

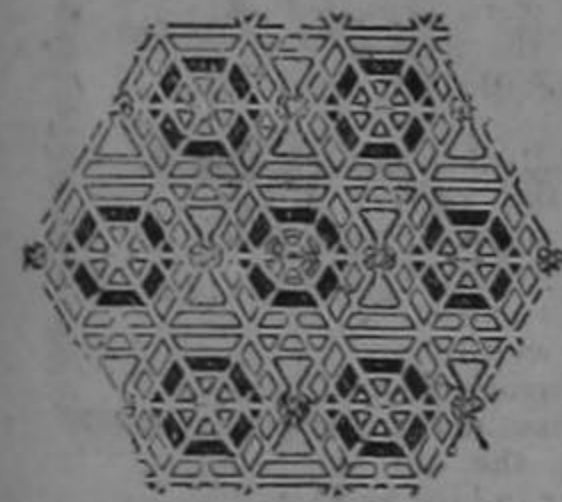
ARTHUR J. BALFOUR.

Premier of Great Britain, whose unexplained conduct at the time of Mr Chamberlain's retirement and vacillation in regard to the preferential tariff scheme have led to ruinous dissensions within the party. He is a scholar of note, but has never been popular as a leader.

FOR AN IDEAL CITY

The Hexagonal Plan Suggested as That Best Suited For All Purposes.

More attention is being given to-day to the systematic planning of cities, with a view of affording the most convenient means of getting from one point to another, and at the same time of gratifying a growing demand for artistic effect. In an article in the Craftsman, Charles R. Lamb gives the subject a thorough discussion, and after reviewing a number of plans of arriving at these ends, comes to the following conclusion: Municipal art must have for its foundation practicality. Its very essence is dependent upon the harmonious relations between this and beauty, and, therefore, a city planned to be developed in artistic and esthetic directions must be based upon the most practical plan. And what is such a plan? To the writer's mind, all forms of rectilinear plans must be discarded. The cutting of these with diagonals is, after all, but a makeshift. If not an oblong or a square, what form would be the basic one upon which to found the city? After the fullest consideration of all the possibilities that geometric figures give, the writer is tempted to suggest the scheme shown in the accompanying diagram, the hexagon. This permits the development of the city to the utmost that might be possible within many decades, because with the hexagon, the great advantage of the diagonal is secured, and, at the same time, intervening spaces which can be secured for playgrounds and park areas, between the large central areas, which, in turn, can be used for groups of civic buildings in certain parts of the city, and, again, in other parts of the city seats of learning, recreation, business in all its forms, banking, publishing, the newspaper industries, and the thousand and one trades, which, in their turn, seem to



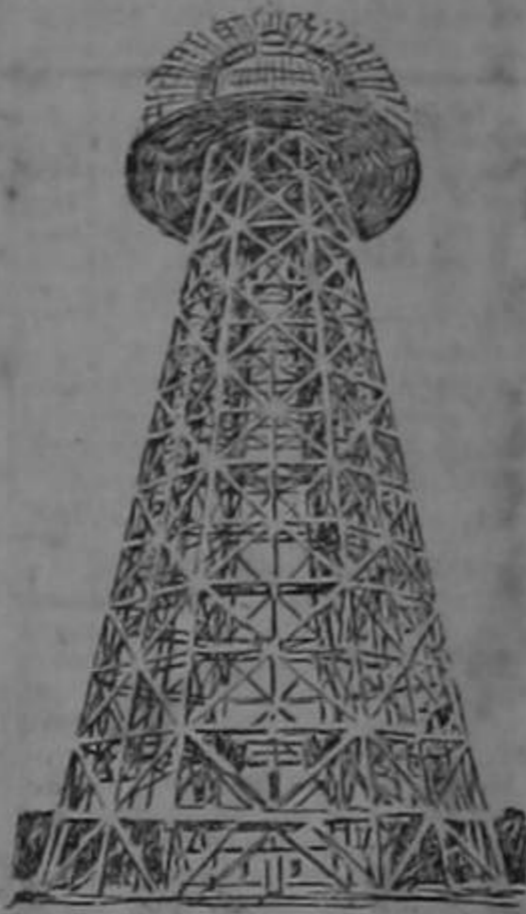
THE HEXAGONAL PLAN OF A MUNICIPAL EXTENSION.

be desirous of grouping themselves around a common centre.

The more this plan is studied, the more it will be found to approach the idea of practicability, primarily in regard to shorter distances that a person would have to walk or drive from any one point to another. The sub-division of the interests into groups by a division of the park area, is to be distinctly commended from its sanitary point of view, as these interruptions of natural foliage give the greatest advantage to the inhabitants of each quarter. Esthetically, the grouping of the public, semi-public, and private buildings around common centres largely increases the architectural and artistic possibilities over the accidental opportunities offered by the ordinary plan of the city; while the angles caused by the hexagon permit interesting variety in the treatment of the street facades over that developed by a straight and continuously curved street. Of course, such a plan is assumed primarily for a level country,

TESLA'S TOWER FOR WORLD TELEGRAPHY

The marvelous construction shown in the accompanying cut is part of a great scheme by which the electrician, Nicola Tesla, says he will have in operation before a great while and which he calls "world telegraphy." From this tower, which he has been building at Wardenclyffe, on Long Island, for some time, and which he has recently completed, he hopes to send and receive messages from all over the world irrespective of distance or intervening obstacles. The construction of the upper part of this tower is said to be so delicate that it will detect the slightest impulses that come to it

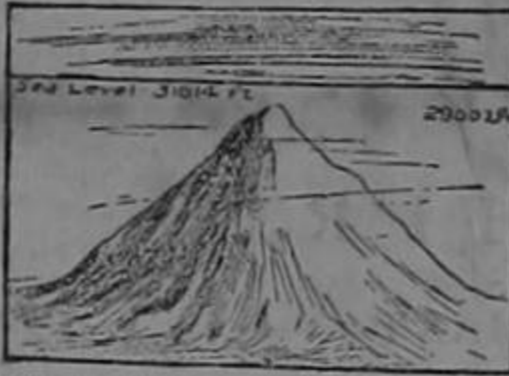


through the air. He says that he will be able to deliver the electrical current anywhere and in any amount by the use of certain artifices which he has discovered and which he will make known in due course.

While Mr. Tesla has been responsible for a great many electrical inventions, some of which were of a revolutionizing nature, he has made a great many promises which he has failed to redeem up to the present time and for this reason some of his electrical associates have referred to him as a "very promising young man." It has been said that in his present work he is receiving support from some very wealthy and influential persons. It is said that through his connections with George Westinghouse he has J. Pierpont Morgan among his supporters.

THE OCEAN'S FLOOR.

While carrying on her work for the Bureau of Fisheries, says the National Geographic Magazine, the Albatross has made more than 10,000 soundings, and more than 400 dredgings, and has brought up from the bottom of the sea



hundreds of tons of fishes and other animals and mud.

The greatest depth from which the Albatross has secured any life was 4173 fathoms. This was in the South Pacific between Tonga and Ellice Islands. The dredge brought up silicious sponges, radiolarians and brown volcanic mud. The greatest depth from which she has brought up fishes is 2949 fathoms, or about one and a third miles. This was in the edge of the Gulf Stream off the coast of Virginia. The deepest sounding ever made by the Albatross was at Station 4010, near Guam, where the enormous depth of 4813 fathoms, or nearly five and a half miles, was found.

The deepest sounding even made by any vessel was by the U. S. Nero while on the Honolulu Manila cable survey, with apparatus borrowed from the Albatross. When near Guam the Nero got 5269 fathoms, of 31,614 feet, only sixty-six feet less than six miles. If Mount Everest, the highest mountain on earth, were set down in this hole, it would have above its summit a depth of 2612 feet, or nearly half a mile of water.

The Life of the Cell.

It is no extravagance and no mere figure of speech to say that cells move about with apparent purpose, that they feel, that they suffer and enjoy, that they absorb and assimilate food, that they live, love, marry, propagate and die. And we can say with as much truth that they think. The cell, therefore, does all that man does, has all that man has, and possesses, within its tiny compass, heart, vein, muscle, nerve, artery, skin, bone, cartilage and what-not of the future organism of the composition of which it forms one of the ultimate constituent parts.—National Magazine.

A Remarkable Snake Story.

Recently Dr. Macdonald, of Mombasa, East Africa, encountered a puff adder, which is one of the most deadly snakes. He discharged his rifle at it and killed it. He took the body to the hospital verandah, and, finding it to be a male, returned to the spot to search for the female, but without success. A few nights later, however, while sitting on his verandah, the doctor espied the snake he had been seeking, and fired at her. Afterward no fewer than ninety-one young adders were found scattered on the ground, and had all been killed by the shot fired at the mother.

A thousand million miles are covered by the various trains of this country in the course of a year.

and must be modified when the conformation would indicate distinct changes in levels. This is indicated here, because the method of procedure with most city officials is to force any scheme to comply with differences in the elevation.—Philadelphia Record.

CAUGHT IN OUR WATERS.

The vast amount of nutritious, wholesome and delicious foodstuff resulting from the fisheries of the United States is not generally realized. Some conception of it may be had from an examination of the diagram here shown from an article in the National Geographic Magazine by Dr. Barton Warren Everman, of the Bureau of Fisheries.

The total catch of food-fishes in the United States and Alaska, as shown by the last census, was 1,733,314,324 pounds, valued at \$45,531,165. The number of men employed was 214,656 and the capital invested was \$72,261,000.

YIELD OF 24 OF THE PRINCIPAL FISHERIES IN 10 MILLIONS OF POUNDS

SALMON	1,000,000
OYSTERS	800,000
COD	600,000
MERRING	500,000
LANE MERRING	400,000
ALEWIVES	300,000
SHAD	200,000
HAKE	150,000
SQUID	100,000
CLAMS	80,000
CRABS	70,000
BLUEFISH	60,000
HALIBUT	50,000
CARP	40,000
LOBSTERS	30,000
CATFISH	20,000
SUCKERS	15,000
MACKEREL	10,000
SHRIMP	8,000
FLOUNDER	6,000
LAKE TROUT	5,000
WHITEFISH	4,000
STURGEON	3,000
HADDOCK	2,000

THE FISH CATCH OF THIS COUNTRY.

646. The salmon pack of Puget Sound alone in 1901 exceeded \$4,500,000, an amount more than four times as great as the entire silver output of the whole region drained by the Columbia River. The salmon output of Alaska for 1903 is valued at \$10,000,000, which exceeds by more than \$2,500,000 the amount which Alaska cost us, and if we add to the salmon the value of the cod, halibut and other fisheries of Alaska, the total greatly exceeds all the other resources of Alaska combined.

RESTS ON HIS TAIL.

An interesting photograph of the Tasmania wolf, taken by Mr. E. T. Keller, is reproduced herewith from a foreign natural history journal. It illustrates the observation made by Mr. Keller that in the resting position the



TASMANIAN WOLF AT REST.

stiff tail is used to support the animal. Mr. Keller says: "I have not seen this interesting fact recorded elsewhere. It is, however, possible that it is well known among students of the habits of this animal."

The Hemp Fields.

Not more than three hundred and fifty square miles of territory are under cultivation in henequin or sisal hemp, yet on this small area is produced the fibre that literally binds the wheat harvests of the world. It is used alike in Minnesota and Argentina, in Siberia and Egypt



IN WOMAN'S REALM



City Friends.

AMONG those interested in road improvement, the farmers of course stand first. The character and condition of the roads are of vital interest to them every day in the year. The farmers, until recently, have been compelled to struggle with the road problem without much help or encouragement from any other class. Now, however, some strong elements of the city population are rallying to their support. Among these may be named the manufacturers of road building machinery; the makers and users of bicycles and automobiles, and the moneyed men of the cities who have money invested in the country. These people are entering into the work for road improvement with even more enthusiasm and zeal than the farmers.

Just now the farmers who want better roads are brought face to face with a most important question. Will they accept the assistance of these city allies? Will they welcome the aid of the machinery man, the capitalist, the bicyclist and the automobilist? Or will he treat them as schemers who are trying to meddle with his affairs?

The answer to these questions ought to depend on what these city friends of good roads are proposing to do. If they propose to have the country roads improved in order to increase their business, and enhance their pleasures, wholly at the expense of the farmer, then he should spurn the proffered alliance. If, on the contrary, they are proposing, through State and National taxation, to lift a large part of the burden off the farmer and place it on the taxpayers of the cities, he ought to bid them welcome, and extend the glad hand.

This is a live question for the farmer to consider and answer. Already the opponents of State and National aid are at work trying to sow seeds of suspicion in the minds of the farmers, and they will do their best to prevent any co-operation between the country and city friends of good roads.

As a matter of fact, State and National aid offer the only hope of general road improvement, and such aid can never be secured if the city people array themselves against it. Unless the farmers are wholly blind to their own interests, they will welcome aid from any and every source, and will make every effort to secure the powerful aid of the State and Federal Governments.

Depends on the Farmers.

The candid and unprejudiced opinion of a public man on a question concerning which he is well qualified to speak is nearly always of interest. Such an opinion concerning the prospect for National Highway legislation was recently secured from a gentleman who is a close observer of men and events, and who has spent many years at the National Capital. He said:

I have watched the growth of the so-called "good roads movement" with much interest and especially since Colonel Brownlow introduced into Congress his bill providing that the Government should pay half the expense of improving the roads. As regards the prospect of such a measure ever becoming a law, I will say that it all depends on the farmers. If the agricultural classes go to work in earnest for Government aid, they will get it; if they do not, Congress will never enact such a law. In Government affairs, as in most other affairs, I have noticed that the people who go after things are the people who get them. The farmers as a class receive comparatively little serious consideration from Congress simply because they don't demand it. Every Congress now appropriates more than a billion dollars, but how much of this is spent in the rural districts? Almost nothing. Millions are spent for public buildings in cities; millions for improvement of rivers and harbors; millions for the army and navy; millions for the Government at Washington, etc. Occasionally a few thousand dollars go for something that directly benefits the farmers, but that is all. Of course there isn't as much chance to give the farmers direct benefits from the spending of public money. But national aid to road improvement furnishes an ideal opportunity. It would even up things to some extent. It would certainly be a big thing for the rural districts. The money spent would of course make good times; but the main benefit would come from the improvement of the roads. It would increase the value of farm lands; it would enable the farmers to market their crops to better advantage; it would make farm life better worth living. In fact it would be a great permanent benefit.

If any other class of our population had such an opportunity to enjoy the fostering care and aid of the Government, how they would work for it. They would give their Senators and Representatives no rest. But the farmers as a class move more deliberately. They take time to look into the whys and wherefores, and to consider all objections. So far as I am able to learn, the farmers are taking up this question seriously and in time will make their influence most powerfully felt. I think Congress will be ready to enact a national law whenever there is a general demand for it from the farmers of all sections.

Bow Under Left Ear.

A new way to wear the necktie has developed itself abroad. With the fashionable embroidered linen collars which have a turned-down point in front, is worn a narrow band of ribbon tied around the throat above the collar. It is a bright-colored ribbon, designed to relieve the dead whiteness of the linen which is not always favorable to the average complexion, and it is tied in a smart little bow with jaunty tips under the left ear.

The Best Wife.

Whether the sweet girl, the cheerful girl or the intellectual girl makes the best wife we cannot say. Better ask some man about that, says answer to correspondent in Record-Herald. However, it is safe to make the guess that the girl who possesses all three of these valuable qualities—sweetness, cheerfulness and intellect—is the best girl of all. Such paragons exist, of course. Unless a girl is cheerful she is a depressing comrade; if she is not sweet she is not womanly; if she hasn't intelligence she will soon prove tiresome.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Lady Curzon Returns to England.

We have all been welcoming Lord Curzon back to London after his five eventful years in India. But probably he would be the first to own that he owes not a little of his success to the tact, grace and womanliness of his charming wife. Few even of the fair sex of the States, who have made so many "conquests" in this country, have done more in this way than Lady Curzon. The wife of a Viceroy of India is perhaps the highest social position to which a lady not of royal blood can aspire. Lady Curzon, by the way, possesses a beautiful voice, as befits one who was a pupil of Marchesi.—Westminster Gazette.

A Wedding Innovation.

For some seasons past it has been customary to allot rose buds or sweet peas to the bouquet or floral basket carried by the proud little maid of honor as she sails up the main aisle of the church, an important member of the wedding party.

This conventional choice has now been altered. White orchids are chosen when they can be procured for the maid of honor. This change was inaugurated by one of our June brides, a fashionable girl who was not content to have anything hackneyed, however pleasant, about her wedding party, and her fastidious selection fell upon white orchids for her maid of honor. This official wears a robe of white Valenciennes lace over slip of ivory white chiffon.

Unusual Jewelry.

Gold, silver and copper are all used for jewelry in these days, and the metals are studded with pearls, garnets, turquoises, topaz and amethysts. Odd ornaments are made of silver set with opals.

Gold set with pale green chryso-prase is charming.

A silver comb is inlaid with colored pearl.

A big buckle of hammered silver has in its centre a plaque of peacock blue enamel.

A pretty pendant is of hammered silver on a piece of pearl shell, set with turquoises and hyacinth pearls.

A delightfully quaint necklet is of old paste with green stones called obsidians.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Women Surgeons Are Few.

"Why is it that one does not hear of famous women surgeons?" asked a Post reporter of Dr. M. C. Revill, of San Francisco.

"There is no special reason why women should not become proficient in surgery," he replied, "but few take to that line of work. The average woman somehow seems to think that this lies a little outside the spheres of feminine labor, and there is no question but that the public takes the same view. Even were a woman to attain the highest degree of surgical skill or to become a great operator, which is quite a different thing, her ability meets with scant recognition, and she might not get fees enough to live on in comfort.

"At the same time, I have met with women whom I knew to be born surgeons; that is, they had the native talent, the judgment, the physical strength, the steady nerves, and all other requirements. When it comes to standing pain, women outclass men, and there is no reason to doubt the fitness of such as these for performing the most difficult and trying operations. The trouble would be to get any of them to select a career that is apparently not suited to the sex."—Washington Post.

Boudoir Chat.

Tubingen is the latest of the German universities to open its doors to women.

The French maid of a well-known society woman has a unique treatment for silk skirts. She sews tiny loops among the flounces at the bottom of

the petticoats and hangs them in the closet upside down.

It is quite the fashion nowadays for a girl to have two engagement rings, the first being given her when she has said "Yes," and the other when the engagement is announced.

Among the delegates to the great London Congress of the Salvation Army are two Japanese lassies in their national kimonos.

A nurse in Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service receives an initial salary of \$200 a year. When she becomes a gister she gets from \$250 to \$325. A matron's salary gradually rises to a maximum of \$750.

Mrs. Mary E. Hart, of Nome, is the woman Commissioner to the St. Louis Fair from Alaska and the president of the most northern woman's club in the world.

The Prohibition party of Massachusetts has nominated Mrs. Fannie Guilford Clary as Secretary of State. She won this honor by a vote of 52 to 12 against one of the most popular men in the party, who was afterward nominated for another position.

There are so many forms of embroidery which can be worked with comparatively little time and labor that no girl need go without this fashionable touch on her gowns.

Cross-stitch is as fashionable as ever for certain styles; and, being worked in colors, a little goes a great way in trimming the dress. Old rose and soft blues and greens are a better choice than the brighter shades that have hitherto been used.

For liner dress weaves French knots and feather stitching suggest themselves; the variety of ways for using them prevents sameness. No longer is feather stitching seen only on bands and pleats, but is arranged in all sorts of curves and circles, while knots are massed in groups, small or large, square or pyramidal.

The hair should be well brushed every night, then loosely plaited. On no account should hairpins be slept in, as they injure the hair as well as there being danger of them sticking in the head or neck.

Chicago has at least a half-dozen women in the business and professional line who make \$10,000 a year from their vocations.

Mrs. Langtry has sent to a London auction room "a casket of jewels" to be sold. The jewels include a brilliant neck chain, brilliant and pearl brooches, a turquoise and brilliant necklace, and emerald, ruby and brilliant rings.



Parrot red and parrot green enjoy an equal show of favor.

A new kid glove with demi-fingers is masquerading as a mitt.

It's the three-quarter coat that still prevails on linen suits, anyhow.

Linen etamine lends itself admirably to the making of the shirtwaist suit.

Those long linen coats are the best sort of protectors for delicate gowns.

Tourtelle is a pretty amber shade, becoming to women who cannot wear most browns.

One must be astonished at the number of blue shades that have sprung up this year.

Lace frets its little life upon all kinds of garments, the traveling coat not excepted.

One sees more white wash lids than any other sort of gloves on well-dressed women.

Some very fetching sunshades boast of enameled and gilded ribs with pronounced ball ends.

Kimono boleros, exemplifying the shoulder-and-sleeve-in-one idea, tally with modish effects.

Long arched gloves, edged with flowers to match various gowns, tempt to new extravaganzas.

A button arrangement made of braid twisted round and round is a smart substitute for buttons.

Strings of coral look well with the white linen dress wherewith a red hat is worn—as it is to often.

A charming consequence of the elbow sleeve is a black velvet bracelet set with some rare old miniature.

This is a good year to observe; the striking difference between wearing clothes and being well gowned.

Louis XVI. coat of cream lace garlanded with pink rosebuds are an additional elegance to the dinner toilet.

The latest novelty in full dress footwear is a band of diamonds carried across the instep of evening slippers.

The velvet rage has given prominence to violet and purple shades, because of their exceeding richness in that fabric.

Sleeves are finished at the bottom with wide cuffs or in flowing, rare fashion rather than gathered into a band-like cuff in bishop style.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A STRONG DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "AN ADVANCE ORDERED."

The Rev. Dr. John E. Adams Tells of the Law of Progress as Exemplified in the Waking Strong of the Infant - We Should Seize Our Inheritance.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Having been appointed Presiding Elder of the New York District of the New York East Conference, the Rev. Dr. John E. Adams, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, preached his closing sermon Sunday. During his pastorate of a little more than two years he has had marked success. The debt of the church, \$20,000, was canceled in January, 1903, the mortgage burned and the church is now free from incumbrance. Sunday morning Dr. Adams preached on "An Advance Ordered." The text was from Exodus 15: 15: "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." Dr. Adams said:

When this advance was ordered, the Israelites were encamped on the east of the Red Sea. Before them was the sea spread out for miles and leagues, and they had neither bridge nor boat, nor pontoon by which to cross it. Behind them was the army of Pharaoh, with horses and chariots, and the intent of their commander's intent on their capture or destruction. On either side, it would seem, were formidable obstructions—mountains, or fortresses, or something that could not be passed—for the Israelites saw no way of escape and cried out for fear. In this perilous and apparently hopeless situation the people reproached Moses for the dreadful extremity to which they had been reduced; whereupon that good man appealed to God for help, and then came, probably in tones of thunder that sounded in the ears of all the people full and clear above the roar of the sea, this strange order: "Wherefore criest thou unto Me? Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward."

Leaving now the literal narrative, except as we may have occasion to refer to it incidentally, let us attend to the moral meanings and uses of the text. The case before us is exceptional in nothing but the physical facts; the moral truths and underlying principles of this case are always and everywhere present among the people of God. Indeed, the principles here involved are so general and the analogies of universal history are so wide and complete that I think it is justifying in respect to this text as the law of the universe as applied to the church. The physical occasion of this text, in all of its essential features, finds its duplicate in the moral occasion of this service. We are the children of Israel ourselves. I can prove it by St. Paul: "If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise." The Red Sea is before us. Not that Red Sea that washes the sands of Arabia and floats the commerce of the East, but the Red Sea of moral hindrance—a sea that is deeper than the Atlantic Ocean and wider than the Pacific. Pharaoh's army is pursuing us. Not the antiquated Egyptian division, now extinct, but the infernal brigade itself, still in the field and strictly up to date in every particular—and these enemies from the remotest pit, inspired with invincible hatred and, in the words of Milton, "armed with hell flames and fury," and following us in overwhelming numbers and with unappeasable ferocity. Such is our situation this very hour, and as we stand to-day amid these threatening environments, the captain of our salvation calls to us from heaven, "Go forward," and in obedience to this order lies our duty, our safety and our happiness.

Let us approach our subject step by step. God is the author of the universe. The universe existed in the Divine Mind as an ideal before it existed in itself as a substance. The ideal was complete and perfect as well as beautiful and good; but the first states of the actual universe did not realize that perfect ideal of the Divine Mind. What then? Did God fail? Did His creative energy prove unequal to His beneficent intentions? By no means. God gave the universe this imperfect form at first, not because He could not do otherwise and had to abandon His ideal but because He saw it better to realize His ideal gradually through the law of progress than to realize it suddenly by an act of creative power. Deliberately and of His own volition God made the universe a crude mass of unorganized matter and force; and then, entering His sublime work, the law of progress operated by responsible intelligences. He directed that in due time all should be reduced to order, harmony and beauty. This is the story of the universe in its entirety and in its parts. This is the story of the worlds and of their productions. This is the story of minerals, vegetables, animals; of general species and individuals; of angels, women and men. This is the story of all the combinations of life in all its forms, and of mind in all its phenomena. This, in brief, so far as we have yet learned, is the story of all creation, and of all propagation.

Let me illustrate what I mean by the oak. God's ideal for the oak is a majestic tree, six feet in diameter and ten feet in height, with mighty roots taking deep hold of the rocks and mighty branches sweeping the clouds—a very giant that can wrestle with the storms and play with the lightning. But in its beginning, as it sprouts from the acorn, the oak is a tiny shoot which the foot of a little child could effectively crush. God makes it thus and says to it, "Go forward," and then the little plant, obedient to the Divine command, through cloud and sunshine and changing seasons, soon goes on and out and up, until at last, by means of the law of progress in the form of growth, it has fulfilled the ideal of God, and stands before the eyes of men as that imposing grandeur of its towering and solid maturity.

Take the eagle as another illustration. God's ideal for the eagle is an imperial bird of great size and strength, with amazing keenness of vision and with pinions for majestic flight, the mountain crag its castle, and its pleasure ground the sky. Such is the Divine ideal for this noble bird. But the young eagle emerges from the shell a feeble little creature, and if you could see it during the first week or two of its existence, and could stroke with your hand its soft velvety down and look into its pale bluish eyes, its feebleness would probably excite your pity. But as the little thing feeds and exercises, it grows and strengthens, until at last, under the operation of this law of progress, it can soar from the nest, launch into the air, gaze directly into the noonday sun, beat down the storm clouds under its seven foot spread of wings, and sail from continent to continent, through the oceans of space above, over the oceans that roll below.

not only because man is destined to rise above other creatures, but also because he begins lower. It is a well-known fact that the young of the human species is inferior in strength and activity to the young of many of the lower animals. True, we walk round the cradle of the sleeping infant with soft and reverent step, and this is fitting. Heaven itself looks down on human infancy with reverence. I doubt if it is too strong to say that God at once a quaternion of guardian angels at the four corners of every little crib in the land. But the reverence with which we regard the child arises from a prophetic instinct of what the child will be, rather than from any perception of what it is now.

The human baby is the absolute extreme of feebleness, helplessness and ignorance. It cannot stand, nor walk, nor even creep. It cannot think. It does not know. It has no true perception, nor any mental action whatever, apart from what we call instinct. It is utterly without the moral experiences—without love, without hate, without hope, without faith. Though belonging to the Kingdom of God, it knows as little of God as Herodotus' Socrates knew of nothing but a bundle of unconscious organized life, with inherent capabilities not yet manifested, it has not ability enough to recognize itself, nor will it ever have memory enough to remember itself at this stage of its being. Were it not for that first miracle of Providence in human life—the mother's love—it would perish from the earth on the day of its birth. But wait a little and see. Wait until the mother's loving care, and the father's disciplinary training, and the instruction of the schools and the churches, and all the various appliances of Christian civilization have wrought their vast part in connection with the universal law of development and progress—and then observe the child, how he grows the more. How wonderful and incomprehensible the result! That little child now stands erect and surveys the high places of the earth. He climbs the heights, and, walking with God on the horns of the mountains, he surveys the heavens. He counts the stars and calls them by their names. He knows he is superior to suns and systems. His heart thrills with pulsations that are mightier than ocean currents or solar influences. He sees, he knows, he understands. He reasons. He feels within himself the mighty mastery. He calls out to God, and God answers him. The Father is already in his hand, and the crown is in sight that the Son of Man Himself will soon place on his brow. Henceforth he is king, and alive forevermore, with a life that will rule the world and conquer death.

Such is the law of progress which is here applied to the church, both collectively and individually. We are here solemnly commanded to rise up and seize our inheritance. Never before in all the ages was there such a concurrent blast of trumpets from all quarters of the globe calling the church to go forward. Let the columns form and the march begin.

"I Gave Them Myself." Said a mother to me one day: "When my children were young I thought the very best thing I could do for them was to give them myself. So I spared no pains to talk to them, to read to them, to teach them, to pray with them, to be a loving companion and friend to my children."

"I had to neglect my house often. I had no time to indulge myself in many things, which I should have liked to do. I was so busy adorning their minds and cultivating their hearts' best affection that I could not adorn their bodies in fine clothes, though I kept them neat and comfortable at all times. "I have my reward now. My sons are ministers of the Gospel, my grown-up daughter is a Christian woman. I have plenty of time now to sit down and rest, plenty of time to keep my house in order, plenty of time to indulge myself, besides going about my Master's business wherever He has need of me. I have a thousand memories of their childhood to comfort me. Now that they have gone out into the world, I have the sweet consciousness of having done all I could to make them ready for whatever work God calls them to do."—Life and Faith.

Covering Sins. There are two ways of covering sin—man's way and God's way. You cover your sins, and they will have a resurrection some time; let God cover them, and neither devil nor man can find them. There are four expressions in the Bible with regard to where God puts sins: He puts them behind His back. If God has forgiven us, who shall bring a charge against me? He has blotted them out as a thick cloud. You see a cloud to-night, and tomorrow there isn't a cloud to be seen. He casts them into the depths of the sea. Some one has said, "Thank God that it is a sea and not a river; a river might dry up, but the sea cannot." The greatest blessing that ever comes to me this side of heaven is when God forgives me. Have you been forgiven?

The fourth expression is that He removes them as far as the East is from the West. Do you know how far that is? Perhaps some good mathematician will figure that out. "If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." Then make sure that you are forgiven.—D. L. Moody.

Principles of Morality. Possibly there is too little attention given by the leaders of religious thought to the relations of sin to society and to impressing the duty of abstract righteousness upon all classes of men. It is not sin in its relation to God that we mean, but sin as it affects man's value to himself and to society—the sociological aspect of a violation of God's law. There are some men who can be reached only in this way. Sin against God has no terrors for them. The thought of future accountability does not appeal to them, but as temporal consequences, its effects on civil and social life and upon the sinner himself, may, if rightly presented, have a deterrent influence. The world to-day is blinded by vicious ideas of right and wrong. Sin, in some quarters, is less objectionable than a breach of social etiquette. Integrity is justified in many quarters if it can be made for pay. But society as a whole is in a condition of moral decadence, and correct ideas will come only through leaders of religious thought.—United Presbyterian.

Wrong Acting From Wrong Thinking. In China a man is required to mourn three years for the death of his father, 109 days for the death of his mother, and not at all for the death of his wife. Indeed, a Chinaman would feel degraded if he showed any sorrow on account of the death of his wife. This tells its own story of life in a heathen country, with a civilization thousands of years old.—Reformed Church Record.

Simplicity. Simplicity is the crowning jewel of all virtues. Great messages, great truths, great discoveries and great events are ever simple in their elements. Simplicity makes the great nobler and lifts the obscure to places of eminence. It is the bright charm of innocent childhood and the radiant gem of the old and hoary.—Maxwell's Talmans.

Two Keys. The law and the Gospel are two keys. The law is the key that shudders up all men under condemnation, and the Gospel is the key which opens the door and lets them out.—William Tyndale.



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

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly, for it is the only medicine I ever tried which cured me. I suffered much from my first menstrual period. I felt so weak and dizzy at times I could not pursue my studies with the usual interest. My thoughts became sluggish, I had headaches, backaches and sinking spells, also pains in the back and lower limbs. In fact, I was sick all over. "Finally, after many other remedies had been tried, we were advised to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am pleased to say that after taking it only two weeks, a wonderful change for the better took place, and in a short time I was in perfect health. I felt buoyant, full of life, and found all work a pastime. I am indeed glad to tell my experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for it made a different girl of me. Yours very truly, Miss M. CARTLEDGE, 533 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga."—\$5000 fee if original of above letter produced.

TIME AND MONEY. "Don't you sometimes think that you should have devoted less time to getting money?" "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "it occasionally strikes me that I ought to have made a fortune quicker. But, on the whole, I'm satisfied."—Washington Star.

BBB BOTANIC BLOOD BALM. A Household Remedy. Cures SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ECZEMA, every form of malignant SKIN ERUPTION, besides being efficacious in toning up the system and restoring the constitution, when impaired from any cause. It is a fine Tonic, and its almost supernatural healing properties justify us in guaranteeing a cure in all blood diseases, if directions are followed. Bottle, 50c per Bottle, or 6 Bottles for \$5.00. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS. SENT FREE. BONE OF WONDERFUL CURES. BOTTLES WITH RECEIPTS FOR SCROFULA, BLOOD BALM CO., ATLANTA, GA.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT. \$1,000 TO \$10,000 A YEAR. SOLICITING FOR MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW YORK. ASSETS \$420,000,000. R. F. SHEDDEN, Manager, ATLANTA, GA.

Positions GUARANTEED BY A \$5,000 BANK DEPOSIT. Railroad Fare Paid. 500 FREE Courses Offered. Board of Control. Write Quick. GEORGIA-ALABAMA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

DANVILLE Military Institute, Danville, Virginia. A HIGH GRADE PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. UNBROKEN HEALTH RECORD. EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. FULL ACADEMIC AND BUSINESS COURSES. For Catalog, Terms, etc., address during Summer, BOX 566, EDINBURG, VIRGINIA.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief. Removes all swelling in 8 to 10 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box 8 Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta College of Pharmacy. Greater demand for our graduates than we can supply. Address: DR. G. F. PAYNE, Dean, 25 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

WORLD'S FAIR ST. LOUIS, Louisville and Nashville Railroad. If you are going to the World's Fair you want the best route. The L. & N. is the shortest, quickest and best line. Three trains daily. Through Pullman Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars. Low Rate Tickets sold daily. Get rates from your local agent and ask for tickets via the L. & N. All kinds of information furnished on application to J. G. HOLLENBECK, Dist. Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Refreshing. Use in all cases. Guaranteed to cure. Write for circular. No More Blind Horses. For Specific Ophthalmic Sore Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure. Give the name of this paper when writing to advertisers.—(A73-04)

KNOCKERS FOR BEDROOM DOORS. No late comers to breakfast will be able to make excuse that "they did not hear themselves called" in the future, and housemaids' knuckles will escape a sore trial at the hands of unwilling risers, for door knockers are now fastened to up to date bedroom doors, says the London Daily Mail. They are not only exceedingly useful, but very quaint and ornamental, being exact replicas in brass in a smaller size of the famous Durham Sanctuary knocker. This knocker with its gargoyle head dates from the Norman times, when it was the privilege of the church to protect fugitives at her portals. The fugitive had only to knock, and at any hour of the day or night the door would be opened to him by the porter who dwelt in rooms above.

HIS EXPERIENCE WITH LOVE. "Do you believe that love is a disease?" "Well, it makes me feel far from well at times." "You? Why, I didn't know you were in love!" "I'm not. But I sit opposite it at a boarding-house table three times a day."—Kansas City Star.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Tonic. \$2.00 per bottle and 12 bottles for \$20.00. Dr. R. H. Kline, 1494 9th Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

The most widely known English writer in Japan is Chrysostom. Pico's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SARGENT, One in Grace, N. J., Feb. 17, 1903. License is paid in London on 7000 automobiles.

It is not so much what you pay for, but what you get that needs close attention when buying funeral supplies, and so strongly impressed with this fact are those who know what they are doing that they insist on laying their friends away in "NATIONAL" caskets.

The Strategy of a Weasel. "A weasel is a wizard as well as a fighter, and often wins his battles by strategy," said Emmet Wolfe, of Mississippi. "I was recently in a fishing camp that was near a large stack of lumber. It seemed that a large number of rats inhabited the cool crevices under the lumber pile, and on day a weasel put in its appearance. We had the pleasure of seeing a battle royal every day for several days, and by and by the weasel had killed every rat in the colony except one, which was nearly as large as a cat. "They fought several times a day, and the weasel always got the worst of it. One day we noticed it industriously digging a hole under the woodpile, and though little of it. A little later we saw it challenge the rat to battle, and as soon as the fight began to warm up the weasel suddenly turned tail and sneaked to the hole like all possessed. The rat followed in hot pursuit, and both disappeared.

A Bird Friendship. The rector of Woolstone, Mr. Gilbert Coventry, told me of a wild rock dove which one of his stable boys had reared from the nest. It slept in the open, however, and had full liberty. Soon the good things on the rector's table attracted it, and it would appear through the open window at meal-times, take hot soup with much zest and even sip sherry from a wineglass. At night it often slipped in and slept in the rector's bed on its back under the coverlet. On Sunday morning, during the reading of the lesson, the dove flew swiftly through an open

CRICHTON'S Business College. Shortland Dept., E. O. Crichton, Bookkeeping Dept., D. E. Rasmussen, Catalogue free. E. O. Crichton, Prop., Elder Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

FREE SAMPLE OF "THE STORY OF MY LIFE AND WORK." By Booker T. Washington. Send your name and address. We want you to have a copy of this autobiography of the greatest living Negro for the purpose of introducing it to your community. It is a remarkable seller, big profit, agents are making from \$4 to \$10 per copy. Will you introduce it by selling or getting on an agent? If so, send at once for a sample.

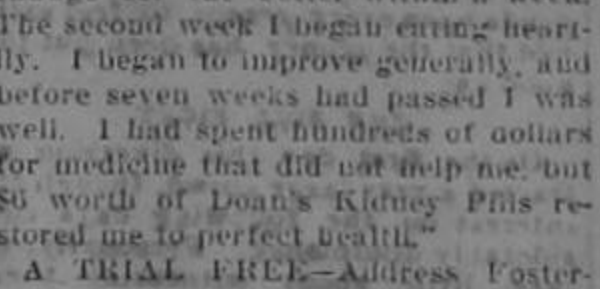
J. L. NICHOLS & CO., Atlanta, Ga. Selling Price \$1.00. 615 Ansell Building.

St. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, WASHINGTON, WILKES CO., GA. Conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph.

A Home School. With all the modern conveniences. A thorough Practical Education in the aim of fair institutions. Terms for the Year, \$150. For catalogue address: MOTHER SUPERIOR.

GUARANTEED CURE FOR ALL BOWEL TROUBLES, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, fallow skin and dizziness. Write your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ailment you start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address: Sterling Remedial Company, Chicago or New York.

ACHED IN EVERY BONE. Chicago Society Woman, Who Was So Sick She Could Not Sleep or Eat, Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills. Marion Knight, of 33 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Orator of the West Side Wednesday Club, says: "This winter when I started to use Doan's Kidney Pills I ached in every bone and had intense pains in the kidneys and pelvic organs. The urine was thick and cloudy, and I could barely eat enough to live. I felt a change for the better within a week. The second week I began eating heartily. I began to improve generally, and before seven weeks had passed I was well. I had spent hundreds of dollars for medicine that did not help me, but \$6 worth of Doan's Kidney Pills restored me to perfect health." A TRIAL FREE—Address: Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cts.



Japan's Great Cotton City. Osaka is the great cotton manufacturing city of Japan. There are 250,000 cotton mills in Osaka, with 453,000 spindles. In all Japan there are seventy-four cotton mills and 1,251,000 spindles. The workmen and boys, taken on the average, receive fifteen cent a day, the foreman thirty-eight cents a day and the woman ten cents a day. They work eleven hours with two intervals, a quarter of an hour for smoking and half an hour for luncheon or dinner. The mills work twenty-two hours a day in two shifts. No restriction is put on age, and many of the children employed are not more than seven or eight years old.

Japan's Great Cotton City. Osaka is the great cotton manufacturing city of Japan. There are 250,000 cotton mills in Osaka, with 453,000 spindles. In all Japan there are seventy-four cotton mills and 1,251,000 spindles. The workmen and boys, taken on the average, receive fifteen cent a day, the foreman thirty-eight cents a day and the woman ten cents a day. They work eleven hours with two intervals, a quarter of an hour for smoking and half an hour for luncheon or dinner. The mills work twenty-two hours a day in two shifts. No restriction is put on age, and many of the children employed are not more than seven or eight years old.

Avery & Company SUCCESSORS TO AVERY & McMILLAN, 61-63 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga. ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY. Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes, Wheat Separators.



BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH. Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Saws, Steam Governors, Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free catalogue.

The Watkins "Boy" Hay Press THE MARVEL OF THE COUNTRY. SIMPLE DURABLE. Two boys can operate it (no other power needed) and bale the crop right in the field at less than cost of hauling to the press. It does lots of other things and costs only \$25. Write us at once for circular No. 37. E. E. LOWE CO., Atlanta, Georgia. WE BUY AND SELL LUMBER.

FREE In Use 20 Years. Guaranteed to Cure All Stomach and Resulting Disorders. (Acts on Bowels.) TYNER'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY. Write us your Case. Box 138, Dept. C, ATLANTA, GA.

MEN, WATCH YOUR HEALTH! A New Revelation for Men. We offer something different, better than any other specialists or medical institution in this city. There is no patchwork about our treatment. The cure is perfect and permanent. We do not treat all diseases, but we cure those we treat. A prompt, permanent and sure cure in all cases accepted for treatment. Nothing but curable cases accepted. Write if you cannot call and describe your troubles and receive by return mail, free of charge, our diagnosis blank. Consultation free.

Doctors Leatherman & Bentley, Hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Cor. Marietta and Forsyth Sts., ATLANTA, GA.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA. Agriculture, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, Engineering, Teaching, Classical and Scientific Courses. Excellent Laboratories and Library. Board, Fuel, Lights, Room, Books, Fees and Laundry for \$125.00 a year on the campus; in private homes \$200.00 to \$300.00. Many opportunities for self-help. Next session begins Sept. 21st. Address: W. B. ELLI, LL. D., Chancellor, Athens, Ga.

\$20.00 TO \$40.00 PER WEEK. Being Made selling "500 Lewsons in Business." It is a complete handbook of legal and business forms. A complete Legal Adviser—a complete Compendium of plain and ornamental Penmanship; a complete Lightning Calculator and Farmer's Reckoner. A complete set of interests, Grain, Lumber and Cotton Tables, measurements of CISTERNS, Timber, Lumber, Logs and Bins of Grain, etc., in one volume. Over 472 pages, 250 illustrations. It is a complete business educator; brought home to every purchaser, SIMPLE, PRACTICAL and PLAIN; 500 agents wanted at once. Boys and girls can sell as well as men and women. One agent in the country sells 45 copies in one day. Another 210 in one week. Agents have canvassed all day and sold a copy at every house. Selling price \$1.50. Liberal discounts to agents. Send 25c for outline; satisfaction guaranteed for money refunded. HERTEL, JENKINS & CO. ATLANTA, GA.

CH&D SUMMER DAYS IN MICHIGAN. The best place in the world to spend YOUR VACATION DAYS. Pure Air, Boating, Fishing, Golf, Everything to Amuse, Good Hotels, Low Rates. Mackinac, Georgian Bay, The Soo, Huronia Beach, Ft. Aux Barques, Hundreds of Islands and Coast Resorts. The air of Michigan is a known specific for Hay Fever, Asthma and Kindred Disorders. Let us talk the matter over with you, our agents will gladly call. Write for Booklet and Information. CH&D to St. Louis WORLD'S FAIR TRAINS. Through Trains Daily to St. Louis. LOW ROUND TRIP RATES. Coach Excursions Tuesday's & Thursday's. All our trains stop at our World's Fair Station at the Main Entrance, near the Big Hotels on the way to Union Station. The only line having a station near the Fair Grounds. D. G. EDWARDS, Passenger Traffic Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS. Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP. GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, fallow skin and dizziness. Write your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ailment you start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address: Sterling Remedial Company, Chicago or New York.

Plantation Child Cure is Guaranteed To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

The Polo Match.

From "El Noticiero."

At half past nine on Thursday morning the 15th inst., the first match between the British Officers and the San José Polo Club commenced. The colours were: British, Red; Costa Rica, white. The red were composed as follows:—Majors Ward (Captain) Nunn, Lieutenants Ponce and Goldney, The Whites J. J. Tisco (Capt.) Joaquin Hernandez, Judges, Red: Lieutenant Wymer; White, Mr. Mather, Time-keeper, Don O. von Schroeder.

THE FIESTAS.

This year in reality is, but the second year in which Limon has attempted to celebrate the anniversary of the Independence of Costa Rica in a manner anywhere near worthy the occasion. The success last year was more than equalled by this, and the Celebration Committee under its genial chairman, don Federico Golcher, deserves the highest praise for the work they have done to accomplish such good results.

MATINA NOTES.

As anticipated, a few of our townswomen who left here for the purpose of enjoying the fiestas in Limon, were relieved of a couple of dollars by some of the Port Limon culprits. In consequence of the festivities in Limon the churches here were sparsely attended on Sunday last. Although some say it was on account of the inclemency of the weather. We only hope our people here are not dry weather Christians.

The Ball At The National Theatre.

The ball of the 15th was a display of the beauty and culture of Costa Rica. The most sincere cordiality and joy was manifested, each person trying to outdo the other in their attentions to our distinguished guests, the British Military Officers. The Ball room was beautifully adorned; at the end and under a capulo, the flags of Great Britain and Costa Rica were entwined with this word "WELCOME" in Electric bulbs; over this was the Polo Club Standard. On the appearance of the visitors the Band struck up "God save the King, after which followed the triumphal march of Faust.

Accident to Commandants of Police.

We regret to announce that Don Eduardo Baldicoida, our popular Commandante of Police, met with an accident on Saturday evening resulting in a broken head. He was mounted on the racer "Quick Step, when through the too liberal use of the spur the animal galloped away towards the sea wall throwing its rider heavily. He was quickly taken up, and the doctor after examining him reported that no bones were broken. We congratulate Don Eduardo on his narrow escape.

CURRENT ITEMS.

THE Official Gazette publishes the following:—During the absence of the German Consul from this country Señor don Felix Wias will occupy his post. Majors Ward and Nunn of H.B.M. Army have been on a visit to Limon during the past few days, while Lieutenants Poc and Goldney are guests of Don Federico Tinoco, at Juan Venas. The "Siberia" will leave here for Kingston direct on Monday coming. Cheques on the Colonial Bank for remittance by this steamer can be had at this office up to hour of sailing. Mr. H. Scharnschmidt left here for the United States by the "Alta" on the 12th inst. It is said that the next time he leaves the States it will be in a "United State." Good-bye to him. The passengers from Colon arriving here on Wednesday last by the "Taurus" included Mr. W. Harrison Mason and Mr. W. L. Howard, the latter of whom is enroute for New Orleans via Boca del Toro. Mr. R. J. Schweppe, Assistant Division Manager of the United Fruit Company, will arrive here from the States on Monday coming by the s.s. "Beacon" which will call here on her way to Boca. "El Noticiero" says: The general health of the visiting polo team is excellent. It is said that some of them have hands, capable of demolishing the rock of Gibraltar (nothing personal). It is reported that Mr. Keith, who is a member of the San José polo club has purchased one of the polo stallions for the sum of \$3,000, in order to secure the breed of these valuable animals. Don Nicolas Alvarado, Consul for Panama in Punta Arenas, who went to New York a short time ago, was suffocated by the fumes of gas in his bedroom, on the same night of his arrival there. "El Noticiero." Mr. William Steinhoff, who has been passing several days in our city is a guest of Mr. Cecil V. Lindo. Mr. Steinhoff's family—two sons and one daughter, were passengers this week from Europe by the steamer "Matina." The passengers for New York by the "Alleghany" on Monday last included Dr. W. A. Blackburn and Mr. S. K. Lewis, the latter of whom will spend a few weeks vacation in the States for the benefit of his health. Messrs. Lorin and Tibaut, who have recently established a branch at Siquirres, have taken over the restaurant at that place from Mrs. Huber, and the business in their hands promises to be even more successful than hitherto. The "Siberia" arriving from New York yesterday brought as passengers Mr. T. H. Penny and Captain Simmons, the latter of whom has been spending a few weeks in the States for the benefit of his health. The "Siberia" brought also 29 deckers from Jamaica. The Royal Mail steamer "Taurus," Captain Rudge, from Southampton, via Jamaica and Colon, arrived here on Wednesday morning with eighty-two passengers and 1,098 packages of cargo. She sailed at 4.30 p.m. for Savanilla and Cartagena, etc, with 27 deck and 14 saloon passengers. "La Prensa Libre" says: The only disagreeable sight at the Polo Match was the presence of a squad of badly mounted police with long magnettes of an ugly appearance, and large revolvers outside their uniforms. They must have given our foreign visitors a very bad impression of us. Thompson, the ex-Jamaican policeman who administered a brutal blow to a child for throwing confetti on him on the first day's fiesta, and who received very rough handling from her parents was fined \$17.75 by the judge, and soundly admonished for his cowardice next day. The displays of fireworks here during the recent festivities was under the direction of Mr. Eusebio Chaverri, of Heredia, who is to be highly complimented on the splendid entertainment he afforded us. INFORMATION will be thankfully received at the British Vice-Consul, Limon, regarding the present address of Mr. Zedekiah Michaja, of Buff Bay, Jamaica, who about three years ago was working at Zent Commissary.

THE FIESTAS IN LIMON.

The races commenced at 2.10 p.m. on Friday. In the first race, the Trial Stake, six horses started: Diamondwood and Minnie being the favourites, while heavy odds were offered against Arrow. No one was apparently willing to stake money on this horse, but contrary to all expectations he came in winner by a full length. The result being as follows: Arrow ... 1 Melbourn ... 2 Champion ... 3 Diamondwood ... 4 Fireball ... 5 Maple ... 6 The second race—Port Limon Stakes. Three horses started. In this race although Maud S. was the favourite, great things were expected from Sensation, and heavy odds were offered in her favour, public opinion being somewhat divided between the two, Maud S. however, from the fall of the flag kept the lead, winning by at least 2 lengths without the whip; Bright Day second, and Sensation a very bad third. For the Governor's Purse four, Sir Lee being the favourite. This was one of the prettiest races of the day. The horses got away well together and closely contested each other until the British Consulate was passed when Melbourn challenged Sir Lee and shot ahead of him, maintaining his position to the finish, closely followed by the plucky pony. The race resulted as follows: Melbourn ... 1 Sir Lee ... 2 Quickstep ... 3 Diamondwood ... 4 The last race of the day—the Municipality Stakes was much delayed; through two false starts after which it was an almost impossible feat to get Maud S. up to the post; every trick was resorted to, even blindfolding, but she obstinately refused to come up. At last the word "Go" was given and the horses started. Arrow challenging Maud S. from the start, but the plucky little Jamaica kept the lead winning the first heat in beautiful style, closely followed by Arrow. In the second heat Maud S. fairly surprised her admirers, winning by at least two lengths. The race was as follows: Maud S first and second heat ... 1 Arrow do. do. ... 2 Minnie do. do. ... 3 This closed the day's racing. Over 4,000 persons witnessed the races and perfect order prevailed throughout the entire day's amusement. At 7 p.m. the band commenced to play in park which was again beautifully illuminated, and thousands of well dressed ladies and children were seen wending their way in that direction. The battle of "Confetti" was unprecedented and kept up with the utmost vigor and good feeling between every one regardless of creed, colour or sex. One regrettable incident we noticed was a disposition on the part of certain visitors (said to be from Sunny Italy) to exhibit amorous inclinations towards some of the pleasure seekers, resulting in the father of one little girl administering a well deserved slap to the offender before the accomplishment of his oscillatory design. An exhibition of moving pictures also took place in the Brick Bogda and was well attended, the pieces being very pretty and the machine well handled by Mr. Lean, the owner. SATURDAY was ushered in with very heavy rains and most persons expected to see the sports fall through; but at noon the sun as though to make up for its absence in the morning, came out with its intensity, and every house began to empty itself. The Masqueraders were out during the rain and paraded the principal streets, accompanied by the band. Their appearance as on the previous day was very amusing and the gigns and gesticulations were got up with remarkable skill, reflecting great credit on the participants. The birds, animals, etc. were also very well got up. THE RACES began at 2 p.m. punctually. The first race being the Committee Purse. Four horses were entered, but Arrow having sustained some injuries to his leg was withdrawn. Maud S. was, as before, the favourite, but Sensation admirers thought that with a change of jockey he would have retrieved his name, but it was not to be. The horses got away together and again the cream was seen in advance, coming up to the judge's stand an easy winner. The race resulted as follows: Maud S. ... 1 Diamondwood ... 2 Sensation ... 3 The next race—15th September Purse, was anything but interesting. Three horses were entered for this purse which was one of heats. In the first heat Maud S. was pulled in order to save her for the next race and Sensation and Sir Lee (both from the same stable) continued. Sensation leading the judge's stand a winner. The same tactics were observed in the second heat; three horses starting, but on this occasion both Maud S. and Sir Lee were pulled and Sensation carried over the course and was declared the winner. The Viva Costa Rica Purse of \$130 now monopolized every body's attention. Four horses started in this race. In the first heat Quickstep challenged Maud S. and the racing between the two was most interesting. The favourite apparently felt that his reputation was at stake, and made every possible effort to leave her antagonist behind, but Quickstep stuck to her. After passing the German Consulate Maud S. was a head and neck in advance, and came up to the winning post with much in her favour. For the second heat Maud S. obstinately refused to return to the starting post, coaxing her the spur had no effect on her, and it was decided upon walking her up to the next street, but on two riders appearing in the vicinity she altered her mind and went quickly between them. An accident which fortunately did not have any serious result occurred in the first heat when Sir Lee bolted at the market street, throwing his rider against an electric light post. The second heat was now started, and Maud S. again found Quickstep trying to wrest the prize from her. Gallantly did the little mare respond to her rider's efforts and making almost unprecedented strides she came to the judge's stand again a winner. The race resulted as follows: Maud S. ... 1 Quickstep ... 2 Sir Lee ... 3 An oration was given the owner and rider of Maud S. On every side something was heard but words of praise for the little mare who this year has beaten her record in the most unrelaxing manner. The day's amusement was brought to a close by another bull fight. The attendance in the stands did not equal that of the first day though that of the general public around the ring certainly exceeded it. The fighting was on the same lines as before, the animals would not advance to the attack, and one after the other was brought out with the same result. Two or three men attempted to ride them but the bull never allowed their riders to do more than mount, a proceeding he was not permitted to take any active part in as legs and horns were securely fastened during the mounting process, but as soon as he was released, a waltz on his fore legs, accompanied by a rapid electric like movement in the rear always succeeded in sending the rider several feet in advance where he landed on mother earth somewhat impetuously. At 5 p.m. this performance came to an end. The music and illuminations in the park were not as extensively patronized as on the previous night, although a large crowd was present; this was due to the threatening state of the weather. THE BALL. The ball in the spacious saloon of the new Government buildings behind the Custom House was a perfect success. Over sixty guests were present. Among them being His Excellency the Governor, Don Wenceslao de la Guardia. Shortly before the first quadrille Don Wenceslao escorted Mrs. Isaac Magaro around the spacious ball room and on conducting her to a seat the signal for dancing was given. His Excellency set the example by joining in almost, if not every dance. The decorations reflected great credit on the gentlemen who carried it out, and though supper was a master piece of Boraceni's. To the beautiful strains of Campabado's string band of six, which was specially brought from Cartago for the occasion dancing was kept up until 4 a.m., every guest enjoying to the utmost the good things provided. Supper was ushered in with a regular tropical rain storm, accompanied by strong winds from the south-east which lasted nearly all day. At 3 p.m. the band made its appearance in the vicinity of the bull ring, which was a signal for the people to come out of their houses. The attendance in the stands was very poor but the general public made a good showing although not in such force as on the previous days. The bull bating was on the whole fairly amusing, the constant firing of rockets and bombs assisting in inducing the animals to show some fight.

It doesn't pay to allow your linen to be rubbed and torn to tatters by the use of impure soaps which do not lather freely. Insist upon Sunlight Soap. It always pays to use Sunlight Soap.

Arrival of "Port Kingston."

Jamaica advices to hand report the arrival at that place of the new steamer "Port Kingston" of Direct Line, making the remarkable run from Avonmouth to Kingston of 4,080 miles in 10 days 14 hours 3 minutes. Sir Alfred Jones, the managing Director, in a speech delivered in London, said: "we will carry passengers from England to Jamaica for £10. 10s. and if the Royal Mail can beat that they are welcome to do it."

TOO-LOVING HUSBAND

On the ground that her husband was too loving, Mrs. Byrning, of Denver, Colorado (says Laffan's Agency), has secured divorce. Mr. Byrning is a travelling passenger agent on the Northern Pacific Railway. His wife pleaded that he had "no backbone," and that every request she made was at once granted without any hesitation. There was no satisfaction, said the lady, in existence of such a humdrum nature. "Daily Telegraph."

A Strange Story.

A correspondent sends us the following clipping from the "Daily Telegraph" and which he says, is intended as a warning to C. W. G.—Geneva, Aug. 25.—An elderly and wealthy widower of Bala, who recently advertised for a wife in the local papers, received in reply a bundle of letters and photographs. To his great astonishment his three daughters and a niece were among the number who offered to become his wife. He carried on a typewritten correspondence with all four, "just to see," he said, "what they thought of themselves." Then he made appointments with them all in the same place and gave them a sound scolding. A curious part of the story is that, although the three daughters lived under the same roof, each was unaware of the other's part in the affair.

Bismarck's Prophecy.

From "Daily Telegraph." Auswert, Aug. 17.—The following story has been told here by a Japanese inhabitant:—At the Berlin Congress in 1878, Prince Bismarck presented to Lord Beaconsfield and Salisbury the Japanese Minister—a small man, on whose shoulders he laid his heavy hand, saying: "I introduce to you Tom Thumb, sent here by other Tom Thumbs, but he will not lack some sleeping giant to make him put on seven league boots, and he will grow, I assure you."

Miracle in France.

(From "Daily Telegraph.") Paris, Aug. 26.—At the well-known church of Notre Dame des Victoires a remarkable occurrence is reported by the Press to have taken place last evening. Mlle. Madeline Glaser, nineteen years of age, who had for three years suffered from pulmonary tuberculosis and heart disease, was recently taken, strongly against the advice of her doctor, to the miraculous grotto at Lourdes, and on being plunged into the cold water was seized with a fit. Nevertheless, her condition showed signs of improvement, and yesterday she was carried to Notre Dame des Victoires for the service closing the Lourdes pilgrimage. Suddenly, to the astonishment of those present, she rose from her seat and commenced singing hymns. The greatest excitement prevailed, and the worshippers with one accord burst out into the "Marianne." Mlle. Glaser is in the hospital.

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

**SEPTEMBER**

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
..	..	..	..	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**Collecting of Customs.**

During the month of August the following amounts were paid for duties by the principal merchants of Port Limon:

United Fruit Co.	\$34,172.68
Lande Bros.	24,000.01
Esau Lyon.	11,836.35
F. J. Alvarado & Co.	9,957.80
Quinto Vaglio.	7,069.63
Cia de Agencias.	1,267.95

The total result being a sum of \$100,339.68. While San José footed up \$178,104.65.

**DEATH OF MR. T. R. BARNET.**

FUNERAL AT CAMP ONE YESTERDAY.

The death took place in this port yesterday of Mr. T. R. Barnet from black water fever, after an illness of but a few days. The deceased on Monday last took passage on the "Alexandria" for New York, but his condition shortly after leaving so alarmed the captain that he put back to port where Mr. Barnet was put ashore and at once placed under the care of Dr. Stegall. Twice previously had Mr. Barnet been attacked with this same fever, but this time despite the constant care and attention bestowed on him he never rallied, and the end came at about one o'clock yesterday morning.

The funeral service at Camp One yesterday afternoon was attended by nearly every member of the American colony; the Masons of Phoenix Lodge No. 5, of which deceased was a member, were also present in force. The service was read by Dr. Duke W. Goodman, while the Masonic Ritual was performed by Bro. M. Lessey, W.M.

**ISTHMIAN NEWS.**

(From "Colon Telegram.")

It is now found that the majority of the French machinery on the Canal, valued at several millions of dollars, can be utilized in the completion of that work, but almost everyone who knew anything about the matter was aware that such would be the case.

The Isthmian Canal Commissioners took charge of the Colon Hospital yesterday and the Sisters of Charity have ceased their connection with it.

Applications for admission must be made in the future, at the Hospital itself. A large building for the residence of the medical officer in charge, is to be constructed in the immediate vicinity.

Should the Japanese or Chinese be brought to the Isthmus, as suggested they will probably in time develop among them the sickness peculiar to the East—the plague, and that once introduced here, it will most likely be carried to the West Indies and to North America. That part of the labour question acquires considerable importance.

Very many of the arrayers sent to the Isthmus by the Canal Commissioners are returning to the United States in consequence of an order just issued that the rations, which have been furnished them will be stopped. The order is an extremely hard one from the fact that working on the Isthmus, it is almost impossible for the men to procure suitable food, except at a very heavy expense.

A Washington cablegram of recent date says that Mr. Gerry, on behalf of "The Chinese Co.," called at the Office of the Canal Commissioners and offered to supply 1,900 to 20,000 chinamen to build the Canal at 60 cents per day. The Company would send the men by their own steamers, bring their food, feed them all the time, build their own houses (of bamboo), provide their own doctors and remove the bones of the dead. The Secretary of the Commission, Mr. D. J. Murphy, said the matter of labour would be decided by the Commission in about a fortnight and he was very favourably impressed by Mr. Gerry's proposal.

From "Star and Herald."

Quite a number of gypsies arrived here by the last steamer from Guayaquil, Ecuador. They are a class of people which are not wanted on the Isthmus, either by the Panama or American government; and none of them will be permitted to stop here permanently. They will, however, be allowed to cross the Isthmus and embark for some West Indian port which they may themselves select.

The Colon Agency of the United Fruit Company continues to contract

COULD SCARCELY WALK.—Mr. G. S. Purton, a resident of Kyneton, Victoria, Australia, says: "Some time ago I was attacked with severe pains and stiffness in my legs, which affected me so that I could scarcely walk. When I was recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm by our local chemist, Mr. Stredwick, I have used it once a day since, and have experienced wonderful relief. I am indeed grateful for the good it has done me and shall be happy to recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm to anyone suffering from a similar complaint." For sale by INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO., LIMON.

and embark Isthmian and jamaican laborers for Boas del Toro. Indeed, quite a number of men who had been working on the Canal after being paid-off to-day by Mr. Mitchell, applied at the United Fruit Agency for engagement, and some of them were accepted and furnished tickets to Boas.

**FORECAST FOR COMING WEEK**

STN.	TO ARRIVE	FROM
Sibiria	In port	Kingston
John Watson	do.	New Orleans
Hazel	do.	do.
Helserson	Sep. 24	do.
Ellis	25	do.
Bradford	28	Boston
Appomattox	28	do.
Altai	30	Kingston

STN.	TO LEAVE	FOR
John Watson	Sep. 24	New Orleans
Helserson	24	do.
Sibiria	26	Col. ports via Kingston
Bradford	30	New Orleans
Appomattox	30	Bristol
Altai	Oct. 2	Kingston

**DEATHS.**

The following are the deaths recorded in Limon for week ending September 25:

Sept. 19—Zachariah Notice, English, 23 years  
Do. Thomas Gashall, English, 42 years  
Do. Frances Ellington, English, 34 years  
Sept. 21—Martin Spencer, English, 28 years  
Do. John Wright, English, 32 years  
Do. John Barnett, English, 27 years

**RUSSIA AND JAPAN.**

LATEST CABLES.

Vladivostok 16.—The tribunal of prizes has released the English steamer "Calchis" which was captured by the Russian squadron, a portion of her cargo is also released, but the flour, cotton and lumber for Japan were confiscated. The "Calchis" has been detained for 3 months. The Russian representative protested against her release.

Hongkong 16.—China has sent a special envoy to Japan and Russia to arrange the return of Manchuria to China.

St. Petersburg 17.—It is currently reported that General Nicolas Neshelievich will relieve Kurapatkin. Neshelievich is at the present time Inspector General of Cavalry, and is a famous military man, who distinguished himself in the war with Turkey.

London 17.—The "Globe" in an editorial refers to the detention of the flour, cotton and lumber, found in the "Calchis" and says: "If the Supreme Court sustains this decision it is plain that Russia has not heeded Great Britain's protest against including food among contraband of war. Furthermore if the decision of the Court is allowed to pass without protest it will be a prohibition of all commerce between this country and Japan."

St. Petersburg 18.—The Czar has received from Admiral Alexieff a despatch dated 14th as follows: "I have been advised from Yakutsk, Eastern Siberia, that on the 13th August the Commander Islands, near the coast of Kamtschatka were besieged by British and Japanese boats. The Japanese announced the annexation of the island and declared a Japanese protectorate. The inhabitants took up arms and declared that they would die for their liberty, the Czar and their country."

Paris 17.—The "Echo" correspondent in the St. Petersburg sends a despatch in which he says: "In order to put a stop to the rumours respecting antagonism between himself and Kurapatkin, Alexieff has requested the Czar to relieve him of his post as Commander in Chief of the forces in the Far East. He begs to be permitted to hold a political position."

Chefu 17.—Between the 5th and 10th instant the Japanese captured a fortress on a high hill, 2 miles east of Golden Hill. The work of mining the public buildings, wharves and arsenals continue, as the Russians are determined to destroy everything when the Japanese capture the city. A shell destroyed the house recently occupied by Alexieff, another struck a torpedo destroyer in the course of repairs, killing 17 men.

Mukden 17.—The Japanese are fortifying Leao Yang. The bulk of the forces are marching towards the Russian banks. The entire city of Leao Yang is assisting the Japanese in erecting defences, a thing they never did for the Russians.

St. Petersburg 18.—It is known here that Stassel's position is very critical through lack of provisions and ammunition. This fact can not be surprising to any one who has noted the terrific output of shot and shell since January. Stassel has full liberty to surrender when he finds the situation hopeless. He has been instructed to this effect. Apart from the scarcity of ammunition, the garrison is reduced to the diet of black bread, while the masses of unburned bodies which the Japanese refuse to bury cause a pollution of the air.

**Dead Man Talked Back to Life.**

**MIRACULOUS RESCUE FROM GRAVE.**

Medical Science Completely Upset by Rochester Wonder-Worker, who Restores Life and Heals the Sick Without the Use of Drastic Drugs or the Surgeon's Knife.

**Hopeless Invalids**

**Restored to Health.**

Gives Service to rich and Poor Alike Without Charge—Cures Men and Women Thousands of Miles Away, as Easily, as Those Who Call in Person.

Rochester, N. Y. (Special Correspondence)—If I charged a thousand dollars a treatment I could do no more than I now do for nothing. It is useless for you to offer to pay me for my services," said Prof. Thomas F. Adkin, of this city, to a wealthy patient. "When I say that I make no charge for certain help to those who are ill and suffering, I mean every word of it. I am able to practice my profession because I love it, because I feel that it is my duty as a Christian to use this wonderful power that has been given me for the benefit of all mankind, to cast out from their bodies the evils of disease. That is why I give my services free to so many people, why the poor man receives the same attention and care as his more fortunate neighbor."

"Yes, you may say that I talked Mr. C. A. Hubbard, of Cuba, N. Y., back to life, replied Prof. Adkin to a question put by the reporter. "A dead man was the verdict pronounced by doctors and friends. Yet I saved him from the grave, proved to him that I was gifted with the ability to combat any or all diseases, that I am successful in overcoming bodily ills. But that is only one of hundreds, thousands, of similar instances. Some of the worst cases in the country, men and women on their way to the grave, have been brought to me by their physicians when all hope was abandoned, and I have cured them so quickly that I have credited with working miracles. Letters blotted with the tears of pain and sorrow have come to me, imploring the aid I am so glad to bestow, and in a few days others have come from the same sources fairly singing with joy and gratitude over the wonderful restoration to health my treatment has accomplished."

Prof. Adkin disdains the use of all "isms" or dangerous drugs, saying: "While it is true that I cure thousands whom I never see, there is nothing supernatural about my method. It is scientific to the highest degree, however wonderful and puzzling it may be to doctors and scientists. I have at last discovered the long lost secret of nature that sages and chemists have been unsuccessfully seeking for centuries past. I was convinced that there was a power above and beyond drugs and medicines, as superior to them as electricity is to a tallow candle. Almost by accident this wonderful secret was revealed to me in all its majestic simplicity, and now I know that, by means of this law of life, I can combat any disease, can restore to health people in the last stages of what are usually fatal illnesses. It is nothing what other doctors may say; no matter how chronic the trouble or how hopeless or incurable the case may seem." Over twenty physicians, specialists in their practice, have taken up the study of Prof. Adkin's methods, some of them staying with him and daily witnessing the almost miraculous cures he performs. From him rich and poor alike receive the same treatment and uniform courtesy which have won so many friends among the influential men of the country.

One of the most marvelous things about this man's miraculous curative power is his proved ability to cure those thousands of miles away as easily and quickly as though he stood by their bedside. It would seem beyond doubt that thought-transference, magnetic waves of the will, or some mysterious occultic energy can be shot through space as telegrams are sent without wires; but the nature of this potent electric fluid and how it takes hold and quickly rips the body of material disease, is beyond explanation.

The reporter, desiring to learn more about the case of Mr. Hubbard and other patients cured by this sovereign law of life, requested Prof. Adkin for further details. In response the wonder-worker said: "Perhaps it would be better to allow you to convince yourself by reading what Mr. Hubbard said in a letter he wrote to me. Mr. Hubbard was pronounced a dead man, and says Vitaopathy brought him back to life. His case was very serious when I took it in charge. He now sends his sworn statements as to the benefits he has received. Could anyone doubt the evidence that is contained on this sheet? The sworn statements of those who have taken the Vitaopathic treatment ought to convince the most skeptical that Vitaopathy is way ahead of the ordinary forms of treatment." Here is a copy, word for word of extracts from the letter handed to the reporter.

"I am a little ashamed to write you, as I never told you you had saved my life. I was pronounced a dead man by physicians and friends, and the grave was ready for me, but you brought me back to life, and made me a well, strong man, and I am more than thankful to you and your staff of physicians. Now, Prof. Adkin, I shall ever appreciate the great good you have done me."

"Another case I remember," continued Prof. Adkin, when the reporter had finished reading this remarkable letter, "was that of Mrs. L. A. Phillips, of Trawick, Tex., who was all but dead when I took hold of her case. I never saw her, but I cured her just the same as if she had come to my office. This is the letter she wrote to me: "When I first began your treatment I had no faith in it at all; but tried to many different kinds of medicine with no benefit. I had been under the treatment of twelve different hospitals, with no relief. Then I employed two home doctors; but they soon got so they did me no good, and told me they could do nothing for me, and that if I could find anything that could do me any good for me to get it, for they had done everything they could. I suffered from every disease that flesh is heir to. I had been bed-fast for five years, unable to stand up longer than ten minutes at a time. If ever woman suffered I did. I could not lie but on one side. I had two large bed sores that gave me a great deal of trouble, and I suffered so much in other ways; I had kidney trouble, catarrh of the bladder and also gravel. I used to suffer at times until I had spasms. I also suffered from falling of the womb, ulcers and chronic indigestion, and of course, all of these diseases left my nerves in a terrible condition, when I finally wrote to you. You have done for me what no one else ever did. My friends all say that I have been raised from the dead. I was nothing but skin and bones; now I am feeling splendid. I say to everyone that if they would place their case in your hands you would do the same for them. All they need to do is to give you a trial." Then here is a letter from W. S. Swayne, Ph. G., of New Haven, Conn., proprietor of the Clear Spring Lithia Water: "I cannot express my gratitude for what you have done for my wife. She was on her death-bed; she was paralyzed and had a clot of blood on her brain. Physicians said there was no hope that she could recover, but you have saved her life. She improved from the very first day she commenced your treatment. The clot of blood has disappeared, she sleeps well and has a splendid appetite. Refer any sufferers who doubt your marvelous power to me, or let them come to my home and witness the wonderful cure you have performed in my wife's case. My neighbors all know the condition my wife was in when she commenced your treatment, and they were hourly expecting her death. I hope and pray that I may be at your command to help those who suffer, and get them to write you for free help." Mrs. MacDonald, of Millville, Tenn., writes: "I must say that if it had not been for your treatment I would not be on this earth today. Before I began your treatment I thought 'I could not live, but now I can do my housework. I am so thankful to you and your treatment.' Mrs. Addie E. Hough, of Omaha, Neb., says in her letter: "There are no praises too high for your wonderful Vitaopathy. I was ill for fifteen years and spent a small fortune in doctoring, but did not get well. Have had seven doctors treat me (the best in the State), but they failed to understand my trouble. Then I had two operations, which left me worse than ever. I took your treatment and now I am well and hardy, free from pain, happy and grateful for the great benefits I have received."

The reporter noticed that the above letters were taken almost at random from among scores and hundreds, coming from all parts of the world. This flood of letters is due to the fact that all that anyone who is ill has to do is to write to Prof. Adkin, stating their symptoms, age, and sex, and he will diagnose their case and prescribe the proper home treatment for them, absolutely free of charge. Those who are sick and want to be cured may reach Prof. Adkin by addressing Thomas F. Adkin, Box 465A, Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A. A letter does just as much good as a personal visit, and Prof. Adkin takes an intense pleasure in curing cases where both doctors and medicine have failed.

**LUMBER FOR SALE.**

WE HAVE OPENED

**A LUMBER YARD,**

AT SAN JOSE, and carry in stock all of the celebrated woods which grow on the Pacific side, such as Cedar, Mahoe, Casba, Gunacaste, Maria, etc. We solicit the trade of Limon and vicinity. We have the stock on hand to ship in Car lots. Write for prices.

WATHEN & MONTELEGRE.

Yard: Soledad St., 1/2 block from Central Avenue, East. P.O. Box 98.

**C25 REWARD.**

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED, A BAY PONY, the property of Mr. Walter Smith, New Jersey. The above reward will be given to the person returning same to the owner. New Jersey, Sept. 22, 1904. WALTER SMITH. 24-9-04. 11c.

**The**

**CENTRAL AMERICA ENGINEERING CO**

Consulting and Contracting Engineers, SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, C.A. Having made arrangements with Mr. Robert Shortt for the installing of Shortt's Double Cable Surface Tramway

We are prepared to furnish estimates for the complete installation of this Tramway, guaranteeing results. We also furnish and install ordinary Tramways of all kinds. Our specialties are Hydro-Electric plants for lighting, Power and Tramways. We represent in this Republic the best manufacturing concerns in the United States and Europe.

Correspondence Solicited.

P.O. Box 387, San Jose, C.R. L. E. ALLEN, Manager.

**FOR RENT.**

An Acetylene Plant, ten light. Cost over six hundred Colones. Will accept C350. In perfect order. Apply this office

**Dr. MAURO AGUILAR.**

OFFICE: INTERNACIONAL DRY STORE.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE:— 8.00 a.m. to 10 a.m. 3.00 p.m. to 5 p.m. EMERGENCY CASES - AT - ALL - HOURS.

**MALARIA KILLER.**

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

PREPARED BY MARTI & CO.

LIMON & NEW YORK.

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

**TESTIMONIAL.**

I have pleasure in stating that thanks to one bottle of Malaria Killer I was cured in a few days of malarial from which I was suffering. I was recommended to try it by Mr. Juan Vargas, who had experienced considerable benefit from it. Limon, July 1904.

RAFAELA ROJAS.

**AVISO.**

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

20 de julio de 1904.

**NOTICE.**

The Drug-store named "Botica Nueva," belonging to Lindo Bros., has been authorized to attend the Public Service during the night. July 20th, 1904. 10c-9-23-104

**BILHORN'S PORTABLE ORGANS**



OPEN



CLOSED

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

# 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	3.00
	Almanacs, World	1.00	Ledgers, with indexes, 400 pages	3.75
	Almanacs, sheet	.15	Labels, gummed, 1,000	2.00
	Alphabet Cards	.25	Lotto, 60, 1.00 and	3.00
	Atlases	\$2.00 and 3.00	Letter heads, ptd., 100	2.00
			Letter heads, ptd., 200	4.50
			Letter heads, ptd., 300	5.00
			Letter heads, ptd., 500	6.00
			Leg guards	7.00
			Lapel button, King Edward	.15
			Lapel button, union jack	.10
			Lanterns	.50
<b>B</b>				
	Balls, rubber, solid, 25c, 50c and	.75	Marshmallows, plain, 50c and	\$1.00
	Balls, hollow, from	.25	Marshmallows, chocolate, 50c and	1.00
	Balls, base	.75	Music paper, sheet	.15
	Bicycle Cement, Tire	.25	Mucilage, 20c and	1.25
	Bicycle Cement, rim	.25	Mucilage, in collapsible tubes	.50
	Brushes, shaving	.50	Memorandums, 5c, 10c, 15c and	.25
	Brushes, tooth	.50	Memorandums, indexed, from	.20
	Brushes, marking, 10, 20 and	.25	Mouth organ, 25c and	.75
	Bill books	\$2.50	Mourning note, per quire	.50
	Bow, hair, violin	.75	Mourning envelopes, 25c and	.50
	Bats, cricketering	15.00	Marbles, clay, per doz.	.15
	Balls, cricket	6.00	Marbles, glass, per doz.	.20
	Bill heads, small, 100	.35	Marking brushes, 10c, 20c and	.25
	Bill heads, medium, 100	.50	Metal polish	.25
	Bill heads, medium	.85	Music books, 50c and	1.00
	Banana counters	8.00	Mirrors, hand carved	3.00
	Bowls, copying	1.50	Musical boxes, toy	1.50
	Boxing gloves	6.00	Musical boxes, toy	2.50
	Balloons	.10		
	Birthday cards, 25, 50 and	1.00		
	Baskets, fancy, an assortment	1.25		
	Blotters, hand	1.25		
<b>C</b>				
	Copy letter books, 600 1	\$2.50		
	Cards, Bicycle playing	.85		
	Cards, cheap playing	.65		
	Chalk, tailors'	.05		
	Chalk, billiard	.05		
	Chalk, crayons, box	.75		
	Chalk, carpenters', lb.	.25		
	Cheese, set	3.00		
	Cheese board	1.50		
	Crochet needle	.10		
	Crochet cotton	.25		
	Crochet silk	.25		
	Combs, hair, 25 and	.50		
	Combs, small tooth	.25		
	Clips, board, letter	1.75		
	Clips, board, foolscap	2.00		
	Checkers, 25 and	.65		
	Checker boards	.45		
	Copying brushes	1.25		
	Calendars, desk	.50		
	Calendars, stand	.75		
	Composition books, 8, 10, 15 and	.25		
	Concertinos, \$4.00 and	6.00		
	Commissary order books, 100 1	1.00		
	Cigarette books	.10		
	Cash boxes, \$2.50 and	3.00		
	Caps for toy pistols	.05		
	Copy books, Caswell's	.25		
	Carbon paper, 8x13	.15		
	Christmas cards (assorted) from	10		
	Chamois leather	.50		
	Cards, birthday, 25, 50 and	1.00		
	Counter books, 25, 50, 60 and	.75		
<b>D</b>				
	Dice, each, 5 and	.10		
	Dice cups	.85		
	Dice, poker	\$1.50		
	Dominos, \$1.25 and	5.00		
	Dating stamps	1.00		
	Desk pads, 19x24	2.50		
	Dolls, all prices from	.25		
	Diaries, desk	1.00		
	Diaries, pocket, from	.75		
	Desk calendars	.50		
	Desk Calendar stands	.75		
<b>E</b>				
	Envelopes, our make, pr. 100	.75		
	Envelopes, imp., square, per 100	\$1.25		
	Envelopes, for invitation, pkg.	.25		
	Envelopes, for photographs, 10,	.15		
	Erasers, Faber's rubber	.25		
	Emery paper	.10		
	Emery cloth	.15		
	Embroidery hoops	.25		
<b>F</b>				
	Fountain pens, Crescent	\$ 3.00		
	Flutes, tin	.50		
	Fans, plain	.50		
	Fans, feather	1.00		
	Files, Harp	.40		
	Foolscap, per quire	.35		
	Files, box	1.75		
	Frames, push-picture	1.50		
	Flags, English, 35, 50 and	1.00		
<b>G</b>				
	Gold paint	.50		
	Guitar strings, wire, 1, 15c; 2,	.15		
	15c; 3 for	.15		
	Guitar strings, wire, 4 20c; 5, 20c;	.20		
	6,	.20		
	Goggles	.50		
	Guitars, fair quality	\$12.50		
	Glue, Le Page's liquid	.40		
<b>H</b>				
	Harmonicas, 25 and	.75		
<b>I</b>				
	Ink, Stephens'	.10		
	Ink, Stephens', 1 1/2 pints	.50		
	Ink, Stephens', 1 pint	\$1.00		
	Ink, Stephens', quarts	1.75		
	Ink, marking	.50		
	Ink, rubber stamp	1.00		
	Ink, red, 15 and	1.00		
	Inkstands, \$2.00, \$5.00 and	6.00		
	Indexes, 35 and	.85		
	Invoice books, from	3.50		
	Ink eradicator, Collins'	1.50		
	Ink, India	.50		
<b>J</b>				
	Journal paper, per quire	\$1.00		
	Journals, 100 pages	1.25		
	Journals, 200 pages	2.00		
	Journals, 300 pages	2.75		
	Journals, 400 pages	3.50		
	Japanese lanterns, from	.25		
<b>K</b>				
	Key chains	.25		
	Key rings, 10 and	.15		
	King Edward's photograph	\$1.00		
	Knives, pocket, 1.00 and	1.50		
<b>L</b>				
	Lamps, table, from	\$1.50		
	Lamps, hanging, from	3.00		
	Lamp shades, 50 to	2.00		
	Lamp shades, 25 to	.50		
	amp shades, from	.15		
	area, sheet, brown or black, pr.	.15		
	digests, with indexes, 100 pages	1.50		



### Trades Directory.

- Typewriter oil .50
- Tally books .35
- Tags, per 100 .15
- Tops .60
- Toy books, 25c and .50
- Toy books, linen, 50c and 1.00
- Typewriter erasers .25
- Tissue paper, per doz. .50
- UV.
- Views of Costa Rica .50
- Violin strings, 1st, silk .30
- Violin strings, 2, 3 and 4 (gut) .25
- Visiting cards, 100 .10
- Visiting cards, 100 printed .25
- Violin strings, 1 and 2 .75
- Violin strings 3 and 4 .1.00
- Union jacks, 35c, 50c and 1.00
- Violin bridges .25
- Violin pegs .25
- Views of Central America .12.50
- W.
- Whistles, tin, 25c and .50
- Wall paper, per roll, from .30
- Wrapping paper, per pound .11
- Wickets and balls, per set .12.00
- Wicket keeping gloves .60
- Writing cases, \$1.00 and .2.00

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

### Directory of Costa Rica.

- President of the Republic—Licenciado don Ascension Esquivel.
- First Vice President—Licenciado don Ricardo Jimenez.
- Second Vice President—Licenciado don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez.
- Third Vice President—General don Juan B. Quiros.
- CABINET MINISTERS.**
- Licenciado don Leonidas Pacheco, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
- Clerical Grace, Justice, Benefit and Public Instruction.
- Don Manuel J. Jimenez Secretary of Finance and Commerce.
- Don 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 Golcher.
- Administrator of Customs—Don Balvanero Vargas.
- Port Medical Officer—Dr. Septimus Stegall.
- Judge of Criminal Court—Licenciado don Marcial Alpariz.
- Chief Police Agent—Don F. Adolfo Granados.
- Police—Don Eduardo Baldoceda, commandante.
- MUNICIPALITY.**
- Don Zacarias Chevez—President.
- Don M. F. Quesada—Vice President.
- Don Eduardo Beeche—Secretary-Treasurer.
- CONSULAR CORPS.**
- Colombia—E. de J. Navia, Esq., Consul.
- Panama—Ramon F. Acevedo, Esq., Consul.
- Venezuela—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Consul General.
- Peru—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Vice Consul.
- France—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Consular Agent.
- Italy—Miguel de Agostini, Esq., Consular Agent.
- Germany—George Kaempfer, Esq., Vice Consul.
- Great Britain—Frederick M. H. Wood, Esq., Vice Consul.
- Norway and Sweden—Cecil Vorbor Lindo, Esq., Vice Consul.
- United States—Pierre P. Diemera, Esq., Consul; I. Percy Scott, Esq., Vice Consul.

### Trades Directory.

- E. W. Jackson.
- BARS—**
- Alfano Hermanos.
- Jose Cavillier.
- 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. Wiji A. Blackburn.
- DRUGGISTS—**
- Virgilio Giorgi.
- Obregon & Co.
- DRY GOODS—**
- Ferdinand Asch.
- Misses Browner.
- Seldes Ramirez.
- G. W. Titzek.
- EXCHANGE—**
- F. M. H. Wood.
- FIRE BRIGADE—**
- Ramon F. Acevedo, Chief.
- F. M. H. Wood, Deputy Chief.
- FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—**
- Foresters, L. O. Fraser, C. R. Good Samaritans, Adolphus English W. C.
- Knights of Pythias, E. A. Pitt.
- Masons: English, C. V. Lindo, R. W. M.; Spanish, Julio Godd' kt, 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.
- Rather, Wm. G.
- Reynolds, Charles.
- Ramsay, Henry.
- Shaw, Charles Aubrey.
- Shaw, Samuel.
- Simmons, Captain S.
- Seaman, W. M.
- Scott, C. D.
- Smith, C. H.
- Schutt, Richard.
- Taylor, Col. H. M.
- Zurcher, Harry.
- Charles M. Schwab's resignation from the directorate of the United States Steel Corporation, following his retirement from the presidency of the trust, recalls the old adage that most men can stand adversity but few can stand prosperity. Mr. Schwab is an illuminating example of the evils of too much and too sudden prosperity. As a Carnegie superintendent he gained a brilliant reputation for administrative ability. But when he was elevated to the presidency of a billion-dollar trust and the pressure of the Carnegie common sense was removed Mr. Schwab promptly exploded and scattered himself over two continents. Until this new prosperity was thrust upon Mr. Schwab he was a great captain—or at least lieutenant—of industry. After the fall he resembled nothing else so much as a workman determined out of camp in the spring determined to get rid of his winter's wages in the shortest possible space of time. It is the exceptional horse that after spending most of his life in the treadmill, can behave in a sane manner when he is turned loose in a clover field.
- PRODUCE MERCHANTS—**
- Isaac L. Maduro.
- PROVISION MERCHANTS—**
- J. E. Kaempfer.
- Lindo Bros.
- Essu Lyon.
- United Fruit Company.
- RAILROADS, COSTA RICA—**
- J. A. Pearce, Traffic Inspector.
- G. C. Wendorf, Train Dispatcher.
- R. W. Unckles, Freight Agent.
- Max Lesser, Material Agent.
- G. W. Rothery, Master Mechanic.
- RAILROADS, NORTHERN—**
- H. M. Field, Superintendent.
- Wm. G. Chase, Assistant Supt.
- W. D. Janney, Chief Engineer.
- H. Scharnschmidt, Assistant Eng'r.
- J. M. Tibau, 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 Wechmann.
- Royal Mail, F. J. Alvarado & Co.
- Spanish, F. J. Alvarado & Co.
- United Fruit Co.
- SHOEMAKERS—**
- J. M. Golfe.
- SCHOOLS—**
- Public, Mr. Leonardo Vega L., master.

### CURE OF CONSUMPTIVES.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT IS DEALING WITH THE SCOURGE.

The improvement and cure of consumptives at Fort Stanton have been effected by the treatment of the body of the patient—not by the treatment of the disease. The medical profession does not admit that there has been discovered a specific remedy that will cure consumption. In the absence of such a remedy, the doctors at Fort Stanton call upon nature to do the work of medicine. The whole gist of the treatment is: build up the general tone of the body to a point where the system, of its own accord, will throw off the disease.

To accomplish this, three things have been found to be of paramount importance. They are: rest, outdoor life, wholesome food.

Consumption is the most devastating to the system of all the diseases to which the human body is heir. It not only eats up the lungs, but it reduces the vitality of its victim to the lowest ebb. The most meager student of medical science ought to realize that a body in which the vitality is badly impaired should not be taxed further, but should be given absolute rest, in order that the remaining strength be permitted to fight the disease.

The question of food for a consumptive is even more simple than the question of rest. He should receive plain, well-cooked, nutritious, tissue-building food—the same food that is given a prize-fighter training for a fight (for the consumptive is training for a hard fight), or an athletic team preparing for a contest. At Fort Stanton, it has been found that eggs and milk are exceedingly beneficial, and patients are given both in abundance. A herd of dairy cattle is kept on the reservation, and increased from time to time as the number of patients increases. A herd of range beef cattle has been built up and, in another year or two, will supply the sanatorium with beef. At present, meats are bought on annual contract. A large tract of land is devoted to the raising of garden vegetables, although the entire needs of the institution cannot as yet be met in that respect.

"Outdoor life" probably means more at Fort Stanton than at any other sanatorium in the country, because there the patients are out-of-doors, in the actual open air, practically all the time. About half the patients sleep in tents, thereby getting as much and as pure air at night as they would if they were actually out-of-doors, sleeping on the ground, with the naked stars above them. The remainder have beds in specially ventilated dormitories, which they are not permitted to occupy except when they are asleep. All patients are under the direct control of nurses, who are required to keep their charges out-of-doors in the daytime, and the dormitory doors and windows wide open at night.

One of the greatest advantages in the treatment of consumption at Fort Stanton is the climate. The sun shines on an average of three hundred and forty days per annum, and on nearly every one of these days it is mild enough for the patients to sit out-of-doors. The altitude is 6,160 feet, which, combined with the slight precipitation—from 14 to 17 inches, part of which is snow—produces an extremely dry atmosphere the year round. While the temperature on one or two occasions has gone over ninety in the summer, the heat is never enervating. There is invariably a cool breeze. It is always comfortable in the shade, and at least one blanket is necessary at night. All patients sleep well, and as sleep is a great tissue-builder, the cool nights in the summer are almost as beneficial as the clear days throughout the year. In the winter, the temperature at night is almost invariably at freezing or a little below, but the days are almost invariably mild.—From "Government Care of Consumptives."

THE SONGS OF LONG AGO.

I  
I'm weary of the songs of strife,  
The chant of war, the dirge of death;  
Come, let's go back to love and life,  
The sweetness of the rose's breath!  
Let him whose greed enslaves him bear  
His heavy troubles as he may  
And, shrinking from assassins, fare  
Along his own mistaken way.  
But some one waits a song to me  
From where the sweet, soft breezes blow  
Of happy toilers in the tree  
Whispering sweet songs of long ago.

II  
I'm weary of the hate and spite,  
The jealous carping and the threats;  
Come, let us look across the height  
To where the sun in splendor sets,  
Remembering that it will rise  
Again to-morrow to display  
New glories unto hopeful eyes,  
To light the faithful on their way!  
Let's cease a while the songs of war,  
The dirge of death, the chant of woe,  
And thank the Lord's glad songsters for  
Their happy songs of long ago.  
—S. E. Kiser.



CONSTERNATION was depicted on the faces of the family group assembled to hear it, when I finished reading the letter I had just received from aunt.

The group consisted of myself—Mary, eldest daughter of the house and health—brown, dark-eyed, tall and eighteen; Helen, not quite as brown, hazel-eyed, almost as tall, and sixteen; Will, browner, dark-eyed, a head shorter, and ten; and Carrol towering above us all, blue-eyed, fair-haired, gold-mustached and twenty-one.

Aunt was, in fact, our great aunt, sister of our father's mother, but the only aunt, great or little, that we had ever known. We had met her but two or three times during our lives, as she lived in far-away Illinois, and was too much occupied with grains and herds to think of frequent visiting, and so well, we were too poorly provided with gold and silver to take long and expensive journeys. So what little visiting there had been, had been on aunt's side, with one exception, and then I was the visitor.

We children had always heard twice a year from aunt—once collectively at Christmas, and once respectively on our birthdays—and each time the kindly note which exhorted us to "be good, industrious and self-reliant," enclosed a check, larger or smaller, according to aunt's gains on the preceding year.

These notes we had been taught to answer with many wishes for the elderly welfare and thanks for her kindness and hopes for a speedy meeting; in short, in a manner befitting the only niece and nephews of the Carmody family when replying to the friendly epistles of their only aunt, to say nothing of that aunt being the wealthiest and most influential member of that family.

A few days before our father died he called us together, and said:

"My children, it isn't at all likely to occur, but if your aunt should ask a favor of you, grant it, no matter at what inconvenience. She has been my best and dearest friend."

Poor father! I suspect aunt had often helped him out of pecuniary difficulties. He was an impractical, dreamy sort of man, fond of birds and poetry and flowers, and didn't succeed very well in life. But, in spite of his dreaminess and his want of worldly tact, and his being so totally unlike her in most ways, he was a great favorite of aunt's, and when we telegraphed his serious illness to her she left her vast possessions without a captain at a moment's notice, and hastened to his side, making her appearance in a bonnet that immediately suggested the prairie. It was so unlimited as to size and so bare of ornament, and which grotesquely obtruded itself into the remembrance of that sad time forever after.

Since father's death things hadn't been very bright with us. In fact, they hadn't been bright at all.

We found there was a good deal of money owing, and what remained of the two hundred dollars aunt gave us on the day of the funeral—she bade us "good-by" the instant the ceremonies were over—after our cheap mourning was paid for, went to the butcher, grocer and shoemaker.

We were willing to do, and did, whatever we could supporting the household; but, dear! dear! talk about weeds; I never saw anything grow like bills.

Carrol, who had an aristocratic turn of mind, struggled with it; and I, who had a dressmaking turn of mind, struggled with that; and Helen struggled with her books, hoping to become a teacher in time; and little Will struggled with somebody else's books, for he went into a publishing house as errand boy—poor fellow!

Besides the struggles, we had mother on our minds. A few weeks after we lost our father, we lost our baby sister. A beautiful child she was, as bright as a diamond and as fair as a pearl, and the pride and darling of us all. Already sinking beneath the blow of her husband's death, when her little daughter died, too, my mother's heart was nearly broken. From being a sunny, energetic woman, she became listless and apathetic, sitting in her room day after day gazing upon the pictures of the loved ones, or rocking back and forth, her hands clasped before her, looking with her eyes upon vacancy.

"Oh, that she could be made to weep! That she could be roused from this dreadful speechless gloom into which she had fallen!" was our continual prayer, for the terrible thought came to us often that we should lose our mother in a much worse way than we had our father and sister—that her brain would at last give way beneath

its weight of heavy despairing thoughts.

Well, the exchequer was low enough, and mother had had one of her very bad spells, and a lady customer had just left in and abused me—yes, abused; I can see no other word; women do fly in such tempers at their dressmakers—about the fit of her dress, declaring it to me "utterly ruined," when it only wanted taking up a little on one shoulder and letting down an inch or so in front; and Will's right arm was almost disabled from a heavy load of books he carried a long distance the day before drow men can have the heart to give a man's burden to a child I can't see, when aunt's letter fell like a bomb-shell into our nearly disheartened little camp:

"Dear Folks: A friend of mine—an Englishman" (aunt's language was correct enough, but at times her spelling was somewhat peculiar) "who came here purposing to start in business, took the fever, lingered a few months and died, leaving, Heaven knows why, his only child, a daughter who will eventually be a not-to-be-snuffed-at heiress, to my care. Having been delicately reared in the midst of devotion and tenderness, this place, only suited to bold, strong natures, is a little too ruff for her. So she desires—at least I desire for her—her home to be with you."

"My niece, Mary, who inherits the disposition of her father to a great degree—and he would have gone out of his way any day to give even a dumb brute pleasure—will, I am sure, be kind to her. Carrol will love her for her beauty, if for nothing else, and she is most lovable. Her maid will accompany her."

"At present her affairs are in a tangle, but I hope to unravel them in the course of a few months, and then you will be recompensed for whatever extra expense she may cause you. I would enclose a check at present writing, but all my funds are invested in a speculation from which I expect to reap much profit. Do the best you can until you hear from me again, when I will further unfold my plans in regard to Miss Ashbell, who, by the by, starts to-morrow."

No wonder consternation and dismay were depicted on every countenance when I ceased reading this letter. No wonder we looked gaspingly at each other. What in the world were we to do with this fine young lady in our humble home?

What could aunt be thinking about? True, she didn't know exactly how poor we were, for we'd been too proud to acknowledge our extreme poverty in our few and far-between letters. On the contrary, I am afraid we had led her to believe that we were in quite a flourishing condition. But for all that, she ought to have known that we were not flourishing enough to support a delicate and beautiful girl, used to luxury, tenderness and devotion, for even a few months. Was ever anything so malapropos and vexatious? Of course Miss Ashbell would look with scorn on our seven-roomed dwelling, with a back garden twenty-five by twenty-five, and a court-yard ten by ten. And suppose—as aunt, with a short-sightedness very unusual to her, complacently remarked—Carrol should fall in love with her? The proud English girl would no doubt regard him as a fortune-hunter, and indignantly compare his frank, impulsive, rather brusque manners with the repose and "awful" dignity of the languid swells of her own native land.

And somebody else might be attracted toward her—men are so susceptible of woman's beauty—somebody who now thought my face the sweetest in the world! The very thought made my heart stop beating.

And the maid? Even if we could make arrangements to accommodate her—and it seemed utterly impossible for us to do so—Betty, our faithful servant for the last fifteen years, would look upon her as an interloper, and treat her as such. Betty has been used to being "monarch of all she surveyed." Even in house-cleaning times—those that try men's souls and women's soles—she scorned the idea of an assistant.

"No, ma'am, I'll have no stranger pokin' round me. When I'm not able to do the work of this house alone I'll go."

And mother—dear, shuddering, grief-stricken mother—how would she bear the advent of this dainty Miss Ashbell? But we could do nothing to avert the impending misfortune. Even if we had thought of disobeying our father's last command, and refusing aunt the favor she had not asked, but in her usual decisive way, taken for granted,

the young lady was on her way, and would be here in a day or two.

And then we began to prepare for Miss Ashbell. Will's room was to be given up to her, and Will (Carrol's room was scarcely large enough for himself and his art-traps, as he called them) was stowed away in the loft—a proceeding which he viewed with immense dissatisfaction.

"I'll smother up there in hot weather," he said, with a weary face. "Oh, I wish there wasn't any Miss Ashbell! Why don't she go to a hotel?"

"Why don't she?" echoed I.

I said we began to prepare for her, but for lack of the afore-mentioned silver and gold, our preparations were of the simplest kind. Carrol made and put up two pretty brackets, and hung with a sigh—for he hated to part with them—the few pictures he possessed on the walls. I looped back the white curtains (freshly washed and ironed, with much grumbling, by Betty) with new blue ribbons, and I covered the trunk ottoman with bright cloths, and with Helen's help made a new mat to place before the bureau, and we turned an old tablecloth into napkins, and bought a new napkin ring and two or three cut-glass goblets, and a lovely china cup and saucer, and when all was done, waited with anxious hearts for our unwelcome visitor.

Mother had shut herself up in her room early in the morning of the day we expected her, and had remained there; and the rest of us were all as uncomfortable as poor, proud, shy, sensitive people could be at the thought of a perfect stranger's ingress into the very heart of their home, and wishing audibly and inaudibly that Miss Ashbell's father had never brought her from England, when, as the sun sank in the west, and a cool, summer breeze, fragrant with the breath of the roses, lifted the curtains of our cosy bay-window, a carriage stopped at the door.

"She's come, and I'm gone," said Will, flinging down his book and then rushing out into the garden.

Carrol rose from his chair, ran his fingers through his golden hair, and glanced in the mirror at his new blue silk necktie. Helen sank on the lounge with a sort of groan; and I opened the parlor door as Betty went muttering through the entry in answer to the bell.

"Is it Mrs. Carmody's?" asked a pleasant voice, with—yes, it was a slight brogue.

"Yes," answered Betty, shortly. And in another moment a round-cheeked, unmistakably red-haired, good-natured looking young girl in a plain traveling dress stood before me.

"Good gracious! Is this the beauty?" thought I; and Carrol fell back a step or two.

"Are you Miss Carmody?" she asked. "I am," I replied, holding out my hand; "and let me welcome you!" when, turning from me, she gently pulled forward into the room the loveliest little child I had ever beheld in my life, with large, soul-lit brown eyes and sunny hair, the exact color of our lost darling's.

"This is Miss Ashbell," said the maid; "and I am to stay or go back, as you see fit."

I looked at Carrol. He indulged in a long, under-the-breath whistle. Helen buried her face in the sofa cushions and laughed hysterically.

The child came forward, and holding out her little hands, said, with a pretty drawl:

"I am to love you, and you are to love me. Aunt said so."

I went on my knees on one side of her, and Helen went down on her knees on the other, and we kissed her till her dimpled cheeks glowed again (you see the house had been so lonely without our little sister), while Carrol looked on with astonished admiration and tenderness blended in his handsome face, and Will stole in with the only bud from my precious treasure, the stem carefully stripped of its thorns, and put it in her hand.

"Thank you, boy," she said. "I will have you for a brother; and you, too," looking with a bright smile into Carrol's face. "There's an angel at home, in a big picture, with hair and eyes like yours."

Carrol caught her up in his arms, and away with her to mother's room. And there she had no sooner said "my papa and mamma are both in heaven," than mother burst out in a blessed fit of weeping that left a rainbow behind it. And from that moment the weight began to be lifted from her brain, and soon I had to resign my position as housekeeper, for we had our mother back again as she used to be of old—a little quieter in her ways, perhaps, but just as sweet, as kind, as unselfish as ever.

And Carrol's picture of "Miss Ashbell" gained him a place on the walls of the academy that autumn; and Will, who entered college last week, never ran away from her again, but has ever since been giving her roses freed from thorns, as he did the first night she came among us, bringing light and happiness—God bless her!—to our sorrow-clouded house.

And I often think, looking at the two hands (there is only four years' difference in their ages) bending over the same book, that some day Will will tell her the old, old story, and she will listen to him with a smile.

"I shouldn't wonder if you were right, Brownie," said my husband—how I laugh when I think of my jealous fears about him once on a time—"you almost always are."

And aunt's speculation turned out splendidly (she is still living, a hale old woman of seventy-five), and she insisted upon our accepting what she called father's share, and that share was no inconsiderable one.

And the seven-roomed house has grown to a twelve-roomed one—Betty, by the by, has allowed her daughter to assist her in the housework—and

the twenty-five by twenty-five garden to a hundred by a hundred, my corner just filled with rose bushes.

And everything has prospered with us, and no lengthening shadows have fallen upon our path since that rosy June afternoon we so unwillingly opened the door to let in the darling who loved us, as we loved her at first sight—sweet, brown-eyed, golden-haired Miss Ashbell.—Waverley Magazine.

PAY FOR O. D. STUMPS.

Farmer's Reimbursed by the Speculative Makers of Turpentine.

Turpentine can be extracted from an old pine stump, and this fact is the basis of a new industry reported from northern Minnesota. The promoters of the novel enterprise are asking farmers for the privilege of clearing their land of stumps.

Such a proposal comes to the owner of a "cut-over" farm, whose ribs are sore in futile efforts to dodge the obtrusive stump, like a message of deliverance. All the promoter wants is the stumps, and the farmer sorely wants him to have them, so a bargain is easily struck.

The turpentine men go on the land with a stump puller and extract all the turpentine from the stump, hauling them away to the plant where the turpentine is extracted, and all the stumps, pine or hardwood, are burned for charcoal. It is asserted that the stumps are rich in turpentine and that the process yields good financial returns.

Hitherto the manufacture of turpentine has been practically confined to the South, where the yellow pine is very rich in all by-products. White pine yields them in comparatively small quantities. It is not likely that the industry will ever reach great proportions in the North, but as long as the turpentine man finds his raw material cheap and easily accessible he is likely to carry on the good work.

What Minnesota is more interested in is the elimination of the stumps. Some cut-over land really needs them to decay and thus enrich the sandy soil, but there are large areas of good farming land, especially adapted to potatoes, red clover and other crops, that will be much more valuable when entirely cleared. It is an enormous labor for the farmer to clear a quarter section of these obstructions. When it is done he can put in a larger crop acreage and raise more to the acre, but the clearing means years of labor. If he can have it done for him by the turpentine and charcoal producer he will not begrudge his benefactor a handsome profit.—Minneapolis Journal.

Eat Apples and Be Healthy.

Hail to the apple. It is the latest entry in the life-preserver class offered by the scientists who are ever seeking means to prolong life and relieve the ills that flesh is heir to. In a well known sanitarium for nervous diseases there are numerous placards on the walls of the gymnasium, the dressing rooms and the halls, which read: "Eat apples!" Apples are served in every form—raw, baked and stewed. When they are served raw the patients are expected to pare them and to save the stomach from the hard work of digesting the skin.

The apple has in it the elements which go to the making of good red blood; it has a goodly quantity of iron inside its red, yellow or green covering. The apple has in it both a tonic and a fattening sugar; it is a real food. There are two large divisions into which apples may be put—the neutral acid and the subacid. Not every one can eat greenings, with their wholesome sourness; those who cannot can try the bellflower or the russet, which are less acid, but equally nourishing.

Not every one can eat apples uncooked without suffering from indigestion; those who cannot should eat them baked. Baking is better than stewing, for the fruit juices are kept inside the skin and changed gradually. So why not eat apples and see what they will do for your blood, for your nerves and for your pleasure?—Salt Lake Telegram.

Foils Big Brother and Gets Married.

Jacob Sachs and Minnie Webster, both of Newark, N. J., wanted to get married, but Minnie's big brother, Joseph, said "No." Minnie, in tears, planned with Jacob that big brother or no big brother, they would get married, and in the night, when it was raining, they slipped out of their home and eloped to New York.

Joseph, the big brother, followed hot on their trail. He was unromantic enough to look upon the affair as an abduction and not an elopement, and he told the police how Jacob had carried off his infant sister. With two sleuths Joseph traced the pair and had them arrested.

"Why, my sister is only seventeen years old," said Joseph in court. "This man abducted her. She has no right to choose a husband."

"Inane jealousy," snapped Minnie. Then she counted back to the time she was born and proved by arithmetic that she must be at least twenty-three years old.

"And, O. Judge, won't you marry us," cried the girl.

The judge could and did, and Minnie was a bride before she had time to realize it.—New York News.

A Business Term.

"Now, this is an old antique," explained the dealer. The professor took off his glasses, smiled quizzically, and glancing at his wife to see if she was listening, said, "My dear man, that is tautological. If it is an antique, it must be old."

"In the dictionary, yes," conceded the dealer. "But we carry three grades—antiques, new antiques and old antiques."—Woman's Home Companion.

The Farm

**Farm Improvement.**  
There has been many pages written in farm journals telling how different crops can be grown, etc., and but little how to improve the appearance of the farmer's yard and build such conveniences as every farmer and his family ought to have. No yard is complete unless there are good brick or concrete walks, cistern, cellar and wood house. Good fencing, shrubbery and flowers are indispensable where comfort and happiness are desired.—E. F. Isley, in The Epitomist.

**Keep the Best Stock to Breed From.**  
When selling stock on the farm, a very good price can usually be obtained for it if willing to let the purchaser make his own selection, and leave the less desirable, states The Epitomist. But this would soon lead to the deterioration of your own stock. Nobody can raise choice stock from poor scrub animals. For breeding always retain the best. Fatten the undesirable and sell to the butcher for what they will bring. You cannot afford to breed from any except the best.

**Soft Wood For Ties.**  
On account of the scarcity of oak, chestnut and other hardwood timber commonly used for railroad ties, railroads have been successfully using the softer woods, which have been treated with chemicals such as creosote, zinc chloride, etc. Preservative treatment can make a beech, red oak or pine tie outlast a white oak tie. The use of screw spikes instead of nail spikes enables the soft wood to resist the strain and hold the rails in place. The use of soft wood is likely to improve the market for those grades of timber suitable for the purpose.

**Best Food For Fattening Lambs.**  
Very careful experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College have shown that an even mixture of peas and oats made the most profit in feeding lambs. Peas alone make the most gain, but at a somewhat greater cost of feed. Corn and peas make a slightly smaller gain than the other feeds. But the difference was so small that the convenience of procuring the feed is the largest element in the case. As peas and oats may be grown together very conveniently and cheaply, this crop secures some advantages over others which will give it a preference in this regard.

**Legumes on Stock Farms.**  
In some Delaware tests it was shown that alfalfa, cowpeas and crimson clover were great factors in reducing the concentrated feed bills of dairymen and other stockmen. It was shown that the maximum crops of alfalfa yielded 1230 pounds of protein per acre or an equivalent of 1 1/2 tons of cottonseed meal. The maximum crops of cowpeas and crimson clover contained each about 725 pounds of protein. A crop of clover and one of peas may be made into hay annually from the same acre of land, hence where alfalfa fails to thrive these crops may be used as a substitute.—Orange Judd Farmer.

**Care in Growing Celery.**  
Transplant the celery to the permanent beds in May or June, placing a large quantity of manure in the trench. This crop is one that cannot be surfeited by too much manure, as it is one of the grossest feeders known. The plants must be frequently watered, soap-suds being better for such purposes than anything else, and the bed must be kept as clean and nice as possible. It requires care to have celery that is large, crisp and white, but then it is a valuable crop when grown and pays well for the attention bestowed. If you neglected to sow the seed you can procure the plants from seedsmen and you should not fail to have a supply.

**Growing Lima Beans.**  
No vegetable is more popular than lima beans, and they are suitable for all classes of persons as well as for all manner of dishes. The difficulty with them is the poles, which are sometimes expensive, but if strings are used, as is done for climbing flowers, the vines will grow and thrive equally as well. All that is necessary is to keep them off the ground, and it is not necessary to pole them if inconvenient. The late crop should be a large one, not only for the purpose of supplying the family table, but also that they may be dried and laid aside for winter. If stored away they are very serviceable at that season, as they may then be soaked and used for the same purposes as when they are green.

**Some Garden Hints.**  
Nitrate of soda is an excellent fertilizer for cabbage, and the more the plants are cultivated the better they will thrive. String beans may be planted every two weeks, as they grow rapidly and are soon gone. Tomatoes are one of the best crops for the garden, as they give a supply until frost comes, and are also grown without little labor, considering their enormous yields. Turnips may be planted for an early supply, and should be followed by a late crop. The value of a garden depends on how it is managed. To derive the most from it the plot should be made to produce both early and late crops, and at no time should there be a vacant spot unless too late in the season to grow another crop before frost.

**Hogs on Grass.**  
With corn at fifty cents per bushel, and hogs hovering around four cents per pound, the feeder must do some

close figuring to keep on the right side of the ledger. If taught it hogs are great grass eaters, and will make a fair growth on grass if but a small ration of grain is given. When corn is high and the price for hogs low, clover, cowpeas, sorghum cane, rape and rye are indeed very great factors in making the hog business profitable. As the rye and clover become fibrous and unpalatable a fresh field of rape is not only highly appreciated by the porkers, but if given access to it the hogs make such increased gains that a fine profit is secured above the cost of seed and labor. Try a patch of rape for the little pigs, at least. If you learn its habits, its successful culture, you are sure to grow more of it.

A little later the cowpea field affords excellent food for growing swine. As the pods ripen they are gathered by the hogs themselves. The young pigs need extra slop if they are expected to increase rapidly in weight.

**Raising Alfalfa Hay.**  
There seems to be little question but what alfalfa can be grown on almost any good soil, provided such soil is first inoculated with the alfalfa bacteria, but the care of this crop during the first season has much to do with its successful establishment. Successful growers make it a rule to cut the alfalfa the first season at any time when it seems to have stopped growing; close watch is kept of it and the cutting is done at the times mentioned, so that the field is cut over several times during the summer.

After the first season, and when the crop is well established, the time for cutting for hay is when about one-tenth of the heads are in bloom; as several cuttings can be made each season after the first, care should be used in the last cutting not to cut too close, else there is danger of winter killing. It is to be hoped that it will not be many years before alfalfa will be found on every farm, for it is certainly one of the most profitable crops for farmers to raise.

**About Horses.**  
A lump of salt should be kept in each manger. The child should be taken off the drinking water. Corn in the ear with wheat bran is good for variety. Shredded or cut corn fodder is good for a change in place of hay. The frog should never be cut but left a big pad to take jar and keep the legs sound. The sharp cold air will not hurt them, but never leave them out in a storm. Never allow high, uneven calks on any shoe—make them as low as possible and have them drawn evenly. Any ragged tags may be cut off, but insist that the knife shall go no further. Never allow the bars to be cut or weakened. Do not keep the colts tied up in stalls day after day. A colt must have regular exercise while growing to develop its muscles and tendons. Work horses cared for and fed in this manner will far more than pay for the extra work they will do in the spring.

**Small Yards For Poultry.**  
When it is not possible to supply a range of considerable size for the fowls and they must be practically kept in yards, an excellent plan is to divide the yard into two or three sections, according to its size, and treat them in the following manner: Plow or spade each yard, and in one or two, if divided into three spaces, plant some early vegetables that will require some cultivation—radishes, for example. When the crop is taken out, turn the fowls into this yard and plant the others in the same way. When the yards are divided into three, one of them may be prepared thoroughly and grass seeds or oats or millet sown in it, with the vegetables in the second yard, while the fowls occupy the third. When the grass or small grain gets two or three inches high, turn the fowls in this yard and sow the soil in the yard they occupied, in a like manner. By the time they have cleaned out the grass lot, the one in which the vegetables are grown will be ready for them to scratch over. It is surprising how well the fowls will do under this plan, even though each yard is very small.

**Cabbage as a Sheep Food.**  
The utility of the cabbage as a sheep food is not a matter of question, as breeders in all parts of the country have proved to their satisfaction. Perhaps the Canadian breeders have shown a greater readiness to appreciate the advantages of cabbage as a sheep food than the average American, though in this country also a large quantity of cabbage is raised yearly for the purpose mentioned. Not only can the cabbage be grown in all sections of the country, but it is a food that is greatly relished by the sheep, being in certain respects preferable to rape; for instance, the late fall, when the prevalence of frost makes it unwise to introduce rape in the sheep diet. Then, if the stockmaster has been sufficiently foresighted to grow and store away a good quantity of cabbage, let him feed them to the sheep and we have no doubt that he will be quick to realize the advantage of so doing. Under favorable conditions an acre will produce many tons of cabbage, though it must be admitted it is not always an easy matter in a dry season to get the young plants well started in growth.—Shepherd's Bulletin.

LATEST CABLES

St. Petersburg 11.—Due to the probability of an attack on Vladivostok...

Mukden 11.—A press correspondent who accompanied the Russian forces in the battle of Leao Yang, arrived here today...

Berlin 11.—A Mukden despatch to the Lokal Anzeiger dated 9th says: 'The evacuation of this town is progressing...'

St. Petersburg 11.—Viceroy Alexieff telegraphs that he is in possession of the railway between Harbin and Mukden...

Singtau 11.—A Japanese official who passed here today on the road to Kalchin says that during the past few days the Japanese losses around Port Arthur have been enormous...

London 12.—The 'Daily Express' has been advised by the most trustworthy sources that the Russian losses are divided into five columns, the first of which arrived at Paso Tse...

Chief 12.—A Japanese who left Dainy yesterday says a gigantic assault will be made on Port Arthur on the 13th...

St. Petersburg 12.—An employee of the torpedo factory of Port Arthur, arrived here and reports that the defenses of the plaza have been increased due to the discovery of a Chinese store-house...

London 12.—In consequence of the terrible loss of life on the Yang, the feeling that efforts should be made to bring about a peace is daily increasing...

St. Petersburg 12.—The Red Cross Society have reported an epidemic in both armies, due to the heavy rains after the ten days fighting at Leao Yang...

St. Petersburg 13.—The race between Kuropatkin and Kuroki has for its object the Hanho bridge. Military experts are of opinion that a battle is certain to take place shortly...

Tokio 13.—Kuroki advises that after the battle of last Monday the Russians carried 10,000 wounded, of which leaving 3,000 in the vicinity of the battlefield...

Mukden 13.—According to Chinese advices, which have been partially confirmed by the Russians, it is said the Japanese forces in Leao Yang are not less than 300,000 with 700 pieces of artillery...

Berlin 13.—A Mukden despatch to the Lokal Anzeiger dated 9th says: 'The evacuation of this town is progressing...'

St. Petersburg 13.—Kuropatkin reports that the fighting has occurred since Sunday except skirmishing between the parties...

Chief 13.—A Chinese who arrived here today reports that the hospitals of Dainy are filled with wounded, all of whom will be sent to Japan shortly...

WATCHES!

Keystone-Elgin Watches, direct from the Factory.

LADIES

SOLID SILVER, INLAID WITH GOLD



TWELVE DOLLARS GOLD (\$12)

GOLD FILLED CASE, GUARANTEED TWENTY YEARS



SEVEN DOLLARS GOLD.

GENTS

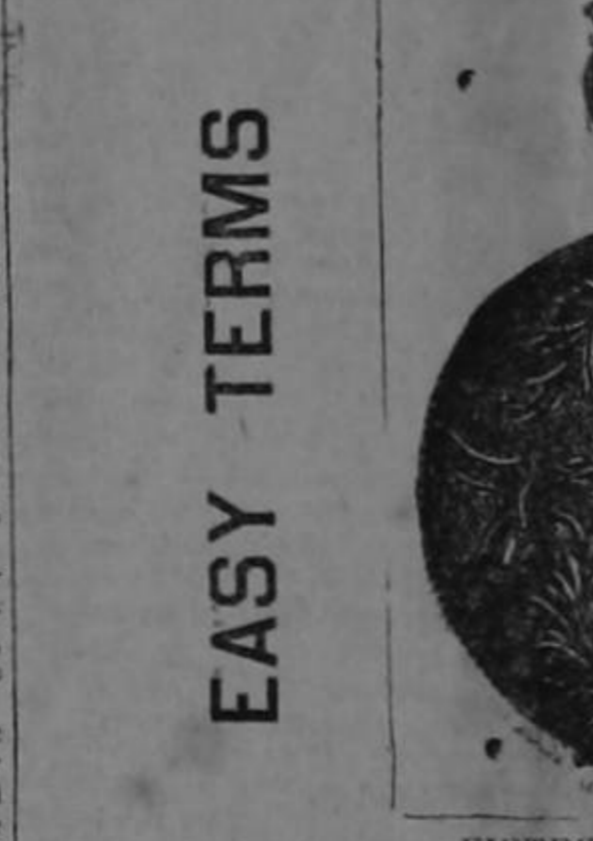
SOLID SILVER



FI G I D

GENTS

GOLD FILLED CASE, GUARANTEED TWENTY YEARS



FIFTEEN DOLLARS GOLD

SOLID SILVER



TWELVE DOLLARS GOLD

These watches can be supplied on Easy Terms: Payments as low as One Dollar gold monthly accepted. AGENTS WANTED ON THE LINE. SOLE AGENTS IN COSTA RICA:—Wood's Book Store, Limon.

Leao Yang at any cost. The Russian retreat towards the north has not diminished in the slightest. St. Petersburg 13.—The 'Official Gazette' of to-day publishes the following resolution adopted by the Holy Synod...

Colombia May Send Soldiers To Atrato. (From 'Colon Telegram') The N. Y. Herald of 6th instant, publishes the following:

Luther F. Ellsworth, American Consul at Guayaquil, Colombia, reports to Minister Barrett that he has reliable information that the Colombian government intends to send an expedition of two hundred soldiers, commanded by General Araya...

St. Petersburg 13.—Kuropatkin reports that the fighting has occurred since Sunday except skirmishing between the parties. London 13.—A St. Petersburg despatch to Reuter's Agency says that in view of the urgency of military needs in the Near East...

NOTHING LIKE EXPERIENCE.—'One truth learned by actual experience does more good than ten experiences one hears about.' Tell a man that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will cure cholera morbus, and he will most likely get it before the end of the day...

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON

PRICE LIST OF American Newspapers and Periodicals, Etc.

Table with columns for Yearly and Monthly rates for various publications like Advocate (Jackson), Argosy, Cassell's Family Magazine, etc.

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON, COSTA RICA, C. A.

Read This. Having withdrawn from the firm lately carried on under the name of CALORIE AND CO.

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

LIMON MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

(REORGANIZED) ADVANTAGES OR BENEFITS. One hundred Colones advanced to the death of a member. The family nominee of a deceased receives the amount of assessment of One Dollar currency from every member of the Society...

Jos. Levy & Bros

Manufacturers por Mayor de Papeleria y Objetos de escritorio.

Agentes para la venta de papel para empaquetar, papel para escribir, etc. Special attention is prestada a la venta de papel...