

# LIMON WEEKLY NEWS.

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BOOK STORE  
Only Place in the  
Country  
where English  
and American  
Newspapers  
and Periodicals  
Arr on Sale.

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OFFICE.  
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both in English  
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The only Paper published in English  
in Costa Rica.



The Largest Paper of any kind Pub-  
lished in Central America.

VOL. IV. No. 200

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1904.

PRICE: TEN CENTS

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The "House" has been removed to the house of Don  
Alfonso Ramon, the store of Mr. Alcides Ramirez. The  
continuation of patronage and guarantee  
with all orders entrusted to them  
WILLIAMSON & SINCLAIR

## ENGLISH PERIODICALS Just arrived per Royal Mail

Argosy	50
Boys Own Paper	50
Capitaine and Bauder	50
Champion's Journal	90
Cassidy's Little Folks	50
Cassidy's Magazine	50
Century Magazine	1.50
Comhill Magazine	1.50
English Illustrated	50
Firestone	50
Gentleman	50
Gentleman Magazine of Fashion	50
Girls Own Paper	50
Harcourt's Magazine	40
Harper's Magazine	1.40
Little Folks Illustrated	50
London Art Fashions (Illustrated)	50
London Tailor (Illustrated)	50
Longford's Magazine	50
Macmillan's Magazine	1.00
Pull Mail Magazine (Illustrated)	45
Pearson's Royal Magazine	35
Pearson's Magazine	40
Queen	50
Quiver	50
Review of Reviews	50
Saturday's Magazine	50
Street Magazine	50
Sunday at Home	50
Tatler and Gutter (Illustrated)	50
Temple Magazine	50
Weldon's Bazaar (Children's)	10
Weldon's Bazaar (Illustrated)	10
Home Dressmaker, for	10
Milliner	10
Journal of Costume	50
Ladies Journal	25
Practical Needle	20
Wide World Magazine	40
Windsor Magazine	55
Young England	20



Mountain Pens

ON SALE AT  
WOOD'S BOOK STORE,  
PORT LIMON, C.  
PRICE 10 CENTS

## AMERICAN DENTIST

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

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF  
**CROWN & BRIDGE-WORK**

To introduce our painless system we will extract teeth  
for 50 CENTS.

TESTIMONIAL

I had seventeen teeth extracted at the Union Dental  
Co. and felt absolutely no pain.

H. WILSON,  
Compositor, Limon "Weekly News"

Samples of our work can be seen in show case at door  
It cost you nothing to have your teeth examined

Open until 8 p.m.

UNION DENTAL CO. Ltd. New Orleans la U.S.A.  
Port Limon Branch over New Drug Store 97 Building

## DR. E. A. FRIIS.

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

## CASTINGS

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

—SAND & STONE—

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

## Banking and Exchange

THOMAS SCOTT, San Jose, Costa Rica.

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

## NOTICE:

Drs. M. Bonnefil & Miguel Velaz-  
quez are to be found at all hours at  
the Pharmacy International, where  
they can be consulted professionally  
Terms moderate.

## H WIMMER

Photographer  
Ninety-nine Building, Limon

(FORMERLY WITH PAYNTER BROS.)  
High class work guaranteed. Specialty in Photo Buttons and  
Picture Cards. Views of Costa Rica, etc.

Prices very reasonable.  
NINETY-NINE-BUILDING, LIMON

## JESUS MARIA RUEDA

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

## Limón Weekly News.

PORT LIMON SATURDAY JULY 30, 1904

F. M. H. WOOD,  
PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, PORT LIMON  
COSTA RICA, CENTRAL AMERICA.  
R. HESLOP, AGENT, ZENT JUNCTION  
ANTONIO LEHMANN CENTRAL AVENUE,  
SAN JOSE.

## CURRENT ITEMS

THE French steamer "St. Germain" brought 1,232 packages of cargo and 18 passengers for this port.

THE H. A. steamer "Christiana" arrived on Saturday last with a cargo of 4,854 packages for this port.

FRESH Beef has risen from fifteen cents to twenty-five and thirty cents. This sudden rise was a source of great disappointment to the people on Tuesday morning. For the past two months they have enjoyed a cheap meat supply.

At a dinner given by the West Indian Club in London on the 22nd, and presided over by the Hon'ble Arthur Ponsonby, Sir Daniel Morris was the principal guest. Among the names of the others we notice that of Mr. Cecil V. Lindo, of this City.

Mr. Rudolfo Jenkins, recently in the employ of Mr. Virgilio Giorgi, has been appointed by the Government Jefe Politico of Bagaces, province of Guanacaste. Mr. Jenkins made many friends here during his short stay in Limon all of whom are much gratified at his promotion.

THERE is a cattle landing stage on the old line in the neighbourhood of Germania which is calculated some day to damage some passenger's head as he looks out of the carriage window, so near is it to the track

THE "Sibiria" will leave here on Monday for New York via Jamaica, taking mails and passengers. Cheques on the Colonial Bank for remittance by this steamer can be obtained at this office up to the hour of sailing.

"El Noticero" says: Within the past few days the police have arrested 20 "Vagos" in San Jose. These men like their Port Limon brethren have no occupation whatever, yet they manage to live well. The Chief of Police of our sister city is of the opinion that the detention of these gentry will reduce the number of robberies there.

SEVERAL mysterious robberies have taken place in San Jose, principally of flowers and ornaments decorating the various Saints. The town is so full of "Vagos" that the authorities have been closely watching them, thinking they were the authors of the robberies. After several days of close vigilance a little girl named Adilads Carvallo thirteen years old was captured as the thief. The child was arrested at the moment she was offering for sale some stolen curtains. On investigation it was discovered that the same child had sold several articles stolen from the churches to residents of the Puebla.—"El Noticero."

## Jamaica Bananas

In the States  
FRUIT LANDED AT NEW YORK IS OF EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY.

From "Daily Telegraph"

A New York exchange of a recent date says:—The season for Jamaica bananas has opened in most auspicious style. The United Fruit Company got in a cargo of 20,000 bunches on Wednesday, the vessel being the "Belita." The fruit was fine and prices were held right up, buyers being anxious on account of the Fourth of July trade.

On Tuesday the Cuneo Trading Co. received their first Jamaica cargo of the season—13,000 bunches coming on the s.s. "Ask" The fruit was very good, and showed conclusively that Jamaica is returning to her old traditions as a banana center. In spite of the fact that the Fourth of July trade was practically supplied over, the prices realized at auction were equal to the expectations of the importer, the range being from 75c to 1.50.

From now on the Cuneo Trading Co., as well as the Trust, will be in regular receipt of Jamaica bananas. Reports from the island indicate that the quality of bananas is already exceptional, and will improve every week until the highest standard is reached.

## Bananas in London

LETTER IN DAILY MAIL.  
From "Daily Telegraph."

The following letter under the caption "Is the banana a plantain?" appeared in the London "Daily Mail" of the 29th ult:

To the Editor of the "Daily Mail":

Sir,—For some time past the unsophisticated Londoner (speaking for myself) has been astonished at the alarmingly increased size of the bananas exposed to view in the fruiterers' and especially on the street barrows. He has been forced to the conclusion again speaking for myself, that these same gigantic bananas can be nothing less than plantains, but in this he is, it is well to know, mistaken.

It is indeed doubtful if the plantain has ever reached our shores. Eaten banana fashion, that is to say raw, it would indeed be anything but palatable. The plantain, in fact, requires careful cooking to make it edible, being either boiled, baked, or roasted, according to taste, when it is split lengthways, salted and peppered, and served up hot, then—and not till then—I am told it is a feast for the gods.

H. J. LEWIS DAV.  
Finsbury, Park-road, N.

## H. M. S. RETRIBUTION.

(From "Daily Telegraph.")

H.M.S. Retribution, Captain Lyon, arrived at Port Royal yesterday morning from Bluefields where she was on duty for the past few months in connection with the seizure of the Caymans fishing schooners and arrest of their commanders. As already stated, the Retribution will proceed to England to be paid off after several years' service on this station. She has been succeeded by the Palorus, which left Port Royal last week to relieve her at Bluefields. The Retribution went alongside the Naval Yard and took in her cargo of coal and will no doubt leave this morning for England.

## German Str. Goes Ashore At Jacmel.

ACCIDENT TO HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINER HISPANIA.

(From "Daily Telegraph.")

News of the grounding of the Hamburg-American Company's str. Hispania at Haiti was received in Kingston yesterday.

The Hispania, which was consigned to Messrs. Finke and Company, left Kingston on the 29th ult. for Hamburg via Haitian ports with a fairly large cargo of island produce and several passengers. She grounded at Jacmel the same evening. The Hispania had to discharge a portion of her cargo into lighters after which she was pulled off by a Dutch steamer. It is understood that the vessel sustained no damage by grounding and has since resumed her voyage to Europe.

## THE WEATHER IN BRITISH HONDURAS.

THE COUNTRY FLOODED.  
From "Daily Telegraph."

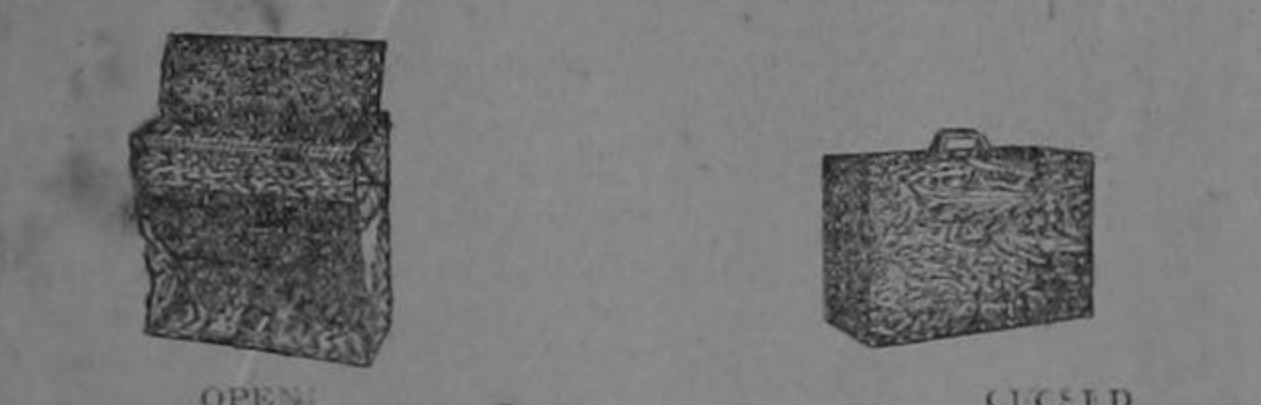
The Clarion of British Honduras, in its issue of the 30th ult., says:

The weather during the past week may aptly be described as phenomenal. The rain has been incessant with high winds from the south-east. One hears of nothing but floods, mostly of the "top gallant" description, from round. The Rev. Canon Rogers and Mr. McGregor, the Auditor, returned to town early on Monday morning from the Cayo and report that the country is in such a flooded state that they had to abandon their animals and return by boat. This was an exceedingly unpleasant and somewhat dangerous passage. It is reported that Stann Creek is partly under water and that in Corozal it is raining heavily. The highly placed government official who expressed the desire that all mahogany cutters might be ruined will likely have his charitable wish fulfilled if the weather continues, as few, if any, have as yet been able to break this year.

## FOR SALE.

Upstairs House near the Sol Water Factory, newly built, standing on its own ground 37 and a half feet, by 75 feet. Full titles given, particulars at this office.

## BILHORN'S PORTABLE ORGANS



SOLE AGENTS FOR COSTA RICA  
WOOD'S BOOK STORE,

LIMON.

Prices:

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

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

WOOD'S BOOK STORE  
LIMON

Do you wear the

## Artavia's Shoes?

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

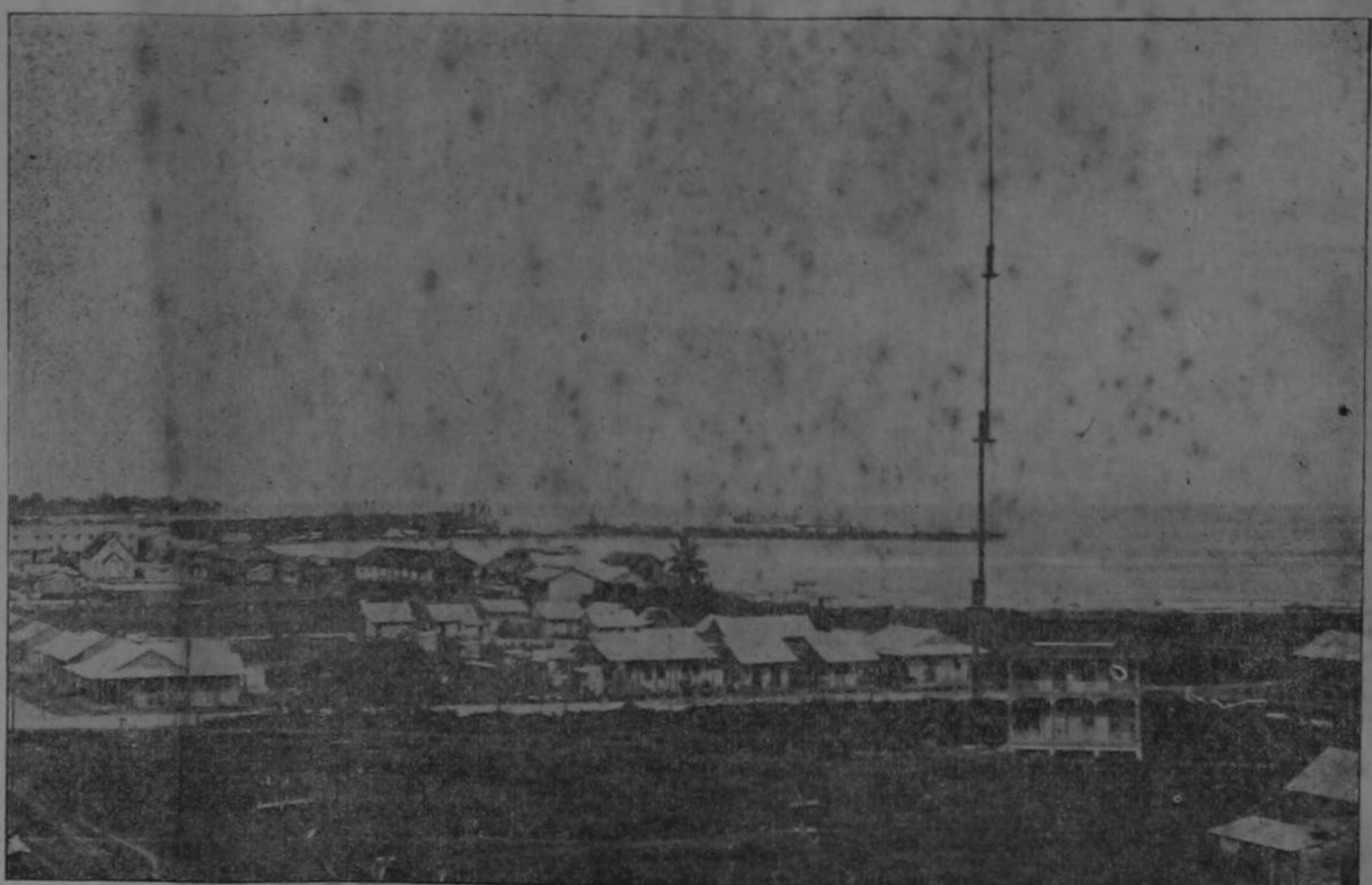
San José, C. R.  
P. O. Box 179.

LIMON AGENCY, Wood's Book Store.

# WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON. PRICE LIST

Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

<b>A</b>	Automatic Pencils .25	Ledgers, with indexes, 200 pages 2.25
Almanacs, Whitaker's, \$1.00 and \$2.00	Ledgers, with indexes, 300 pages 2.00	Ledgers, with indexes, 400 pages 2.75
Almanacs, World 1.00	Labels, gummed, 1,000 3.00	Lotto, 50, 1.00 and 3.00
Almanacs, sheet .15	Letter heads, ptd., 100 3.00	Letter heads, ptd., 200 4.50
Alphabet Cards .25	Letter heads, ptd., 300 5.00	Letter heads, ptd., 500 6.00
Atlases \$2.00 and 2.00	Leg guards .75	Lapel button, King Edward .15
<b>B</b>	Lapel button, union jack .10	Lanterns .50
Balls, rubber, solid, 25c, 50c and .75	<b>M.</b>	Marshmallows, plain, 50c and 1.00
Balls, hollow, from .75	Marshmallows, chocolate, 50c and 1.00	Music paper, sheet .15
Balls, base .75	Mucilage, 20c and 1.25	Mucilage, in collapsible tubes .50
Bicycle Cement, Tire .25	Mucilage, 5c, 10c, 15c and .25	Memorandums, indexed, from .50
Bicycle Cement, rim .25	Memorandums, 5c, 10c, 15c and .25	Mouth organs, 25c and .75
Brushes, shaving .50	Memorandums, indexed, from .50	Mourning note, per quire .30
Brushes, tooth .50	Mourning envelopes, 20c and .50	Marbles, clay, per doz. .15
Brushes, marking, 10, 20 and .25	Marbles, glass, per doz. .20	Marking brushes, 10c, 20c and .25
Bill books, \$2.50	Marking brushes, 10c, 20c and .25	Metal polish .25
Bow, hair, viola .75	Mirrors, hand carved 3.00	Music books, 50c and 1.00
Bats, cricketing 15.00	Mirrors, hand carved 3.00	Musical boxes, toy 1.50
Balls, cricket 6.00	Musical boxes, toy 2.50	<b>N.</b>
Bill heads, small, 100 .35	Needles, crochet .10	Needles, crochet .10
Bill heads, medium, 100 .50	Note paper, per pht. .10	Note paper, per pht. .10
Bill heads, medium, .85	Note paper, per ream 1.50	Note paper (flowers) per doz. .50
Banana counters 8.00	Note paper, initials, per doz. .50	Note paper, initials, per doz. .50
Bowls, copying 1.50	Nail brushes, 25c and 1.00	<b>O.</b>
Boxing gloves 6.00	Oil board, per sheet .10	Oil for typewriter .50
Balloons .10	Oil can .75	Oil can .75
Birthday cards, 25, 50 and 1.00	Oil Paints, tin box 5.00	<b>P.</b>
Baskets, fancy, an assortment 1.25	Pen racks, spiral .25	Pistols, toy, 25c and .75
Bottlers, hand 1.25	Pistols, toy, 25c and .75	Pipes, cornob .25
<b>C.</b>	Pipes, briar, \$1.50 and 1.75	Pipes, briar, \$1.50 and 1.75
Copy letter books, 500 1 .25.50	Polish, boot, brown .50	Polish, boot, black .50
Cards, Bicycle playing .85	Polish, boot, white .75	Plin, office, pyramid .85
Cards, cheap playing .65	Plin, office, pyramid .85	Pencils, lead, Eagle office .15
Chalk, tailors' .05	Pencils, lead, mercantile .19	Pencils, lead, Perfection .05
Chalk, billiard .65	Pencils, lead, carpenter's .15	Pencils, lead, blue or red .15
Chalk, crayons, box .75	Pencils, lead, red and blue combined .25	Pencil slate, (board) .05
Chalk, carpenters', lb. .25	Pencil copier .20	Penholders, 5c and .10
Chess, set 3.00	Penholders, cork .25	Penholders, self-ejecting .25
Chess board 1.50	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Printing outfit 1.00
Crochet needle .10	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Pens, gold fountain 1.50
Crochet cotton .25	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Pens, Esterbrook's, per gross 2.00
Crochet silk .25	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Pens, Spencerian, per gross 2.50
Combs, hair, 25 and .50	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Pens, school, per gross 1.50
Combs, small tooth .25	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Poker chips, per 100 1.50
Clips, board, letter 1.75	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Pencil sharpeners .25
Clips, board, foolscap 2.00	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Pencil holders, leather .35
Checkers, 35 and .65	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Pencil holders, metal, 15c and .25
Checker boards 1.50	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Point protectors .10
Copying brushes 1.25	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Paper fasteners, per box .50
Calendars, desk .50	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Paper weights, 75c, \$1.50 and 3.00
Calendars, stand .75	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Purses, chain .50
Composition books, 5, 10, 15 and 25	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Purses, gold coin 1.00
Concertinos, \$4.00 and 6.00	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	<b>Q.</b>
Commissary order books, 100 1 .1.00	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Queen Victoria photograph \$1.00
Cigarette books .30	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	<b>R.</b>
Cash boxes, \$2.50 and 3.00	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Rules, carpenter's .50
Caps for toy pistols .05	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Rules, carpenter's, brass bound \$1.00
Copy books, Cassell's .25	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Rules, office, from .35
Carbon paper, 8x13 .15	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Rules, office, rubber 2.00
Christmas cards (assorted) from 10	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Rubber bands, per gross .35
Chamois leather .50	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Rubber bands, per gross 3.00
Cards, birthday, 25, 50 and 1.00	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Records, 100 pages 1.25
Counter books, 25, 50, 60 and .75	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Records, 200 pages 2.00
<b>D.</b>	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Records, 300 pages 2.75
Dice, each, 5 and .10	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Records, 400 pages 3.50
Dice cups .85	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Receipt books, cash, 50 leaves .40
Dice, poker \$1.50	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Receipt books, cash, 100 leaves .75
Dominos, \$1.25 and 5.00	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Receipt books, rent, 50 leaves .40
Dating stamps 1.00	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Receipt books, rent, 100 leaves .75
Desk pads, 19x24 2.50	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Razors, each 3.00
DDs, all prices from .25	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Razor strops 1.50
Diaries, desk 1.00	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Razor cases .25
Diaries, pocket, from .75	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Rosin, for viola .25
Desk calendars .50	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	<b>S.</b>
Desk Calendar stands .75	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Slates, 25c, 40c and .50
<b>E.</b>	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Soap, Pear's unscented .50
Envelopes, our make, pr. 100 .75	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Spectacles \$1.50
Envelopes, imp., square, per 100 \$1.25	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Spectacles, colored 1.00
Envelopes, for invitation, pkg. .25	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Spectacle cases .25
Envelopes, for photographs, 10, 15	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Stamps, India rubber 1.00
Erasers, Faber's rubber .25	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Sand paper .05
Emery paper .10	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Stylographic pens 2.50
Emery cloth .15	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Scribbling pads, 5c, 10c and .15
Embroidery hoops .25	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Silver paint .75
<b>F.</b>	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Sealing wax, pound .50
Fountain pens, Crescent \$3.00	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	School bags from .50
Flutes, tin .50	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Scissors .75
Fans, plain .50	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Scissors, folding pocket 1.00
Fans, feather 1.00	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Straws, per box 1.75
Files, Harp .40	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Sling shot, rubber .25
Foolscap, per quire .35	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Sponge, for cups .50
Files, box 1.75	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Scholar's companions 1.00
Frames, plush picture 1.50	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Shorthand note books .25
Flags, English, 25, 50 and 1.00	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Spelling blocks, 5c and 1.00
<b>G.</b>	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Sponge cups 1.25
Gold paint .50	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	<b>T.</b>
Guitar Strings, wire, 1, 15c; 2, 15c; 3 for 1.50	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Toys, assorted prices.
Guitar Strings, wire, 4, 20c; 5, 20c; 6, .20	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Tooth picks .50
Goggles .50	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Toilet paper .20
Guitars, fair quality \$12.50	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Tobacco pouch, rubber \$1.00
Glue, Le Page's liquid .40	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Type (see printing outfit).
<b>H.</b>	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Typewriting paper, letter, ream 3.00
Harmonicas, 25 and .75	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Typewriting paper, foolscap, rm. 3.50
<b>I.</b>	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Typewriter Ribbons 2.00
Ink, Stephens' .10	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Tablets, note 25c and .40
Ink, Stephens', 1 1/2 pints .50	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Tablets, letter, 50c and 1.00
Ink, Stephens', 1 pint \$1.00	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Time books, weekly, from .20
Ink, Stephens', quart 1.75	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Time books, monthly, 20c and .75
Ink, marking .50	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Tape measures, 3 ft. .75
Ink, rubber stamp 1.00	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Tape measures, 5 ft. .85
Ink, red, 15 and 1.00	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Twine, per 1-2 lb. ball .50
Instantans, \$2.00, \$5.00 and 6.00	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Tooth brushes .50
Indexes, 35 and .35	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	<b>U.</b>
Invoice books, from 3.50	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Views of Costa Rica .50
Ink eradicator, Collins' 1.50	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Violin strings, 1st, silk .30
Ink, India .50	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Violin strings, 2, 3 and 4 (gut) .25
<b>J.</b>	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Violin strings, 3 and 4 .1.00
Journal paper, per quire \$1.00	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Violin bridges .25
Journals, 160 pages 1.25	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Viola pegs .25
Journals, 260 pages 2.00	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Views of Central America 12.50
Journals, 300 pages 2.75	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	<b>W.</b>
Journals, 400 pages 3.50	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Whistles, tin, 25c and .50
Japanese lanterns, from 25	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Wall paper, per roll, from .30
<b>K.</b>	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Wrapping paper, per pound .10
Key chains .35	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Wickets and balls, per set \$12.00
Key rings, 10 and .15	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Wicket keeping gloves 6.00
King Edward's photograph \$1.00	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	Writing cases, \$1.00 and 2.00
Keychain, pocket, 1.00 and 1.50	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	<b>X.</b>
<b>L.</b>	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	<b>Y.</b>
Lamp, table, from \$1.50	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	<b>Z.</b>
Lamp, hanging, from 3.00	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	
Lamp shades, 50 to 2.00	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	
Lamp shades, 25 to .50	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	
Lamp shades, from .15	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	
Lamp, table, brass or black, pr. 1.10	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	
Lamp, with indexes, 100 pages 1.60	Penholders, self-ejecting .25	



## Trades Directory.

**E. W. Jackson.**  
**BAKERS—**  
 Alfano Hermanos.  
 Jose Cuatrecasas.  
**BOOK STORES—**  
 Wood's Book Store.  
**BOOTS AND SHOES—**  
 Emilio Artavia.  
**BUTCHERS—**  
 L. O. Fraser.  
**CARPENTERS—**  
 Hilary Beckles.  
 Alfonso Chase.  
 James Stibbell.  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS—**  
 Felipe J. Alvarado & Co.  
**DENTISTS—**  
 Dr. Will A. Blackburn.  
**DRUGGISTS—**  
 Virgilio Giorgi.  
 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 Godoy, R.  
 W. M.  
**Mechanics.**  
 Odd Fellows.  
 Shepherds.  
**HOSPITALS—**  
 Charity.  
 Costa Rica Railway.  
 United Fruit Co.  
**HOTELS—**  
 Gran Hotel.  
 Hotel Arrasty.  
**INSURANCE—**  
 Limon Mutual Life, President, W. J.  
 Reid; Secretary and Treasurer, F.  
 M. H. Wood.  
**ICE MANUFACTURERS—**  
 Florida Ice Co.  
**LAWYERS—**  
 Jose Caballero.  
**NEWSPAPERS—**  
 Limon Weekly News.  
**PHYSICIANS—**  
 Dr. Mauro Aguilar.  
 Dr. Alex Garcia.  
 Dr. — Obregon.  
 Dr. Septimus Steggall.  
**POLICE—**  
 Marcus Sotela, Comandante.  
**POSTMASTER—**  
 Manuel Esquivel.  
**PRINTERS—**  
 F. M. H. Wood.  
**PRODUCE MERCHANTS—**  
 Isaac L. Maduro.  
**PROVISION MERCHANTS—**  
 J. E. Kaempfer.  
 Lindo Bros.  
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 R. W. Ueckles, Freight Agent.  
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 G. W. Rothery, Master Mechanic  
**RAILROADS, NORTHERN—**  
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 W. D. Janney, Chief Engineer.  
 H. Scharschmidt, Assistant Eng'r.  
 J. M. Tibaut, Freight and Ticket Agt.  
 A. Lasker, Material Agent.  
 Robert Potts, Master Mechanic.  
**STEAMSHIP AGENCIES—**  
 Elder-Dempster, F. J. Alvarado &  
 Co.  
 French, F. J. Alvarado & Co.  
 Hamburg-American, Luis Wech-  
 mann.  
 Royal Mail, F. J. Alvarado & Co.  
 Spanish, F. J. Alvarado & Co.  
 United Fruit Co.  
**SHOEMAKERS—**  
 J. M. Goffe.  
**SCHOOLS—**  
 Public, Mr. Leonardo Vega L., master.

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 First Vice President—Licenciado don Ricardo Jimenez.  
 Second Vice President—Licenciado don Cleo Gonzalez Viquez.  
 Third Vice President—General don Juan B. Quilros.  
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 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 Tobias 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 Goicher.  
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 Port Medical Officer—Dr. Septimus Steggall.  
 Judge of Criminal Court—Licenciado don Marcial Alptzar.  
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### TOO LARGE TO BE USEFUL.

Diamond Had to Be Broken Before it Could Be Marketed.

In Jewellers' circles great interest has been awakened by the announcement that cutting operations have been commenced on the great Jagersfontein Excelsior, the largest and finest diamond in the world, says the South American. The stone was held for ten years before its owner could make satisfactory arrangements for its cutting, which has now been undertaken by a firm in Amsterdam, Holland. It was transported from London to Amsterdam under special police protection and a carpeted room with a specially made safe has been provided for its care during the process of cutting and polishing. The responsibility of handling and guarding so precious a stone may be gathered from the fact that its value may be almost anything. When discovered it was estimated to be worth \$1,000,000, but in its finished state it will command a fabulous price.

The story of the discovery of this wonderful gem is of no little interest. It was found on June 30, 1893, at Jagersfontein, in the Orange Free State, South Africa. The stone was picked up by a native while he was loading a truck, and, although a white overseer was standing near him, he managed to secrete it and keep it on his person for some time. In this case, however, it did not appear that he proposed stealing the gem, but only wished to deliver it personally to the manager. This he did, and as a bonus he received \$750 and a horse, saddle, and bridle. The diamond weighed in the rough exactly 971 3/4 carats, or about 7 ounces avoirdupois. It is of a beautiful bluish-white color and shaped like the broken-off end of an icicle. The diamondiferous monster measures 3 inches in length, 1 1/2 inches in greatest and 1 1/8 inches in least breadth. The Excelsior has now been broken into sixteen pieces: the largest three are 155, 147 and 130 carats, respectively. These individual gems, in themselves of extraordinary size, will be, when fully cut and polished, among the finest in the world, and the value of the original stone will thus be multiplied.

### The Boy Essayist.

The boy was nearing the time of his graduation from the high school. He was a favorite in the school, says the Lewiston Journal, but he had taken higher rank on the baseball and football fields than he had in the classroom, and this was when he began to be sorry. The "exercises" of graduation day loomed large before him. He was down for an essay. It looked more formidable than any obstacle he had ever encountered on the athletic field, and the nearer the day came the larger it looked.

There was a Harvard man staying in the village at the time, and to him, finally, the young athlete went and besought his help in the writing of the essay. The university man was amused, but he concealed his emotions.

"Well," he said, "a graduation essay is a fussy piece of work. I have not done much writing lately, and I hardly feel like tackling such a job." The boy's face fell.

"Still," the Harvard man added, "I don't know—perhaps—I suppose you have picked out the subject you want to write about?"

"Yes," answered the young athlete, "the subject is 'Self-Reliance.'"

### A Korean Custom.

In some parts of Korea, and among some Korean families, it is the custom for bridegrooms to dwell under the roofs of their fathers-in-law until the first son has been born and attained to years of manhood. Should any Korean, however, stay in the house of his bride's parents for more than three days after his wedding, he is compelled to remain for an entire year.

# The Wide World Over.

By J. C. F.

I WAS recuperating on a New Mexican hacienda. At the death of my father I had been left quite a comfortable little sum, and I had at once started out to see the world, being at last able to satisfy my craving for travel to its full extent and having no parental ties to hold me to any one particular spot of the world's circumference.

But I had somewhat overdone the thing, not being possessed of a constitution that would stand much of a strain. So I had staid down at Las Vegas to take things quietly for a while, before going further.

It was on the evening of October 12, 1896, that the news was circulated in the town that there had been an awful wreck on the Santa Fe just below Watrous. A special was rapidly made up of an engine and two coaches, and the call made for volunteers to assist in any way that their services could be of value. I made one of the number that promptly responded, and hastily clambering aboard, we started for the scene.

I shall never forget that distressing sight, as, reaching the spot, we leaped to the ground almost before the train had slackened speed sufficiently to make it safe to human life and limb to alight. There lay a tangled mass of wood and iron piled in heaps, from which came moans and cries from the imprisoned passengers and crews. One of the forward coaches, together with the mail and express car, was in flames. While part of the improvised wrecking crews gave their attention to helping the poor unfortunates in the passenger coaches, others of us started in to save what part of the mail and express car's valuable contents still remained out of the reach of the tongues of the flames rapidly drawing nearer the end of the car farthest from the engine. I was one of those who started to work on this car, and lustily I began to pull out the sacks of mail and what merchandise could be reached through the tremendous heat from the burning end of the car.

The last sack of mail was not snatched away in time to prevent half its length being burned away entire. I had hold of the leather handles and gave a fearful tug, for the heat was now unbearable. For a minute the bag held to some object that weighted it down, then gave suddenly, landing me backwards, while a shower of letters and small packages completely covered me.

After we had done all we could to save the contents of the car, and taken the last man from the twisted coaches, we started back to Las Vegas with our mangled, suffering human freight.

It was after one o'clock when we arrived, and had tenderly carried the sufferers to the nearest point where they could receive medical and surgical attention, and, being quite fatigued with my unusual exertion, I crawled into bed and slept soundly until the sun had arisen high in the heavens the next day.

Being nearly dressed, I reached for my vest, when something fluttered to the floor. Picking it up I was surprised to find a half burned photograph. Evidently it had been caught in my clothing in some way when the mail bag scattered its contents over me as I lay upon the ground, and, when I arose to my feet, had slipped between my vest and shirt. I said it was a half burned photograph, but that does not tell much. It was the photograph of a beautiful young lady, perhaps eighteen years of age. Beautiful? The most beautiful, I think, I had ever seen.

I sat down in my half dressed state and stared at it for many long minutes. And before I had finished staring at that beautiful image I had to confess to myself that I was helplessly in love with the pretty, rounded face, with its smiling eyes looking up so confidently into mine, that shapely, tempting mouth with its saucy, curling lips, that wealth of tastily arranged hair thrown back over the high forehead.

Who was she? I cursed the flames that had totally eaten away the part of the card that might have given some clue as to whom the photographer had been, or in what place the photograph had been taken. If I could only know what town or city it would be enough. I would go at once to the place and search every artist's establishment until I had found some trace of my ideal.

Up to this time I had bothered but little about women. But here was a dear little girl whose eyes looked up into mine so smilingly, so confidently, so pleadingly, that my heart ached to have them something more than images on paper, to have those lips open and speak to me, to have those dainty little ears capable of listening while I poured my story of complete slavery into them; ah, I was hopelessly in love, and I did not know with whom! With a photograph! A photograph, tossed at my very feet, coming to me by such a strange channel, to tease me, to agonize me, to craze me!

And then the thought came to me that to every photograph there must necessarily be two sides. Perhaps the reverse side would tell me something; a new hope! I held the photograph, and my fingers trembled and my heart beat furiously, fearing to turn it that

I might be disappointed. At last my shaking fingers moved of their own volition. Writing! Penmanship writing, in a neat, small hand.

And then my first love dream received its rude shock of awakening—a mighty death-blow. A sickening sensation overcame me. I turned sick, and my eyes blurred as I read the words which had evidently preceded a signature, of which the flames had removed all trace.

"Yours, the wide world over." Mine? Perhaps by right of the possession of this bit of cardboard; but my heart, had I that? Had I even the right to the bit of pasteboard, seared and crumpled by the devouring flames? "Yours"—another's!

I dropped the photograph to the floor and, short though my little love affair had lived, its death hurt me much, and with tearful eyes I sadly gazed across the spreading plains lying before my window and felt for the first time all the emptiness and barrenness of a loveless world.

Ten years have passed. I am no longer a reckless scapegrace of a fellow. The passing years have somewhat sobered me into a recognition of the fact that the world requires more of a man than simply looking to his own pleasures and chasing after mirages that but lead him a merry dance and leave him worn out and disappointed at the first point his maturing mind shows him the uselessness and folly of his course.

However, much of the credit for my change of nature should be given to another party, a sweet, charming little woman whom I met here at Versailles and who had quite captured my heart.

And to-night, as we sat close together under the flowering trees, with a fair moon casting pale shadows about us, I felt how happy I was in having won such a prize, for we were soon to wed.

There came a little lull in our conversation and my mind was running back to my previous little love affair, the remembrance of which incident had never quite left me. Then I made a resolution. Turning to my fair companion, I said:

"Vera, I must confess to a little deception practiced upon you. Oh, don't start, it was quite harmless. You remember the other evening you asked me if I had ever loved before? A woman's natural question, and such a foolish one. And I answered, as most wicked men will, and as the question justly deserves, perhaps, that I never had. I have thought upon it since, and feel that truth is best, whatever be the consequences. I have loved before."

Vera gave her breath a little inward hiss and turned her flashing eyes upon me in surprise, but said nothing. She apparently awaited my further confession.

"Some ten years ago I came by the photograph of a young lady in a peculiar way. It was such a dear little face that, I frankly confess now, I fell in love with it. But my love did not live long, for a few words on the reverse side of the card told me much. She loved another. I have carried this card with me until now, and to-night, after having confessed to you, I shall properly destroy it."

I drew the card from my inner pocket where I had carefully guarded it ever since the night I so strangely came by it, and not without some slight feeling of the old passion, placed my fingers in position to read it asunder. Then Vera asked to see it. I promptly handed it to her.

She gave a cry of surprise, and turning to me, asked hastily—

"Where did you get that?"

"I found the photograph in a railroad wreck in New Mexico. The flames from the burning mail car had removed all trace of the name of the photographer, or I should have—eh, that is, I—"

"Or you should have gone in search of your ideal. Am I not right?"

"I—I—think so; but—but you see I had not met you then." I stammered in my confusion.

"It seems we are old friends. You would have gone in search of your ideal; how long it has taken you to find her!" And, with my utter amazement, instead of being angry, as I had supposed, Vera burst into a hearty laugh.

"Ah, but Vera, you know as the time goes on our ideal changes."

"Oh," pettishly, "does it? That is too bad. I referred to the particular ideal of ten years ago, not only the one of to-day."

Her words mystified me. She saw my wonderment, and again broke into a hearty laugh.

"You foolish dunce! Yet how strange. Have the passing footprints of time stamped out all semblance and erased the beauty in the original, the substance, that you admired in the shadow? That is a photograph I had taken twelve years ago in San Francisco."

At this revelation of the strange workings of destiny, I could only sit and stare like a man bereft of his senses. Then I remembered the rude shock I had received upon turning the card. Again torments began to rack my soul.

"And Vera, the—the wording on the back?"

"You foolish, jealous boy! I had mailed this very card to my mother, then in New York City, and that scrawl was only for her. I had often wondered why she failed to receive it."

"And now, darling, you are mine truly, 'the wide world over'?"

For answer she nestled closer to me. —Waverley Magazine.

**Manganese Mining.**  
The mining of manganese is becoming an important industry, \$64,500,000 worth being produced during 1903.



## Mother and Teacher.

Many mothers watch the departure of the children every morning for school with a sigh of relief, and a feeling that for the greater part of the day their responsibility in regard to them has been transferred to another. There will be no childish disputes to settle, no hurt feelings to bind up, no faults to correct. But the mother's influence is not confined to the home, and if she has the best interests of the children at heart she can help the teacher in her efforts to drill and train them for future usefulness, says the Ladies' World.

The child should be taught to obey the teacher without question. In no other way can a teacher maintain the order that is necessary to produce good results from her work. Sometimes Johnnie comes home telling how severely he has been punished for a slight offense. Remember, when such a story comes from the schoolroom, that you hear only one side of it, and that even adults are likely to pass over their own wrongdoings when they are telling the story to others. If you are sure that the teacher has made a mistake in correcting a child, it would be the worst thing you could do to let him know that you think so. If something must be done, go to the teacher kindly and ask her about it. Nine times out of ten she will meet you courteously and give you all the information you desire. We often fail to understand our own children. How then, can we expect the teacher, who never saw them before this school term, perhaps, and who has from thirty to fifty restless, mischievous little ones in her care, to always do the best and wisest thing for each one.

## Keep Young.

If a man's age is, as we have been told, merely a matter of his own feelings, it should stand us all in hand to feel as young as we can. Dr. Madison J. Taylor, in a recently published article, goes into detail somewhat and ventures the opinion that men do not stoop because they are old, but that they are old because they stoop. In other words, a proper system of exercise, which keeps the upper trunk muscles and the muscles of the neck in good order, will also have a beneficial effect upon the hearing, sight, and cerebation.

Applying the same rule to the other half of the old saying, which maintains that woman is as old as she looks, we find a great deal to be said in favor of judicious exercise as a beautifying agency. If woman will properly care for her health of body and mind, she, too, may avoid growing old; at any rate, she may postpone indefinitely the fears of old age. To the woman who has preserved an attractive serenity of eye and feature by right thoughts and correct living, old age has no terrors any way, for what is usually so denominated is really the crowning glory of life.

The main thing for us all to remember is that we may keep young in heart and mind, if we will, and that we owe it to ourselves to keep not only our muscles, but also our opinions and sympathies both pliable and healthful to the very last. In this way we shall be counted young, even in the "saw and yellow leaf" because we have not allowed our hearts to become crusted with age.

## Rubber Complexion Brushes.

Rubber complexion brushes are being more and more highly prized by women who want to be beautiful. Both because they are sanitary, being so easily cleansed, and also because they supply a very agreeable friction.

A rubber mitt recently introduced makes it possible for women to enjoy the benefits of massage, even if they cannot afford the services of a professional masseuse. The mitt fits snugly over the fingers, and with its aid all the various manipulations may be performed with much greater ease than by the sole aid of the fingers. Wrinkles on the forehead and around the eyes may be subdued and finally removed by what is called punctuating, pressure and release with the finger tips encased in the mitt, while circular friction upon the neck and shoulders will fill out hollows and beautify the skin.

Rubber brushes may also be had fitted with adjustable straps, so that they can be firmly strapped in the palm of the hand.

## Wake Up Naturally.

Don't jump up the first thing your eyes are open. Remember that while you sleep the vital organs are at rest. The vitality is lowered and the circulation is not so strong. A sudden spring out of bed is a shock to these organs, especially to the heart, as it starts to pumping the blood suddenly, states the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Take your time in getting up. Yawn and stretch. Wake up slowly. Give the vital organs a chance to resume their work gradually.

Notice how a baby wakes up. It

stretches its arms and legs, rubs its eyes and yawns and wakes up slowly. Watch a kitten wake up. First it stretches out one leg, then another, rubs its face, rolls over and stretches the whole body. The birds do not wake up and fly as soon as their eyes are open; they shake out their wings and stretch their legs—waking up slowly. This is the natural way to wake up. Don't jump up suddenly. Don't be in such a hurry. But stretch and yawn, and yawn and stretch. Stretch the arms and the legs, stretch the whole body. A good yawn and stretch is better even than a cold bath. It will get you thoroughly awake, and then you will enjoy the bath all the more.

Wake up like the baby, like the kitten. Stretch every muscle in your body. Roll over and yawn and stretch and stretch and yawn, and you will get up feeling wide awake and the heart and the lungs and the stomach will resume their work without shock or jar, and the bodily functions start off in a normal, healthful manner.

## Abyssinian Women's Dress.

"For downright gorgeousness there is little that can surpass a family party of Abyssinian women bound from one village to another in festival time, notably about Easter, for the Abyssinians are Christians," writes Mr. Broughton Brandenberg, describing the life of the women of Egypt in an article in Pearson's.

"A brilliant, orange-aded head-dress is bound over the brow and drawn back to fall down the shoulders. The upper part of the body is clad in a blouse of red and white literally covered with gold and silver ornaments, that are handed down from generation to generation. A short skirt in the same style comes below the knees, and the legs are encased in brilliant-colored strips wound tightly about like putters, often beaded and spangled. The feet, usually bare, are variously adorned with toe-rings, anklets, bracelets and other ornaments."

## Nursing and Matrimony.

It appears from the report of the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses, says the London Graphic, that this way lies matrimony, and that, though nurses may not marry as early in life as some of their sisters, suitors are forthcoming in due course for most of them. This is a right and proper state of things. No doubt their becoming uniforms are less effective than their solid qualities in captivating the male imagination; but that does not matter. The standard of solid qualities at the hospitals is high; and a pretty nurse is, ceteris paribus, likely to make a better wife and mother than the pretty idler who entraps mankind by what the rude Americans call "parlor tricks."



Inserted hands and motifs are still the vogue for garniture.

Even the simplest costumes this season show an elaboration of detail once considered consistent for only the dressiest occasions.

Mitten cuffs formed of lace insertion and joined to large, puffed upper sleeves, around which run little frills or ruches edged with lace are seen on other models.

Inset lace is more difficult to manage than lace edgings or frillings, and when inserted in intricate designs such trimming requires much skill and patience. The summer models often show a prodigality of this inset lace work, and the effect is charming if the work is well done.

The up-to-date blouse is very full, but drawn in by rows of corded shirring in the shape of a corselet or high girde, the lines being highest at the back and sloping down toward the front. The lowest cord comes just at the waist line and an inch of the plain stuff is left below.

Some skillful home dressmakers are producing some very pretty yoke effects by means of the pretty embroidered handkerchiefs. The centre is cut out and a collar of embroidery fitted to it, while one point is placed at the front, one on each shoulder, and one at the back, that at the back being cut open and faced for hooks and eyes.

Linen collars are very much worn with tailor gowns. The most fashionable of them are of the turnover style to be worn with ribbons. Hemstitching, embroidered dots, and even borders of hand embroidery are seen on stiff linen nowadays. Once or twice going to the laundry unably finishes them, so they must be regarded as extravagant. Few colored borders are worn at present.

## THE EVE OF A SEA BATTLE.

What a Naval Engagement Means on a Modern Ship of War.

THE following article by Lieutenant Charles Gleig, formerly of the British Navy, is printed in the Chicago Chronicle:

A fleet of six gray battle-ships is steaming rapidly in a calm sea. Far ahead of the fleet can be distinguished the hulls and slender masts of several cruisers. These are the scouts, the "eyes" of the fleet, upon which the Admiral relies for news of the enemy's movements. Other cruisers, out of sight of the battle fleet, are scouring the seas upon some pre-arranged plan. Let us, however, confine our attention to the battle fleet. The six great armor clad are all of one type, forming a homogeneous squadron. Each is of 15,000 tons displacement, of equal speed and carries similar guns. To the eyes of the landmen they are like as half a dozen dried peas, and their similarity is accentuated by the gray paint that covers them from truck to water line. They are formed in two divisions, not as yet in order of battle. The two leading ships each flies an Admiral's flag. The divisions are six cables apart (1200 yards), but the space between each unit is but 400 yards, and this interval, you will notice, is maintained with an accuracy won by constant practice. Little smoke issues from the tall, gray funnels. In the smooth sea the heavy ships have no perceptible motion, though you can see they are making progress by the white foam at the bows and by the broad ribbon of foam churned up by the twin screws of each vessel.

Presently a red and white "answering" pennant streams from the mast-head of the flagship. One of the scouts is signalling. She begins to close with the squadron. One perceives that other and more distant cruisers are also steaming back to the fleet. We guess the reason long before our keen-eyed signalman can distinguish the message. The enemy has been sighted some twenty miles to the eastward. Such is the welcome news. At once the flagship runs up a signal: "Prepare for action; form the order of battle." For in these days of fast steaming twenty miles' interval affords but comfortable breathing space unless the enemy decides to run away. If he is bearing down upon us we may be within range of him in a quarter of an hour. Such, it seems, is his design, so our ships must form at once into single line.

Let us note what preparations are being made for the coming battle. The game has been rehearsed often enough—so often, indeed, that we can hardly realize that this is at last the real thing, the grim reality. Take any ship at random. The same preparations are being made in all. Seven hundred men are going about their ordinary business. Suddenly a bugle blares out the familiar call to "general quarters," and ere the harsh notes have died away every man begins to run to his appointed station. Some make toward the great barbettes, where the 12-inch guns are snugly sheltered; some for the armor casements isolating the 6-inch weapons; others run to the light, quick-firers, mounted upon the superstructure. Others, again, and these mostly non-combatants (if any such can be in a ship of war), hurry below to the shell rooms and magazines.

The great shells for the barbettes guns are being placed on the hydraulic lifts. A lever is pressed and up they go. Another moment and they have reached the breech of the gun. A gunner closes the heavy mechanism of the breech with one hand. "Run out!" orders the officer of the turret. Another lever does the business. The enormous weapons glide smoothly outward, their long necks projecting overboard as the barbettes is trained. A dozen men and one officer complete the crew of this pair of heavy guns. The officer stands upon a little iron platform, peering above the turret, with a voice tube at his ear. The captain of the turret is peering through the telescopic sights.

Glance into one of the isolated casemates. The thick, armored door is shut now, inclosing the 6-inch gun and its crew in a box of steel. The gun has been cast loose, trained on the beam, and loaded within four minutes of the bugle call. Reserves of shot and shell are being whirled up into the eschment through a round aperture leading to the shell room below. Twenty or thirty rounds soon accumulate, and the gun's crew will stake their lives against the entry of a shell through the casement. Here, too, is an officer waiting directions through a voice tube. The men have stripped to their flannels and trousers. A tub of lime-jule stands in a corner.

Down in the bowels of the ship the torpedo men are clustered around their submerged tubes. With great care they are adjusting the Whiteheads, and their movements are slower than those of the gunners, since the chance for a shot will not come early in the fight. Yet a lucky shot from its tube might explode the torpedo in its tube. They accept the risk, these quiet-looking men, and long for close range later on. Then they will show the gunnery branch what a Whitehead can do.

The captain and the gunnery lieutenant are in the conning tower—a cramped little structure bristling with voice tubes. It contains a small steering wheel and is in communication with both batteries, the several groups of guns, and with the engine rooms.

Reports are constantly being made through these numerous voice tubes. Thus: "All watertight doors are closed, sir;" "Barbettes ready for action;" "Steam ready for eighteen knots, sir," and so forth. The chief quartermaster, a bearded veteran, sprucey dressed, grasps the spokes of the steering wheel and keeps an attentive eye upon the captain. Not a man can now be seen upon the upper deck, but in the thinly protected top on the foremost a few hauls and a midly are clustered around a three-pounder gun.

All is now ready. The fleet increases speed and the cruisers, closing in, one after another, take station to the rear. So we wait, a period of anxious suspense, since scarcely a dozen men of the 700 can see the approaching enemy. At last the twelve-pounder, which is our best range finder, rings out with sharp report. We know that the hour has come. The captain gives an order through the tubes to each of the barbettes: "Leading ship of the enemy on the port bow, range 4000 yards." "All ready, sir," comes the reply. A moment later the two pairs of heavy guns are simultaneously fired. The ship quivers under the shock of the discharge. The battle has begun. The 700 men think swiftly of home, of mothers, wives, sweethearts, of little children. A shell from the enemy crashes through a lightly armored section of the hull, bursts and knocks two large boats into matchwood. Again the ship quivers and rushes on. Home is now forgotten. The men turn their minds to the bloody work in hand.

## As the Diver Sees the Ocean.

"You may talk about the beauties of the Yosemite, Niagara Falls, the Alps, or any place on the top of the earth," said a well-known gunner in the United States Navy a few nights ago to the San Francisco Call, "they are not to be compared with the beauties of old ocean, particularly such as can be seen from a diver's helmet." "You're right there," said another gunner.

"The lubbers do not know what they have missed. I remember once when I was a gunner's mate sitting for more than an hour on the fluke of an anchor I had been sent down to recover and gazing with awe on a beautiful coral bank. It was really the most beautiful thing I ever saw. Every color from the rainbow was there, and aside from that there was enough variety in the strangeness of the formation in the coral to keep one busy several hours, cogitating on the wonderful things nature had seen fit to hide beneath the waves. I would probably have remained for several hours, gazing with rapture on the bank, and was really thinking that down there in the depths, away from noise and strife of mother earth, would suit me for the rest of my days when a 'saw-and-bully' tin thrown over the side of the ship dropped beneath me and the coral bank. My dream was over. It was a case of quick transition from the sublime to the ridiculous, and I immediately gave the signal to be hauled up."

## A Case of Pure Luck.

Lord Villiers, who is said to have brought back with him from Monte Carlo the useful sum of £40,000, is the eldest son of the Earl of Jersey, says the London Tatler. Unlike Lord Rosslyn, he had no system, but simply backed his luck. After he had won £32,800 a friend who was with him implored him to be content with his winnings and leave Monte Carlo before the luck turned, but Lord Villiers was apparently a better judge than his friend; at any rate, he remained on for another three days, during which time he added £8000 to his winnings. Since his return to England he has received on an average more than 100 letters a day imploring him to disclose the secret of the system which turned out so well.

## Home Life in South Dakota.

Going along the street the other forenoon we saw a woman out in the yard whipping a carpet on the line with a mop. The lady's dress gaped badly at the waist and her dishevelled hair was partly crowned by a red handkerchief knotted at the corners. Her eyes flashed and the dust flew. Once the strings of the mop lovingly caught her about the neck. Before we were out of earshot her timid hubby came to the door and asked her how many loaves he should cut the dough into. She gave him the magic number, told him to grease the knife, see what the baby was into, and fix up a good fire. House cleaning time—when!—Vermilion (S. D.) Republican.

## World's Coldest City.

The coldest city in the world is Yakutsk, Eastern Siberia in the empire of the Czar and the Russians. It is the great commercial emporium of East Siberia, and the capital of the Province of Yakutsk, which, in most of its area of 1,517,063 square miles is a bare desert, the soil of which is frozen to a great depth. Yakutsk consists of about 400 houses of European structure, standing apart. The intervening spaces are occupied by winter yurts, or huts of the Northern nomads, with earthen roofs, doors covered with hairy hides and windows of ice.

## Russian Priests.

A white Russian priest must be married, but he cannot marry a second time. If his wife dies he must enter a monastery. Hence the Russians tell many stories of the extraordinary means to which the priests resort in guarding the health of their wives. If the priest's consort sneezes a mild panic ensues in the household.—World's Work.

## American Rice Consumption.

The per capita consumption of rice in the United States was three pounds in 1900, is five pounds now, and the Agricultural Department says that it will go to forty.

CURRENT ITEMS (Contd)

Mr. De Lorig returned this week from his holiday in Germany looking quite new and jolly again.

Mr. Eduardo Beebe left here on the steamer for New York en route for New Orleans on a visit to his family.

Mr. & Mrs. Meliga were passengers from England arriving here by the "Maistee" on Wednesday last.

News has reached here this week that yellow fever has broken out at Panama, two of the principal residents having died recently.

MATINA.—Divine Service will be held in St. David's Lodge tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock, when the preacher will be the Rev. Mr. Macpherson.

On Thursday news was received in the Capital, of the death in Italy of M. G. de Beneficis, proprietor of the Hotel Imperial, San Jose.

Among the passengers arriving here from Colon by the K. M. S. "Atrato" on Wednesday last was Mrs. Mary W. Smith, of Matina, who has been to the isthmus on a visit to her son-in-law, Mr. Northrop.

In accordance with a communication from the Minister Resident of Italy in this Republic, during the absence of the Consular Agent, Don Miguel de Gascari from Limon, Señor Virgilio George will act in his stead.

Our correspondence columns contain two letters from correspondents with reference to what they allege is the indiscriminate arrest by the police of so-called vagrants. We refrain for the present from making any comments on this practice.

In view of the report of the efficiency of Captains George Joseph Nicholson and George Dick, His Excellency, the President, has in accordance with the laws of the Republic granted the two named captains licenses to act as pilots for the port of Limon.—Official Gazette.

The P. M. steamer "Atrato" from Matina and Colon arrived at 6.30 a.m. on Thursday. She brought quite a number of saloon passengers, among them our esteemed townsmen, Mr. Isaac L. Madro and family, to whom we extend a cordial welcome. The "Atrato" brought also 145 packages for this port, and 1762 packages of cargo.

JUAN RAFAEL PIEDRA, a young man of nineteen years of age, committed suicide at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday. It is said the cause was due to some family quarrel. The young man placed the barrel of the revolver in his mouth and fired, the ball passing through his brain. Death was instantaneous.

Our publisher and proprietor, Mr. M. H. Wood, British Vice Consul, did not make his usual monthly trip of 100 miles as far as Guatemala on Friday last by the train from Limon at 11 a.m. as intended, but managed to say, most unfortunately, failed to catch the train.—Communicated by C. W. G.

Miss Catherine Ellis, the Lady Missionary assistant to the Rev. S. Witt, left here for Boston by the s.s. "Bradford" on Thursday last on a vacation. Miss Ellis, who but recently recovered from a serious attack of fever, has made many friends during her brief sojourn in this port, all of whom will join us in wishing her a pleasant voyage and a speedy return.

It is with extreme regret we have to announce the death of Colonel on Friday last, of Captain Newton, late of the "La Plata". The Captain, it will be remembered, sustained serious injuries during the heavy seas which his ship encountered on her last voyage between Colon and Jamaica. The officers and crew of the "Tagua" attended the Captain's funeral. The cause of death was hemorrhage.

Our advertising columns contain an advertisement of Mr. Chas. M. Auffer, an expert shorthand writer and typist, who gives instruction in these two subjects. No special gift is necessary to acquire these two arts, and any intelligent person with a good education can become an expert in either or both so long as he gives his mind to it and is successful in his practice and patience.

A Tea Meeting in aid of the Western Church Debt Extinction Fund will be given at the Brick Bodega on Wednesday evening next the 3rd August. Every effort is being made to make this a real social entertainment and among other things there will be Magic Lantern exhibition, Gramophone selections and a local band will be in attendance. It is hoped that the friends of the Mission bearing in mind the object will endeavour to make the meeting a success.

PASSENGERS arriving here from Colon this week report that the Isthmus is crowded with people unable to find work and yet hundreds are arriving there by every steamer from Jamaica. Provisions are getting dear every day, and ordinary labourers get only one dollar. Colombia money per day and as the labourers are increasing daily it is expected the rate will be lower before long. A letter received in this port during the past week from the Chief Engineer on the Isthmus states that actual work on the Canal cannot commence for at least eight months, and that now there are two or three men for every position vacant.

AN occurrence took place on Thursday night last which by the merest chance did not result seriously. Dr. James had asked and obtained permission to visit the s.s. "Alps" and left the s.s. "Maistee" in the U. E. Company's boat accompanied by Mr. E. P. S. at 7.15 p.m. The guard stationed at the end of the Railroad pier seeing the boat challenged it twice but instead of answering the boatmen ignored it and continued going on as from the pier. The

thereupon fired two shots over them. This had the effect of bringing them back to the landing place where, after explanations had been given, they were allowed to complete their trip.

Mr. Robert Shortt is at present putting in an experimental tramway on the farm of Mr. F. M. H. Wood at Barrota, eight miles from Limon on the Northern Railroad.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN  
LATEST CABLES  
Seoul 22.—Yesterday the steamer "Malacca" captured by the Russians in the Red sea arrived here flying the Russian naval flag.

Cebu 22.—Yesterday a Chinese junk of five days from Port Arthur arrived, she had on board eight Russians and fifty Chinese. They brought news that on the 12th and 13th the Japanese with a force of four thousand men captured one of the eastern fortresses near Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg 22.—Kuroatkin has ordered Count Keller to advance and occupy several roads, with the idea of flanking the Japanese from Mitten Linn. At first the Japanese retired but on the Russians advancing they discovered the mines covering by the Japanese as well as all the heights overlooking them.

Mukden 22.—A letter received from Port Arthur says that the besieged every confidence in Srasola's ability to keep the Japanese out of the place. Srasola is confident of a triumph and he has gained the confidence of the people.

London 22.—The interest in the Russo-Japan war has changed from the far to the near east. In this capital the situation is considered very grave in consequence of the acts of the Russian Volunteer fleet in the Red sea.

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Heavich". The mails were returned by the "Smolensky" before the German note reached here. Russia claims that all correspondence for Japan is contraband of war, and considers the examination of the mails justifiable.

London 22.—Under date of 18th the Daily Mail's correspondent in Constantinople sends the following: "A Russian cruiser from Odessa arrived here. Under cover she has several cannon sewn up in canvas also torpedo tubes."

London 22.—The Daily Mail's correspondent reports that the German steamer "Santia" was seized by the Russian Volunteer ships on the 19th and is looked for here to-day.

London 22.—The Morning Post's correspondent under date of 19th says: "The Commander of the Russian guard ship 'Ugolino Moreski', which passed from the Bosphorus to the Black sea on Sunday, had a conversation with the Commander of the British guard ship 'Hassard' who has communicated the result of the interview to the British Ambassador at Constantinople."

Tokio 22.—The Vladivostok fleet with a merchant ship seized by them is being chased by Japanese torpedo boats.

Paris 22.—According to advices received here, Russia has renounced the British and German ships recently seized, in order to avoid international complications.

St. Petersburg 22.—The British Ambassador, Sir Charles Harding, has presented an energetic protest to this Government against the seizure in the Red sea and detention of the steamer "Malacca" with three thousand tons of material.

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Wei Hai Wei 22.—The British squadron left for Hong Kong.

Washington 22.—The Japanese Legation has been advised that the Vladivostok squadron sank a Japanese ship of 318 tons near the coast of Tova, twenty-five miles from Hakodate.

St. Petersburg 23.—According to latest news received relative to the battle at the Mitten pass, at least thirty thousand Russians took part in the combat. The Japanese triumph was due entirely to the superiority of their artillery.

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ed to find out from the Captain his grounds for suspecting her. Later on the Ambassador informed Lord Lansdowne that his Government was inclined to think that the Captain of the "St. Petersburg" had made a grave error in capturing the ship on these grounds orders had been telegraphed for her release.

Leao Yang 23.—The Russians under General Count Keller attacked the Japanese on the 20th, in the valley of the Leao. After a determined fight the Russians were compelled to retire with heavy losses.

St. Petersburg 23.—The most important news from the front of war is contained in a dispatch dated 22nd from Leao Yang which says: "The Japanese have broken the left flank of the Russians between the positions of Generals Keller and Neumeckamp, and are marching again towards them."

St. Petersburg 23.—The Russian Ambassador to Great Britain has advised Lord Lansdowne the Foreign Secretary that in consequence of the official notice that the material on board the steamer "Malacca" is the property of His Majesty's Government orders have been sent for her immediate release.

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Keep your blankets and your woollens soft as new and free from shrinking, by seeing they are always washed in the Sunlight Way with Sunlight Soap. Read the directions given upon the wrapper round each tablet of Sunlight Soap.

London 23.—The morning papers report the release of the "Malacca" and as a result the public sentiment has abated. Mr. Balfour in a speech in the House of Commons last night, said that up to midnight the Government had no official notice of the release of the steamer.

Port Said 23.—Today the German steamer "Elegant" seized by the Russians, arrived here today. She is in charge of Russian officials. The cruisers "Vorposten" and the torpedo boats "Ex" and "Mallard" of the British squadron also arrived and are awaiting orders.

Port Said 23.—The P. & O. steamer "Cedonia" from Yokohama and Peking for England arrived here today and reports that on the 9th when twenty hours from Suez she was stopped and examined by the "St. Petersburg" of the Russian volunteer fleet. After finding out where she came from and where bound, she was permitted to proceed.

Paris 25.—The officials state that there is every indication of an amicable settlement of the "Malacca" incident. Mr. Delcasse is using all his influence to keep the affair within diplomatic limits, in order to prevent reprisals on the part of the English, and thus precipitate complications of an international nature.

Hamburg 25.—The steamer "Kaiserin Maria Teresa" and four other ships of Hamburg-American line purchased a short time ago by Russia sailed for Lehaat a Baltic port, under sealed orders. All of them are armed as cruisers. The officials of the Hamburg American line say the seizure of the "Scandia" is inexorable as her manifest shows that she carried no contraband of war for Japan.

Leao Yang 25.—Two divisions of Japanese made an attempt to break the left flank of the Russians under General Keller, but General Hershellmann came to their assistance and drove the attack. No particulars of the battle have been received. The Japanese have two divisions in Rin Chai well entrenched. The Japanese forces from this place are now embarking for Port Arthur.

Jeda Arabia 25.—During his stay here, the commander of the "St. Petersburg" telegraphed the Admiralty for orders, but for some reason did not wait for a reply.

London 25.—The Russian Ambassador has received a despatch from his Government advising the capture of other British ships in the Red Sea, and has been instructed to advise the British Government that the same procedure as in the "Malacca" case will be observed. The ships have been taken to neutral ports, and the Consuls are investigating the matter.

Courtel General of Kuraki 25.—Vin Tusan: As a result of five days activity, the Japanese have proved their superiority in strategy by taking all the Russian positions of importance on the Leao Yang road to Mukden. For over an hour this morning the Russian cannons bombarded the Japanese positions without effect.

Suez 25.—The German steamer "Scandia" of the Hamburg-American line arrived here to-day in charge of Russian officers and flying the Russian naval flag.

Tientsin 25.—The steamer "Hippang" which sailed from New Chwang for this port has exceeded her limit of six days over the date of her arrival. The general opinion is that she has been sunk by a torpedo and did not strike a mine. The German garrison here has been relieved by a detachment of 900 men. They embarked for home on the transport Rhine.

Latest Foreign News.  
Gyatsie 23.—On the 19th the British Mission forced the pass of Rirala highest part of the road leading to Lhasa and which was covered with snow. The Tibetans after firing on the British retired. The British are now within ninety-two miles of Lhasa.

Washington 23.—The Secretary of State has received from Minister Powell a despatch announcing that Jimmye has again appeared at Santo Domingo and a revolution threatens.

The Hague.—The family of Mr. Kruger are making the necessary arrangements for the funeral on the 26th. His body will be placed in the capilla of the Eijken family cemetery until the time for its transfer to South Africa.

September Fifteenth.  
COMMITTEE MEETING.  
The members of the Celebration Committee at their session on Thursday evening last agreed upon the following:

1. To approve with slight modifications the programme presented by Messrs. Gotsch and Smith.  
2. To commission Messrs. Acedo and Smith to wait upon Mr. J. X. Kelly with the idea of obtaining from him the bill for the occasion.  
3. To commission Mr. Adolfo Ramirez to present a programme of the next session of the committee so that it may be discussed.  
4. To send a copy of the programme to the Municipalities for its approval.  
5. To commission the following gentlemen on the lines to collect funds for the celebration:

Messrs. Lorig and Tibayo - Germania  
Mr. Ignacio Salgado - Masfies  
Messrs. Galindo Bros. - Zent Junction  
Mr. Joseph Eyo - Zent  
Mr. S. L. Stewart - St. George  
Mr. Gonzalo Quirós - St. George  
Messrs. Nicolas and White - Zent  
6. To commission the President of the Committee to obtain the fireworks and the band.  
7. To commission Mr. F. M. H. Wood to collect funds from the English colony.

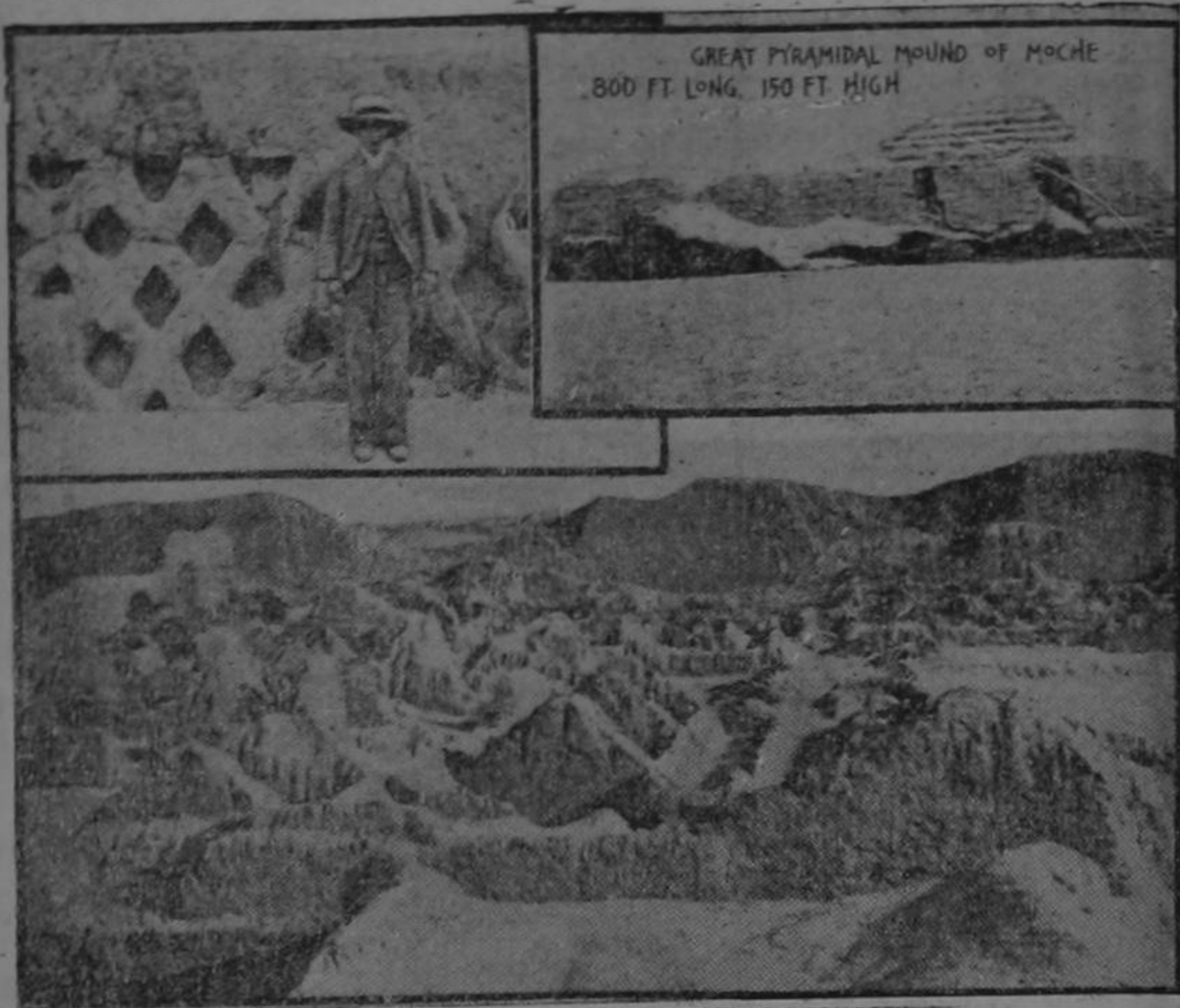
ATTEMPTED ROBBERY  
CAPTURE OF THE THIEF.  
An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the canteen of Mr. José Arzasty at midnight on Thursday. The thief forced a window and entered the billiard room. Passing through to a room at the rear he turned off the electric light which was burning and commenced to search the pockets of a man who was sleeping on the premises. The man, however, only pretended to be asleep and grappled with the thief. On opening the door to hand him over to the police the thief drew a razor and attempted to cut his captor's throat. In the struggle he made good his escape, but not before he had been identified. Yesterday morning he was pointed out to the Police who arrested him. He left behind him a bag, a short powerful crow bar, and his boots. His name is said to be James Defus, a native of Martinique.

The Jamaica Labourer Abroad.  
HE AND HIS CONSUL.  
(From "The Leader.")  
What kind of a settler does a Jamaican make when he goes abroad? As a rule he shows himself intelligent, quick and willing, and a capital worker. But refer to the Consul in any foreign country and he will tell you that there is no class which gives them more trouble. They seem ready to get into trouble with the natives and with the government and on such occasions they always appear to him. It may be because the Jamaican is trained up in an atmosphere where strict justice is dealt out between man and man, and where there is a remedy for every complaint. In most of the republics round about us the administration of justice is nominal, and a man's life and liberty are often not worth much. The Jamaican sometimes forgets that, and "acting on his rights," is hung by the thumbs until he regains his senses. He applies to the British Consul, but the latter says he ought to have kept out of trouble. However he puts in a claim for compensation—and that is the end of it.

WANTED.  
A COOK: one to assist in house work. Apply this office.  
FOR SALE  
Ladies Bicycle good as new. Red Lounge Oak frame. Velvet upholstery. The perfectly new. Wood's Book Store



Niche-like Decorations of Walls, Chan-Chan.



GREAT PYRAMIDAL MOUND OF MOCHE  
800 FT. LONG, 150 FT. HIGH

ADOBE RUINED HOUSES IN COURTYARD, CHAN-CHAN.

Ruins of the Ancient Inca Empire

By Walter L. Beasley

It is said that the Inca tribe did not commence to be conquerors until they had first shown themselves to be statesmen and wise and efficient administrators. Having obtained a fairly advanced civilization, they began gradually to overawe and incorporate the territory of less cultured tribes of the coast and slopes of the Andes, who slowly absorbed both the religion and superior handicraft of their conquerors. These conquests extended over a period of several centuries. The permanent establishment of Inca power is attributed to their having secured the good graces of their new subjects, and to their liberal treatment and policy of conciliation, than to force of arms. This continued until the limits of Inca rule extended from the central plateau of Bolivia to the western coast of Peru, north to Ecuador, and south to northern Chile. The inhabitants of this territory embrace many different tribes with local rulers, living in different stages of enlightenment.

Under Inca sway and influence, both architecture and the various industrial arts reached their highest degree of efficiency. Few, if any, countries of modern times have equaled the extreme and skillful utilization of land that was practiced during the time the Inca Empire flourished. In many localities they built their dwellings among rough rocks, on arid slopes of hills, in order to use the limited area of soil for agriculture. They terraced up every hill and mountainside until not a single spare foot of surface was left unimproved. They likewise constructed aqueducts for irrigation purposes, and also a series of magnificent roads, from twenty-five to fifty feet in width, paved with blocks of stone, which connected their royal capital at Cuzco with the various provinces. Part of the way these were cut out of

of the buildings, except well-laid foundations, massive and peculiarly ornamented walls and groups of single-story, gable-roofed houses and courtyards. Mr. Bandler estimates that some 40,000 persons occupied the place. The architectural plan of Chan-Chan comprised a series of about twenty open squares of courtyards intersecting one another. On certain sides facing these were erected a number of palaces or religious edifices. Each square was surrounded by an exterior wall of adobe blocks twenty-five feet in height. The larger buildings contained innumerable chambers and corridors, traversed by narrow passageways. Many treasures of gold and silver are said to have been found in these chambers and apartments. Around one of the great public squares



Burial Tower, Sillustani, Peru.

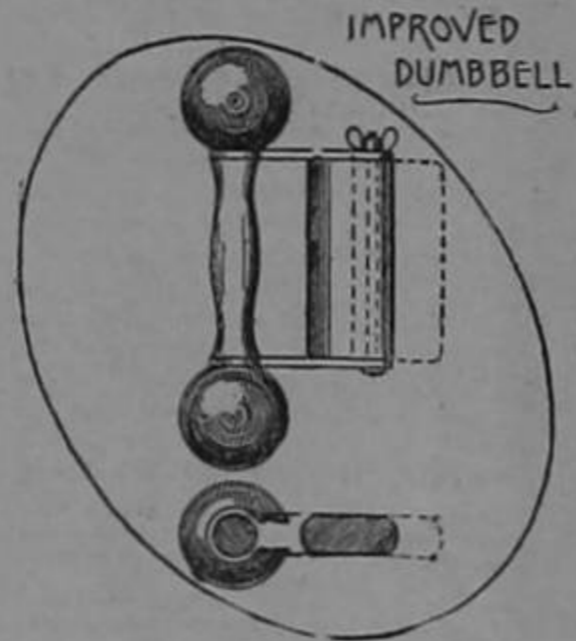
were arranged some of the one-story adobe dwellings of the inhabitants. These are to-day graphically outlined, and preserve their original appearance, showing sharply-pitched gable roofs. There are no traces of windows. Light and ventilation seem to have been furnished by the door alone. It is supposed that some of the great squares and inclosures were occupied by the various craftsmen and industrial workers in pottery, weavers and dyers of fabrics, and fashioners of metal ornaments for the use of the ruler, his household and his priests. One of the curiosities discovered by Mr. Bandler was an altar some fifty feet below the surface, which formed the heart of a great artificial mound, and which evidently occupied the central place in

tastefully decorated with a network of frescoes in a series of duplicated designs of a conventionalized bird. These walls are surrounded by a mass of fallen debris, and nothing is left to throw any light upon their ancient splendor. Probably the most monumental and puzzling of all of the Inca ruins is the great pyramid on the banks of the Moche River. Sphinx-like, this majestic artificial mound rises upward in the air 150 feet, crowned by a series of terraces. It is 800 feet in length. The massive and imposing mound, reared by ancient builders, has marvelously defied time and vandalism, and still holds fast the secret of its creation, for it remains to-day a veritable enchanting riddle to the archeologist. The best preserved architectural ruins, and those showing to striking advantage the extraordinary skill of the Incas in handling, polishing, and setting massive stone blocks, are the Chulpas or burial towers. A celebrated and typical group is found at Sillustani, near Puna, built on a promontory 200 feet high. These peculiar and sumptuous sepulchres are termed by the late E. G. Squier, an authority on Peruvian culture, "the most elaborate and architecturally the most wonderful works of aboriginal Americans." The one here pictured is twenty-five feet high, twenty-seven feet in circumference on the top, and twenty-two at the base. The majority are round; others are square in shape. In these the bodies were interred with great pomp and ceremony, together with rich offerings of gold, silver and choice pottery. The interiors of the Chulpas vary in size and construction; some have a single vaulted chamber, others two, arched over by stone. A few have niches. The entrance is gained through a small opening at the bottom, hardly large enough to admit the body of a man. This was closed by a stone slab.—Scientific American.

DUMBBELL OR INDIAN CLUB.

An Excellent Feature in an Exercising Apparatus.

An entirely new design of dumbbell has recently been patented which permits of its use in much the same movements in which Indian clubs are employed.



In some way the lines fell into the hands of the good Emperor, and he straightway ordered the tree returned, hence the name "Nightingale-dwelling-plum-tree." And in fact all the names of these curious trees have a poetic significance. One cannot visit Japan without hearing of the Recumbent Dragon plum tree, at Kameido, north of Tokio. This rare and curious tree of extreme old age and contorted shape, whose branches are bent plowing the soil, forming new roots in fourteen places, straggling over an extreme area, from its suggestive likeness was named the "Recumbent Dragon," and yearly clad with fresh shoots and white blossoms of fine perfume it attracted large crowds of visitors and pilgrims. The fruit of the tree was yearly sent to the shogun. But like everything else, it finally succumbed to extreme age, and was replaced by less imposing trees selected because of their likeness to its crawling shape. The pine is indispensable to the true Japanese, and is found wherever he resides. It surrounds the chapel of the sun god and that of the saints and patrons. The dwarf variety called Fine Gojo-Matsu, meaning "dwarf pine with five leaves," is much sought after, as it is a symbol of happiness and prolonged life. Sometimes a dwarf pine has its branches wide-spread and the top literally covered with snowy blossoms, a fitting symbol of winter in the home of the rich. In this artificial culture of the pine

Sanctuary in Korea.

In Korea the rooms of a wife or mother are the sanctuary of any man who breaks the law. Unless for treason or for some other crime, he cannot be forced to leave those rooms, and so long as he remains under the protection of his wife's apartments he is secure from the officers of the law.

THE MARVELOUS MINIATURE TREES OF JAPAN.

BY ONOTO WATANNA.

THESE CURIOUS EFFECTS ARE ONLY ATTAINED AFTER GENERATIONS OF PATIENT TOIL.

AUTHOR OF A JAPANESE NIGHTINGALE, ETC.



AMONG the many delightful arts and studies of the Japanese none is more strange, unique and ancient than that of their training, cultivating and dwarfing of certain varieties of their flower bearing trees. They seize upon certain peculiarities of the tree, and emphasize or exaggerate this trait even to the point of caricature. They aim to express delicate meanings which a Western imagination could hardly grasp; as, for instance, laboriously training certain types of trees to convey the ideas of peace, chastity, quiet old age, connubial happiness, and the sweetness of solitude.

While essentially artistic, Japanese gardeners do not seek for rare flowers or trees, however beautiful they may be, but rather cultivate the cherry, the plum, azalea, japonica and other common flowering trees, and train these into the rarest of shapes, making festivals of their blossoming time, and placing fairy plum and cherry trees in pots in the guest chamber as a token of hospitality. The cultivated flowers of Japan are the wild flowers, and the cultivated trees are those most commonly known and understood.

It would seem that the same perverse order of things obtains in their culture of dwarf trees as in everything else Japanese. Where Westerners would train their trees to grow tall and straight and symmetrical, the Japanese fix upon a motif, and laboriously, patiently and systematically adapt nature to their own design, until the tree is twisted and distorted from its original plan, and slowly follows their conception to perfection. The process sometimes covers hundreds of years, being handed down from generation to generation, for this precious labor cannot be accomplished by one man or one generation. When the design is developed by the exposure of the root it can only be done at the rate of a quarter of an inch a year. Many of the designs are developed by grafting various kinds of trees upon one root, or planting more than one tree in a garden and training the roots and branches together.

The Japanese exhibit the same exquisite veneration for age in trees as in people, and a favorite conceit is the training of the plum tree, so rugged and gnarled and knotted with its slender shoots and sparse studded arrangements of flowers, that it typifies admirably the contrast of bent or crabbed age with fresh and vigorous youth, best displayed when the tree is in bud.

The plum tree is, in fact, a favorite subject for their skill, and is trained in a variety of shapes, bent and curved and with graftings of different colored blossom sprays, fresh, fragrant and long lasting, form one of the most welcome and beautiful decorations during the early spring.

The plum tree, originally the imperial favorite, was long since, however, supplanted by the cherry. A pretty story is told of the origin of the name "O-shu-ku-bal," meaning "Nightingale-dwelling-plum-tree," a variety with pink blossoms and a delicious odor. In the tenth century the plum tree, which, according to custom, had been planted in front of the imperial palace, withered and died. In a search for a tree worthy to be placed in its stead, one was found in the garden of a well-known poet named Kins Tsurayuki, and was demanded by the court officials. The daughter of the poet was filled with grief at the loss of her tree, and wrote this verse, secretly pinning it to the tree:

Claimed for our Sovereign's use,  
Blossoms I've loved so well,  
Can I in duty fail?  
But for the nightingale  
Seeking her home of song  
How shall I find excuse?

In some way the lines fell into the hands of the good Emperor, and he straightway ordered the tree returned, hence the name "Nightingale-dwelling-plum-tree."

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extremes meet, specimens of immense size and those reduced to minute proportions are placed side by side. At Okosaka is the celebrated pine tree whose artificially extended branches have a circuit of 135 feet, while at Yeldo one sees a dwarf pine in a lacquered box, not occupying more than two square inches.

The peach tree has a mystic value derived from ancient Chinese legends. The peach tree of the Taoists, said to grow within the gardens of the fairy Si-Wang-Mu, blossoms but once in 3000 years, but each peach is believed to confer 3000 years of life upon the fortunate or unfortunate mortal who consumes it. The peach tree is seldom employed as an art motif except in association with the emblematic significance which links it to the pine. The pine forms the chief element of the Sho-chiku-bai, the triple emblem of old age, dwarfed by the horticulturist by compression of its roots and tortured and twisted into simulated antiquity by cogs at training, and is in strange contrast to the noble forest tree permitted to grow unrestrained by artifice in its native soil. The dwarf pines are often trained out over the surface of the water in 'spherical' form, or trailed upon the ground. Again, they are cultivated in the tama-tsukuri style, a method by which each tuft of foliage is cut into a disc-like form.

One specimen of tree, a larch, has been trained in a hoop to represent a moon, with branches trimmed to represent clouds across its face. Often trees are trained around a rock or grow from a mountain sponge. Some represent insects, grasshoppers, spiders, or the Japanese legend of the long and short armed man.

Two trunks are sometimes trained to represent the stork, with a low branch for a tortoise at its feet. Again, a tree is supposed to be growing under a waterfall, that washes away the earth from the roots; these are gradually uncovered in training, and the branches trimmed so that they seem to be blown back by the wind and the water from the fall.

Admiration deepens as one studies these gardens, never better shown than in the imperial gardens, where each carefully calculated hillock bears a poetical resemblance to Mount Fuji, each pond or row of stones has some philosophical meaning, not to be fathomed by a hasty glance.—Woman's Home Companion.

Curtain Calls in Germany.

There is an unwritten code of etiquette among actors in regard to curtain calls that appears to differ widely in different countries. In certain theatres and opera houses in German cities it is exactly the reverse of what it is here. Over there the star or leading player takes the first curtain call alone. If there is a second curtain call the star and associate player of the opposite sex appear together on the stage to respond to it, and should a third call from the audience be given the entire company appears in answer to it. The customs of our stage generally reverse this procedure.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Manufacture of "Milkstone."

"Milkstone," or galalith, is manufactured in the following manner: By a chemical process the casein is precipitated as a yellowish-brown powder, which is mixed with formalin. Thereby a horn-like product is formed. The substance, with various admixtures, forms a substitute for horn, turtle-shell, ivory, celluloid, marble, amber and hard rubber. Handles for knives and forks, paper cutters, crayons, pipes, cigar holders, seals, marble, stone ornaments and billiard balls are now made of galalith; its easy working, elasticity and proof against fire make it very desirable.

Hidden Millions Found.

The Bolivian and Peruvian newspapers announce that, after a search extending over five centuries, the great buried treasure of the Incas, upon which countless romances have been founded, has been discovered buried in Bolivia. The treasure, which is valued at \$20,000,000, was discovered by a party of British and American engineers at Chayaitaya. The natives are in a state of great excitement, for they believe that there is treasure to the value of \$35,000,000 still to be discovered.

Purification of Water.

L. Allain, of Marseilles, France, has devised a method for chemical purification of water which is said to have given excellent results. Iodine, which is a powerful antiseptic, is added in proportions of one part to 100,000, and in most cases destroys bacilli within a quarter of an hour. To make the water palatable the free iodine is then neutralized by sodium hyposulphite. The water is then filtered through charcoal, and is claimed to come out limpid, colorless and tasteless.

Training the Jap.

Every soldier in the Japanese army is taught to breathe properly, with as much care as if he were a professional tenor. At the least sign of palpitation of the heart, he must cease his exercises and lie on his back to recover. In course of time his heart and lungs become as vigorous and healthy as those of a first-class athlete.



FOR THE HOUSEWIFE  
Asparagus Salad.  
Cook asparagus in boiling salted water until tender; drain and cool; when cool cut off all the tender parts in half-inch pieces, place them on lettuce leaves and serve cold.

Vinaigrette Sauce.

Three tablespoonfuls of oil, one tablespoonful of vinegar, one teaspoonful each of grated onion, chopped parsley and capers, one saltspoonful each of salt and pepper, mix well and pour over asparagus salad.

Souffle of Peaches.

Remove the kernels from half a dozen ripe peaches and press through a sieve; put what you have thus obtained in a dish, adding one pound powdered sugar and whites of two eggs; beat for five minutes with egg beater; then take whites of five eggs and beat to a stiff froth, mix all together well; put on a dish and put in a hot oven for five or six minutes before serving; sprinkle powdered sugar on top; plums, bananas, apricots and other soft fruits can be served in the same way; apple or other fruits to be cooked and then pressed through a sieve, and then treated like peaches.

Chicken Pie.

Clean and cut up your chicken; cover with boiling water and stew until tender; remove from the bones and lay in bottom of dish; sprinkle with salt and pepper; set the dish where the chicken will keep warm. Now for crust and broth. Broth—Four cups of water the chicken was stewed in, one cup milk; thicken with a tablespoonful of butter and two of flour blended together; when thick and very hot pour over chicken, reserving bone for gravy boat. Crust—Two cups flour, two tablespoonfuls baking powder sifted together three times; rub in one tablespoonful butter and wet with cup of milk to which one beaten egg has been added and a little salt; cover top of baking dish with batter and bake in hot oven fifteen minutes. This is simple but very nice.

Pot Roast of Beef.

Procure six pounds of the round of beef, season with pepper and salt and dredge thoroughly with flour; melt one tablespoonful butter and one tablespoonful beef dripping in a flat-bottomed iron kettle; add one medium sized onion sliced and fry to a golden brown; skim out the onion, put in the meat and brown on all sides, adding more butter when necessary; when done add sufficient boiling water to half cover the meat; then add one small carrot and one small turnip finely sliced, half a cup shaved celery, the browned onions, three whole cloves, three whole allspice, six peppercorns, one bay leaf, a grating of nutmeg and one tablespoonful mushroom catsup; simmer slowly for six hours, turning the meat occasionally, and adding more water if it boils away too much; put the meat on a hot platter, strain the liquor, skim off the fat, thicken with flour and serve in a separate dish.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.

Grass stains may be removed with alcohol.

Green and white striped awnings are most used for porches or windows.

Basswood furniture, stained mauve, with silver handles and mountings, is among the novelties offered for dainty country house bedrooms.

Natural colored linen, adorned with Mexican drawn work patterns, makes exceedingly effective summer cushion covers, and launders nicely.

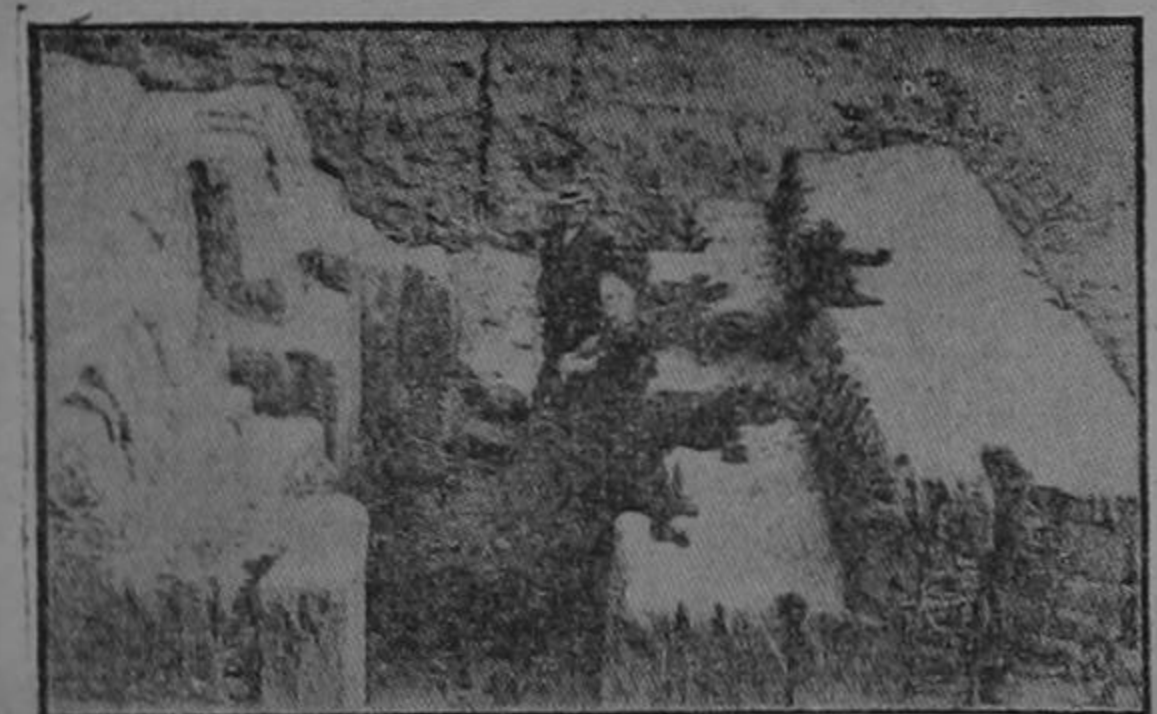
Where space and means will permit, a pergola is one of the most effective lawn additions, and is in high favor with fashionable folk.

For sweetbread cutlets prepare as for croquettes, adding a grating of nutmeg to the seasoning. Form into cutlets, crumb, egg and crumb again, fry in boiling fat and serve with sauce Bechamel.

Kerosene will take iron rust and fruit stains from almost every kind of goods without injuring the fabric. Wash the soiled spots in kerosene as you would in water before any water is touched them.

A good housewife is equally familiar with the flower garden and the flour barrel. She prefers a yard of shrubbery to a yard of tatin; while her husband is a sower of grain, she is a sewer of garments; while he keeps his hoed bright she keeps the hose of the whole family in order.

A good way to restore white silk articles that have become yellow in washing is to dip them in tepid soft water containing to each quart a tablespoonful of ammonia water and a few drops of bluing. Wring them out, and if still yellow add a little more bluing to the water until they are fully restored. Hang in the shade to dry partially and press with a hot iron between folds of cotton white damp.



ALTAR IN HEART OF ARTIFICIAL MOUND, RUINS OF CHAN-CHAN.

solid stone, and often ascended precipitous heights by a series of stone stairways. Traces of these roads still exist in many localities.

One of the most noteworthy of the coast ruins investigated by Mr. Bandler, who was sent out under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, were those of Chan-Chan, commonly called Chimu, near the present city of Truxillo, typical views of which are here reproduced. The ruins extend for a distance of three miles, and are one and a half miles in width. Nothing remains of the original appearance and former grandeur

a large building devoted to religious worship.

One of the noteworthy phases of the Chan-Chan ruins were the ornamented walls of two of its buildings, thought to have been devoted to sacred purposes, or to have served as the abode of the ruler. In one instance a series of designs had been sunk a half foot or more in the adobe over the entire wall, now seven feet high. Possibly these may have been apertures for hiding gold and other ceremonial offerings, and afterward sealed up by an additional adobe coating. Another facade, ten or more feet in height, is



**A VISIT TO THE "MILKMAID."**

"The Milkmaid" What should we do in Southern Africa without those familiar tins, with their pretty blue and white labels, depicting the Milkmaid and her pails? How often we make the Milkmaid's assistance for milk or adding, for coffee or tea, and especially for nourishing our little ones, and yet how few of us know anything about the manufacture of the "condensed cow" that we find so useful.

The other day, thanks to the kindness of some English friends, we had the pleasure of paying a visit to "the Milkmaid" in her own home, and I am sure it will interest our friends in South Africa if I give them an account of our visit.

We left Paddington Station, en route for Chippenham in Wiltshire, at nine o'clock. We had a charming run down as soon as we were out of the brick haze that hung over London. It was a quick train, and we sped swiftly westward, through country that seemed to grow more lovely as we went on. Rolling wooded hills and valleys, winding rivers winding between green meadows, and here and there a few old-fashioned farm-houses with high thatched roofs, and great stacks of wheat and hay; pretty villages and little wandering brooks, and sleek cattle feeding in the fields, and grey old churches covered with creepers, already bright with autumn tints.

We reached Chippenham about 11.30, and made our way to the factory of the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company. Here we were received by the Manager, and having shown him our credentials he set off with us at once to make the round of the great establishment, showing and explaining with the utmost courtesy and kindness.

The factory at Chippenham has now been in existence for about thirty years, and the same Company has three others in England—at Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire, Middlewich in Cheshire, and Staverton in Wiltshire, a few miles from Chippenham. They have done good service in their neighbourhoods, providing a steady and reliable market for the dairy produce, and employing large numbers of workpeople of both sexes. The Chippenham establishment takes the fresh milk from about two hundred dairy farms, and employs about 300 people, some 180 of whom are young women. Strict supervision is exercised over all these dairies; inspectors are constantly going round to see that perfect cleanliness is observed, and that the diet of the cows is just what it ought to be. Turnips, for instance, are forbidden dainties for cows that supply the Milkmaid with materials for her stock-in-trade. Large quantities of cheese were formerly made in this neighbourhood, but that industry has almost entirely given place to condensed milk. In addition to the English factories there are three in Switzerland, one in Germany, and two in Norway, all belonging to the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company, which was founded in 1806 by the late Mr. George Pease.

**RECEIVING THE MILK.**

The carts laden with cans of milk come in from seven in the morning until about ten o'clock. The milk in each can is smelt, tasted, and tested, and samples are set aside for further examination and analysis. Any milk which is not fully up to the required standard in every particular is returned to the farmer. The milk is then emptied into a great copper vessel with a long handled plug in the bottom. In this vessel, which holds about 1,400 lbs., the milk is weighed,—for it is bought by weight, not by measure. The amount is booked and a receipt given; the plug is removed, and the milk flows down pipes into huge metal tanks. The lids go to the right, and the empty cans to the left, and they are cleaned by brushes rotating in boiling water, rinsed, and turned upside down over a jet of steam, which searches and cleans every joint and crevice; then lids and cans meet again and go down another lift to the cart, which has moved on to receive them. The same effectual cleansing process is applied to all vessels in use in the factory. When we went through the receiving room the hose had just been at work upon the floor. Every drop of milk spilt is at once washed away, and the whole building is washed out daily. The rooms, which are large, lofty, and airy, are kept scrupulously clean, and so is the machinery.

**CONDENSING.**

From the tanks the milk passes into large copper "heaters," and pours from them through tin spouts into the "sugar tubs." The sugar, the purest and most highly refined that can be procured, comes down through hoppers into these tubs, and the hot milk mixes with it. This sugar is absolutely the only addition that is made to the milk; no chemicals or preservatives of any kind are used,—nothing whatever is mixed with it but the pure white sugar.

Powerful pumps exhaust the air from huge "vacuum pans" which look rather like sugar boilers, and which have tubes connected with the sugar tubs. The milk is drawn, or rather forced by suction, through these tubes into the vacuum pans. The pans have steam-pipes coiling round and round inside, and "steam jackets" or false bottoms, and by means of these the milk is boiled at a low temperature. No fire comes near it, so there is no possibility of scorching, though it is boiled between two and three hours. We looked through a little glass window into one of the pans, and saw the milk bubbling and tossing like a stormy sea, though the outside of the boiler was cool enough to lay one's hand on without inconvenience. A constant supply of milk flows in until the condenser contains the entire quantity to be dealt with. The steam from the boiling milk is drawn away by the pumps, passes through condensing pipes, and, having thus become water again, flows away into the Avon, close at hand. "Is there not some danger," I asked, "that the pumps may draw away the milk as well as the steam?" The Manager laughed. "Yes; that has to be guarded against. An unskilled hand would have drawn all the milk in the river."

When all is done the plugs are re-

moved, and the milk flows down into very ingenious cooling machines, which are wholly surrounded by ice-cold water in immense tanks. From these it passes to the filling machines, extremely clever contrivances which, working with more than human precision, deposit exactly the proper quantity of milk in each tin.

**TESTING.**  
Every day the milk of about thirty dairies is tested, thus going the round of them all during the week, and no farmer knows when the test will be applied. Small glass tubes of milk are placed in a machine which whirls round at a tremendous speed, until the cream is separated and reduced to oil, so that the proportion of fat contained in each sample can be seen.

**MAKING THE TINS.**  
Every possible labour-saving device is employed, and we could have stood a long time watching the wonderful machines. While in one place the ends of the tins, and the little caps for sealing, are being punched out, in another sheets of tin-plate (tinned steel) are being cut up for the "bodies." These are fed into a great circular machine like a revolving table, each on its way picking up a little bit of solder on one end. Each in turn is caught up, bent into shape, and passed under a gas jet, then, catching against an obstruction, it falls off, and rolls away up to the ceiling like a cash ball, conveyed by endless bands. The ends come rolling on like wheels from right and left, and body and ends fall into a pair of iron hands, are clamped together with marvellous accuracy, and again sent rolling on, a complete tin. The machine causes the tins to incline first to the right and then to the left, rolling the edge of each end through a little channel of melted solder. After that they roll up to the ceiling and down again two or three times, under a blast of cold air to cool them, and pass on their way to the testing table, where powerful vacuum tubes radiate from the centre, like the spokes of a wheel. The tins are caught as they come down, and drawn against round flat plates at the end of the tubes, to which they adhere like suckers. If there is a leak, the tin drops off. Then the good ones go away to be filled, and the faulty ones to be re-soldered. After being filled, the tins are closed and soldered by machines operated by girls. One girl can thus seal up 350 dozen tins in a day. The labelling also is done by machinery, each tin as it rolls picking up a little paste from a brush, which causes the label to adhere to the tin as it passes over a pile laid in readiness. The tins are then wrapped up and packed, and the boxes go down a slide to the nailing machine, which nails up the lids with four rapid crutches, in a wonderful way.

Of course the machinery needs constant care. Attendants, with long rods are ready to administer a tap to any refractory tin which seems inclined to go wrong and make trouble for its companions. Sometimes a miniature railway accident does happen, and several tins are badly crushed before they can be rescued.

**UNSWEETENED MILK.**

After luncheon with the Manager in his pretty English home he drove us to Staverton, where the unsweetened "Ideal Milk" was being made. On our way we passed through some very pretty and quaint-looking villages, with old-fashioned cottages that were a treat to Colonial eyes. The farms looked very prosperous, and the Manager pointed out the residence of one man who had made his fortune through dealing with the Company, and of several who have been supplying milk to the factory for 30 years.

The Staverton factory is worked by electricity, generated by a water turbine in the river which flows under the building. From the engines the power is carried to "distributing boards," whence it can be turned on to any part where it is needed.

The process for the "Ideal Milk" is similar to that for the preparation of sweetened milk,—boiling the fresh milk down to get rid of part of the 87 per cent of water which it contains, but as there is no sugar added to "Ideal Milk," it has to be sterilized in order to preserve it. Before being tinned up it is placed in large revolving cylinders and exposed to great heat; thence it passes through another curious machine. In this case, too, no chemicals are used; the only thing added to the milk is a quantity of extra cream to increase its richness. This is obtained by cream separators, and the "skim milk" usually goes back to the farmers to be used for the pigs.

After a cup of tea, for which we were quite ready after all our sight-seeing, the Manager drove us to the rising little town of Melksham and saw us into our train for London, and we took leave of him with many thanks for a most interesting visit.

**New United Fruit ship Ready For Maiden Trip.**

SAN JOSE WILL BE ON HER WAY IN FEW DAYS, AND TWO MORE MAGNIFICENT VESSELS WILL FOLLOW.

(From Daily Picayune.)

The United Fruit Company is gradually filling the places of the small slow ships by modern liners, which are big and comfortable, fast and excellent carriers.

The Ellis, which met with such an unfortunate accident a week or so ago, was one of the latest of these ships, and now there are three others coming out from Belfast, Ireland, which will be the biggest and most costly vessels ever put in the fruit trade. These three ships are all sister vessels, and the first one to be commissioned is the San José, named for the Capital of Costa Rica. The Limon, named for the eastern port of that same prosperous Republic, will be the second, and the Esparta will be the third. These vessels have been designed to carry fruit and passengers, and they are

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