages	3.00
Ledgers, with indexes, 400 pages	3.75
Labels, gummed, 1,000	3.00
Lotto, 50, 1.00 and	3.00
Letter heads, ptd., 100	3.00
Letter heads, ptd., 200	4.50
Letter heads, ptd., 300	5.00
Letter heads, ptd., 500	6.00
Leg guards	7.00
Lapel button, King Edward	.15
Lapel button, union jack	.10
Lanterns	.50
M	
Marshmallows, plain, 50c and	\$1.00
Marshmallows, chocolate, 50c and	1.00
Music paper, sheet	.15
Mucilage, 20c and	1.25
Mucilage, in collapsible tubes	.50
Memorandums, 5c, 10c, 15c and	.25
Memorandums, indexed, from	.30
Mouth organs, 25c and	.75
Mourning note, per quire	.50
Mourning envelopes, 25c and	.50
Marbles, clay, per doz.	.15
Marbles, glass, per doz.	.20
Marking brushes, 10c, 20c and	.25
Metal polish	.25
Music books, 50c and	1.00
Mirrors, hand carved	3.00
Musical boxes, toy	1.50
Musical boxes, toy	2.50
N	
Needles, crochet	.10
Note paper, per pkt.	.10
Note paper, per ream	\$1.50
Note paper (flowers) per doz.	.50
Note paper, initials, per doz.	.50
Nail brushes, 25c and	1.00
O	
Oil board, per sheet	.10
Oil for typewriter	.50
Oil can	.75
Oil Paints, tin box	\$5.00
P	
Pen racks, spiral	.25
Pistols, toy, 25c and	.75
Pipes, cornob	.23
Pipes, briar, \$1.50 and	\$1.75
Polish, boot, brown	.50
Polish, boot, black	.50
Polish, boot, white	.75
Pins, office, pyramid	.25
Pencils, lead, Eagle office	.15
Pencils, lead, mercantile	.10
Pencils, lead, Perfection	.05
Pencil, lead, carpenter's	.15
Pencils, lead, blue or red	.15
Pencils, lead, red and blue com-	lined
Pencils, slate, (board)	.05
Pencils, copying	.20
Penholders, 5c and	.10
Penholders, cork	.25
Penholders, self-ejecting	.25
Printing outfit	1.00
Pens, gold fountain	1.50
Pens, Esterbrook's, per gross	2.00
Pens, Spencerian, per gross	2.50
Pens, school, per gross	1.50
Poker chips, per 100	1.50
Pencil sharpeners	.25
Pencil holders, leather	.35
Pencil holders, metal, 15c and	.25
Point protectors	.10
Paper fasteners, per box	.50
Paper weights, 75c, \$1.50 and	3.00
Purses, chain	.50
Purses, gold coin	1.00
Q	
Queen Victoria photograph	\$1.00
R	
Rules, carpenter's	.50
Rules, carpenter's, brass bound	\$1.00
Rules, office, from	.35
Rules, office, rubber	2.00
Rubber bands, per gross	.25
Rubber bands, per gross	3.00
Records, 100 pages	1.25
Records, 200 pages	2.00
Records, 300 pages	2.75
Records, 400 pages	3.50
Receipt books, cash, 50 leaves	.40
Receipt books, cash, 100 leaves	.75
Receipt books, rent, 50 leaves	.40
Receipt books, rent, 100 leaves	.75
Razors, each	3.00
Razor straps	1.50
Razor cases	.25
Rosin, for violin	.25
S	
Slates, 25c, 40c and	.50
Soap, Pear's unscented	.50
Spectacles, uncolored	\$1.50
Spectacles, colored	1.00
Spectacle cases	.25
Stamps, India rubber	1.00
Sand paper	.05
Stylographic pens	2.50
Scrubbing pads, 8c, 10c and	.15
Silver paint	.75
Sealing wax, pound	.50
School bags from	.50
Scissors	.75
Scissors, folding pocket	1.00
Straws, per box	1.75
Sling shot, rubber	.25
Sponge, for cups	.50
Scholar's companions	1.00
Shorthand note books	.25
Spelling blocks, 85c and	1.00
Sponge cups	1.25
T	
Toys, assorted prices.	
Tooth picks	.30
Toilet paper	.20
Tobacco pouch, rubber	\$1.00
Type (see printing outfit).	
Typewriting paper, letter ream	3.00
Typewriting paper, foolscap, rm.	3.50
Typewriter ribbons	2.00
Tablets, note 25c and	.40
Tablets, letter, 50c and	1.00
Time books, weekly, from	.20
Time books, monthly, 20c and	.75
Tape measures, 3 ft.	.75
Tape measures, 5 ft.	.85
Twine, per 1/2 lb. ball	.50
Tooth brushes	.50

Typewriter oil	.50
Tally books	.35
Tags, per 100	.40
Tops	.35
Toy books, 25c and	.50
Toy books, linen, 50c and	1.00
Typewriter erasers	.25
Tissue paper, per doz.	.50
UV.	
Views of Costa Rica	.50
Violin strings, 1st, silk	.30
Violin strings, 2, 3 and 4 (gut)	.25
Visiting cards, 100	\$1.00
Visiting cards, 100 printed	2.50
Violincello strings, 1 and 2	.75
Violincello strings 3 and 4	1.00
Union jacks, 35c, 50c and	1.00
Violin bridges	.25
Viola pegs	.25
Views of Central America	12.50
W.	
Whistles, tin, 25c and	.50
Wall paper, per roll, from	.30
Wrapping paper, per pound	1.00
Wickets and balls, per set	\$12.00
Wicket keeping gloves	6.00
Writing cases, \$1.00 and	2.00

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

BOY HEIR TO POWER.
Picturesque Young Son of the Khedive of Egypt.
Prince Mohammed Abdul-de-Monem is the son and heir of Abbas Himil.



the khedive of Egypt. He was born Feb. 20 at the palace of Montazah, which is very near Alexandria, and is approaching his 5th birthday, over which there will be a celebration. He has four sisters, two of whom are older than he, and also a brother not yet a year old.
His father, who was born in 1874, was 18 years old when he succeeded to the throne, and until Mohammed Abdul was born the khedive's brother, Mohammed Ali, stood as heir. Young Mohammed's mother is Princess Ikbal Hanem, khedivah, to whom the khedive was married in 1895.
The khedive's yearly allowance is £100,000 sterling, nearly \$500,000, ten times the salary of the President of the United States.

KORJAKS' QUEER REVENGE.
In Russian Siberia lives a race of reindeer breeders called Korjaks. These men, who are among the richest and most haughty of the peoples of the cold north, have exceedingly violent tempers, and their strength and wealth make them headstrong and indifferent to consequences when they wish to revenge themselves on enemies.
They have a terrible and strange method of doing this.
In the winter, the Korjaks seal the small doorway into their huts with ice and earth and let it freeze solid. Then the only entrance and exit is the hole in the roof of the huts, which permits the escape of smoke.
Now, if a band of Korjaks feels itself injured in any way by another band, the avengers creep into a village at night and clamor softly up on the roofs. There, with snow and hides, they close up the smoke hole and seal it absolutely. As a result, if the occupants have not been awakened by the noise, they smother in their sleep. If they do wake up and put out the fire, there is no escape for them, for the moment they try to climb out through the roofs, the besiegers club them to death.
One of the richest of the Korjaks thus killed one of his enemies, slaughtering the entire family, consisting of the father, three wives and two children.
This man afterward made his dead a subject of his boasts, and was accustomed to tell the story at length with all the details. Nobody tried to punish him for it, because he was too powerful. He owns 8,000 reindeer, and with this wealth he commands respect from all the headmen.
These Korjaks live in great comfort, as compared with the other inhabitants of their bleak country. They are never in danger of famine, for their immense herds cannot be destroyed by even the fiercest winter, so that, no matter how many thousands of reindeer may die, there will always be more than enough for food and for breeding.
They have a queer way of hunting the wild reindeer. They chase these animals not on land, but with canoes in the water. The hunters wait until the herds begin to swim in a river in the summer and then paddle among them and kill them with spears.—New York Press.

POPULAR SCIENCE

The saltiness of the Dead Sea is attributed by Mr. W. Akroyd in considerable degree to air-borne salt from the Mediterranean.
A British naturalist suggests that the destruction of animal life by heavy rains has received too little attention. The mortality among insects and all small animals is certainly very great.
An English medical man points out that in the last ten years consumption has increased in countries where economic conditions have become worse, as in Ireland, but decreased where the conditions have improved.
A report of the beer poisoning epidemic of Manchester, England, shows that there were 6000 cases of poisoning, with more than 100 known deaths, and that the arsenic was introduced into the beer by sugar or glucose that had been contaminated by the sulphuric acid used in its manufacture.
In a late experiment in Switzerland a Scotch boiler was found to be 150 degrees C. hotter at the upper part than at the lower part, and the temperatures changed but slightly after two hours. As this peculiarity is a chief objection to this form of generator, a test of other boilers is desired.
Discovered seven years ago, radioactivity is now declared by Dr. Frederick Soddy to have reached the stage of an independent science, quite distinct from chemistry and physics. Explaining the property, Professor Rutherford and this author regard the radio elements as slowly disintegrating, the change being marked by the expulsion of rays and the disintegration proceeding by leaps through several stages.
Watching the pulse adds seriously to the strain upon the surgeon during an operation under chloroform, cocaine or ether. This is done automatically by the new pulse register of Dr. Gartner, of Vienna, which consists of a watch-like box to be attached to the patient's forearm, the hands upon a graduated dial being made by an elastic spring to register very precisely the pulse and blood pressure vibrations. The indications are much more sensitive than the physician's finger.
EFFECT OF ELECTRICITY ON HEALTH
A Possible Explanation of the Influence of Thunder Storms.
For a long time it has been known that atmospheric electricity keenly affects us, and investigators have shown that positive electricity produces vigor and a feeling of general good health, while on the contrary negative electricity has a depressing effect. We are submitted to these contrary effects according to the state of the atmosphere, sometimes negative electricity dominating, at other the positive element, it being possible to determine the electrical condition by means of delicate instruments.
A German meteorologist, Dr. Schliep, claims that it is possible to determine approximately the condition of the atmosphere by comparing the curves of the registering barometer on one hand with those of the thermometer and the hygrometer on the other. Dr. Schliep states that when the barometer descends while the thermometer and hygrometer ascend, the atmosphere is charged with negative electricity, while the electricity of the air is positive when the barometer ascends and the thermometer lowers.
A naval physician, Dr. Jolly, has applied the Schliep rule in Madagascar, and by comparing the instruments he has been able to fix the changes of the electrical condition, changes which vary during the day and night. During the dry season there was an excess of positive electricity, while during the winter there was an excess of negative. Dr. Jolly observing that both in his own case and that of other subjects the best condition of health corresponded to the positive discharges, while during the periods of negative dominance there was weakness and lassitude. These changes also have their echo in the state of general health, notably in fevers.
An Easter King.
As Santa Claus, or Kris Kringle, is associated with Christmas, as King Carnival is the personification of the season of merriment which precedes the Lenten fast, so the Paschal period after Lent had at one time a symbolic Easter King who made his appearance in European villages at the head of the crews of reeves.
An old story is told of Charles V., who, while riding through a village in his Spanish kingdom, was met by a peasant attired in the fantastic robes of the Eastern monarch, a tin crown upon his head, and a spit for a truncheon. Not knowing who the rider was, the peasant commanded him to doff his hat. "My good friend," responded the Emperor, as he complied with the request, "I wish you joy in your new office. You will find it a troublesome one, I assure you."
His Paschal Majesty survives only in Lostwithiel, in Cornwall. Here on Easter Sunday the municipal authorities ride to church under the leadership of one of their number, who is crowned, sceptred and gaily accoutred.
Automatic Ship's Pump.
A ship's pump has been invented. It consists of a normally horizontal lever with a vertical pump rod on each end and a weighted pendulum at the centre. The roll of the ship swings the pendulum and drives the rods.



VIEW OF LIMON.

Directory of Costa Rica.

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

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

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

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

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

INSURANCE—
Limon Mutual Life, President, W. A. Reid; Secretary and Treasurer, F. M. H. Wood.
ICE MANUFACTURERS—
Florida Ice Co.
LAWYERS—
Jose Caballero.
NEWSPAPERS—
Limon Weekly News.
PHYSICIANS—
Dr. Mauro Aguilar.
Dr. Alex Garcia.
Dr. — Obregon.
Dr. Septimus Steggall.
POLICE—
Marcus Sotela, Comandante.
POSTMASTER—
Manuel Esquivel.
PRINTERS—
F. M. H. Wood.
PRODUCE MERCHANTS—
Isaac L. Maduro.
PROVISION MERCHANTS—
J. E. Kaempffer.
Lindo Bros.
Esau Lyon.
United Fruit Company.
RAILROADS, COSTA RICA—
J. A. Pearce, Traffic Inspector.
G. C. Wendorf, Train Dispatcher.
R. W. Unckles, Freight Agent.
Max Lesser, Material Agent.
G. W. Rothery, Master Mechanic.
RAILROADS, NORTHERN—
H. M. Field, Superintendent.
Wm. G. Chase, Assistant Supt.
W. D. Janney, Chief Engineer.
H. Scharschmidt, Assistant Eng'r.
J. M. Tibaut, Freight and Ticket Ag't.
A. Lasker, Material Agent.
Robert Potts, Master Mechanic.
STEAMSHIP AGENCIES—
Elder-Dempster, F. J. Alvarado & Co.
French, F. J. Alvarado & Co.
Hamburg-American, Luis Weismann.
Royal Mail, F. J. Alvarado & Co.
Spanish, F. J. Alvarado & Co.
United Fruit Co.
SHOEMAKERS—
J. M. Coffe.
SCHOOLS—
Public, Mr. Leonardo Vega L., master.
Miss Elvinda de la Guardia, mistress.
Baptist, Henry Hylton, Master.
Church of England, W. E. Price, Master; Miss Z. Barton, Mistress.
Wesleyan, W. J. Flowers, Master.
SODA WATER MAKERS—
Simon Cohn.
STATIONERY—
Wood's Book Store.
STORES—
A. C. Campbell.
John Sachs.
TAILORS—
C. W. Grant.
T. P. McGuinness.
H. Portoando.
R. A. Watson.
TELEGRAPHS—
Zacarias Cheves, Chief Operator.
WATCHMAKERS—
J. A. Calorie.
A. J. L. Steele.
Jacob Stevens.
WHARF MASTER—
Captain W. G. Baker.

Trades Directory.

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

ACEVEDO, RAMON F.
Allen, Horatio.
Arnold, Mrs. L. C.
Brown, R. H.
Becket, H. S. C. G.
Beckles, Charles.
Beale, John M.
Buchanan, James.
Bonilla, Alfonso.
Campbell, C. A.
Chivi, Nicolas.
Childs, Richard.
Commins, Polemus.
Diermissen, Max.
Foster, W.
Fry, Peter.
Forbes, Charles.
Fennel, Samuel.
Grant, E. A.
Greenwood, John.
Gordon, Alexander.
Guelph, Fred.
Guridi, Francisco.
Loofs, J. F.
Legion, E.
Morrison, J. C.
Macpherson, Sarah.
Maroney, Robert.
Martí, Jack.
Nuzes, O. P.
Pilgrim, J. R.
Pardo, Rogelio.
Reifschlager, Ernest.
Rathner, Wm. G.
Reynolds, Charles.
Ramsay, Henry.
Shaw, Charles Aubrey.
Shaw, Samuel.
Simmons, Captain S.
Seaman, W. M.
Scott, C. D.
Smith, C. H.
Schutt, Richard.
Taylor, Col. H. M.
Zurcher, Harry.

It is "womanlike," we know, yet when we pick up a book we read but a page or so. Then we take a quick look at the last page—at the end—

A TAILOR-MADE SUIT.

As the suit had to be selected instantly I was late to business. Persis spread all the pieces out over the couch by the window.

"Now, which do you think is the best?" she queried, excitedly. I took a mental survey of Persis' type of beauty.

"This," I asserted, picking it up. I pride myself upon being a quick and accurate judge of harmony in coloration.

"Do you?" commented Persis, doubtfully. "How about this?" and she held another against her throat.

"Pretty good, too," I agreed. I liked it better than mine. "Or this—here's a perfect dream?"

"So it was. I admitted (to myself) that Persis' taste was, after all, the superior.

"Any of the three will do," I suggested. "But which is the most becoming?" she persisted.

"The last—yes, I should say the last," I hazarded, critically. "It's \$3.50 a yard—the most expensive in the whole lot," she announced, triumphantly.

"I might have foreseen that such would be the case. "The one you chose—the first one, I mean—is only \$3," she added.

"I inspected the tags and made a discovery. But the \$3 one is only forty-eight inches wide and the \$3.50 one is fifty-two inches!" I exclaimed. "How many yards less of the fifty-two-inch stuff would you have to get than of the forty-eight-inch?"

"It is such a little difference that I'd have to order just the same of either," she avowed. "Six yards."

"Of course not; then what's the sense in having different widths?" I corrected, out of my masculine practicalness. "Let's see." I demonstrated upon paper for a moment. "Six yards forty-eight inches wide would be 288 inches of width for \$18; six yards of the fifty-two-inch stuff, at \$3.50, would be 312 inches for \$21. Here's twenty-four inches for which you're paying at the rate of \$3.50 a yard. Five and a half yards of the fifty-two-inch stuff make 286 inches of width, and the difference between this and six yards of the forty-eight-inch stuff is only two inches! Those two inches could easily be saved, somehow, and you therefore would be paying \$19.25 for a suit pattern of the \$3.50 cloth, whereas you would have to pay only \$1.25 less for a suit of the \$3 cloth! See?"

Persis looked puzzled—even bewildered. She is not a good hand at rapid figuring. "But—but a few inches of width don't count in a suit pattern," she responded. "The length is what we go by."

"Then you say that just as many trips forty-eight inches wide are used by the tailor as fifty-two inches wide?" questioned, aghast. "Certainly," she replied.

I reflected that among a woman's irry and baggy effects when attired in inspection twenty-four inches light, after all, be very handsomely ended. "You know the cloth has to be cut on and gored so, to fit the form here—"

ently Persis was still just as I had left her, rapturously gloating over the array of samples; but in the interval of my absence she had moved, for she had employed a tailor. He was the first one whom she had interviewed upon her previous rounds.

"He says that I have a fine figure for the new-style coats, and that—because of that, you know—he will charge me but \$25 instead of \$30, for he expects that I'll be a good advertisement for him. Very few women, he says, can look so well as I in the latest exclusive mode," bragged Persis, flattered.

"Then you'd better order the \$2.50 goods," I proposed, carried away by the excitement of the moment. "I have," responded Persis. "When do you think they'll get here?"

"Oh, dear! It was the samples all over again. And when finally the much-bagged express agent produced the package he banged it down as though to say: "Thank heaven!"

Persis, proudly bore it to the tailor's, and started forthwith the continuous comedy of "Persis and the Tailor," and the continuous tragedy of "Persis and I."

May be I was unreasonable. I had had Persis a year and a half all to myself, and may be it was selfish in me to begrudge her to the tailor. Nevertheless, about that tailor's operations was a systematic singleness of purpose that ground upon me mightily.

I never could get ahead of him. Although I telephoned (ever so unexpectedly, I thought, to all save myself) and broached to Persis a drive right away, she always answered sweetly, but annoyed.

"That would be lovely, dear—but I have to go to the tailor's." Or else she already was there, and I rang her up in vain.

That tailor seemed to know! When I arrived for lunch and found no Persis, 'twas a foregone conclusion where she was, and I needed not her breathless information when later she came hurrying in that the tailor had "kept her."

The tailor cut into our evenings, for Persis went early to bed, and I sat melancholy, and alone. "Oh, it's such a job to be fitted!" complained Persis, yet I could see that she was glorifying in the program.

"I shall be so glad when I'm done with the tailor!" protested Persis; yet not for worlds would she have curtailed his attentions. Persis was an angel, but she also was a woman.

Did she grow impatient with the tailor because he kept her waiting, he dwelt upon the exquisite success that he was enabled to make of the suit, owing solely to her peculiarly artistic proportions—and she went away lulled!

"It's going to be a dream!" she assured me, radiant. "The style is the director, and I look stunning! He says that not many women can wear the director's!"

"When is it to be finished?" I inquired. "To-morrow!" answered Persis. "They'll send it up in the morning. I've had my last fitting. Oh, Dick, it's a dream!"

"Persis," I addressed her as moderately as I could under the stress of the great news. "I am glad. I have calculated," and I pulled out my memorandum book, "that, including to-day's trip, you have made eighteen visits to the tailor, averaging a mile and a half each, horizontally, and about sixty feet, vertically. That is to say, your trips laid end to end, would reach from here twenty-seven miles into the country, and up into the air almost a quarter of a mile. You have been with the tailor thirty-six hours and thinking of him two weeks, and it's time you gave your husband another inning. Welcome back, darling!"

"How do you like it?" bubbled Persis, meeting me at the door the succeeding noon. I gazed at the trim, rusty, stately little figure, whose eyes and smile and blushes were of old, but whose garb was a new acquaintance.

"How do you like it?" laughed Persis, strutting like a pouter pigeon. "I do!" I declared. "Doesn't it fit, though?" exclaimed Persis, turning for me to see. "It certainly does—at last," I admitted. "Have you come to stay?"

"My! But the women will be green with envy!" said Persis. "So will the men!" said L—Edwin L. Sabin, in What-to-Eat.

Pretty "Hellos." Why is it that so many pretty girls drift into the telephone business? If you do not believe me, just install a private exchange, put your feet on the desk, puff your cigar and wait for them to come around. You need not advertise. They will find you out. If nine out of every ten who call on you are not just the prettiest ever, then I'll eat my hat. Of course you'll choose the prettiest. If you need more than, say three, then you will hold three queens. I speak by the card. In addition to being pretty, the average telephone girl is a fairly bright proposition.

There is more human nature humming its way back and forth over the telephone wires than there is electrical current, and the telephone girl as a rule is dead next—and generally dead wise. Few of these girls grow to be old maids—don't have to, see! Lots of pretty decent fellows fall in love with the voices first and marry the girls afterward. And gold teeth! Every blessed telephone girl I know has a gold tooth. If you do not believe me, just call in your telephone girl and have her show you her teeth. Now, it's up to you.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The man who gives your hand a cordial shake either has a full heart or an empty purse.



FACED CLOTHS A NOVELTY.

Something New in Vests For Tailored Gowns—Belts Are Contrasting.

Faced cloth, as the title would indicate is differently tinted at the two sides, and the gowns fashioned in such textures are made in a way to show both orchid violet—a new and delicate shade—with the under side in mushroom white, is the color scheme of one charming gown in French cloth.

A novel shoulder cape displays the two sides of the cloth, the panels of the narrowly gored skirt turning back at the bottom for the same purpose. Silk and chenille passementeries and a velvet silk braid are effective trimmings in this highly decorative treatment.

For spring wear nothing more effective or suitable could be found than any of these textures. But if furs give the gowns a timely air, the straw hats worn with them are decidedly springlike, and for quite three weeks straw hats have been seen.

Those accompanying the tailored gowns in wool textures, however, conform to the requirements of the moment, in that their straw weaves are soberly hued and often braided with velvet. Odd turbans with the brim widest at the sides and tying over the top of the crown are shown in mixed and solid colors. They steel buckles and narrow velvet ribbons, in loose straps and flat rosettes, trim many of these jauntily, and the shapes of other straw toques are so elaborate in themselves as to need scarcely any trimming.

Many charming simple points distinguish the imported hats. For one thing, several of the black or white hats are relieved by a single bit of color, which literally meets the eye like a flash. A turban of cafe au lait straw and lace was wreathed with scarlet fuschians. A draped toque of black net was even madder, for loosely scattered over it were embroideries of peacock feathers in natural blues and greens. The slender head of the bird ornamented the headpiece.

A swagger kink with a cloth gown that anybody might copy to their spring advantage was a scarlet pique vest. This was made exactly as a man's waistcoat is made, with the exception of the close fit, and when the little black jacket was buttoned over it the effect was gay. Frocks and entire waistcoats of washable vestings are said to be quite the thing for the moment across the water, though they are confined to gowns for practical wear.

Belts, growing every day wider and every day more decided as to contrast and elaborateness begay the other sorts, daisy gowns of velvety, crepe and cloth. For example, a creation in bride cloth, a shade scarcely hued, is girdled with scarlet crepe. A black cloth costume has a peacock green kid belt and a white pique dress a girle in shaded violet silk.

"The Chicago Girl Who Rules India." To the imagination it is a far step from the shores of Lake Michigan to the tributaries of the sacred Ganges, but Lady Curzon has made it; and to those who know her it does not seem extraordinary. As everybody knows, Chicago girls are always clever, and very often beautiful. Mary Victoria Leiter happens to be both, and to have a rich father besides. This is a combination which certainly makes for success. Though Chicago was her birthplace, it had no great hand in her education. When she was thirteen years old her parents moved to Washington, and there she attended a private school. But most of her instruction was given at home by private teachers. Many of her holidays when she was little were spent at the Leiters' summer home on Lake Geneva. She loved music, and at one time in her girlhood lived in New York and worked with music masters, besides going a good deal into New York society. Her chief society experience was in Washington. During the two Cleveland administrations she was very popular there.

With all this very cosmopolitan training behind her, with a thorough knowledge of French and German, and with exceptional beauty, it is easy to understand that she made a sensation when she was first presented at the Court of St. James in 1894. During that season she met a young man named George Nathaniel Curzon. He was a member of Parliament, a man of talent, of position, of wealth and of great ambition. He promptly fell in love with Miss Leiter, and in 1895 they were married.

Before their honeymoon was over there was a general election in England. In that country the wives of politicians take as great a hand in the campaigns of their husbands as the men themselves. They attend hustings, they make house-to-house canvasses. Although it was new, Mrs. Curzon set out to be a help to her husband, and he was re-elected to Parliament. Under Lord Salisbury he took a seat in the Cabinet; in 1898 he was offered the Governor-Generalship

of India, and a month following his appointment he was raised to the peerage, and became Baron Curzon of Kedleston. Disgruntled Liberals said that his rise was due more to Mrs. Curzon than to himself; but if a man has sense enough to choose a clever woman for a wife, that does not seem to be a reason for pointing the finger of scorn at him.—Woman's Home Companion.

Beauty Hints. Nothing is better for the complexion than a glass of hot water taken before breakfast every morning. It cleans the lining of the stomach and helps to bring life into the tissues. After the hot water is taken an orange, or even half of one, is an excellent thing for the complexion, and when followed by a dish of some wholesome cereal and a cup of coffee an ideal breakfast is realized.

For the skin which is inclined to be rough and full of pimples, sulphur salve is the best cure which could be had. This should be applied at night after the face has received a good hot bath and allowed to remain during the night. In the morning it is necessary to use hot water to remove the salve and then cold water is used on the face. In time this treatment, if used correctly, will beautify the complexion and make it soft and velvety, and will remove the pimples.

For the expansion of the chest nothing better could be offered than the breathing exercise, which should be done regularly every night before retiring. Open the window from the top three or four inches, then stand against the wall and breathe deeply and regularly twenty-five times. It will be noticed in a short time the neck will begin to fill out and the bones which have been the cause of much discomfort will disappear.

Although the old-fashioned people say that eating before going to bed is one of the worst habits which could be indulged in, it is not quite wise to retire if one is really hungry. A cracker or something light should be finely chewed and this will relieve the stomach and allow the person to sleep well.

Guest's Duty to Her Hostess. If you are a guest at your friend's home do not be a burden, but acquiesce cheerfully and readily in the plans of your hostess. Remember, you are only one of the many charges in the house, and the regular machinery of the household may be thrown out of balance by your failure to be on time or by your insisting on making the arrangements of the day. Lighten the burden of your hostess by complying with her wishes and you will be rewarded by an invitation to come again.

Do not criticize your friend's household nor suggest changes in her management. Remember she is furnishing you the best she has. Give her some time to herself, for she cannot discharge her duties properly with you following her everywhere. Choose a corner of the porch, or walk in the shrubbery when you know that father and children are wanting a talk with mother. Contribute to the pleasure of each member of the family.

When any little surprise is prepared for you enjoy it openly and heartily. Let the hostess know her thoughtfulness and labor on your behalf are appreciated. Your good-by, if you have been a pleasure to the family, will always be accompanied by a hearty invitation to call again.

Now Fast Can Human Beings Travel? No human being can stand a higher rate of speed than eighty miles an hour, says Dr. Forbes Winslow, a famous English specialist. No human brain can think fast enough, he says, to drive a locomotive or an automobile faster than eighty miles an hour. Neither the train nor the eye can keep up with the pace of a racing car that goes a mile and a half a minute.

Dr. Rachfuss, on the contrary, says that a high rate of speed acts as a "mental and physical tonic." Man likes to go fast, and his brain can accustom itself to any new thing that appears, he says.

In this connection it is worth remembering that many American wage workers are doing work that is so fast and accurate that in all other countries it is said to be impossible. For instance, when an English silk manufacturer was told that in the United States the speed of the machinery had been increased from 5000 to 7500 revolutions a minute, he replied: "If our machinery were made to go so fast all our girls would run out of the factory." At the present time in this country there are silk mills in which the wheels go at the rate of 15,000 revolutions a minute.—New York Journal.

Misplaced Sympathy. The tears were running down his cheeks, and his face bore the impress of inconsolable sorrow. A kind hearted, sympathetic citizen who was attracted by the youngster's evidence of woe inquired as to the cause of his sorrow.

"Tommy's dead!" replied the boy, between sobs. "That's too bad! But be a good boy and you'll meet him again in heaven," said the citizen, soothingly.

"Aw, wot yer givin' me? Tommy is a dog, and Bill West's Towser killed him. I'm cryin' because pap'll lick me when he hears about it."

The sympathetic man resumed his journey a sadder but wiser man.—Albany Journal.

More German Consuls. Germany will increase its consular corps, especially in the United States.

SHE DID NICELY.

But Remember That a Too Careful Wife is Apt to Need Assistance.

"Everything is ready. My trunk is packed, sent to the station and is checked through. Didn't I do nicely?" "That's good management that is."

This was the conversation between a certain West End man and his wife yesterday afternoon. The wife was about to go on a Western trip, and expected to leave on the 11.40 train last night for Buffalo. Her husband had secured a pass for her and she was happy. At dinner that night the question of readiness for the trip again became the topic of discussion.

"Have you got your money and pass all right?" inquired the husband. "Oh, yes," answered the wife, fumbling in her pocketbook. "I placed it in this compartment. Why, what has become of it? My goodness, it isn't here," and she turned pale with apprehension. "Whatever did I do with it?"

"Look in your bureau drawers," suggested the husband. This was done and every other possible hiding place was searched, but without success. "I believe I placed it in my trunk," said the excited wife, almost in tears. "I'm almost sure I did. Whatever will I do?"

"Have you your trunk checked?" "Yes. But the trunk has gone to Buffalo."

"Maybe it hasn't gone yet. Give me your check and trunk key and I'll see if I can find it." Saying which, the disgusted husband hurried to the baggage room at the Union Station, where luck favored him. The trunk was still there. After some little difficulty he opened the trunk and found the missing pass stowed carefully away in one of the numerous boxes in the upper part of the trunk. From that time on until the train left for Buffalo the husband kept watch of the pass. A too careful wife is apt to need assistance.—Albany Journal.

WORDS OF WISDOM. One of the weightiest rules of the spiritual life is to abide in the present moment without looking beyond.—Fenelon.

A genuine conscience is a growing conscience—one that is perpetually becoming more prompt, more keen, more tender.—Selected.

Some people seem to think that death is the only reality in life. Others, happier and rightlier minded, see and feel that life is the true reality in death.—Julius Hare.

To yield reverence to another, to hold ourselves and our lives at his disposal, is not slavery; often it is the noblest state in which a man can live in this world.—Ruskin.

Oh, ye poor, dry and dead souls, why will ye not come hither with your empty vessels and your empty souls, to this deep and sweet well of life, and fill your empty vessels?—S. Rutherford.

Remember that if the opportunities for good deeds should never come, the opportunity for good deeds is renewed for you day by day. The thing for us to long for is the goodness, not the glory.—Farrar.

There are snobs now who behave almost as nicely in the privacy of their homes as in the presence of a duchess. They are much more particular as to the way in which others shall behave to them. That is a test, by the bye. The snob thinks most of the treatment he receives from the world; the gentleman thinks first how he shall act courteously to others.—From Crawford's "Heart of Rome."

For making sandwiches, bread baked in large-size baking powder cans will be just the right size and free from crusts.

A simple dessert is whipped cream, sweetened slightly and flavored with pistache. Serve the cream in shallow bowls, and in the centre of each drop a very fresh marigold kiss, one of the large round ones preferably.

It is the present theory that one should eat a great variety of food. This does not mean that many different kinds of food must be taken at one meal, but rather that one's diet should be made up of many different wholesome things. Moreover, a wholesome diet should not be permanently rejected simply because it is not liked at first. It is frequently the case that by eating such an article a few times one acquires a relish for it.

In table setting there is always something new. At a recent dinner the hostess surprised her guests by decorating the centre of her table with a cloth of pure gold thread solidly worked, the border a lace design of white silk and fine gold mesh in diamond-shape stitches. The green for the table was small ferns, set in an oval dish of dark blue china, with figures in relief representing peasants in holiday costume. At each corner of this gold centre was a candlestick in dull silver of Colonial design, furnished with a shade of iridescent glass, which graduated from tones of light yellow to dark orange, and then to red.

In the lighting of houses plenty of light judiciously shaded is what best suits the majority. The idea in artificial lighting is to suggest the brightness and warmth of sunlight within the house walls. The only real sunlight color being pale yellow, this should be used largely. It is far more comfortable and more economical to have the light down low, surrounding and warming the occupants of the room, and to have it standing out cold and chill from the distance. The wax candle is untidy, and its light is not practicable for reading purposes, but for general purposes there is no purer or softer light. Many women prefer to have their drawing-rooms underlighted.



Minced Meat Browne.

Minced cold roast beef very fine, add to it one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, half a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, one teaspoonful of minced onion, one cupful of grated stale bread, a little lemon juice and one cupful of stock or gravy; put this over the fire, then put it in a buttered baking dish; spread over buttered crumbs and put in the oven and when brown remove and serve with tomato purée.

Cocunut Pudd.

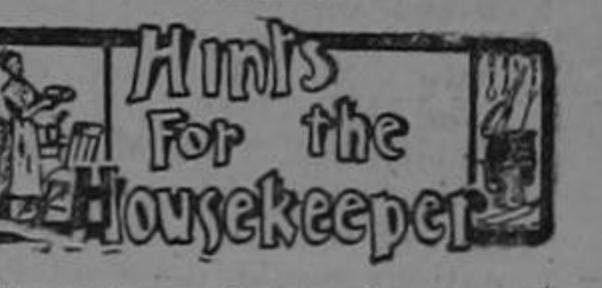
The whites of three eggs beaten very light, a small teaspoonful of fine white sugar, one teaspoonful of corn flour. When these ingredients are mixed, put the mixture into a custard saucenpan, or a jug set in a pan of boiling water, and stir constantly for twenty minutes, then take it off the stove and add a quarter of a pound of desiccated or grated cocconut. When well mixed, drop in teaspoonfuls of buttered paper. Bake in a very slow oven, as they must not brown at all.

Graham Griddle Cakes.

Scald three cupfuls of milk, let it stand until cool; sift in two and two-thirds cupfuls of graham flour; beat the mixture until smooth; add two tablespoonfuls of butter melted, one tablespoonful of salt and half a compressed yeast cake dissolved in a little water; heat again and let stand overnight in a warm place or until the mixture is very light; beat yolks of two eggs; add them and then the well-beaten whites; let stand ten minutes; bake on a hot griddle. These are a little more elaborate than some griddle cakes and also very good.

Brown or White Sandwiches.

Any kind of finely chopped nuts, beaten to a paste with a small quantity of mayonnaise, will make a delicious filling for either brown or white bread sandwiches. Waldorf sandwiches are made of white bread and butter spread with a mixture of equal parts of sliced apple and celery, a sprinkling of sliced walnuts, all moistened well with mayonnaise. Chicken sandwiches are made in the same way, omitting the nuts and apple. The ripe olive sandwich was very popular last season for afternoon teas. For one loaf of gluten bread use a pint of ripe olives, one breakfast cheese, one tablespoonful of mayonnaise dressing and one tablespoonful of cream; stone and mince the olives; cream the cheese, adding first the cream and then the dressing, and, lastly, the minced olives. Stir to a smooth paste and spread on thin slices of buttered bread.



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Fine colored laces will be among the novelties of the summer. A button novelty is of tinted suede ornamented with cut steel designs. Veils are all worn loose from the face, hanging straight from the hat brim.

One can now get separate skirts of white lawn to match the lawn girdles to match. At last the big bow at the back of the neck appears again on a gown fresh from Paris.

Everything pertaining to the Directoire is being revived and thought out in wearing apparel. Sash ribbons of figured linen canvas, bordered with satin the color of the figure, are attractive.

Shades of onion skin appear in feminine fripperies—only Paris knows the colors by other names. Net embroidered with straw in tartan and peacock colors figures among the new millinery modes.

It is a good idea to make elaborate summer dresses with adjustable guimpes and long cuffs of lace, which may be removed for evening dress. Veils of shaded chiffon are worn by a few women, mauve shading to purple being the favorite, as it enhances the rose hue of a perfect complexion.

CURRENT ITEMS (Contd.)

Don Bernardo Sosa, Ex-President of this Republic is on a visit to Limon.

Dr. Mauro Aguilar returned from Colon by the French steamer "St. Germain" on Thursday last.

The "Brewster" leaves at about three o'clock this afternoon for New Orleans, and the "Mount Vernon" for same port during the early hours of tomorrow.

There will be no Atlas steamer for Jamaica during the coming week, but the Royal Mail will leave on Wednesday for Jamaica via Colombian ports-taking mails, and passengers probably.

Our publisher, Mr. F. M. H. Wood, will make his usual monthly trip up the old line as far as Guapiles this morning by the train leaving Limon 11 a.m., returning tomorrow (Sunday) by the train due Limon at 9:20 a.m.

Captain A. V. Citterbeck, of the West Indian Regiment, arrived here from Jamaica by the s.s. "Bound Brook" on Monday last, and will spend a few weeks vacation with his friend Mr. Mather at Philadelphia farm.

Bifrons' Organs and Arterio's Shoes are the rage in Limon just now, not only because they are advertised in these columns (though that undoubtedly helps things along) but because Limon people have been educated to appreciate a good thing when they see it. Wood's Book Store is the depot in Limon for them.

"El Noticiero" among other items from the LIMON WEEKLY NEWS has reproduced an advertisement for a wife signed by C. W. G. in commenting on which it says "Now is the time for our 'birds' with an eye to matrimony to secure an amiable gentleman. We do not know the nationality of the gentleman soliciting a wife, doubtless it is one of the hard working sons of ardent Jamaica. However, go slowly."

In view of the enormously high death rate among infants in this port, we have thought it fit to publish in another column an interesting article referring to the Condensed Milk establishment of the Anglo Swiss Condensed Milk Company, whose product is one of the few that are really composed of pure cow's milk. How many deaths of infants in this port, we wonder, can be traced to the indiscriminate use of so-called Condensed Milk, whose maker is as great a mystery as its constituent ingredients?

Mr. M. Musgrave returned from the States by the s.s. "Bound Brook" on Monday last. During his stay there he visited most of the wireless telegraphic stations in order to make himself thoroughly familiar with their working, an experience which will doubtless be of great benefit to him in managing this department of the United Fruit Company's business here. A sad incident in connection with Mr. Musgrave's visit was the death of his father, which took place the day before he reached New York. He reached home, however, just in time to attend the funeral.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN

LATEST CABLES

Tientsin 18.—The Russian agent states that the Japanese are not occupying New Chung. The Russian employees continue to administer at the post. The Chinese Minister in T. Kin has telegraphed the Minister of Foreign Relations that Japan has proposed to undertake the government of Manchuria using Chinese troops for this purpose. Since the commencement of hostilities China has despatched thirty thousand soldiers under General Ma to Manchuria; this alone was an indication that China did not intend to observe strict neutrality, a thing likely to cause the intervention of Europe in the Far East. Advice have been received here that the Chinese Government is unable to quell the rebellion in Kwangsi, and that the French Government has despatched troops for that purpose, an act that is giving much uneasiness to China.

St. Petersburg 18.—Considerable comment has been made here over the news that the steamers "Smolensk" and "St. Petersburg" of the Russian Volunteer fleet have detained steamers of neutral powers and searched them for contraband of war. Without doubt, Russia has well considered this step and is proceeding within the limits allowed her. We fear commentators do not think the time far off when some other power will resent it. We

never wait for the opinion of a foreign power. From the most reliable source we know that neither Russia nor Great Britain is prepared to compromise the strength of the present difficulties; in fact it is said that the former has already refused to listen to proposals of this nature from England.

London 18.—The Standard's correspondent telegraphs that the Russian steamer "Cinnabar" from the Black Sea passed towards the B-forms 4-5.

Tientsin 18.—The conviction is given here that the Japanese have suffered terrible losses at Port Arthur.

Tokio 18.—Kuroki advises that the Russians attacked the Japanese with much vigor in the Mantus pass but were repulsed; their losses can now be ascertained. The Japanese destroyer "Hayator" seized a Junk carrying correspondence from Port Arthur to Chota. The letters contained much valuable information on the naval situation; these were kept, but those that had no military significance were sent to St. Petersburg.

Berlin 19.—The German Government has adopted a firm stand in the matter of the correspondence taken from the steamer "Prince Heinrich" sailing between Hamburg and Yokohama, Southampton. The register of the steamer was done by the Russian Volunteer steamer "Smolensk" on the 15th. The Imperial Government has pronounced strongly against the actual seizure of the mail bags, being returned. The Minister of Foreign Relations says: "The German Government recognizes the right to examine correspondence in the Far East, but insists that the 'Smolensk' has no right to detain all the correspondence found on board. Furthermore, he says: 'While we admit the right of a war ship to make these examinations we do not consider the 'Smolensk' has any right to do so seeing that she passed through the Dardanelles only a few days ago flying a commercial flag and now proclaims herself as a ship of war.' Germany reserves the right to discuss this later on."

Alon 19.—The British steamer "Porcia" was detained by forces from the Red Sea by the Russian steamer "Smolensk"; a portion of the correspondence from the "Prince Heinrich" was also on board the "Porcia."

Tientsin 19.—The steamer "Faming" arrived from New Chung today and reports that on the day of her departure 15th 10 Japanese were fifteen miles from that place.

St. Petersburg 19.—General Kuroki's report that in the attack at the Mantus pass General Keller lost 1000 men.

Tien Tsin 20.—The steamer "Haruz" has been taken to Sassibo by the Japanese. The captain insists that he has no contraband of war on board, and can not understand the reason of his capture. The tribunal will settle the case.

Headquarters of General Kuroki, Kin 20.—In the battle at the Mantus pass which occurred on Sunday, a larger number of troops were engaged than have ever met before; at least, double the number of those at the battle of Yalu. The Russian losses exceeded 2000; on the present the burial of the dead continues. Only a brigade and one battalion of Japanese were engaged. The losses of the latter does not exceed 300. The battle demonstrated in a most notable manner, the marvelous strength of the Japanese infantry, and their incomparable superiority to the Russian in every thing relating to the profession of arms.

St. Petersburg 20.—The Japanese and Russian armies ready for the fight met in the combat on Sunday. According to information received from Kurakawa, the Japanese mistook the Russian movement; instead of an attempt to take the pass, a reconnaissance on a large scale was being carried out. The reports of General Keller do not give the number of men that took part, but it is quite evident that the force was large and doubtless consisted of eight or ten battalions. During the battle thousands aided those who attempted to surmount the Japanese flank. As a result of a reconnaissance we have discovered a large Japanese force in the neighborhood of Tientsin and Malten. The force is so noted that twenty-one battalions of Russians are at staff sent to take possession of the pass. An immense Japanese force is in this region Liao Yang and only waiting for the announcement of Kuroki's advances.

London 20.—The "Daily Mail" publishes the following from its correspondent at Malta dated 18th.—"The British Mediterranean fleet left here today for Alexandria. It is supposed that the voyage has relation to the presence in the Red Sea of the two ships of the Russian fleet. The British battle ship "Terrible" left Suez today to protect the interest of English merchant ships. The "Standard" Odessa correspondent reports that two more ships of the Russian volunteer fleet left for Sebastopol for coal after procuring which they will proceed to the Red Sea. The "Daily Mail" correspondent telegraphs from Aden that the British steamers "Woodcock" and "Dalmatin" were detained for three hours by the Russian ships. The captain of the "St. Petersburg" notified all British subjects in Suez and Port Said that it was his intention to stop every ship sailing in the direction of the east, and if their papers were not thoroughly satisfactory in accordance with International Law, they would be seized.

London 21.—In a despatch dated Sunday to the "Daily Chronicle," it is reported that a sanitary battle took place in Matienling, lasting twelve hours. Before daylight a force of 20,000 Russians favoured by a thick fog attacked the Japanese posts. It was impossible to resist the force of the attack at the head of the pass, but as soon as the fog cleared up the Japanese reinforcements came forward and forced the Russians to retreat with terrible loss.

St. Petersburg 20.—The Admiralty has received advice of the seizure of the steamer "Malacca" of the British Peninsular and Oriental line at the Red Sea, by the "St. Petersburg," and the detention of the German steamer "Prince Heinrich" of the North German Lloyd, but no news has been received concerning the British steamer "Waipara." The "Malacca" had on board war material. Russia does not anticipate any international complications over the passing through the Dardanelles of the two steamers, and their conversion into ships of war after leaving the straits. The navy of Persia has not been broken by the passage of the "St. Petersburg" and "Smolensk," although the treaty closes the Black Sea against ships of war. These two ships passed through as merchant steamers, and according to an official note of the Ministry of Foreign Relations no question can arise. With regard to their conversion into war ships Turkey has nothing to say in the matter as the treaty does not say anything in this respect.

London 20.—The Rome correspondent of the "Exchange Telegraph" advises that the Russian Ambassador has received a note advising that Russia has prepared a programme based on a three-year war against Japan. The first year will be devoted to the defence of Port Arthur which place may fall at any moment. The second year will be devoted to the establishment of Russian power in Manchuria, and the third year to the invasion of Japan.

Latest Foreign News.

Clorens 14.—At 3 a.m. Paul Kruger, Ex-President of the Transvaal, died from an attack of pneumonia and heart failure. He last consciousness ceased Monday; his son and son-in-law were present at his bedside. For one month he has only been able to leave his house once. His body has been embalmed until a decision as to its disposal is arrived at. It is believed that the British Government will be asked to allow it to be taken to South Africa.

Yantse 14.—The advance against Thibet has commenced. Colonel Younghusband, has issued a proclamation in which he announces that the British Government is determined to obtain redress for the warlike actions commenced by the Thibetans. Any intervention against the progress of the mission will result in the conditions of peace being made harder for the Thibetans.

London 14.—The "Pall Mall Gazette" announces the approaching marriage of Miss Pauline, daughter of Mr. William Waldorf Astor to Captain H. A. Spencer Clay, of the Dragoon Guards.

Chicago 14.—A collision between a passenger and freight train on the Chicago and Illinois line caused the death of twenty-five, and injury of twenty passengers.

Santa 14.—General McDonald will commence his march against Lassus tomorrow. He expects to reach that place on the 5th August.

Manilla 14.—The bursting of a reservoir north-east of the city caused the death by drowning of 200 persons and destroyed the town of San Juan del Monte. The American and other foreign houses are isolated. Launches and boats have been employed for twenty-seven hours in receiving people. The losses are estimated at two millions of dollars.

Sunder New South Wales 14.—The steamer "Nemesis" was wrecked in a gale on this coast yesterday.

Cuba 15.—The Government of Cuba have made a contract with a New York house to raise the wrecked cruiser "Maipo." Before commencing the work the house has asked the Secretary of the navy what claims the United States have on the salvage. The Cuban Government has only a desire to clear the harbour of all obstructions to navigation.

Berlin 14.—Germany has confessed her inability to subdue the rebellion by the Hererwas tribes and have asked the assistance of Great Britain. In view of this request the Government has given permission for the Beer General Maritz to proceed as military councillor to General Frotha, the German commander of the colony. General Maritz with ten officers and one hundred riflemen embarked at Cape Colony to-day for Aswakapund, from which place they will march to meet the German forces.

Paris 15.—The plaza de Concordia was the scene of a grand manifestation to-day. Over 10,000 persons were present, including members of the Franco German war. The streets of Strasbourg was decorated with flags, wreaths and inscriptions expressing a general devotion to Alsace and Lorraine.

New York 16.—The new directors of the Panama railroad are in a collection here. Walker, President of the Canal Commission, Professor Bruer and Mr. Grumsky, member of the same commission. They have been replaced by Esceiler Buchanan and Paire. The new directors represent the Government.

The King of Italy has decorated Mr. Hendrich Couriel, manager of the Metropolitan Opera House with the "Crown of Italy" in recognition of his services to the Italian opera in this country.

St. Louis 16.—The Emperor of China is dangerously ill from an attack of dysentery.

London 16.—All the daily papers publish articles on the career of Paul Kruger, referring in the most generous terms to his character.

Pretoria 16.—General Botha to-day received a cablegram advising the death of the ex-President; the news caused much sorrow.

Clarens 20.—From all parts of the world telegrams of condolence on the death of Kruger has been received. The first telegram was from ex-President Steyn of the Orange Free State. A municipal commission visited the son-in-law of the deceased ex-President offering every assistance needed for his burial, but Eloff told them that no ceremony would be held at present.

Johannesburg 17.—Lord Milner, the High Commissioner announced to-day that the British Government had granted permission for the body of ex-President Kruger to be brought to Pretoria for burial. Extensive preparations are being made by the Government to honor the dead President.

Paris 18.—In the list of persons decorated this year by the French Government, the most important is John

Hay, Secretary of State of the United States. A prominent official said to-day: "This is a proof of the high esteem Mr. DeLassus has for Mr. Hay for the manner in which he has dealt in all matters connected with France, constantly strengthening the bonds of friendship between the nations, the best proof of which was the recognition by the United States of the supreme authority of France in the north of Morocco."

Dover 17.—A collision occurred between the German ship "Sivane" and the Admiralty pier. The accident happened at the same time the race of yachts over one hundred tons commenced.

Portsmouth 17.—The battleship "Audubon" collided with torpedo boat No. 106 to-day. The latter sustained serious damage. The force of the current drove the "Audubon" against the torpedo boat. The crew were saved, and the torpedo boat quickly docked to prevent her sinking.

Washington 17.—The Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, has sent a note to the French Ambassador, asking for the declaration of the League of Nations which the French Government conferred upon him on the 14th, the national feast day of that republic.

Washington 17.—In reply to the communication from Mr. DeLassus, the American contractor who proposes to raise the United States cruiser "Maine," the Secretary of the navy said: "The question must be settled by Congress, as the 'Maine' is United States property. The question in the United States and Spain is that the raising of the boat will probably renew the controversy as to the cause of the explosion."

Paris 18.—Mr. Perdicaris arrived here to-day. His mission is an important one and will occupy at least two weeks. He visited the United States Ambassador and had a lengthy conference with Mr. Parie. An audience has been arranged with Mr. DeLassus for next week. It is his intention to recommend that the Government adopt energetic measures with respect to Mexico as the only means of averting a pending disaster.

Montevideo 19.—The British cruiser "St. George," lying the flag of the commander-in-chief of the South Atlantic squadron, arrived here yesterday. This ship will be followed shortly by other vessels of the squadron. Their arrival is connected with British claims because of damages sustained by His Majesty's subjects at the hands of the revolutionists.

Milan 19.—The Russian Government has ordered 100,000 lire of plates from a local company which is engaged in the manufacture of hermetically sealed plates for the use of the Russian troops in the far east. The plates are pliable, the breast plate will weigh 500 grammes and measure 37 centimeters and 12 millimeters thick. The inventor gave a demonstration of the breast plate last winter in the presence of the czar. The present order will be delivered to the Russian Government here by August 15th. The total price of the plates is 500,000 pounds. Over 250 workmen are employed and the manufacture is a secret.

Washington 19.—President Castro of Venezuela has claimed \$2,000,000 Bolivaros from the Brennan Asphalt Company of New York. He bases his claim on the grounds that the Asphalt Company gave aid to General Matos during the rebellion by which the Government of Venezuela was put to the necessity of expending that sum of money. The United States department will watch developments at Caracas during the sitting of the courts on the case.

PANAMA CABLES.

Panama 14.—After the arrival of the United States Minister Barrett, which will be in the course of a week, General Davis, Governor of the canal zone, will visit the the Carnegie Lagoon. He will also be visited; this place has recently been made a commercial port of the Republic. It is believed that a quarantine station will be established here.

New Governor of Jamaica.

In succession to Sir Augustus Hennigan, retired, Sir James A. Swettenham, Governor of British Guiana, has been appointed to a similar position in Jamaica.—"Colon Telegram."

Colon Passengers Taxed.

Passengers arriving at Colon, are by law of this Republic, taxed \$2 for each dollar and \$1 for each Cuban passenger. The Steamship Companies have become liable for the collection of the tax.—"Colon Telegram."

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AT LIMON POST OFFICE

The following is a list of Returned and Unclaimed Letters and Parcel Post Packages now lying at the Limon post office. We note the names of several subscribers to the "Limon Weekly News," and we hope the publication of this list will result in an early application being made to the postmaster for delivery.

RETURNED LETTERS. B Jackson, Percival Bennett, Emmanuel Wilson, R. Drayton, C. Shevitt, Enns Lindo, Mary Brown, Chas. Taylor, F. C. Campbell, Arnold Harde, Eliza Messie, Irah Laurence, and Obadiah Jinis.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS. Lerino Oliver, Fernando Carrillo, Palmino Portuondo, Robert Leach (2), Thomas Bartlett, Theresa B. Stewart, Jacob Federico, J. E. Silvester, (2), Cyril Graham, Fervine Guchs, Abraham Buddy, Hivah Fraser, Mr. Dellar, Leopold Evans, Charles E. Hill, J. N. Davis, Henry Bryan, Catherine Gray, Ornelado Saeng, Charles Fisher, Joseph Jackson, Mercedes Salano, Joseph Gibson, Laurence N. Grant, Oriuro Borero, and James Henderson.

PARCEL POST PACKAGES. C. J. McKeon, H. M. Field, R. Allen H., Miss K. Ellis, Robert Campbell, R. Buchanan, Laurence N. Grant, Joseph S. Patterson, A. J. Fleming and J. J. Channing.

LIFEBODY SOAP advertisement with logo and text: Cleanliness combined with Health. Gives a healthy glow to the skin. Cleans & disinfects at the same time. Delightful for Bath or Toilet.

Various applications of Lifebody Soap

From "Colon Program" W. S. ... June 25—Swamped by applications from persons all over the country for appointment to play a part in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal...

PACUARITO. DEDICATION OF THE FIRST S. D. A. CHURCH IN COSTA RICA.

The dedication of the first S. D. A. Church in Costa Rica took place on the evening of the 17th inst. in spite of the inclemency of the weather there was quite a turnout. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Elder L. G. ...

CRICKET.

A match was played on the 19th between the St. Mark's and "Sportsmen" cricket clubs with the following result.

Table with columns for ST. MARK'S C. C. and Theodine, Cox, L. B. W., etc.

SPORTSMEN'S C. C.

Table with columns for T. Thodine, J. Kin, C. W. O., etc.

It will be noticed the Sportsmen were twelve men to the wicket, while the St. Mark's had only 11. The game started at 1.30 p.m. In spite of heavy rains of the morning the water cleared up later and the ground was filled with a large crowd of well dressed people who watched the game with much interest.

The King in Poorhouse.

ENGLISH MONARCH VISITS SICK AND DESPITE PEOPLE. From the "Times Democrat" London, July 14.—King Edward yesterday added one more to the many unfortunately democratic incidents that we marked his relations with his poorer subjects since he came to the throne. Slipping away from the crowded Newmarket race track, where he had been watching his own horses run, the King drove to a neighbouring poorhouse. A minute inspection of the arrangements was made, and some pointed criticisms were intermingled with amusing chats between the King and his poorer subjects. "Do you all agree well?" "When she answered most positively in the affirmative, King Edward indignantly voiced his surprise at this feminine elysium, saying, "What, never quill?" Are you quite sure?" In the poorhouse hospital his Majesty noticed a mandarin in a bed where a stable boy lay dying of a fever. In answer to the King's question if he could play it, the boy said he would like to try the national anthem. "Let us hear you," said King Ed-

ing strength, the boy sat up to read and sing the "God Save the King." His Majesty said, "I will be the familiar air was finished. "Why the King said to the dying boy is not schooled, but this morning's newspaper said that when the King strode out and the national anthem played into his ears, the dying boy lay back on his bed and said, "I can die happy now."

September 1-4th, 1905.

At a meeting of the Limon Municipality held on the 14th inst the following gentlemen were appointed an committee for directing and organizing the Civic Festivities this year on the 15th, 16th and 17th September. Messrs Robert Smith, Eduardo Beeche, Ramon F. Acevedo, Alcides Ramirez, Federico Golcher and F. M. H. Wood, President, Secretary and Treasurer respectively were appointed as follows:—Federico Golcher, Alcides Ramirez and Ramon F. Acevedo. Mr. Robert Smith was instructed to prepare a programme for presentation at the next meeting to take place in a few days.

The festivities this year will be on a larger scale than last year, and will include ball fights and other diversions. The illuminations last year were exceedingly pretty, but this year with the electric light in full operation and with the financial aid that is sure to be given to the scheme, it is felt that in Limon we shall have three days' festivities that will surpass any that have taken place in this country. Hitherto Limon has had nothing in the nature of an Annual Festival, but in future there is no reason why she should be behind other places in this Republic of much less importance.

A FALSE ACCOR.

A considerable damper was thrown upon the feelings of those in this community, who had been the admirers and supporters of the Japanese bravery and undaunted courage, ever since the war, on account of a widely circulated rumor, published by some of the leading papers of the world concerning that terrible disaster which was said to befall the Japs in front of Port Arthur a few days ago.

But among the admirers of this wonderful and progressive people, none was more slow to believe it than the writer of this article. For any one who has been following the proper military experts and topographers in the descriptions of the strategic movements of the opposing armies, Manchuria and about Port Arthur must have correspondingly witnessed, had more confidence in Japanese manoeuvres, than believe in the military recklessness in such a wild report. A fair idea may be formed of the Japs in the present situation regarding their superiority to the Russians from the following which is from the "Russk Slovo" St. Petersburg June 21st. "The Japanese artillery has the advantage over us in its quickness with which they rearrange. Since their war with China the Japanese have made a minute study of this count. They have measured all distances, and know every inch of the ground, and hence can be certain of their aim from the beginning of a fight. All the positions have been divided up into squares, so that they can shell the exact section where the enemy is located. Their batteries are so skillfully masked that they cannot be detected, and in the battle of June 15th, the position of three of their batteries could not be ascertained. "They send picked marksmen to occupy heights which appear to be inaccessible. These are followed by others, who scramble down the mountain"

THE MOJO 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.

and appear where they are least expected. No stage of the fight is missed by them...

JAN. NAJ.

Limon, July 21st 1904.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions and views expressed by our correspondents...

TO THE EDITOR

Limon Weekly News.

Dear Mr. Editor, Please permit me a little space to show the position in which we stand.

We the inhabitants of Nine Miles have been two or three times ridiculed in your journal...

For the last eleven or twelve years the Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society has been having a place of worship here...

The building of the Anglican Church at San José Creek on the very foundations of the Wesleyan is bad enough...

There is a catechist going up and down the line inducing members to leave the Wesleyan and Baptist Churches...

Thanks for space,

Lam, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

NINE MILES.

Weekly Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

July 11.—At 4:30 p.m. s.s. "Alta" German, c. Gerdies, 41 crew and 1585 tons register...

July 15.—At 4:30 p.m. s.s. "Baker" German, c. Schumann, 41 crew and 911 tons register...

July 15.—At 11:30 a.m. s.s. "Yams" Norwegian, c. Tysland, 31 crew and 1423 tons register...

July 13.—At 5 p.m. s.s. "Tagus" English, c. Pearce, 156 crew and 306 tons register...

July 14.—At 9:45 a.m. s.s. "Watson" American, c. Hewson, 37 crew and 1237 tons register...

July 15.—At 10 a.m. s.s. "Miami" English, c. Lind, 45 crew and 2424 tons register...

July 16.—At 7 p.m. s.s. "Bradford" German, c. Bruha, 41 crew and 911 tons register...

July 19.—At 10:30 p.m. "Captain Wilson" Norwegian, c. Hansen, and 435 tons register...

July 19.—At 6:20 a.m. s.s. "Buckman" American, c. Mader, 36 crew and 1237 tons register...

July 19.—At 11 a.m. s.s. "Hispania" Norwegian, c. Seeborg, 21 crew and 644 tons register...

July 20.—At 11:30 a.m. s.s. "Christiana" German, c. Rose, 52 crew and 1775 tons register...

July 21.—At 6:30 a.m. s.s. "Chickabombay" English, c. Jones, register, from Jamaica...

July 21.—At 11:30 a.m. s.s. "St. Germain" French, c. Monro, 128 crew and 1573 tons register...

July 21.—At 2:45 p.m. s.s. "Dresden" German, c. Korb, 33 crew and 831 tons register...

July 22.—At 8 a.m. s.s. "Mount Vernon" Norwegian, c. Fiske, 21 crew and 649 tons register...

SAILED.

July 16.—At 7:30 p.m. s.s. "Harold" Norwegian, c. Jergens, 21 crew and 495 tons register...

July 16.—At 10 p.m. the launch "Anetta", c. Dixon, 4 crew and 5 tons register...

July 19.—At 7:30 p.m. s.s. "Sarrisa" German, c. Hansen, 84 crew and 2132 tons register...

July 19.—At 4:30 a.m. s.s. "Round Brook" German, 33 crew and 929 tons register...

July 20.—At 8:15 p.m. s.s. "John Wilson" Norwegian, c. Hansen, 17 crew and 485 tons register...

July 20.—At 4 a.m. s.s. "Hispania" Norwegian, c. Seeborg, 21 crew and 644 tons register...

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.—For several years during the summer months I have been subject to looseness of the bowels...

PHARMACY. The Members of the St. David's Lodge will give a public entertainment entitled "Beauty and the Beast"...

FORECAST FOR COMING WEEK

Table with columns: S.R., DATE, FOR, TO ARRIVE, and TO LEAVE.

Marriage Applications

The following marriage applications have been presented to the Governor of this town...

DEATHS

The following deaths are recorded in Limon for week ending July 22nd—

NORTHERN RAILWAY OF COSTA RICA.

TIME TABLE.

FOR ALL POINTS IN ZENT AND BANANA RIVER DISTRICTS.

Table with columns: WESTBOUND, EASTBOUND, CHIRIPO BRANCH, and BANANA RIVER DISTRICT.

AVISO.

La "Botica Nueva" de Lindo Bros. tiene a su cargo el servicio público nocturno.

NOTICE.

The Drug-store named "Botica Nueva" belonging to Lindo Bros., has been authorized to attend the Public Service during the night.

Furniture for Sale in Limon.

A Rachel's PIANO in first class condition, with stop and music box. One pair Colored Marble Tables...

Horses. Horses. Horses!!

Two Carloads Liberian Horses on or about July 15th. E. P. DEARCE, Zent Junction.

GROUND COFFEE

You will get the finest qualities at the factory of the Phoenix Coffee Co. Limon C. R.

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!

If cleanliness is next to Godliness, then soap is a means of grace.

Woods' Book Store

LIXON church goes and other people can be supplied with "The means of grace" by calling at Woods' Book Store...

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...

TONSKI'S LIQUOR

FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF THE

Spermatorrhoea and Impotence

Made by NULFORK and Co.

SOLE AGENTS IN LIMON—

ESTOMACALINA del Dr. B. RAZZETTI cura segura de las enfermedades del Estomago.

J. KAEMPFFER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

One Block North Old Railway Station. RUBBER BOUGHT AT HIGHEST PRICES. COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

GENERAL LINE OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS AND GROCERIES. Sole Agents for Schlitz Beer, Canadian Club Whiskey, White Rock Lithia Water, Vacuum Oil.

At Lowest Prices. A fine assortment of Fancy Groceries just received. Large stock of CEMENT and SEWER PIPES now on hand.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP LINES

From Port Limon to Port Antonio every Monday. For rate of passage apply United Fruit Co.

MALARIA KILLER.

A safe, certain and permanent cure for every form of INTERMITTENT and MALARIAL FEVERS. PREPARED BY MARTI & CO. LIMON & NEW YORK.

Read This. CALORIE AND CO.

I take this opportunity of informing my patrons that I have opened my watch-repairing and Goldsmith business at Mr. Alfano's building...

FOR SALE A QUANTITY OF Household Furniture

at Siquirres, the property of Mr Theodore Beckley, comprising large Double Bed with spring and hair mattress...

SALE AT AUCTION.

The piece of land comprising 1300 hectares at Bananita, the property of the Municipality of Alajuela will be sold at public auction August 8th...

UNCLE SAM'S WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING

At the St. Louis Exposition the United States Government Has Erected a Structure Which is a Model of Grace and Beauty.

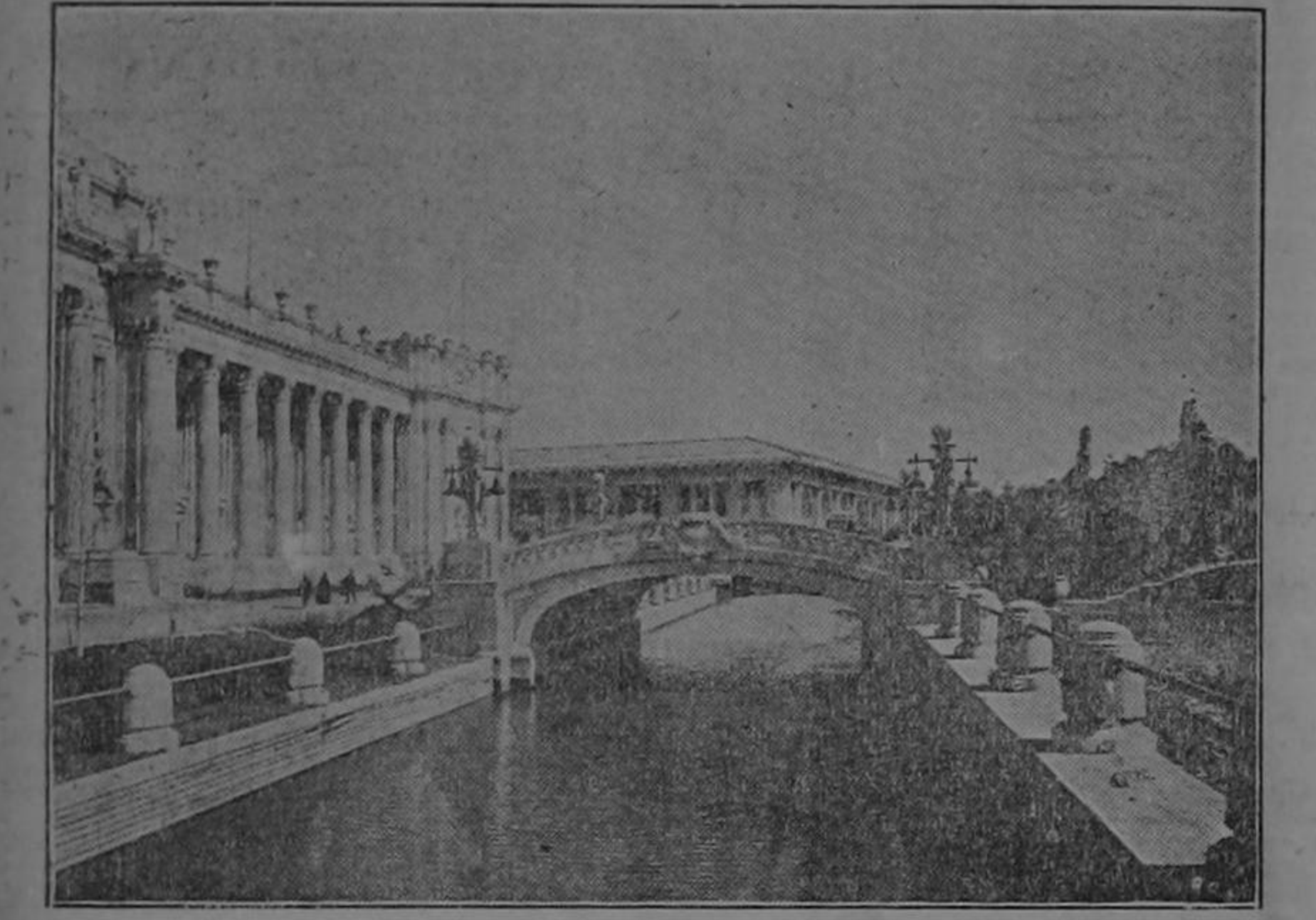
BY MARK BENNETT.

THE Government Building at the World's Fair ranks with any on the Exposition ground in point of architectural design and sculptural beauty. The architect is Mr. James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury. The sculptor is Mr. James Farrington Early, the youngest pupil ever admitted to the Royal Academy.

The central ornament for the United States Government Building proper is the statue of "Armed Liberty." The first plaster cast of this statue was made in Rome by Thomas Crawford, the sculptor. It was used by Clark Mills in 1869 for making the mold in which he cast the bronze statue surmounting the dome of the Capitol in Washington. The height of this statue is nineteen feet six inches. The Government Board appropriated \$15,000 for the interior decoration of the Government Building. This work was under the immediate supervision of Miss Grace Lincoln Temple, whose plans, however, were subject to the approval of the members of the United States Government Board.

AUTHOR OF THE WORLD'S FAIR HYMN

The selection of the veteran poet, Edmund Clarence Stedman, to write the World's Fair hymn, seems to have been a popular choice. When the question was asked who should be invited to undertake a work of such moment, the name of Mr. Stedman was suggested from many quarters. The poem has now been completed and set to music by Mr. John K. Paine, of Harvard University. The title is the "Hymn of the West." Permission to hear this notable composition is withheld from the public until



GLIMPSE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR, SHOWING A BRANCH OF THE WATERWAY, THE EDUCATION PALACE ON THE LEFT AND THE PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY IN THE CENTER.

A FEW WORLD'S FAIR FEATURES.

In a short article such as this, one can only refer to such great features as the Philippine exhibit, covering forty acres and containing more than 1000 natives from those far off Pacific Islands; the United States Government Indian exhibit, covering many acres and occupying a large building; the exhibit of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, consisting of an outdoor map of the United States, covering four acres; the great Athletic Field, where the Olympic Games of 1904 will be held; the Aerial Concourse where the airship and balloon contests, having prizes aggregating \$200,000, will take place; the Anthropology exhibit; the forty or more State buildings; the outdoor exhibits of the Departments of Agriculture and Horticulture, covering many acres; the Palace of Horticulture, 400 by 800 feet, containing the largest exhibits of horticulture ever brought together; the beautiful Temple of Fraternity; the magnificent buildings erected by foreign nations; the great Inside Inn, where 6000 guests may find accommodation at rates from \$1.50 to \$5.00 per day; the extensive Live Stock Pavilion; the great landscape clock, made of flowers.

THE CROWS AND THE BALL.

An Inevitable Egg That Baffled All Their Attacks. During a piazza game of ping-pong one of the balls was sent quite a distance out over the lawn, where a crow seized it and bore it off in triumph, evidently thinking it was an egg. After much pecking, from all of which the frollesome little ball bounced away unbroken, the crow had an excited consultation with several of his fellows, and then deliberately carried the ball to the top of a high tree and let it drop. Again the assembly of black feathered experimenters gathered around in amazement. Was there ever such a remarkable egg? It had fallen from a height that played havoc with their eggs and their little ones as well and yet survived intact! Then one after another tramped on it, cawing loudly all the while. At last, in sheer exhaustion and disgust, they all gave it up, flew to the top of their favorite tree, and, still cawing loudly, watched one of the ping-pong players come out from the house and carry off the invincible egg that had baffled their boldest attacks.—Boston Wrechnerman.

DIGGING UP GREECE

Studying Archaeological Remains to Find How the Ancients Lived. They are digging up Greece to find out how the men of olden times lived, carried on business and died. According to a dispatch from London, a large number of expeditions under the leadership of scientific men are at work studying archaeological remains. The American school under the direction of T. W. Heermance will continue its excavations at Corinth, where the difficulties in connection with the expropriation of landowners stopped the work in 1903. These have now been settled. The British school will now resume its excavations at Palaeocastro, Eastern Crete, where a rich series of Mycenaean vases and terra cottas have been discovered. Trial excavations will be made at Laconia. The first site will be the Temple of Artemis, at Kary. The French school will continue more completely and more systematically the Delos excavations of 1903, which have already revealed interesting traces of the commercial activity of Roman republican times.

SUPERSTITIONS OF MECHANICS.

Some Quaker Beliefs That Obtain Among Craftsmen. Cal McSimms, of the Bricklayers' Union, speaking of superstitious notions among his craftsmen, said: "Should a bricklayer drop a brick from a wall while at work and break it lengthwise it is a sure token of great luck, and that the man will get money, but if it falls and splits on its end and stands in that position for a moment, he is sure to die in a month. The painters have only one real superstition, and that is that if while one of their number is at work sitting a pane of glass he lets it fall, and it is broken into thirteen pieces, he will meet with ill luck within the next twenty-four hours. Many of the waiters in the restaurants believe if the first order they take in the morning is for ham and eggs they will have good luck all that day. It is a common superstition among the barbers that if a man comes into the shop and has a long beard removed there will be a marriage among the barbers in the place soon.—Kansas City Journal.

THE ODD KOREAN FLAG.

The Koreans, who have lately recalled their Minister in Washington, attract attention for one reason or for no other. Their peculiar flag adorns their legation building. The body of the flag is white and in the center is a design about the size of a football in red and blue, looking very much like huge entwined comma marks. On the top, bottom and sides are short lines of dots and dashes, reminding one of the Morse code alphabet.

ONIONS FOR THE NERVOUS.

Onions eaten raw, with bread and butter, make a capital complexion clearer and nightcap, especially for the nervous person, who is generally inclined to lay awake o' nights and to make up at disheartening early hours of the morning. Slice the onions thin and sprinkle lightly with salt to take off the raw, crud taste, and have the bread thin and a good deal of butter. Talking of nervousness, there is no better nerve food than good butter.

THE UNIVERSITY QUILL. A Good Old Story of a Dignified Periodical and a Tramp Printer.

Just after the war, a number of gentlemen who had distinguished themselves as officers in the Confederate Army, endeavored to establish a high institution of learning. They rented an old mansion at Glendale, Tennessee, and opened a set of books for the transaction of business. Among the numerous professors there was a little Colonel named Gapps. He did not appear to be fitted to take charge of any of the "learned branches"; he knew nothing of mathematics, was short on geography, crippled as to grammar, blind with relation to the ancient languages—in fact, no place could be found for him, but as he had contributed fifty dollars, a pair of duelling pistols, a cow and a churn, his withdrawal was out of the question. One day the President of Glendale University suggested that, as Gapps was not fitted for anything else under the sun, perhaps he could edit a paper.

"All institutions of learning should have a publication," said the President, "a vigorous exponent of its literary progress, and I think we can, with safety, put Gapps at the head of this publication. He is active and could make himself useful in the way of getting advertisements and soliciting subscriptions. We can secure a printer—some man who is old in the business—to read proof and do other work that may require special training. All of us can take a hand at writing the essays calculated to give tone to the publication." The President's ideas were adopted. Gapps was delighted. He declared that the most tenderly nursed ambition of his life was to run a paper, "and," he added, "to show you how quick I am to act upon a suggestion, let me remark that I have already selected a name for our periodical. How would the University Quill strike you?" The President declared that Gapps' quickness was real inspiration and the committee decided to adopt the name. The outfit of a suspended weekly was bought and removed to the college; and the next day a strolling printer, who had seen a certain advertisement, called at the university. He was not in the least abashed by the commanding presence of the President; he exhibited no emotion when told that the University Quill was to be a classic publication, but, taking off a run-down shoe and shaking a pebble out of it, remarked:

"Glad to know I am going to handle the classics. I am worn out with the simple utterances of the country correspondent and am sick of the bombastic declarations of the county attorney who writes leaders for the village exponent of political principles. Do you want to run old Homer as a serial?" The President, whispering to a member of the Executive Committee, said, "This man is a jewel." Several days later the University Quill made its appearance. The printer worked off the edition on a hand press. "We want you to remain with us," said the President. "Ah hab." "You have at least found the opportunity of expanding into something, but you must not smoke while at work." "No?" "And, above all, no liquor must be used." "All right." "Understand that you are to be subjected to the same rule that governs the students."

One morning when the editor went into the composing room he found that the printer was gone. He also found his entire edition worked off. A note which he found on top of the bundle of papers made this announcement: "I have mailed your foreign list, and have also circulated the papers pretty generally in town. I have worked off an extra number, thinking that the students might want a few additional copies. Further information in another column." The first column on an editorial page contained this communication: "To the gentlemanly professors of Glendale Asylum: When your optics fall upon these lines I shall be on the road, swinging the bandana handkerchief containing one shirt and a pair of cheap socks. The extreme slowness of your bill of fare has driven me to this step. Starvation has never possessed any charms for me, and asking a blessing over rank ham and thin molasses has never received my especial commendation. A man may be classic on shadowy food, but he cannot set up type. The thinness of your bread at one time challenged my admiration, knowing that a man of wonderful steadiness of nerve must have sliced it with a razor, but when, after taking a paint brush, dipping it in beef tallow and painting the bread, you insisted that you had produced a beef sandwich, I was compelled to appeal from your ruling. Last night after supper I was forced to broil one of my suspenders. Ah, learned gentlemen, my appetite is too strong for this institution. Pardon me for expressing a few opinions of your faculty. It is not necessary for you, Mr. President, to know anything, as your duties consist mainly of eating luncheons out of town, but I grieve to notice intellectual

shortcomings on the part of your assistants in idleness. Your professor of mathematics couldn't add up a tabulated statement of election returns, and your professor of botany couldn't distinguish a bunch of smart-weed from a mass of turnip-greens. It is with pain that I speak of your professor of astronomy; he is a well dressed gentleman, but he doesn't know an October star from a June lightning bug. He doesn't know the milky way from a streak of snow in the moonlight—doesn't know the flickering of a barnyard lantern from a threatened eclipse of the sun. Our editor—B. Franklin, what an editor! He couldn't write 'Yours truly.' And punctuate! Why, he couldn't place a period after the word sausage. Why, he couldn't slip a comma in between the fool and jujam. I am on my way, gentlemen, to get something to eat. At the next village I will distribute six yards of patent medicine ads. for a piece of home-made bread and a hard-boiled egg; but that will be better than remaining at your table hearing the cawing of the pitiful rind and observing the wind from the fly-brush blow the bread off the table. We may never meet again—we never shall, if I see you first, Yours,

"Professor of Appetite." The Quill did not appear again; indeed, the great university was laughed into nothingness. The President is now a justice of the peace, while the editor, Colonel Gapps, is roostabout at a tollgate.—Ole P. Read, in Artist Printer.

China and the War.

The underlying belief that the Chinese, if not China, may be made a militant Power probably lies at the bottom of the idea of dividing China. What seems easier than to lop off Manchuria for the Russians, the Yalu for the Japanese, Shantung for the Germans, the upper valley of the Yangtze-Kiang for the French, and the rich coast provinces for the British? But dividing China is like dividing a pond by putting down nets; you may keep the fish from swimming freely about, but, after all, it is one water, and the moment a hole is made in the net it is again one shoal of fish. This conviction of the physical impossibility of tearing China into fragments immensely strengthens the insistence of the United States that China shall not be nominally divided into spheres of commercial influence, that in all parts of the empire there shall be equal privileges of trade and of intercourse, and here comes in the great solicitude of the Administration over the present war.—Albert Bushnell Hart, LL. D., in Harper's Weekly.

Consensus.

"What is your idea of happiness?" was asked. Said the millionaire: I should be happy if I could spend my money where it would be of some real benefit. This, and a good digestion. Said the poor man: Happiness is having enough money to spend without anxiety. Said the society woman: Happiness is rest. Said the wash woman: To be able to dance all night, and lie abed as long as I wanted to the next morning. Said the soldier: To live peaceably all the rest of my life. The sailor: To feel the solid earth under my feet for the rest of my days. The artist: To paint a picture to please myself, and not the public. The author: To have time enough to think. The diplomat: To be myself. The journalist: To tell the truth. The wise man: To be a fool. The fool: To be a wise man.—Life.

Day of Scientific Feeding.

The search for the fountain of youth has not been abandoned, as the numerous dietary experiments abundantly attest. Science is the modern Ponce De Leon. The era of strictly scientific living for the most of us has not dawned, and is afar off, but may we not hope that the time is coming when the most casual caller at the lunch counter will order as many grams of protein, fat, carbohydrates and the rest as his physical or intellectual necessities seem to require? The man who is about to produce an epic will see to it that his bill of fare contains the requisite amount of nitrogen and phosphorus, and that he secures a sufficient number of calories of heat value daily.

Struggle and Strength.

Strength comes only through struggle—through struggle and earnest work—never through a frantic beating against the bars nor through self pity. Ill health is a prison of your own building, a prison wherein you are locked by your own thoughtlessness and lack of self control. Circumstances have something to do with it, and you may have inherited a tendency toward disease. In that case circumstances must be altered and inherited weakness outgrown. Both can be done. Earnest thinking and thoughtful work will move mountains.—Maxwell's Tailor.

When Easter Was Not Popular.

Our New England forefathers were sternly opposed to Lent; they had a grand sufficiency of fast days in the wilderness, in the long, hard winter of want and suffering, and the Pilgrims' cry for help went up in prayer to the Pilgrims' God. Prosperity, however, seems to have brought changes with it. After the Revolutionary War Easter sermons were preached, especially by the Presbyterians, and churches were decorated with flowers, though New England was the last section to adopt the festival upon which the Pilgrims looked with peculiar abhorrence.

To Improve Italian Railways. The Italian State railways, according to a report from Rome, will soon place orders for 200 locomotives and several thousand freight cars.

\$100 Reward. \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh, Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure, send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, Etc. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Oil in Trinidad. On the island of Trinidad oil is found amid a huge tropical vegetation, and is said to be of first-class illuminating power.



Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodic pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally. Another woman, Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Collingswood, N.J., says:

"I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular.

"I tried a bottle of your Vegetable Compound and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me."

—10000 Forget it original of above letter proving genuineness correct as produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, and kidney troubles.

ELECTRIC FLUID.

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

Potash
The flavor of TOBACCO may be injured by the use of stable and rank organic manures.
in the form of sulphate produces an improved flavor and a good yield.
Tobacco must have Potash.
Our little book, "Tobacco Culture" contains much valuable information, and every tobacco grower can obtain a copy free of charge by writing for it.
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W. L. DOUGLAS
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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 Corson Coltskin, which is every where considered to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced. Fast Color, Elastic and Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Write for Catalogue.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A DISCOURSE ENTITLED "ULTIMATE AMERICA."

A Patriotic Address by the Rev. J. Alexander Jenkins, Pastor of Immanuel Congregational Church—This Country the Spiritual Teacher of the Nations.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In Temple Israel the Rev. J. Alexander Jenkins, pastor of Immanuel Congregational Church, delivered an address to a large audience on "Ultimate America, the Spiritual Teacher of the Nations." He said among other things: "It is a commonplace of the newer thinking that the evolutionary process culminates in the goal of man, the whole mighty movement being satisfactorily explained, according to the thinking of the theoretic evolutionist, when matter endowed with life and perfected through countless generations, has at last given to the mind of the human being the instrument for the elementary exercises of its endless life. The struggles of the ages are justified in the soul. The student of history is perplexed as he hears the groanings and witnesses the travails of the nations through the centuries, and his natural and legitimate query, as he beholds the rise and fall of nations, is, Where has the goal of the peoples and what justifies the toils and agonies of the race? The answer to this inevitable question is this: Almighty God is leading the nations toward the goal of the highest life, and the struggles of the ages find justification in the birth of the world-soul. And it is this God breathing into man's nostrils the breath of life, so that he became a living soul as sufficient recompense for the bloody brute battles of the world's gray dawn, the thought that He will breathe a soul into the nations should likewise be deemed ample compensation for the gropings and gropings of the aspirants for national permanency and supremacy."

The American colonists were not the first men to fight for independence, but the mores that produced the Declaration of Independence made their fight epoch making as no other fight had ever been. Other nations had given up slavery, but no nation was ever before called upon to furnish so awful a proof of sincerity of motive in striking the shackles from the limbs of the enslaved. Other nations had had to deal with the problem of undesirable aliens, but no nation ever felt as acutely America the imperative of a course of action based upon righteousness and justice. Other nations have seized the territory of the weak and helpless, but none has felt such deep, unselfish solicitude for a dependent people as has characterized our country in her dealings with a primitive people committed to her care as the offspring of her intervention in the interests of humanity. Other nations have had to effect adjustments between employer and employe, but no nation has ever been called upon to effect such an adjustment when the conditions presented revealed so clearly the fact that a great principle of universal importance is involved. The settlement of the "labor problem" in democratic America means the settlement for the world, for here the employer of the highest type meets the worker of the highest type, and the final result will be in keeping with the character of the contestants.

So we are learning the lesson of deliberateness; and one of the most promising signs of the times is the tendency to deal with great questions cautiously and calmly. The result of this course will be that what the new America settles will stay settled. She will settle, and that for all time, the question of the rights of inferior peoples, the question as to the character of the education most to be desired, the question of the relation of employer to employe, America is to-day solving the accumulated problems of the ages. And God is willing that she should have time to complete her task.

In view of what has been said, it will strike us as the least of human interest that our country is preparing for her yet larger service through the slow, constant development of her religious consciousness. The existence and growth of this consciousness the superficial observer of our life and institutions might feel inclined to deny. Nevertheless, we are convinced that this most necessary condition for present and future leadership exists.

Where shall we seek for this religious consciousness? Shall we look for it in the institutions set apart as avowedly religious? No man has the right to scoff at organized religion. Our schools, our churches, our synagogues are, on the whole, true to their mission. But the truly effective religious consciousness must be found in other places as well—in the editorial sanctum, in the political gathering, in the mart of the busy street. Let us find this consciousness in the place to which it is due in its form, and we shall have as good a guarantee of the divine favor as though we had gazed upon overflowing houses of worship and listened to the eloquence of the elect. The religious spirit which makes for American pre-eminence may be discerned in many phases of the national life, but it is strikingly evident in the new press, the new politics and the new social ideal. There are many who doubt that we could conclude that the press of the country furnishes an evidence of growing national righteousness, but the fact remains, that in the newspapers of our land there is a distinct trend toward righteousness and godliness.

The truthfulness and force of our present contention will seem to many hard to reconcile with the well-known fact that in the United States the "pious" religious journals are steadily losing ground. But even this fact, rightly interpreted, is not an evidence of national decay. The religious papers of to-day have a choice between degeneration and evolution. The signs of degeneration are stubborn adherence to denominational schisms, fierce championship of exhausted dogmas and growing impatience with progressive interpretation of truth. The signs of evolution are the throwing overboard of useless issues, and the adoption of the leading features of the "secular" papers. The great religious papers of the country to-day are such in name only. Were the contents of one of these papers rearranged and printed in newspaper form it would pass as a newspaper, minus the secular news, the other hand, there is steady progress, the increasing vitality. The moral tone of the American people is reflected in the new journalism, and the fact that the utterances of the republic desire righteousness is patent to all who seek the underlying motives of journalistic enterprise of the highest type. And this fact is most significant when we remember that these great agencies of publicity, free discussion and education have a direct bearing upon the shaping of the ideals of the following millions of our population. The spirit of the American journalism is communicated to the Americanized representatives of these foreign peoples, and they in turn give it to their dependent fellows through the columns of their publications. We have no right to assume that papers published in foreign tongues stand for Old World anarchy; we should, rather, heartily concede the fact that these journals, printed in Italian, German, Hebrew, Welsh and other languages, constitute a great missionary agency for doing foundation work in Americanism and altruism. Indeed, the very fact that our citizens in the making eagerly grasp these informing agencies is a prophecy of great things to come. We have here no isolated, lethargic, self-satisfied aggregation of human beings, but a vast multitude of men who are being brought by the very best of modern methods and institutions. The new papers in the hands of these men are as banners waving

FROM ORCHIDS TO SNOW.

Two Places in the World Where Three Zones Are Represented.

There are two places in the world where a person can pass through the tropical, sub-tropical and temperate zones inside of an hour. Hawaii is one and Darjeeling, in northeastern India, is another. In both these places the trick is done by climbing up the high mountains. In Hawaii the traveler starts with the warm breath of the Pacific fanning him amid the smell of palm trees. He passes by great clusters of tropical fruit, and as he mounts the trees change until he is in the kind of scenery that may be found in the southern United States. Still he climbs, and soon he notices that it is much cooler and that the character of the scene has changed to one that reminds him of the temperate zone, with fields in which potatoes and other northern vegetables are growing. In Darjeeling the change is still more wonderful. The entrance to the tableland on which the little mountain city stands is through a dark, sombre tropical pass, full of mighty palms and hung with orchids and other jungle growth.

After a while the trees change from palms to the wonderful tree ferns. These alternate with banana trees, until, after some more climbing, forests are reached of magnolias and similar trees. Through these magnolias the way leads ever up, and all at once, over an open pass, there come into view immense thickets of Himalayan rhododendrons and the evergreen of firs and cedars, and beyond stand the white, grim, snowclad, frozen mountain peaks like arctic icebergs on land.

In less than two hours a traveler can ascend from orchids through jungles to tea plantations, and thence to a climate of northern roses and violets.—New York Sun.

Pretty Old Butter.

Mrs. M. A. Decatur, mother of J. W. Thompson, manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, in San Diego, Cal., is in receipt of a sample jar of butter made in 1858.

Fifty years ago Mrs. Decatur's home was on a Nebraska farm near Decatur. Among other natural advantages of the farm was a never failing spring, the cool shallow of which made an ideal place for the storage of milk and butter. At various times small jars of butter that were placed in the spring mysteriously disappeared, and the Indians, who were numerous at that time, were credited with having appropriated them. The mystery was solved, however, when a large jar of butter became imbedded in the sandy bottom of the spring, and in spite of all efforts to recover it sank from sight and was given up for lost.

Resisting Power.

When a physician is called to a case of severe illness, the first thing that he estimates is the resisting power of the patient. The chances for his recovery will be in proportion to his vitality. There is little of but in the outset there is small hope of overcoming the disease. The resisting power of persons in full health is such that in an epidemic they throw off the disease germs that prostrate others. One cannot always tell from appearances just how much ability one has to withstand the inroads of a malady. Some who apparently are robust almost immediately succumb, while others who look frail recover from violent attacks. Of course, disposition to unhygienic living, unhealthful surroundings sap one's resisting power, so that when a virulent ailment makes an attack one has strength insufficient to fight it off.

You see that it is not so much the malignancy of the disease as it is the vitality of the man that determines the result. Just so it is also in the moral world. There are some persons whose lives are so upright, so spiritually healthy, that they are practically immune from temptation. And when they are overcome, they soon discover themselves, for their power of resistance is great. On the other hand, there are those who after succumbing to one temptation are completely swept away by the power of evil. How can that be accounted for? Obviously in the same way that the ability to resist physical disease is to be explained. There has been no wholesome normal living, the mind has been permitted to become familiar with evil thoughts; the soul has breathed in miasma and corruption until one has no ability to put away temptation.

Always at Our Side.

Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, the well-known deaconess and writer, says: "A busy woman entered her own room as twilight shades were falling—went directly to her desk, turned on the gas, and began to write. Her eye fell on a page of the 'Liberator' which she had just received. She wheeled her chair around and with a shudder looked squarely into the face of her dearest friend, lying on the lounge at her side. 'Why, I didn't know you were here!' she cried. 'Why didn't you speak to me?' 'Because you were so busy, you didn't speak to me.' So with 'Liberator'—here all the time. The room is full of him, always ready to greet us with a smile—but we are so busy. But when the solitude grows oppressive, we suddenly turn, and lo, He is at our side. We speak to Him and He speaks to us, and the soul's deepest yearnings are satisfied."

Men Wanted.

There is nothing we are so much in need of in our city and country as holy men. When we think of the epidemic of crime that alarms us, the social depravity that disgusts us, the commercial dishonesty that startles us, we wonder if with our open eyes in material resources and our spread of educational advantages, we are growing men, true men, as we ought.—Rev. John Thompson, Methodist, Chicago, Ill.

Joy That Helps.

Christian joy is an experience of great depth and solemnity. It is not a shallow or unreflecting, it is restrained, tender, sympathetic, confident. We know it when we see it in the face of any whom we love; it helps us.—R. J. Campbell.

Be at Your Best Always.

God's will comes to thee and me in daily circumstances, in little things equally as in great. Meet them bravely. Be your best always, though the occasion be the one of the very least. Dignify the smallest summons by the greatness of your response.—F. B. Meyer.

CALIFORNIA LIONS KILL DEER.

Method of Hunting Much Like That of Big Cats in Africa or India.

More deer are killed every year in California by mountain lions than by the bullets of the hunters. Next to the jaguar, our mountain lion is the largest cat in the two Americas, and he is the champion deer slayer of the world. Within thirty or forty miles of Los Angeles he catches the fleet-footed, graceful creatures, and waxes fat on the sweet flesh. He knows no deer season other than all the time.

Whenever there is good deer country in this or any other southwestern state there also is the best place to look for lions, and that is one of the reasons why the large herds of deer are restless, seldom staying long in one locality. There is nothing they fear more than the sight or smell of a mountain lion. Not even the sudden appearance of a hunter will so quickly drive them from a range of hills.

The lion's method of hunting the deer is not unlike that of the big cats of Africa and India in the pursuit of the antelope and deer of those countries. Having found a spring or pool where the desired game comes to water at nightfall, the lion selects an overhanging limb or ledge of rock, whence one leap will carry him to the back or throat of his prey, and thereon lays himself out in perfect accord with the limb itself. In the gathering dusk the imperfect eye of the deer has little chance against this hidden terror, and the wind, usually his faithful ally, can help him none now, for the lion is far and away too old a campaigner not to lie up from the spring.

The deer comes; one leap from the limb or ledge, and the sharp teeth and powerful paws soon break the tender neck; and don't you believe it when any one tells you that a California lion can't carry away a deer. The writer has followed the plain, broad trail of the heavy pads for over half a mile, and then come suddenly on the place where the killer had stopped to rest. There in plain outline was the imprint of the deer's body; but for that whole distance the lion had carried it well up and clear of the ground. Such "portages" are not infrequent in the career of a hunting lion as these animals never eat their game where they kill it. Sometimes they hunt in pairs, but in six or eight years spent in the hills the writer has seen but one such hunting pair.

Like the rest of the cats the world over, the mountain lion's mainstay in hunting is patience. He will wait for hours on a narrow limb rather than get out like coyote and scour the slopes for his supper; with feet as noiseless as an owl's wing, he will follow an unsuspecting rabbit or belated spike buck until a favorable opportunity for help presents, and then it is generally "all day" for the hunted. But of all things the lion loves deer meat, and while he will dare a great many dangers for young pig, his liking for deer is even greater than that.—Los Angeles Times.

Increase Traveling Men's Expenses.

The change in the method of operating hotels from the American to the European plan has increased the expenses of traveling men 22 1/2 per cent. "I have made the test and I know that such is the case," remarked a man who is at the head of a large number of traveling men. "The increase is startling. Any one will notice it, if he stops to think. Traveling men pay as much for their rooms alone as they formerly paid for their rooms and meals, in many instances, and the charge is invariably higher—just 22 1/2 per cent. according to actual test.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

TESTED.

Ned—it took me a long time to make up my mind if a man who speculated in stocks is a fool. Ted—How did you finally determine? Ned—I speculated.—Town Topics.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2.00 bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Drugists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Lelystad, N.Y.

One way for a young man to make a hit with the girl's father is to strike him for a loan. PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color more goods, brighter colors, with less work than others.

With the exception of the girl's father and the dog, all the world tolerates a lover.

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

Some girls had rather flirt than eat and some do both simultaneously.

Jansone's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS ROSS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1905.

Other people's troubles bore a man more than his own.

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., 25 Wall Street, ATLANTA, GA.

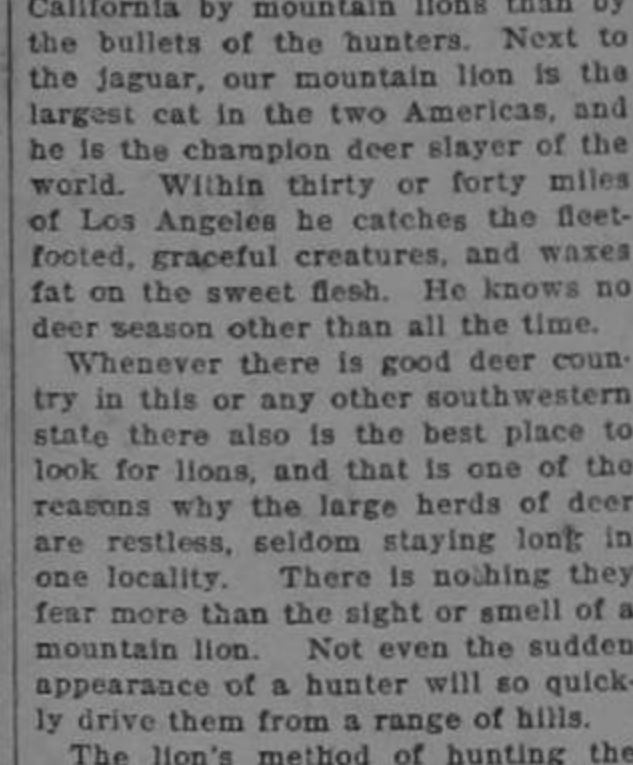
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WISCONSIN'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by druggists.

HOSPITAL SECRETS.

A Nurse Says: "Pe-ru-na is a Tonic of Efficiency."



MRS. KATE TAYLOR.

Mrs. Kate Taylor, a graduated nurse of prominence, gives her experience with Peruna in an open letter. Her position in society and professional standing combine to give special prominence to her utterances.

CHICAGO, ILL., 427 Monroe St.—"As far as I have observed Peruna is the finest tonic any man or woman can use who is weak from the after effects of any serious illness."

"I have seen it used in a number of convalescent cases, and have seen several other tonics used, but I found that those who used Peruna had the quickest relief."

"Peruna seems to restore vitality, increase bodily vigor and renew health and strength in a wonderfully short time."—MRS. KATE TAYLOR.

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find any cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned specialist on female catarrhal diseases, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as make application to him during the summer months, without charge. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

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A reputation extending over sixty-six years and our guarantee are back of every garment bearing the SIGN OF THE FISH. There are many imitations. Be sure of the name TOWER on the buttons. ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. U. S. A. TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

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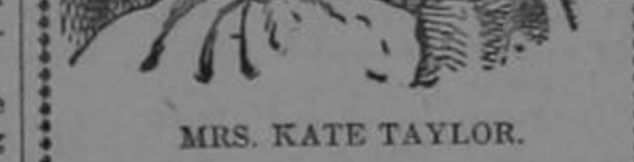
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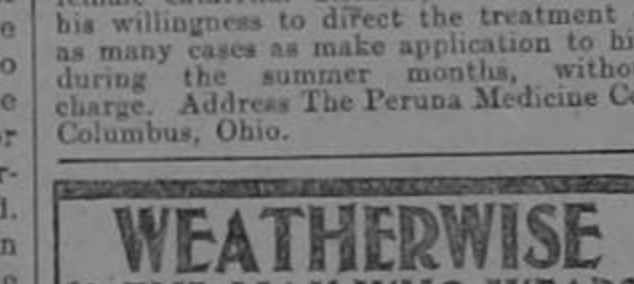
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