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VOL. IV. No. 210.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1904.

PRICE: TEN CENTS

Limon Weekly News.

PORT LIMON, SATURDAY, OCT. 1, 1904

F. M. H. WOOD,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, PORT LIMON COSTA RICA, CENTRAL AMERICA. R. HINDROP, AGENT, ZENT JUNCTION ANTONIO LEHMANN CENTRAL AVENUE SAN JOSE.

Latest Foreign News.

Fredericksburg, Germany, 16.—Prince Herbert Bismarck is suffering from cancer of the liver, and the celebrated Doctors Schureneger and Von Noorden have declared his case hopeless. He suffers terrible pains and is only relieved by the liberal use of morphine.

Buenos Aires, 17.—The Bubonic plague has appeared in Ascension, Paraguay, among the troops.

Panama 17.—Yesterday Herman E. Haas, accused of robbing \$20,000 from the Colonial Exchange and National Bank of Chicago was arrested in Colon. United States Minister Barrett, who identified him, holds the proofs of his guilt. Haas, or Haos, has been on the latitudes for the past four months and considered himself secure as no treaty existed between the United States and this Republic. The American Minister, however, asked this Government to deliver him up as a mark of friendship, and it was done. The prisoner has lived in Colon under the name of Frank Edwards. He had \$800 in his pockets when arrested.

Washington 17.—President Roosevelt has decreed Mr. McWade, U. S. Consul in Canton, China, for issuing fraudulent certificates to Chinese, evading the exclusion laws of the Philippines. These charges have been pending for some months and were investigated by the under Secretary of State, who went to China for that purpose. He made his report verbally to the President, as well as McWade's defense.

Rome 16.—The greatest satisfaction exists here over the birth of an heir to the Italian throne at 11 p.m. yesterday, at Faconini Pedimonte. Mother and child are doing well. As neither the Church nor the Pope recognizes the House of Savoy in Rome the Prince has been given this title, which has caused great satisfaction at the Vatican. The King enjoys the title of Prince of Naples, which was always popular in Rome. It is supposed that the Queen went to Pedimonte in order that her son might see the light there, and thus give reason for again renewing the title.

San Francisco, 19.—Conducted by the "Marblehead" the Russian cruiser "Lena" left for Mare Island where she will disarm. Last night the officers of the "New York" gave a banquet in honor of the Russian officers.

Washington 19.—The U. S. Minister to Guatemala and Honduras has been ordered to demand the prompt payment by the latter country of the indemnity of \$100,000 for the murder of Mr. Bertou.

London 19.—The "Times" special correspondent in Pekin says the draft of the Treaty between Great Britain and Tibet has been sent here by Ambac, the Chinese representative in Lhasa. The terms are identical with the treaty formerly signed by China except that ten new clauses have been inserted, the most important of which compels the Tibetans to establish three markets for the convenience of trading between them and the British, and to open trade over the existing and new roads wherever necessary to commerce. Tibet pays an indemnity of £500,000 sterling in yearly payments and as a guarantee for the said payment, the British troops will occupy the valley of Chumbi, for the space of three years or until the money is paid. Another article stipulates that without the consent of Great Britain, no part of Tibetan territory can be sold to a foreign power, nor will any foreign power be allowed to interfere with the politics of the country, nor construct Roads, Railways and Telegraphs, nor to exploit mines.

Washington 20.—Colonel R. M. Herrod, member of the Canal Commission, says: "The Canal will be completed in five years, and will not employ more than 5,000 men. The machinery now being got ready for the excavations will save a considerable amount of manual labor." Señor Eduardo Triana has been named to replace the late Mr. Herrat, as Minister of Colombia. The appointment is very satisfactory, as there are many important questions pending between the two Governments.

Paris 20.—The recent exhibition of strength on the part of the Japanese has caused a popular movement against the "yellow peril." Here the feeling of unrest is reaching an alarming stage, and in the official world it is freely acknowledged that the danger will oblige the powers to form a coalition for their defense. The press and public join in this opinion. Henry Rochfort says he is convinced that Europe must prepare for the worst, and France more than any other, as she will be the first to suffer by Japan's designs against Indo-China.

Athena, 20.—At a banquet yesterday to Admiral Donville and the officers of the British fleet, the Admiral said

that the British Mediterranean fleet consisted of 120 ships all of which would quickly concentrate in Greek waters to pass the winter.

California 20.—The Russian cruiser "Lena" commenced to disarm at Mare Island.

London, 21.—The Prime Minister of Great Britain Mr. Arthur Balfour and Lord Lifferton, the Athletic Secretary of the colonies while engaged in a game of Golf yesterday evening on the links of Lord Wenjess(?) Scotland observed some boys passing in a boat which shortly after was caught in a powerful current. In the act of winning the game the two Ministers realized the boys' danger and quickly went to their rescue. They succeeded in saving all of them.

St. Helena, 21.—The American South Atlantic squadron sailed for Santos, Brazil, to-day.

Washington, 21.—All the lumber required for the building of the Panama Canal has been secured by Chief Engineer Walker. Over two million sleepers, pine and cypress piles are needed. The dispute between Minister Barrett and Admiral Walker, the chief of the Canal Commission, has reached an acute stage, and the latter has arrived to interview the President. Walker prefers to treat in the manner most convenient to him, the question pending between this Government and that of Panama and is not disposed to waste time by Diplomatic methods. Mr. Barrett says there are many questions, on which the harmony and good of the two Republics depend and which can easily be arranged by diplomacy. The greater part of these are questions relating to the government of the Canal zone and the government of Panama.

St. Petersburg, 21.—The Russian reply to the United States note, over contraband of war, is identical to that sent Great Britain, and concedes all the two governments claimed from Russia.

Washington, 21.—The Officers and crew of the Russian warship "Lina" will remain in San Francisco as prisoners of war, until the conclusion of hostilities. They are on parole.

Madrid, 21.—A despatch from Bilbao reports that a Russian cruiser was seen above Cape Santa Maria. She fired two shots and took possession of a merchant steamer, believed to be the "Lina". No confirmation of the report has been received.

New York, 22.—The Secret Service Officers have been ordered to keep a close watch on the port in consequence of information received that a filibustering expedition is about to sail against Honduras.

Belgrade, 21. All the powers with the exception of Russia have sent instructions to their Ministers to assist at the Coronation of King Peter of Serbia. Prussia's action is causing much surprise. The Coronation takes place to-day.

Britain and the U.S.

From the "Daily Telegraph." Recently Commodore Goodrich, of the British squadron at Victoria, British Columbia, entertained the officers and men of the American cruisers "New York" and "Marblehead," on board His Majesty's ship "Grafton," at Esoumalt. The bands of the "New York" and the "Grafton" played the national airs of each country, and the warships were gallantly decorated and brilliantly illuminated. The British and American sailors, says a "Standard" correspondent, fraternized in the most enthusiastic manner, and the entertainment closed with the singing of "God Save the King," and "The Star-Spangled Banner," and "Auld Lang Syne." The American cruisers left on Thursday for San Francisco. Many persons here will remember the genial commodore, then captain of the "Pearl" which ship was stationed here for over two months in 1898 at the time an invasion was threatened by Nicaragua. The "Pearl" was sent here at the request of Mr. Vice Consul C. V. Lindo for the protection of British subjects and the British Government very courteously addressed Don Rafael Iglesias's Government that she would remain "as long as it was considered necessary for the safety of Port Limon and its inhabitants."

THE VISIT OF THE TRINIDAD POLO TEAM.

A WELL ARRANGED PROGRAMME FOR MEETING ON THE STR. PROX.

SOME OF THE EVENTS.

As already announced, a Polo race meeting will be held on the race course, on Wednesday, the 5th prox., to celebrate the visit of the Trinidad Polo team to Jamaica.

Seven events will be competed, including the October Handicap of £15 and the Open Handicap of a similar value. The distance of both events is five furlongs; and ought to find a large number of entrants. The hurdle race 1/2 mile over four flights of hurdles 3ft. high, sitting not less than 10 stone for polo ponies, ought also to prove equally interesting.

On the whole the programme is well arranged, and it is hoped that the meeting will be well patronized, if for no other reason than the visit of the polo team from Trinidad. Nominations to the races must be in the hands of Mr. J. L. Ashenheim, the Secretary, on Friday the 30th inst.

NORTHERN RAILWAY OF COSTA RICA.

TIME TABLE.

FOR ALL POINTS IN ZENT AND

Banana River Districts.

WESTBOUND.		EASTBOUND.	
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.		DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.	
Depart	8:15 A. M.	LIMON.	3:00 P. M.
Arrive	9:20 "	ZENT.	1:50 "
"	9:40 "	ZENT JUNCTION	1:35 "
CHIRIPO BRANCH.			
Arrive	10:45 A. M.	ZENT.	10:00 A. M.
Depart	10:25 "	CHIRIPO.	10:20 "
BANANA RIVER BRANCH.			
Depart	5:00 P. M.	LIMON.	3:15 P. M.
Arrive	4:05 "	BEARSEM.	4:00 "
"	4:05 "	PHILADELPHIA	4:00 "

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

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3 m 9-7-'904

ENGLISH PERIODICALS

Just arrived per Royal Mail

Argosy	50
Boys Own Paper	50
Carpenter and Builder	50
Chamber's Journal	90
Cassell's Little Folks	50
Cassell's Magazine	50
Century Magazine	1.50
Cornhill Magazine	1.50
English Illustrated	50
Fireside	50
Gentlewoman	50
Gentleman Magazine of Fashion	50
Girl's Own Paper	50
Harnsworth's Magazine	40
Harper's Magazine	1.40
Little Folk's Illustrated	50
London Art Fashions (Illustrated)	1.00
London Tailor (Illustrated)	90
Longman's Magazine	50
Macmillan's Magazine	90
Pall Mall Magazine (Illustrated)	1.45
Pearson's Royal Magazine	35
Pearson's Magazine	45
Queen	50
Quiver	50
Review of Reviews	05
Scribner's Magazine	00
Strand Magazine	1.40
Sunday at Home	50
Tailor and Cutter (Illustrated)	00
Temple Magazine	1.50
Weldon's Bazaar (Children's)	10
Weldon's Bazaar (Illustrated)	10
Home Dressmaker, do.	15
Milliner	15
Journal of Costume	50
Ladies' Journal	25
Practical Needle	20
Wide World Magazine	40
Windsor Magazine	50
Young England	20



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ST. LOUIS "HAS THE GOODS."

NEW YORK WRITER FINDS WORLD'S
FAIR BEYOND EXPECTATIONS

Addison Steele, After a Week at the Exposition, Expresses Amazement at Many Features--St. Louis Cool and Prices Reasonable.

MR. ADDISON STEELE, a well-known newspaper and magazine writer, of New York, recently spent a week at the World's Fair. Returning home, he wrote the following appreciative account of his impressions for *Brooklyn Life*, which should convince any reader that it is worth his while to see this greatest of expositions:

In the expressive language of the day, St. Louis "has the goods." I had expected much of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, for I had kept in touch with the making of it from its very inception, five years ago; but after nearly a week of poring through this new wonderland I must confess that in every essential particular it is far beyond my expectations. The biggest and best it was meant to be and the biggest and best it is. The exposition, rumors notwithstanding, is quite finished.

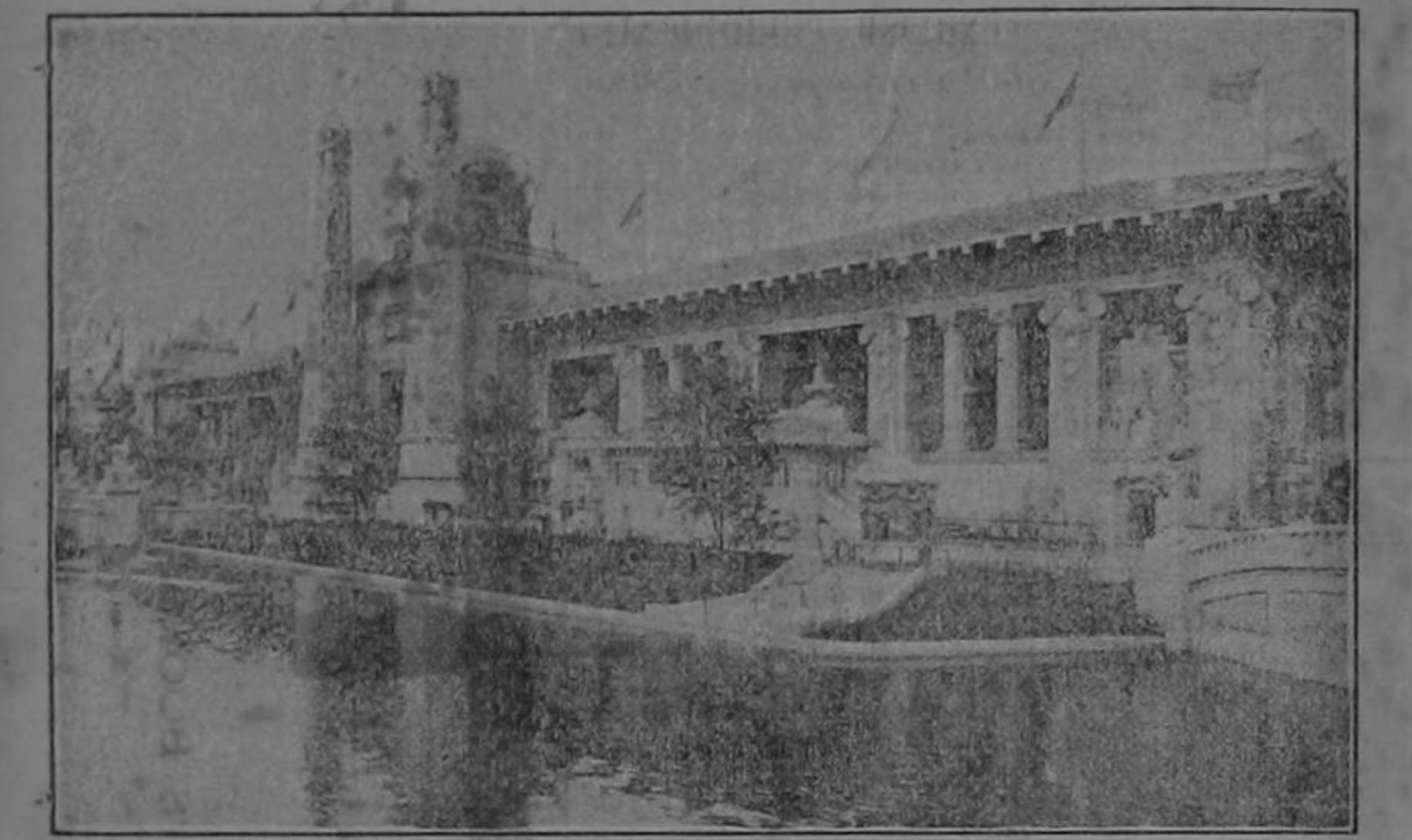
Those who imagine that the Columbian Exposition remains the last word in the way of a world's fair should remember

that eleven years have rolled by since Chicago invited all the nations of the earth to come within her gates. These having been years of remarkable progress the mere fact that it is up to date would place the Louisiana Purchase Exposition ahead of not only the Columbian Exposition of 1893 but the Paris Universal Exposition of 1900—the only other world's fair of the period mentioned. The great development of horseless vehicles, certain wonderful advances in the field of electricity, the wireless telegraph, the submarine boat and the practicable flying machine—all of which are special features at St. Louis—are, for instance, matters of the period since the Chicago event. To my mind, however, the one distinctive feature which places it ahead of all other world's fairs is the comprehensive Philippine exhibit. Ahead also of any previous showing are the individual buildings. In eight of the foreign nations and, taking everything into consideration, the architectural and landscape gardening achievements are greater—as they ought to be with the world older.

One of the greatest, and certainly one of the most agreeable, of my many surprises was the supreme beauty of the main group of buildings. For the simple reason that the camera does not exist which could take in the vast picture as the eye sees it, the early views of the group—a bit here and a bit there—gave a scant idea of the scheme as a whole. Nor did the early views of the ten individual buildings which make up its component parts do justice to their nobility of architecture and general grandeur. Then again in the ground plans and bird's-eye sketches—the only possible manner of showing it—the fan-shaped arrangement of this group looked stiff and unassuming. Far from that it is quite as remarkable in its way as the famous Court of Honor of the Columbian Exposition. In one respect it is even more notable, for instead of two grand vistas it offers a dozen. The main vistas, of course, the one looking up the Plaza of St. Louis—where

gowning feature is the great Louisiana Purchase Monument—and across the Grand Basin to the Cascade Gardens. On the right are the Varied Industries and Electricity buildings and on the left the Manufactures and Education, these—with Transportation and Machinery still further to the right—making up the body of the fan. For its handle the fan has the Cascade Gardens—rising in a grand terrace to a height of sixty-five feet above the floor level of the buildings mentioned and crowned by the great Festival Hall, the Terrace of States and the East and West Pavilions—and the Fine Arts building directly behind.

In the architecture of the group there is no uniformity of style. The very liberal use of great columns gives the four buildings fronting on the Plaza and Basin a certain architectural kinship, but the Mines building, with its two huge obelisks and somewhat Egyptian aspect; the multi-towered and befringed Machinery building; the highly ornate Transportation building, with its gigantic arches and pylons, and



PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY.

The Pike has in the Tyrolean Alps the finest concession that I have ever seen. There is a great square with many quaint buildings, a little village street, and above the snow-clad mountains—which look very real as they extend into the distance—a scenic railway yet devoid of all the usual line glimpses of the Alps, and there is a very graphic exposition of the Oberammergau passion play in the little church. The Cliff Dwellers' concession also looks very realistic at nightfall. It is elaborate in arrangement, and the courting, snake and other dances by the Southwestern Indians make it another of the Pike shows which should be taken in by all. In Seville there is an amusing marionette theatre and some genuine Spanish dancing. For the rest the Pike offers infinite variety, and as a rule the full money's worth is given. The enormous Jerusalem and Boer War concessions are not on the Pike.

It is a case of dine at the German Pavilion and die at the Exposition. In a beautiful Moderne Kunst building adjoining the Das Deutsche Haus the best food and the highest prices on the grounds are to be found; the table d'hôte lunch and dinner costing \$2 and \$3, respectively. There is also a la carte service. Everything considered the prices are not excessive, and at least one meal should be taken there for the experience. Another should be taken at the Tyrolean Alps, either outdoors or in the gorgeous dining room in the mountain-side. The best French restaurant is at Paris, on the Pike. Lower in prices and in every way admirable are the two restaurants conducted by Mrs. Rover in the pavilions of Cascade Gardens. The east one has waitresses and no beer and the west one waiters and beer. For a bit of lunch Germany, France and England all offer delicious pastries in the Agricultural building. These are not freebies, but time-saving tips for the traveler. There are no end of restaurants to fit all purses on the grounds.

Eight of the numerous buildings of former

GOLDEN CHAINS.
M. Max Regis Were Golden Handcuffs For Years.
It will be remembered, says the Westminster Gazette, that some years ago M. Max Regis was presented by a group of lady admirers with a pair of golden handcuffs, in commemoration of his arrest and imprisonment in the great cause of Nationalism. The Anti-Semite swore that he would wear the manacles as souvenir bracelets for the remainder of his life. For some time he kept his promise, and then it was observed that he had abandoned his decorative fetters. Why? Was it infidelity to the cause, or what? People wondered, and could get no satisfactory answer, until a few days ago there was a public sale of unredeemed pledges from the Mont de Piété. The golden handcuffs (weighing forty-five grammes) were included in the catalogue, M. Regis having deposited them with "ma tante" to relieve a temporary indigence, and having neglected to recover them. To complete the irony of the situation, they were purchased by a Hebrew, who now wears them in the streets of Algiers and exhibits them to all his friends.

ONE HUNDRED FOR AN EGG.
An Indian Game Fowl That is Very Valuable.
Not often does the price of a single egg climb to \$100, but this is what was offered for each of the eggs of a certain Indian game hen, which was brought to England some time ago.
For centuries the Indian game, or Azeel fowls, have been the very apex of the game breed, for the purity of blood and pedigree have been most carefully preserved for so long that the date of the origin of the race has been lost in the past.
It is almost impossible to procure specimens of the purest blood, for they are treasured by the Indian sportsman at the highest value.
As game fowl they are great fighters. Those who have seen them in India—or for the finest birds never reach our colder climates—tell of their prowess and ungenerous tenacity in battle. With them it is always victory or death.
In America, however, the game fowls are seldom raised for fighting purposes, but for show, and as pets and hobbies of poultry fanciers.—Country Life in America.

THE SILENCE OF BUTTERFLIES.
This Insect Represents a Truly Silent World.
After all, the chief charm of this race of winged flowers does not lie in their varied and brilliant beauty, nor yet in their wonderful series of transformations, in their long and sordid caterpillar life, their long slumber in the chrysalis, or the very brief period which comprises their beauty, their love making, their parentage and their death. Nor does it lie in the fact that we do not yet certainly know whether they have in the caterpillar shape the faculty of sight or not, and do not even know the precise use of their most conspicuous organ in maturity, the antennae. Nor does it consist in this—that they of all created things have furnished man with the symbol of his own immortality. It rather lies in the fact that, with all their varied life and activity, they represent an absolute silent world. * * * All the vast array of modern knowledge has found no butterfly which murmurs with an audible voice and only a few species which can even audibly click or rustle with their wings.—T. W. Higginson, in Atlantic.

Dr. Hale an L.L.D.
Dr. Edward Everett Hale is now an L.L.D. of Williams College, from which his father graduated just 100 years ago. The doctor read an extract from his parents' graduating address, which dealt with the question "Has There Been a Progressive Improvement in Society in the Last Fifty Years?" Dr. Hale joyously remarked that a century ago the boys appeared to be wrangling with the same problems as are now discussed.

A Modest Englishman.
Like the traditional Englishman, Arthur Stanley, Dean of Westminster, wore home from his first visit to America an expression of amazement which only time could efface. He was at once beset by interviewers, who asked the usual questions. "What was the thing which most impressed you in America?" was one of these. Without a moment's hesitation Dean Stanley replied: "My own ignorance."—Argument.

The Playwright's Complaint.
A popular author, who has lately turned to play writing, has not succeeded in impressing managers with the availability of his production. Not long ago, thinking to get some useful pointers from the current drama, he made an observation tour of the theatres.
"Well," he remarked to a friend at the end of the evening, "I seem to be the only man alive who can't get a poor play put on."—Harper's Weekly.

Woman's Realm

An Original Subject.
One of the subjects taken up the other day by the Progressive Health Club, a feminine organization of Chicago, was how to make husbands eat what they dislike.

The Modish Nightgown.
The modish nightgown is of the chemise order. It is made with low neck and short flowing sleeves and slips over the head. The neck is drawn up with ribbon threaded through hand-made buttonholes.

Woman's Tramp Card.
A woman's winning card is cheerfulness. She may be capable of countless self-sacrifices, infinite tenderness and endless resources of wisdom, but if she cloaks these very excellent possessions under a garb of melancholy she may almost as well not have them, so far as the ordinary world is concerned.

Where Woman is Heroic.
The determination to do her duty at all costs inspires the society woman of today as much as it did the defenders of the British flag at Trafalgar. She goes into action with a grim resolve to dance and dine as all her friends expect. Though her back is aching, her head splitting, and she knows she is grossly bored, she will heroically go through her day's program, fortified by the consciousness of having done her duty.—Ladies' Field.

Gorgeous Pillow Top.
Given a square of art canvas and some green, yellow, black and red, braid one may have a gorgeous pillow top. The canvas should bear a design of some kind in the center, which can be embroidered in outline or cable stitch, and strips of the braid, which should be about half an inch wide, make a gay border. They may be applied with machine stitching. Where the strips cross at the corners they should be interlaced, basket-work fashion, ends three or four inches long being left to form a fringe effect.

Lingerie Hats.
The lingerie hats of exquisite batiste or fine Swiss embroideries and Valenciennes lace are lovelier than ever this season, and innumerable changes are rung upon combinations of lace and flowers. Nets plain or defied with large chenille wafers are altered and pleated into airy, broad-brimmed shapes and trimmed with flowers and soft silk scarfs.

The Modern Trousseau.
No one thinks of getting a trousseau nowadays to last for years, and if they contemplated such a thing it would be a dead failure. A modern bride gets an outfit for immediate wear. In dress we live from hand to mouth, and the gowns of three months ago are like the "snows of yester year." Women of to-day reset their jewels almost as often as they order fresh garments. There is no saving in anything. They spend the money in quality, and not quantity. No bride nowadays has an immense number of dresses; she is content with her wedding gown, the more gossamer the more fashionable; a traveling costume for going away, with a stole and muff to match; four evening frocks, one black, one satin, one lace and one a tulle or thin ball gown; three smarter day gowns and a tailor-made or so would suffice a dozen of each article of underwear, and half a dozen petticoats of various sorts will pretty well complete the outfit.

Is Woman the Equal of Man?
Dr. Lyman Abbott, in the *World's Work*, says that doubtless the enlargement of woman's educational and industrial opportunities has been accompanied by some intellectual errors and some practical evils. The most serious of these errors is the opinion that equality of character involves identity of function; that because woman is the equal of man, therefore she is to do the same things which he does. Those of us who have been interested in claiming and pressing for woman this larger life do not deny that there are distinctive feminine and masculine spheres of activity, and that each sex renders the best service to society within its appropriate sphere. What we object to is the endeavor of the male philosopher to evolve woman's sphere out of his own consciousness, and shut her up within it; what we insist on is that both sexes shall have equal liberty and equal largeness of life, and that each shall find its appropriate sphere for itself.

The English Wife.
"If you are thinking of marrying an Englishman and making his country your country," says an American girl who has done this, "do begin immediately to take an interest in politics. All the upper-class people being in politics in England, the woman who is not posted shows herself a horrible ignoramus, and it is difficult to cultivate

a taste for public affairs when you have never before given them a thought."

Miss Rose Kingsley, daughter of Charles Kingsley, when she was in this country a few years ago lecturing upon art, said that the least educated of the English girls would be ashamed to show the ignorance of politics of which an American girl boasts. All English girls of to-day are expected to be well informed in many lines, and politics is one of them. A bright English girl, Miss Lyon, who recently married Lord Acton, was noted for her accomplishments—among them a knowledge of art, music, languages and politics.—New York Press.

Paris Evening Gowns.
There are several different modes for waists, some of which call for long flowing sleeves, and others that have only the band over the shoulders, and then the short sleeve drooping below. The long sleeves must be of the finest materials, unlined, and their length is only regulated by what is becoming. The simplest of all evening gowns for summer, and which can be made up with very little cost, are the pretty flowered muslins and batistes that this year can be bought for very little money, comparatively speaking. While a silk foundation is of course always satisfactory, it is not absolutely essential with these muslins, and many of the smartest are made up on thin underskirts, either of the same color or of some contrasting color. A charming little model for a flowered muslin has three bouffes with rows of shirring at the top of each bouffe, and bands of entre-deux and narrow lace on the edge of each bouffe. The waist is in baby style with a deep berth, the upper part of the berth made of six rows of shirring, below which falls a square berth of the finest batiste and lace insertion, and the whole gown is exceedingly dainty and effective. Such a gown can be made at home easily.—Harper's Bazar.

A Bachelor's Tea Dish.
A bachelor maid with a small purse and a large spirit of hospitality has conjured up an afternoon tea dish which may be useful to others who have to entertain under difficulties. A delicious charlotte russe which would cost fifty cents if bought from a caterer this young woman makes in her own sitting room for less than twenty cents. The materials are a pint bottle of cream, at ten cents, and six lady-fingers at six cents, and a deep pint bowl with a good egg-beater are absolutely necessary. If the hostess understands her work, the cream may be beaten in one minute, while the tea is brewing, but care must be taken not to knock the bottom of the bowl, as so many do. This is why a shallow bowl means failure. Don't omit a small pinch of salt. Slant the beater a little; don't divide the cream, and beat steadily and briskly for the time mentioned. At the last few turns sweeten and flavor. The lady-fingers should have been previously split and placed upright in a round glass dish. If stale they may be dipped quickly in orange juice. If the charlotte russe is made some hours before it is to be used, melt a teaspoonful of granulated gelatine in a tablespoonful of orange juice or water; add a small after-dinner coffee cup of boiling water, and when cool beat through the cream at the last. This keeps the cream "up" and gives also a pleasant smoothness.—New York Tribune.



Miss Nettie Blackmore, Minneapolis, tells how any young woman may be permanently cured of monthly pains by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"YOUNG WOMEN:—I had frequent headaches of a severe nature, dark spots before my eyes, and at my menstrual periods I suffered untold agony. A member of the lodge advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but I only scorned good advice and felt that my case was hopeless, but she kept at me until I bought a bottle and started taking it. I soon had the best reason in the world to change my opinion of the medicine, as each day my health improved, and finally I was entirely without pain at my menstruation periods. I am most grateful."—NETTIE BLACKMORE, 28 Central Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

If there is anything about your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. She will hold your letter in strict confidence. She can surely help you, for no person in America can speak from a wider experience in treating female ills. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass.; her advice is free.

FREE SAMPLE

OF "THE STORY OF MY LIFE AND WORK," By Booker T. Washington.
Send us 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 in your community. It is a remarkable seller, big profit; agents are making from \$4 to \$10 per day. Will you introduce it by selling or getting us an agent? If so, send at once for a sample.
J. L. NICHOLS & CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Selling Price \$1.00, 915 Austell Building.

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Best Machinery, Lowest Prices and Best Terms.
Write us for catalogue, prices, etc., before buying.

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THE MARVEL OF THE COUNTRY.
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. 27.
E. E. LOWE CO., Atlanta, Georgia.
WE BUY AND SELL LUMBER.

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Conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph.
A Home School
With all the modern conveniences. A thorough, practical education in the line of girls' institutions. Terms for the year, \$100. For catalogue address:
MOTHER SUPERIOR.

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 better.
Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box 8 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.

Pincushion Swallowed Up 410 Needles.
A lady in this city, reading that a pincushion that had been in use for some time, on being opened developed about 150 needles, had the curiosity to pull apart a pincushion that she had been using for about twenty-five years. She found by actual count 410 needles.—Hartford Courant.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "THE INDUSTRIAL CONFLICT."

The Rev. John D. Long Gives Some Wholesome Advice About Present-Day Problems—The Causes of Discontent and the Remedies.

BARBOL, L. 1.—In the old first Presbyterian Church here, Sunday morning, the Rev. John D. Long, pastor, preached on "The Industrial Conflict."

The writer of this text was asking as to the rewards of life. Let us accommodate it to the conflict now waging between capitalist and labor. It is the old question of the laborer and his hire.

Here, as elsewhere, the subject of the Gospel applies for at least a century, the Gospel bears upon life at every point, and is either good for everything or good for nothing.

Civilization is based upon labor—human, animal, mechanical. What we call capital is at bottom only accumulated labor.

Of course, money or capital is required not only through saving and investment, but in many other ways; yet human effort is back of it all, and it becomes a sort of call loan upon the bank of labor.

But fortunes have been piled up by those who have invented machines by which mechanism may take the place of human hands. Thus the inventor is enabled to draw the wages of thousands.

Before asking what the letter or spirit of the Bible teaches on the labor question, let us face the situation of to-day. Organized labor and capital are in conflict. There are strikes and rumors of strikes. Each strike is a battle in the war.

Why this warfare? Because labor on the one hand is dissatisfied with its share of the rewards of industry, and because, on the other, capital constantly seeks to reduce the cost of production by opposing the demands of labor.

Other factors, however, enter into the situation. One arises from the development of the modern corporation. Whether corporations have or not, they lack in large measure the elements of personality and the personal touch.

Further, there has been much dishonesty in corporate dealings. Take such things as the corrupt purchase of public franchises being made by the use of money.

Also, the rising standard of life, by which the living wage goes further and further from the meagre pittance that would suffice to support the frugal Chinaman, leads the laborer to constantly demand a more and more generous wage.

Still other grounds of hostility might be referred to, such as the natural, but sinful, envy of the rich by the poor; the ostentatious luxury of the rich, the growth of class distinctions between the poor and the rich and the inequality of pecuniary rewards.

Before we go further let us ask what is to be the probable outcome of the war between labor and capital? Is it an irresolvable conflict, or can the opposing interests be reconciled? The answer is already given.

The ultimate outcome, unless the tendency is checked, will be organization all along the line until we have collectivism—a vast organized machine, in which men will be cogs and individual initiative and personality will be restricted to an extent that will largely arrest the progress of civilization.

But let us take a breath and turn to the Bible. What are the teachings of the Bible in regard to labor and wealth? The Old Testament is plainly anti-capitalistic. In proof of this you have but to read the laws regarding capital in the Book of Leviticus.

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OHIO "FIRELANDS" DISTRICT.

Tract Set Apart for Connecticut Settlers by Benedict Arnold's Warfare.

Unnumbered native Ohioans, not to speak of hundreds of thousands of residents of the State who have come from foreign lands and other states of the American Union, must have wondered why a fertile and productive tract in northern Ohio, a district which in no way hints of the ravages of fire, should be called the "Firelands."

Among all the vicissitudes of Ohio's early history great conflagrations were notable for their absence. No such terrible forest fires swept this State as ravaged large areas in Michigan and Wisconsin seventy or eighty years later.

The fires to which the name refers raged in Connecticut, not Ohio, and they were the work of British or Tory soldiers, instead of the result of accidents or natural causes. In 1571, when the long struggle for independence was nearly ended, Benedict Arnold commanded an expedition which ravaged the Connecticut coast of Long Island Sound.

He burned New London and other towns, and left behind misery and destitution, as well as a more bitter hatred than he had earned before that outrage upon his native State.

This and other cruel and senseless attacks upon Connecticut towns left so strong a feeling of sympathy and injustice behind that in disposing of Connecticut's rights in lands now forming part of Ohio 781 square miles in the extreme western end of the Western Reserve were set apart to be donated to sufferers by the British raids.

Sandusky Bay and Lake Erie extend so far southward at this point that the five ranges of townships contained only about five hundred thousand acres of land. The tract measured some twenty-seven miles by thirty. The Connecticut sufferers from the torch of the enemy lived chiefly in New London, Norwalk and Fairfield, and it was from those towns that many of the settlers of the "Firelands" came to build in the Ohio wilderness settlements bearing the same names and having like civic ideals and character.—Dayton Herald.

Bugs Pressed Into Cakes. That questionable epicurean tidbit, the snail, has a rival in Mexico in a species of bugs known popularly as "water boatmen."

These aquatic insects are gathered in large numbers on the large lakes near the city of Mexico, and when dried are much prized as an article of diet by the natives. The immense numbers in which they are found on these lakes is indicated by the fact that they are now being gathered extensively for export, for use as bird and fish foods, at a price of less than 10 cents a pound.

A food much relished by trout is made by passing the dry "water boatmen" through a coffee mill, grinding them as finely as desired, after which sealing water is poured over them to soften them. They are then mixed with 20 per cent. of mush, producing what is stated by the Bureau of Fisheries to be the best food for small fish that has been discovered during their many years of experience in this line of work.

Caged birds, it is asserted, are equally fond of this aquatic tidbit.

FITS permanently cured. No fits nor convulsions after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, 2 trial bottles and treatment free. Dr. B. H. Kline, Ltd., 301 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The United States produces three-fourths of the cotton of the world.

Care of the Hair. It is now generally agreed that many of the shampoos in use are injurious to the hair. The best treatment is frequent brushing and absolute cleanliness. Wash the hair in a lather of Ivory Soap and rinse thoroughly. Let the last water be cool, as it closes the pores of the skin and prevents colds.—ELEANOR R. PARKER.

Pittsburg has already expended \$25,000,000 in the skyscraper boom.

Insurance Pilsos Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Miss THOMAS ROBERTS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900

British India now employs over 1,000,000 people in its cotton industries.

The Only Obligation. A story that comes from a country region not far from New York concerns a native who was seen stolidly ploughing a field with a team of weary and dejected horses.

"Um," commented the farmer briefly, "they don't have to like it; they only have to do it."—Harper's Weekly.

Hitherto Iceland has enjoyed the distinction of being the only country without a railroad, but it is now working some sulphur mines at Theistagyer, about seventeen miles from Havnir, the nearest harbor.

AN OLD MAN'S TRIBUTE.

An Ohio Fruit Raiser, 78 Years Old, Cured of a Terrible Case After Ten Years of Suffering.

Sidney Justus, fruit dealer, of Mentor, Ohio, says: "I was cured by Doan's Kidney Pills of a severe case of kidney trouble, of eight or ten years' standing."

I suffered the most severe backache and other pains in the region of the kidneys. These were especially severe when stooping to lift anything, and often I could hardly straighten my back.

The aching was bad at night, and I was always lame in the morning. I was bothered with rheumatic pains and dropsical swelling of the feet. The urinary passages were painful, and the secretions were discolored and so free that often I had to rise at night. I felt tired all day.

A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cts.

THE GILA MONSTER.

Trying to Discover Indian Antidote for Poison. Although rattlesnakes are considered dangerous from a poisonous standpoint, they are very insignificant when compared with the dreaded Gila monster of the sandy deserts of the southwestern United States.

Prof. William Wetherbee, who has been studying these desert creatures, has made a number of very interesting and important discoveries as to their nature and general habits. This lizard shaped animal when full grown measures about eighteen inches in length, and in girth is about the size of an ordinary boy's arm.

Its legs are placed on its body similar in character to those of a lizard, but it has none of the rapidity in movements of that animal. It seeks the hottest places in the desert, and delights in heat ranging about 135 deg. According to Prof. Wetherbee, science does not know of a single antidote to the poison emitted from this animal, and it was in hope of discovering such that he made a recent sojourn in the deserts of Arizona and California.

The rapid increase of settlers in this section of the country, owing to the recent strides made by the reclamation projects, has made it necessary for the authorities to look to their safety from this dreaded animal.

Since the departure of the Indians from this part of the country these monsters have much increased in numbers, as the Indians killed them off formerly in large quantities. The Hualpils, a tribe of Mexican Indians are said to have a remedy for the bite of the gila monster; but this, however, is kept secret by the tribe, and all the inducements so far made have been without results in trying to obtain even the smallest portion of this coveted antidote.

The President of Mexico himself even went among the Indians and tried to secure the secret. Unlike most poisons of animals, which are generally of an acid composition, this exception is alkaline in nature.

Death soon follows the bite of the animal. During the professor's experiment a Mexican assistant was caught by the thumb by one of the animals, and the result was he died within twenty minutes, after first falling into a stupor. Another case was noted of a half-Mexican girl who had been bitten. She at first was seized with paralysis. A little later she cried that her head was splitting. Gradually, however, the pain left her, and a few minutes before expiring she lapsed into unconsciousness. During these developments she lived about two hours and a half after being bitten. Prof. Wetherbee intends going among the Hualpils and trying to find the secret of the tribe as regards the antidote.—Philadelphia Record.

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A complete set of indexes, 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.

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Where Cold Kills.

Kiondike River is fed by numerous gods springs and even the winter's cold fails to close them entirely.

Walking on the edge of the ice near the shore a miner one day slipped into six inches of water. In a moment he was out and hastened to the brush hard by to light a fire before his feet froze.

Rapidly he cut a few fragments of wood with his heavy pocket-knife. But the unlighted match dropped from his already chilled fingers, for he had rashly removed his mittens in order to use the knife with more freedom.

Then he lighted a second and a third and finally several at one time, but either his haste or perhaps a sigh of the air caused them to fall on the snow. All this time the frost was seizing his limbs, his body, his heart, his mind.

He turned to the fatal mittens, which he never should have taken off, but his already frozen fingers could only lift them from the ice where they had fallen, and after a vain attempt he hurled them from him and strove once again to light a last match. But it was too late.

Queer Old Time Railroad Pass. Col. William Dennis of Huntington enjoys the rare distinction of traveling on a Pennsylvania Railroad pass issued in 1859, which is without limit.

This pass is a curiosity, having on it, in addition to the necessary wording, the picture of an engine and two cars, which are unique, as might be imagined. The engine is anything but modern, and the coaches have the old time "possum belly" in which baggage was carried.

The Colonel retains this pass because he was one of the original stockholders of the company.—Tyrone (Pa.) Herald.

Byzantine Claims "God Save the King." A Greek professes to have discovered that the British national anthem is merely a plagiarism from the Byzantine. The statement is that on a manuscript just acquired by the National Library in Athens there is inscribed the notation of the hymn of Constantine Paleologos, the last Emperor of Byzantine, and this, on being transcribed and played, is said to have presented so many similarities to "God Save the King" as to strike everybody familiar with the English air.—London Globe.

A UNITED STATES SENATOR

Used Pe-ru-na For Dyspepsia With Great Benefit.

HON. M. C. BUTLER, Ex-United States Senator from South Carolina.

South Carolina, was Senator from that State for two terms. In a recent letter from Washington, D. C., he says: "I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine besides a good tonic."

Peruna is not simply a remedy for dyspepsia. Peruna is a cathartic remedy. Peruna cures dyspepsia because it is generally dependent upon catarrh of the stomach.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Best For The Bowels. Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Tastes Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Grippe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.O.G. Guaranteed to cure your bowels.

Annual Sale, Ten Million Boxes.

B.B.B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM. The Great Tested Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Eczema, Sores, Eruptions, Weakness, Nervousness, and all BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.

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

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 128, Dept. C, ATLANTA, GA.

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Cascarets. Best For The Bowels. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP.

DR. KING'S ROYAL GERMETUEER. REMOVES THE CAUSE RESTORES THE HEALTH. Absolutely Cures INDIGESTION, CATARRH, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, BLOOD POISON and all other germ diseases.

DR. KING'S ROYAL GERMETUEER. Absolutely Cures INDIGESTION, CATARRH, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, BLOOD POISON and all other germ diseases.

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

OCTOBER calendar grid showing days of the month from Sunday to Saturday.

heroes. The spirit of the troops remain excellent. At 3 o'clock in the morning a Japanese battalion attacked the forts, protecting the water works. The attack was repulsed but the enemy on receiving reinforcements returned, but after two hours fighting they were again repulsed with heavy losses. Lieutenant Philippoff distinguished himself by his bravery.

Sept. 19.-At 7:30 a.m. s.s. "Venus" Norwegian, c. 17 tons, 20 crew and 124 tons register, from New Orleans. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Sept. 20.-At 9 a.m. s.s. "John Wilson" Norwegian, c. 15 tons, 15 crew and 45 tons register, from Colon. 22 deckers. No cargo, 3 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Sept. 21.-At 9 a.m. s.s. "Canada" French, c. 10 tons, 15 crew and 124 tons register, from Colon. 15 passengers, 100 bales cargo. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Sept. 22.-At 9 a.m. s.s. "Tages" English, c. 10 tons, 15 crew and 124 tons register, from Colon. 15 passengers, 100 bales cargo. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Sept. 23.-At 9 a.m. s.s. "Matina" English, c. 10 tons, 15 crew and 124 tons register, from Colon. 15 passengers, 100 bales cargo. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Sept. 24.-At 11 a.m. s.s. "Markomania" German, c. 10 tons, 15 crew and 124 tons register, from Colon. 15 passengers, 100 bales cargo. Consigned to W. Sachs.

Sept. 25.-At 11 a.m. s.s. "Harald" Norwegian, c. 10 tons, 15 crew and 124 tons register, from Colon. 15 passengers, 100 bales cargo. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Sept. 26.-At 11 a.m. s.s. "Sibilla" German, c. 10 tons, 15 crew and 124 tons register, from Colon. 15 passengers, 100 bales cargo. Consigned to W. Sachs.

Sept. 27.-At 11 a.m. s.s. "Archibald" 3 crew and 10 tons register, from New Orleans. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the Captain.

Sept. 28.-At 11 a.m. s.s. "Preston" c. 10 tons, 15 crew and 124 tons register, from Colon. 15 passengers, 100 bales cargo. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Sept. 29.-At 11 a.m. s.s. "Terini" German, c. 10 tons, 15 crew and 124 tons register, from Colon. 15 passengers, 100 bales cargo. Consigned to the Hamburg-America Co.

Sept. 30.-At 11 a.m. s.s. "Brighton" Norwegian, c. 10 tons, 15 crew and 124 tons register, from New Orleans. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Sept. 31.-At 11 a.m. s.s. "Alleghany" German, c. 10 tons, 15 crew and 124 tons register, from Colon. 15 passengers, 100 bales cargo. Consigned to W. Sachs.

Sept. 32.-At 11 a.m. s.s. "Canada" French, c. 10 tons, 15 crew and 124 tons register, from Colon. 15 passengers, 100 bales cargo. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Sept. 33.-At 11 a.m. s.s. "Tages" English, c. 10 tons, 15 crew and 124 tons register, from Colon. 15 passengers, 100 bales cargo. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Sept. 34.-At 11 a.m. s.s. "Matina" English, c. 10 tons, 15 crew and 124 tons register, from Colon. 15 passengers, 100 bales cargo. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Sept. 35.-At 11 a.m. s.s. "Markomania" German, c. 10 tons, 15 crew and 124 tons register, from Colon. 15 passengers, 100 bales cargo. Consigned to W. Sachs.

Sept. 36.-At 11 a.m. s.s. "Harald" Norwegian, c. 10 tons, 15 crew and 124 tons register, from Colon. 15 passengers, 100 bales cargo. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Sept. 37.-At 11 a.m. s.s. "Sibilla" German, c. 10 tons, 15 crew and 124 tons register, from Colon. 15 passengers, 100 bales cargo. Consigned to W. Sachs.

Sept. 38.-At 11 a.m. s.s. "Archibald" 3 crew and 10 tons register, from New Orleans. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the Captain.

Sept. 39.-At 11 a.m. s.s. "Preston" c. 10 tons, 15 crew and 124 tons register, from Colon. 15 passengers, 100 bales cargo. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Sept. 40.-At 11 a.m. s.s. "Terini" German, c. 10 tons, 15 crew and 124 tons register, from Colon. 15 passengers, 100 bales cargo. Consigned to the Hamburg-America Co.

Sept. 41.-At 11 a.m. s.s. "Brighton" Norwegian, c. 10 tons, 15 crew and 124 tons register, from New Orleans. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Sept. 42.-At 11 a.m. s.s. "Alleghany" German, c. 10 tons, 15 crew and 124 tons register, from Colon. 15 passengers, 100 bales cargo. Consigned to W. Sachs.

Sept. 43.-At 11 a.m. s.s. "Canada" French, c. 10 tons, 15 crew and 124 tons register, from Colon. 15 passengers, 100 bales cargo. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Rescued on way to Grave; Professor stops Funeral; Restores Woman to Life.

Woman Threatened with Burial Is Revived by This Man's Mysterious Mastery Over Disease.

MOST PHENOMENAL MIRACLE OF THE AGE.

Without the use of Drastic Drugs, Medicines or the Surgeon's Knife He Defeats Death and Restores Life and Health to Suffering Mankind.

COMPLETELY UPSETS MODERN MEDICAL PRACTICE. Gives Service to Rich and Poor Alike Without Charge—Cures Men and Women Thousands of Miles Away as Surely as Those Who Call in Person.

(From Cincinnati Post)

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Restored to life by a miracle, a woman who was on her way to the grave has been rescued by that world-famous savant of this city, Prof. Thomas F. Adkin. The woman was about to be launched upon her long, last journey when the attention of this scientific wonder-worker was called to her case. Responding instantly, and succeeding where doctors and all others had failed he revived the spark of life in her body, put an end to the agonies of dissolution, banished all thoughts of death, and in a manner and space of time truly miraculous restored the woman to health and returned her well and strong to those who had bidden farewell to her forever. So remarkable and unlooked for was this nappy ending that Prof. Adkin is being credited with possessing divine power.

When seen in reference to this wonderful rescue, Prof. Adkin said: "Yes, I restored the woman to life after I saw edge of the grave, and when I say that I make no charge for certain help to those who are ill and suffering I mean every word of it. This is only one case out of thousands where I have been the instrument of God in restoring health and happiness to the sick and dying. Daily I receive letters filled with moans and sobs of physical and mental agony, imploring me for the aid I am so glad to bestow. A few days pass and others from the same people come fairly singing with joyous gratitude for the wonderful restoration to health my power has accomplished. Some of the worst cases in the country have been brought to me, men and women on their way to the grave, as was this Mrs. W. S. Swayne, and I have cured them so quickly that people say I work miracles."

The sensation created among the medical fraternity by his discovery and miraculous cures has been so great that over twenty physicians have taken up the study of the methods of this wonderful man. While they one and all are compelled to admit the facts and acknowledge the countless cures Prof. Adkin is making, they are unable to explain or account for the mysterious, intangible force he exerts. Some of them admitted that their remedies were as bread pills and water compared with his treatment. While, as an upright Christian man, Prof. Adkin gives thanks to God for the knowledge He has sent, he disclaims the statements that his power is supernatural, saying: "My power is not divine or superhuman. It is scientific to the highest degree, based on a secret law of nature that commands life and death absolutely. Though this secret has baffled the doctors and wise men of all times, I finally discovered it after long study and research. Drugs, medicines and the surgeon's knife often do more harm than good. But by this immutable law of life I can combat any disease, however malignant; whatever its nature, chronic or intermittent; no matter what the doctors may have said about it."

While in some cases he sends out a peculiar magnetized food product in concentrated form, which immediately revitalizes the whole system, Prof. Adkin disdains the use of Faith Cure, Christian Science or similar cults. What this extract or elixir is, how he makes it or charges it with magnetic force, he does not say. Doctors and scientists are vainly puzzling their brains trying to analyze it and discover the secret, but cannot. Returning to the case of Mrs. Swayne in reply to a question Prof. Adkin said: "That you may have no doubt about this and the other remarkable cures I have made, read this letter from the woman's husband, and these others, which you are at liberty to publish if you think they will help some poor sufferers." A copy was taken, word for word, of the letters shown by Prof. Adkin, and they are printed herewith in the belief that they will be a message of hope to some who have given up in despair. Mr. Swayne, who is proprietor of the Clear Lutha Water, New Haven, Conn., writes: "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." Prof. Adkin never even saw Mrs. L. A. Phillips, of Travick, Tex., yet when she was dying he gave her his aid and brought her back to life, so that she writes to him: "When I first began your treatment I had no faith in it at all, had tried so many different kinds of medicine with no benefit. I had been under the treatment of twelve different hospitals, with no relief, and 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 on a fast for five years, unable to stand up longer than ten minutes at a time. If ever a woman suffered I did, I could lie on but one side. I had two large bed sores that gave 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 you. You have done for me what no one else 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." Another letter was from Rev. S. A. Sanders, an eminent evangelist of Cairo, Ill., who for many years had many years been a victim of chronic indigestion and nervous prostration. His letter says: "I began your treatment with but little faith, but in a few days realized that I had something different from anything I had ever tried. It seemed to fit me with new life and energy. In ten days I felt like a new man and slept soundly as a child. Before taking your treatment I was miserably ill, blue, discouraged, and nearly heart-broken. Now I am well, enjoying life and able to do more and better work than ever. All these blessings I owe to you, a man worthy of the fullest confidence, and I hope every sick and afflicted man and woman will write to you. You are carrying on a great work for humanity, and your discovery is a revelation." Dr. A. W. Shaw, of Grafton, W. Va., writes: "Leading physicians and specialists pronounced my case of Bright's disease incurable, and I was given up to die. I had lost all hope and did not think anything could save me, but you cured me. There is no doubt about the truly marvelous power of your wonderful discovery."

BANANAS.

HALF interest in small Banana Farm, more than half of it entirely new land. Railway runs through it. Plenty land available. Capital required: \$5,000 gold. Apply by letter "Investment," "Limon Weekly News" Office.

AMONG the degrees awarded at the St. Louis School of Suggestive Therapeutics, St. Louis recently, is that of Doctor of Suggestive Therapeutics on RODERICK R. PEDDY, a native of Jamaica, and cousin to Jas. Murray, Esq., late of Wolmer's Free School, Kingston.

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TOILET REQUISITES, ETC. The Best Quality and Lowest Prices.

Table listing various toiletries and their prices, including Bath Sponges, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, etc.

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A large assortment of ordinary Spectacles and Folders to suit all eyes at \$1.50.

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Table listing smoking materials and prices, including Capstan Cigarettes, Pipes, Cigarette Books, etc.

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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.

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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, Paohote, Caoba, 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 & MONTELEAGRE. Yard: Soledad St. 1/2 block from Central Avenue, East. P.O. Box 98. 4ts.-24-04.

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

PREPARED BY MARTI & CO. LIMON & NEW YORK. Money returned if a cure is not effected with one bottle.

TESTIMONIAL. 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. FAFELA ROJAS.

H. WIMMER, Photographer

Ninety-nine Building, Limon (FORMERLY WITH PAYNTER BROS.) High class work guaranteed. Specialty in Photo Buttons and Picture Cards. Views of Costa Rica, etc. Prices very reasonable.

Note—Good negatives can be taken in all weathers—Rain or Sun. NINETY-NINE BUILDING, LIMON.

Answers to Correspondents

J. DEMESTRE.—You give no date of the ceremony, therefore regret too indefinite to publish.

FORECAST FOR COMING WEEK TO ARRIVE

Table with columns for STR., DATE, and FROM, listing ship arrivals from various ports like Brighton, Altair, Altanburg, etc.

TO LEAVE

Table with columns for STR., DATE, and FOR, listing ship departures to various ports like Brighton, Altair, Altanburg, etc.

DEATHS.

The following are the deaths recorded in Limon for week ending September 30, 1904: Sept. 23.—Thomas Barrett, American, 27 years. 24.—Margaret James, English, 40 years. 25.—Emelia Gibson, English, 5 months, 13 days. 25.—Cecilia Bustleg, English, 25 days. 25.—William Walker, English, 22 years. 27.—Thomas Shaw, English, 46 years. 29.—Mary Ann Jansen, English, 2 years, 4 months. 30.—Alexander Hornum, English, 30 years.

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

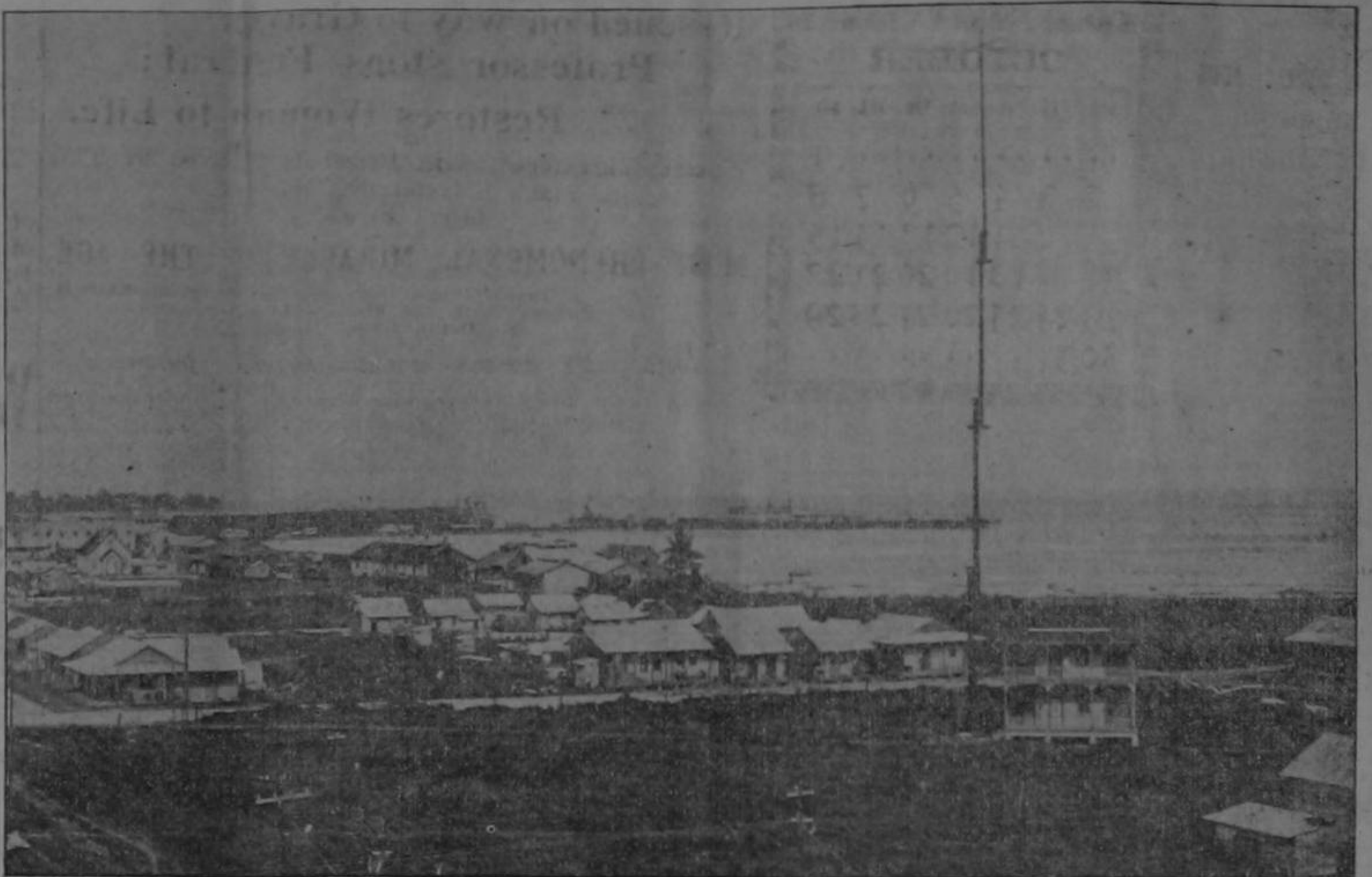
Dr. MAURO AGUILAR.

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Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

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B	Balls, rubber, solid, 25c, 50c and .75 75	Balls, hollow, from 25	Balls, base 75	Bicycle Cement, Tire 25	Bicycle Cement, rim 25	Brushes, shaving 50
C	Copy letter books, 500 l \$2.50	Cards, Bicycle playing 85	Cards, cheap playing 65	Chalk, tailors' 05	Chalk, billiard 05	Chalk, carpenters', lb. 25
D	Dice, each, 5 and 10	Dice cups 85	Dice, poker \$1.50	Dominoes, \$1.25 and 5.00	Dating stamps 1.00	Desk pads, 19x24 2.50
E	Envelopes, our make, pr 100 75	Envelopes, imp., square, per 100 \$1.25	Envelopes, for invitation, pkg. 25	Envelopes, for photographs, 10, 15 15	Erasers, Faber's rubber 25	Emery paper 10
F	Fountain pens, Crescent \$ 3.00	Flutes, tin 50	Fans, plain 50	Fans, leather 1.00	Files, Harp 40	Foolscap, per quire 35
G	Gold paint 50	Guitar Strings, wire, 1, 15c; 2, 15c; 3 for 15	Guitar Strings, wire, 4, 20c; 5, 20c; 6, 20	Goggles 50	Guitars, fair quality \$12.50	Glue, Le Page's liquid 40
H	Harmonicas, 25 and 75	Ink, Stephens' 10	Ink, Stephens', 1-2 pints 50	Ink, Stephens', 1 pint \$1.00	Ink, Stephens', quarts 1.75	Ink, marking 50
I	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
J	Journal paper, per quire \$1.00	Journals, 100 pages 1.25	Journals, 200 pages 2.00	Journals, 300 pages 2.75	Journals, 400 pages 3.50	Japanese lanterns, from 25
K	Key chains 35	Key rings, 10 and 15	King Edward's photograph \$1.00	Knives, pocket, 1.00 and 1.50	Lamps, table, from \$1.50	Lamps, hanging, from 3.00
L	Lamp shades, 50 to 2.00	Lamp shades, 25 to 1.50	Lamp shades, from 1.50	Lamp shades, from 1.50	Lamp shades, from 1.50	Lamp shades, from 1.50
M	Marshmallows, plain, 50c and \$1.00	Marshmallows, chocolate, 50c and 1.00	Music paper, sheet 15	Musilage, 20c and 1.25	Musilage, in collapsible tubes 50	Memorandums, 5c, 10c, 15c and 25
N	Needles, crochet 10	Note paper, per pkt 10	Note paper, per ream \$1.50	Note paper (flowers) per doz. 50	Note paper, initials, per doz 50	Nail brushes, 25c and 1.00
O	Oil board, per sheet 10	Oil for typewriter 50	Oil can 75	Oil Paints, tin box \$5.00	Pen racks, spiral 25	Pistols, toy, 25c and 75
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Q	Queen Victoria photograph \$1.00	Rules, carpenter's 50	Rules, carpenter's, brass bound \$1.00	Rules, office, from 35	Rules, office, rubber 2.00	Rubber bands, per gross 35
R	Rules, carpenter's, brass bound \$1.00	Records, 100 pages 1.25	Records, 200 pages 2.00	Records, 300 pages 2.75	Records, 400 pages 3.50	Receipt books, cash, 50 leaves 40
S	Soap, Pear's unscented 50	Spectacles, unscented \$1.50	Spectacles, colored 1.00	Spectacle cases 25	Stamps, India rubber 1.00	Sand paper 05
T	Tablets, note 25c and 40	Tablets, letter, 50c and 1.00	Time books, weekly, from 20	Time books, monthly, 20c and 75	Tape measures, 3 ft. 75	Tape measures, 5 ft. 35
U	Typewriter oil 50	Tally books 35	Tags, per 100 60	Tops 15	Toy books, 25c and 50	Toy books, linen, 50c and 1.00
V	Views of Costa Rica 50	Violin strings, 1st, silk 30	Violin strings, 2, 3 and 4 (gut) 25	Visiting cards, 100 \$1.00	Visiting cards, 100 printed 2.50	Violinello strings, 1 and 2 75
W	Whistles, tin, 25c and 50	Wall paper, per roll, from 30	Wrapping paper, per pound 15	Wickets and balls, per set \$12.00	Wicket keeping gloves 6.00	Writing cases, \$1.00 and 2.00



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BANGKOK, FLOATING CITY.

"Made in Germany," a Legend Seen on Every Hand.
It is a strange, half floating city, this Bangkok, overrun by parish dogs and crows; Oriental despite its improvements, and one of the most interesting cities in the far East. Yet a sad city for the visitor with mind apart from the margins and money-saving machinery. At every turning are evidences of decay of native art, and in their stead the hideously commonplace things that bear the legend: "Made in Germany."
One would scarcely believe today, after a visit to Bangkok, that at one time the Siamese were distinguished, even among the Asiatic artisans, in silk weaving in ceramics, in ivory carving and in silver smithing. Yet the royal museum discloses treasures not found elsewhere in the world, which serve to remind how far Siam has fallen from the place she once occupied among the art-producing nations of the world.
When, therefore, we behold a people discouraging and losing their splendid ancient arts, and giving instead a ready market to the cheap trash which comes out of the West, we may hardly look for native industrial development. The day is probably not far off when Siam's industries will depend upon foreign guidance; and if England, not France, supplies that impetus—the world will be the gainer.
By those people who delight in comparisons and read travelers' folders especially compiled for tourist consumption—Bangkok has been variously called the Constantinople of Asia and the Venice of the East. True, there is much pertinence in both comparisons. Certainly Bangkok is the home of the gaunt and ugly parish dog, which spends its day foraging to keep life in its many carcass; multiplying meanwhile with the fecundity of cats in a tropical climate, because the Buddha faith forbids its killing.
Nor are outcast dogs the only pests of Bangkok to grow numerous because of native religious prejudice; more noisy crows perch on an early morning on your window casing and the tree immediately beyond it than in the space of a day hover near the "Towers of Silence" at Bombay awaiting the pleasure of the vultures feeding on the earthly remains of one that has hid in the faith of the Parcae.
Some people fancy Bangkok a city of islands; hence I suppose the comparison with Venice. Bangkok has, indeed, a very large floating population, and the city is intersected with many "klongs" (canals); at certain times of the year, too, perhaps half of the city and the surrounding country is under a foot or more of tide-water. Yet the largest half of Bangkok's 400,000 citizens lives on land, though the easiest means of travel throughout much of the city is by boat, and, in fact, half of it is reached in no other way.
The Siamese women of the lower class daily paddle her own canoe to the market; or, if of the better class, she goes in a "rua kang," the common passenger boat which, together with the jinrikisha, the land passenger carrier throughout the Orient, is included among the household possessions of every Siamese who can afford it.—Casper Whitman in Outlook.
Hitherto Ireland has enjoyed the distinction of being the only country without a railroad, but it is now working some sulphur mines at Thelstarkey, about seventeen miles from Huavik, the nearest harbor. The country thus mounts the tallest feather of its pride, continue the New York Tribune, and will have to get used to the squeal of the locomotive whistle, as other States have done, one after another, leaving Ireland to the last, but, after all, as the event shows, with no enduring immunity.

THAT MIRROR.

It is the room of your soul... What makes the mirror's pictures so fearful... Only the mirror... New York Journal.

Tirzah's Chimney advertisement with a chimney illustration.

SIX years before when Solomon Green had asked Tirzah Hitchcock to become the second Mrs. Green she had fairly refused the honor...

Six o'clock came, and the stable door was not opened by the brisk mistress... Half-past six, and still no fire in the kitchen stove...

WOMAN KEEPS CIRCUS SCHOOL. MRS. LINDA JULIAN TRAINS RIDERS AND ATHLETES.

HAVANA, Ill., boasts of one of the strangest schools in the world. It is nothing more nor less than a training place for people who furnish the thrills in circuses...

waded to the work. Of course there is an element of danger about it, but that is one of the reasons I like it... I have always been fond of horses and have liked to be around them...

Progress of decay due to improper pruning... The Hens That Give Winter Eggs... Growing Rape Profitably... Pig and Poultry Cures... An Early Numeral System... The Dairyman and the Cow... Farm Notes... The Care of Trees.



Fig. 1—Progress of decay due to improper pruning.

places. They assist the natural work by excavating, and thus accelerate the work which the elements have begun.



Fig. 2—Results of correct and incorrect pruning.

ularly around the edges. The saw should be sharp and should leave it clean cut, and this in turn should be made smoother by the use of the pruning knife or sharp chisel...

THAT THE OBEAHMAN BE WATCHED OUGHT TO BE A MATTER OF ABSORBING INTEREST.

THE EDITOR Sir, I beg permission to say a few words. (If I can possibly confine it to that on a matter referred to by a correspondent a short time ago in a late issue of this journal.)

The unknown writer has touched a chord in me that could do nothing else but respond, which if I am able to make clear, my first great point will be gained, and shall hope specially to enlist your sympathy in the campaign. I have been studiously engaged for the last five years with some very puzzling problems, familiar to a certain class of West Indians, and thought—cost what it may, I would understand upon a scientific basis things that seem then to defy analysis, not to say anything of ordinary explanation. The public naturally look three sources for its guidance, viz:—The university, the doctor and the pulpit. The press, being always the medium of diffusion, but of this "problem" alas, neither of the above have been able, I must say, to give any instruction, nor seemed care to, until within recent years "The London Society for psychical research" under a committee of the most painstaking scientist gave for the first time full value to the significance of Hamlet's words who said: "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your philosophy Horatio".

Two years ago I had decided taking special studies collecting data etc. etc. in connection with, and under the instruction of "The Chicago School of Psychology", Chicago, and later "The St. Louis School of Suggestive Therapeutics", St. Louis, (both incorporated under the laws of the United States).

As concise as possible I will now give my reason for desire of research, and for probing into the phenomena of this branch of natural law, which shall be free to be put to the balances, reason and comment.

During my term of service as one of her late Majesty's jurors for the parish of St. Andrew, Jamaica, during the eighties. On one account there was what was looked upon as a serious charge brought against one of the "bush doctors" (Hebert) who was then exceedingly popular among his people (and I am sure fresh in the memory of many of the readers of this journal.)

The charge for which he was arraigned before the court was that of unlawfully dispensing medicine.

After a small proportion of the water he served out to his patients was analyzed by Mr. Bowrey, Government chemist there, it was ascertained that the water contained no ingredient or admixture for which prosecution could be justified, hence he was acquitted. At a later date Dr. Crosswell (who was afterward appointed Medical Officer to the government of Turk's Island) had a patient with a severe attack of eye disease. I, on one occasion led the patient to the doctor myself by the arm, when to my astonishment the doctor told him he was rapidly losing his sight and would have to go at once to the hospital, if he wished to save it, this the patient did. Shortly after his admittance the doctors told him plainly that there were only two points to be considered in his case, and those were sinking one of the balls to save the other or failing that loose both.

The patient would not consent to an operation. The alternative of course was to leave the hospital, just at this moment he was advised to a "bush doctor" and three weeks later he was fully restored the use of both his eyes, to the over-joy of his wife and four children.

As may be guessed we never knew the opinion of those of the doctors who learned of the circumstance, and forsooth never will. I believe the reason will be very apparent why a physician under certain circumstances hints a patient, as is very often done, you had better see a "bush doctor". Is it because he believes in his, the (bush doctor's) knowledge of disease? clearly not, what does he know about pathology? Nevertheless, the doctors as will be seen from the above were only able to point out the pathological conditions but could not grapple with the disease without the destruction of one organ to save the other.

Acquired knowledge shows that the "bush doctor" had no need for understanding disease nor the differences of diseases, his only need was to operate that branch of natural law that is intuitive in man, and carelessly overlooked by the learned of all ages. Were it not so the "bush doctor" could not cure a headache, for he is as a rule ignorant of all laws pertaining to physiology and anatomy. No intelligent reader will fail to see that there was a dreadful lack of scientific knowledge on the part of the doctors in some branch of science, and also to comprehend that the "bush doctors" does not know anything about science as civilization understood that term. Yet the man with his diseased eyes was unquestionably cured and, vastly more. This was my starting point for scientific research.

We will now look at another part of this matter, its morbid aspect I mean. Mr. Clifton said in the "News Letter" for the 3rd of September: "It would be well for the authorities to turn their attention to another gang of a more dangerous class: the obeahman and card-cutters, the amount of injury often resulting in death, inflicted by these people is incalculable. To the above remarks I shall not attempt my own experience though master of the situation to-day, and this not so much from a scientific view-point as from an interested one. As a must needs say I am intensely interested, as it means the salvation of the health. Yea more, the lives in many respects per se, hence the progress of the race to a very considerable extent.

Let us see who else thinks with this gentleman and by the consensus of thoughts we shall gather. Either by his own remarks or value them at their own worth.

It is not possible here I am not so positioned in a position as a regular newspaper writer, but I am sure that the public will be interested in what I have to say.

but have done more than ever will be known by the illiterate, and little cared about by the learned, for the suppression of this dreadful evil, I speak of the "Daily Gleaner".

In the end of the eighties when a certain member of the Legislative Council brought a Bill before it, and meant it to be passed into law, against obeahmen, Attorney General Hocking thought a law could not be formed against an offence that did not exist, but note what the "Gleaner" said on the matter not long in an article headed, Obeah in Jamaica, also an offence that needs to be severely handled.

"Briefly, the tale is that a young woman from St. Elizabeth paid a visit some time ago to a couple residing in the district of Darlington who bore reputation of being dealers in the "black art" and as a result of the treatment there received she died shortly after her return home."

"This news recalled to our recollection one or two paragraphs in the annual report of Inspector General Wright, for the year 1902-03 which was reviewed at some length in our issue of yesterday. Section 90 deals with obeah and runs as follows: 'Thirty cases were brought before the Courts during the year, resulting in eighteen convictions which may be considered fairly satisfactory, as very little help need ever be expected from the country people in obtaining or giving evidence against reputed obeahmen.' Among other things that is too numerous for detail here, the article continues how great a curse obeahmen is to this colony, it is unnecessary for us to state. Everybody who has lived for any length of time in Jamaica knows something of the tremendous hold which the demoralizing superstition has over the minds of the illiterate peasantry and labourers, and the records of the law courts are full of cases of cruelty, dishonesty, deception, violence, and even murder."

The Archbishop of the West Indies in a Pastoral letter to the Church a few years ago spoke on the same strain concerning this phenomena mentioning that life is even consumed by its baleful effect. Thus much of Jamaica in connection with the name obeah. I next wish to add if natural law is accountable for obeah as science say it is, then that law of necessity must be universal in its principle. Though it may differ in its phases, that this seems to be true note the following from Professor Edgar Parkins, Director of Lowe observatory California, U. S. A.

"All murders, stealing from the government, and from each other, that are going on are as sweet virtues compared to the hideous crimes laid bare to the bone by this book "It teaches of crime now reeking every where by the misuse of the beneficent power of hypnotism. This terrific crime is the lowest that has appeared in the annals of man.... what hideous terrors flash into ones mind at this appalling thought?"

"Markets are established in every city for the sale of girls, one having been just detected in Los Angeles, whose receipts were \$1,600 per month at prices ranging from \$25 to \$50 per girl."

"Since man appeared on earth no crime so horrible has developed, is there no word in the English language that can read the hearts of the members of the Legislature of Congressmen, of Senators. Tears, great drops of blood are now issuing from the bodies of little girls locked in frightful dens brothel sent there by capture of hypnotism."

"The writer of this article has encountered insoluble mysteries many times." Discoveries that ought to rock the United States like a baby's cradle have been made. Infernal influences lay hold on refined women and send them to death in an average of seven years. Before they expire they die living deaths daily." (many such sights to be encountered in Jamaica.)

There is this which must not be overlooked, the West Indies do not trouble itself about hypnotism, nor does the United States about obeahism as far as the name goes. But what of the principles at work, I say authoritatively upon that hinges all. Between the United States and Europe every student of psychic phenomena will testify that hypnotism is a harmless phase of certain neutral conditions, which condition is also understood where the name hypnotism is absolutely unknown. These remarks are open to the widest investigation and must be found correct, of course to the student of psychology this is nothing new, but "the new psychology" I mean. I repeat the principle at work this is what terrifies, and most of all it does those who attempt accounting for the phenomena on the hypothesis of being in compact with a personal devil.

The greatest authorities on psychic phenomena have agreed that from strictest scientific investigation they are in a position to say beyond contradiction. There has not been the slightest evidence to prove that man at any time and under any condition have been able to employ extra-mundane power to bring about a phenomena, be they ever so strange, though many deceiving themselves, believe they do, while on the other hand there are abundant proofs that man under certain conditions is able, and to develop phenomena that has long puzzled the world. (Dr. Hudson and Funk.)

These things are to-day of the greatest importance to man, whether they are admitted or not. What impedes progress is, the fool cannot think the big will not, so here we are, forever in the vicious circle with regards certain knowledge. Thus saying brings to me forcibly an incident in connection with the present Queen of England. While Princess of Wales, in July, 1899, visited the London hospital at White Chapel, and inquired concerning the methods used in the treatment of Lupus, consumption of the skin. This was after she had investigated the Finssen Institute at Copenhagen. She informed the physicians in charge that she knew a cure for Lupus that had been discovered by her compatriot Dr. Finssen. The physicians gravely informed her that this was impossible as no remedy was known and all authorities pronounced the disease incurable. "Is through human hands, established

ing garrisons at each vantage point. Halfway between India and Lhssa almost at the top of the Himalaya Mountains, near Gyangse, is Gngma, commanding the pass north and south. So strong is this point that one hundred men in entrenchments and well armed can hold it against a thousand. Colonel Younghusband built a little fort at Kangma, garrisoned it and passed on. Here for more than a month the little band remained surrounded by the enemy.

A SEPOY HERO. Now Dinga Singh, a Sepoy was a member of this heroic garrison. Tall, bearded and thin almost to gauntness, he came to his courage by inheritance. His grandfather had part in the mutiny and was blown from a British cannon in 1858. Still, the Sepoy regiment accompanying Colonel Younghusband had no more loyal member than Dinga Singh.

The post at Kangma is erected upon a knoll, the sides of which are covered with great boulders. At the foot of the knob runs the mountain trail. A portion of the force at Kangma was sent to join a temporary post ten miles beyond. With scouts in advance, it swung down the hill and on to the mountain trail. A large detachment was to follow.

Three quarters of a mile from Kangma is a sharp defile, the sides of which, like the hill at the fort, are covered with stones big enough to shelter an enemy. As the scouts entered the defile a horde of Thibetians concealed by the rocks poured two streams down upon them. Seeing how useless it was to fight, the scouts firing their rifles, fell back upon the command, which retreated in the direction of the fort.

The retreat became a rout; rifles swords and accoutrements were thrown away, yet the little British force arrived at the bottom of the hill at Kangma without the loss of a single man. The path leading up to the foot is wide enough to accommodate only one soldier at a time. There Dinga Singh took his stand, a single Sepoy against seven hundred Thibetians.

Above him the British garrison was preparing for the fight. Guns were hauled to the top of the path, ready to fire as soon as the last fugitive was within the walls. His business, as he made it heroically for himself, was to cover the retreat.

Presently a Thibetan appeared in the pass and raised his rifle but the Sepoy was too quick for him. Dinga Singh's first shot felled him before he had time to fire. Then came another Thibetan, standing over his fellow's body and took aim, only to tumble headlong lifeless. A third man filled the gap, and fell wounded and writhing, a fourth dropped on his knees, lifeless.

The Sepoy's aim was unerring. He was standing his ground, face set, legs braced, as if the whole British Empire depended on him. One shot was left. Glancing up the hill, Dinga Singh saw that the command was nearly at the fort on the crest.

If he could only hold the pass till the men were in the fort! One shot left in his rifle, he turned quickly and took shelter behind a boulder. It was a ruse befitting the best British regular. The Thibetians thought he had given way. One by one they came running out of the pass.

stumbling over the dead bodies of their kinsmen, uttering shrieks of discouragement to those behind when the Sepoy's rifle cracked its last shot—and the fifth Thibetan threw up his arms and fell backward upon the breast of the man behind him. The advance was checked for a moment. Then, with fiendish cries, the Thibetians rushed up the hill side. Dinga Singh, under cover of the boulder, waited till the first man reached him. Then with catlike rapidity, he sprang out into the path and, with the butt of his empty rifle knocked him down. He struck the next man and sent him reeling. He was fighting alone, against hopeless odds. He knew it. He was waiting for his fate. And when he was almost exhausted, a sabre slash laid him low across the path. A cheer went up from the fort on the crest of the path.

Then over his body and up the hill the enemy swarmed. Climbing the loopholes they seized the muzzles of the protruding rifles at the time keeping up a furious

fire with matchlocks and Lhssa rifles. One attack after another was beaten back, until decimated and exhausted they fell back, pursued by the garrison. And that is how Dinga Singh, in whose veins flowed the blood of the Indian mutineers, saved the British force.

His remains rest in a grave within the Kangma post, and when Colonel Younghusband returns from subduing the Dalai Singh's body will be taken back to India.

THE BRITISH IN THIBET. The first move against Thibet was made by Great Britain more than a year ago, when she determined that Thibet had broken a treaty made fifteen years before. Colonel Younghusband and a small force of men—with a machine gun as a gentle hint—were sent with the polite request that the treaty should not be broken any more. This expedition reached Chamba Jong, where it was to meet Thibetan officials a year ago, and there it remained months, the natives playing hide and seek with it. In the end the Dalai Lama, chief of the priests, suggested naively that the British should retire to the Indian frontier and conduct the negotiations from there. At the same time he distributed rifles and ammunition to his people and instructed them to keep their powder dry. Colonel Younghusband took this hint and returned to India.

Early in the year the second expedition set out for Thibet to "persuade the Dalai Lama to keep his word." It included four thousand soldiers, British artillerymen and tall, dark Sepoys with curious turbans on their heads. This force was almost as picturesque as the Thibetans themselves.

Now, India is bounded at the north by great crags and peaks. Narrow trails along precipitous cliffs lead into Thibet. No sooner had the British crossed this border than their troubles began. The entire country—shepherd, farmers, monks and bandits—was enrolled to fight them. Armed with spears and ancient matchlocks and wooden cannon, great hordes barred the way. From the mountains they rolled great rocks down upon the invading forces and they ambushed every pass.

Colonel Younghusband pressed on, literally moving his way through human flesh, established

ing garrisons at each vantage point. Halfway between India and Lhssa almost at the top of the Himalaya Mountains, near Gyangse, is Gngma, commanding the pass north and south. So strong is this point that one hundred men in entrenchments and well armed can hold it against a thousand. Colonel Younghusband built a little fort at Kangma, garrisoned it and passed on. Here for more than a month the little band remained surrounded by the enemy.

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