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PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5 1904.

PRICE: TEN CENTS

Limon Weekly News.

PORT LIMON, SATURDAY, NOV. 5, 1904

F. M. H. WOOD,

OWNER AND PUBLISHER, PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, CENTRAL AMERICA.
HUSLOP, AGENT, ZENT JUNCTION
ANTONIO LERMAÑAN CENTRAL AVENUE SAN JOSE.

Latest Foreign News.

Madrid 24.—Princess Mercedes de Asturias, eldest sister of King Alfonso died yesterday.

Paris 24.—By 325 votes against 37 the Chamber of Deputies approved of the policy adopted by the Government with respect to the Vatican, in breaking relations of a diplomatic nature with the Holy See.

Hull, England 25.—The "Esmerak" fishing boat of Moulreix, arrived yesterday with flag at half mast. The captain reports that on Saturday the ship left belonging to that port were operating above Speer Head, about 200 miles distant when they observed a fleet of what appeared to be torpedo destroyers, the entire fleet being their electric search lights. After steaming very near to Moulreix, the fleet changed its course and the horror of the fishermen opened on them. Several of the fishing boats were sunk by the shots poured on them. The bombardment lasted twenty minutes after which they came towards the south.

Dover 25.—At 6 o'clock this morning seven Russian battleships and six cruisers passed in sight of this port. No torpedo boats were observed.

Washington 25.—Cognat Cassini is of opinion that the dread of submarines was the cause of the Russian fleet opening fire on the British fishermen in the North Sea.

Berlin 25.—The British Government has refused permission to Germany land troops and munitions of war in the Bay of Walvisch in order to assist the rebellious tribes who have seized German authority. Germany made an urgent appeal to Great Britain for this permission, because the Bay in question is the only good port on the coast of Africa. For a distance of more than a thousand miles, there is no other place where they can disembark.

Panama 25.—It is the general opinion here that the visit of Mr. Taft, Secretary of War is a proof that the Government of the United States desires to prove its good intentions about waiting for the elections, or at it is impossible to telegraph Governor Davis fully, in order to stop illegal duties being imposed at the fictitious ports of Ancon and Cristobal. The Government knows the absurdity of pretending that independent ports can exist within a mile of the city of Panama. The ports belong to the United States of Panama and joint jurisdiction is impossible. The principal points in dispute are collection by the American authorities of custom duties, and illegal duties, and the recognition of the Panamanian sovereignty according to stipulations of the treaty.

London 25.—The anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar was celebrated on the 21st, in England and the Colonies. Nelson's flagship, the "Victory," at Portsmouth, was decorated with flags which floated Nelson's famous flag: "England expects every man in this day do his duty." The Navy League visited the monument and led on it a magnificent crown of flowers, with the French and Spanish flags, and inscribed: "To the memory of the brave French and Spanish warriors who died at the battle of Trafalgar."

Berlin 24.—A fall in bonds has occurred through the news of the Russian Black Sea fleet having passed through the Dardanelles.
London 26.—The British Government has sent to St. Petersburg an energetic protest against the acts committed by the Russian Baltic fleet on the English fishermen in the North Sea. The universal opinion of the prominent officials is that the act of war. Lord Lansdowne had a lengthy interview with King Edward immediately after which the British fleet was sent to the Government of Russia, and their attention particularly called to the inhuman treatment of the Russian fishermen, and demanding immediate satisfaction for outrage. It is believed that Russia will not delay in making full reparations to Great Britain. Lord Lansdowne will meet the Russian Ambassador this morning. Sir Henry King, member for Hull, informed the secretary of Foreign Relations this morning that after the bombardment of the Russian fleet left a ship for the coast of two hours to observe the damage done. This ship rendered no assistance whatever to their victims. It is absolutely no excuse for the attack. Before midnight the fishermen observed the squadron steaming in three columns with all their lights on. They passed between the fishing boats, after which the leading ship made signals with the electric search light resulting in two of the fishing boats changing their route, surrounding the fishermen and firing on them, after which they continued their journey, leaving one ship to be the result of the bombardment.

The King has telegraphed his sympathy to the relatives of the killed through the Mayor of Hull and forwarded him £200 to be distributed among them. The situation is a very delicate one, and the diplomats will have a difficult job to prevent a rupture. A powerful squadron of cruisers are anchored at Portsmouth ready to leave at a moment's notice. The British Mediterranean fleet is at Venice awaiting instructions, and the home squadron above the coast of Scotland.

Washington 26.—The news of the British fishermen is causing great excitement here and international complications feared. It is not believed here that the attack was premeditated but the result of a terrible error which may be settled in a friendly manner.
Paris 26.—The North Sea incident is causing considerable commotion. The highest Government officials are of opinion that Russia will promptly explain the matter, giving ample satisfaction and pay an indemnity.
Rome 26.—The Russian Ambassador explains the attack on the English fishermen as follows: "Before the fleet left Russia advice were received in St. Petersburg that the Japanese had planned the destruction of the Russian ships with explosives, hidden on board fishing boats. The Ambassador is of opinion that the fleet did not fire until they had verified their suspicions."

St. John's, Newfoundland 26.—The cruiser "Charybdis" has been ordered to proceed immediately to England. The school ship "Calypso" has been ordered to mobilize 500 men from the naval reserve here. In naval circles the most intense excitement prevails.
Portsmouth 26.—Steamers arriving here report seeing four torpedo boats and four battleships, steaming towards Cherbourg. One of the ships apparently has something wrong with her machinery.

London 26.—Mr. Balfour, the Prime Minister, has telegraphed the Mayor of Hull as follows: "Your telegram received. You can have full and complete confidence in the attitude of the Government."
Cherbourg 26.—The Commander of the Russian torpedo fleet assures us that he knows nothing of the incident of the fishing boats. The Russians state on the nights of the 21st and 22nd October the fleet encountered a heavy fog, and as they were in neutral waters they fired cannon in order to keep communication with each other. They also pretend that no English fishing boat has been injured. They say that the torpedo fleet had instructions from Admiral Rojestvensky to be very careful as it was reported that Japanese warships were in the canal.

St. Petersburg 26.—The British Ambassador visited Lansdowne to day and explained to him the extreme gravity of the situation. Lansdowne expressed his horror of the occurrence, and telegraphed the Russian Minister in London to assure the British Government of his profound sorrow and the desire of Russia to make voluntary reparation for the damage.

King Alfonso XIII. and Etiquette.

From the "Times Democrat."
Of Spain's young King the London Chronicle says:—There is a grave crisis in the history of Spanish etiquette. King Alfonso XIII. who is described by a French Journal as "very impulsive, and at the same time very 'sports,' wishes to make a royal progress through his kingdom in an automobile. Horror of the Prime Minister! Such a vehicle, says he, is beneath the dignity of a monarch to whom the Constitution has entrusted the "sumptuous car must not be driven by petrol. Horses are still harnessed to the chariot of the sun. But Spanish etiquette does not prevent the monarch from travelling by railway. Lady Currie tells a story of a young man who jumped into a compartment one day on an English train and started a conversation with an old lady who greatly admired his pleasant manners. When he was alighting she asked his name, and he answered, blithely, "Alfonso." He was Alfonso XII., then a cadet at Sandhurst. The anecdote will probably be read at Madrid with pain and incredulity.

A SURE CURE FOR CROUP.—The first indication of croup is hoarseness, and in a child subject to that disease it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this hoarseness is a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land and never disappoints the anxious mothers. We have yet to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effectual. No other preparation can show such a record—over thirty years' constant use without a failure. For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, LIMON.

NORTHERN RAILWAY OF COSTA RICA.

TIME TABLE.

FOR ALL POINTS IN ZENT AND BANANA RIVER DISTRICTS.

WESTBOUND.		EASTBOUND.	
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.		DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.	
Departs	8:15 A. M.	LIMON.	3:00 P. M.
Arrive	9:20 "	ZENT.	1:50 "
"	9:40 "	ZENT JUNCTION	1:55 "
CHIRIPO BRANCH.			
Arrive	10:45 A. M.	ZENT.	10:00 A. M.
Depart	10:25 "	CHIRIPO.	10:20 "
BANANA RIVER DISTRICT.			
Arrive	5:00 P. M.	LIMON.	3:15 P. M.
Depart	4:05 "	BEAVERM.	4:00 "
"	4:05 "	PHILADELPHIA	4:00 "

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. W. G. CHASE, Actg. Supt.

DR. E. A. FRIIS.

AMERICAN DENTIST.

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

CASTINGS

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

SAND & STONE.

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

SOAP! SOAP! SOAP!

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

LIMON church goes and other people can be supplied with "The means of grace" by calling at

Woods' Book Store

here the following varieties of the article in question can be purchased
LIFE BOOY BRAND THE DUCHESS, an extra fine quality will make the darkest skin beautifully fair.
SWAN a floating Soap no chance of losing sight of this during the bath.
VELVET SKIN a PRELLETS a perfect ladies soap.
OSBORNE in brilliant colors.
BLUE BELL in metal box with mirror.
ZULU suitable for banana planters.
PINK CARBOLIC guaranteed to kill "low fever" germs, and most suitable for the quarantine officials.
MONKEY BRAND will not wash clothes and "Sunlight" which will
ERASMIC shaving Soap for gentlemen

J. KAEMPFER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE. One Block North Old Railway Station. ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY EXECUTED. RUBBER BOUGHT AT HIGHEST PRICES. Agent in Limon for the COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Read This.

Having withdrawn from the firm lately carried on under the name of CALORIE AND CO. I take this opportunity of informing my patrons that I have opened my watch-repairing and Goldsmith business at Mr. Alfano's building formerly occupied by the well known store San Jose. I shall be prepared to execute in my same reliable style all work entrusted to me. I shall have pleasure in making good any defects existing in work done by the late firm during the four months of its existence free of charge. A. CALORIE

MALARIA KILLER.

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 fever from which I was suffering. I was recommended to try it by Mr. Juan Vargas, who had experienced considerable benefit from it. Limon, July 1904. RAFAELA ROTAS.

BYRD'S HOTEL!

Opposite Passenger Depot and the beautiful Jimenez Park. in delightful old Cartago.

THE Market-House Hotel has been remodeled, newly papered and freshly furnished throughout. The number of sleeping apartments has been increased three-fold, while the dining room has been changed and enlarged. The cuisine has no superior in the tropics.
Cartago, six thousand feet above the sea, with mountain streams pearly down her paved streets, and surrounded by market gardens whose yield is perennial, is not only a city in the clouds but the health resort of all Central America.

RATES \$2.50 TO \$4.00 PER DAY.
For Special Rates Address: THE BYRD COMMISSION CO., Proprietors. Cartago, C.R.

For Bocas del Toro,

Auxiliary Launch "Vanguardia," CAPTAIN JENNETT.

Leaves every Wednesday night, and for Cahuita and Old Harbour every other Tuesday night. Apply to Maduro & Sons or to Captain on board.

WOOD'S - BOOK - STORE.

TOILET REQUISITES, ETC. The Best Quality and Lowest Prices

Bath Sponge, finest quality, ea.	\$1.25	Razor Straps	\$1.50
Tooth Brushes	0.50	Shaving Brushes, best quality	1.00
Hair do.	\$1.25 and 1.50	hog hair	1.00
Nail Brushes, from	0.40	Ladies' Chatelaine Bags	6.00
Cloth Brushes, \$1.25 and 1.75	1.75	Ladies' Parasols, from	1.00
Aluminum Dressing Combs	0.35	Shaving Soap, Erasmic	1.00
Toilet Pins	0.35	Shaves: Pear's 50 cents, 3 tablets 1.25	
Pocket Toilet Companion, Leather	2.50	Duchess, Sultan, Sunlight, Monkey Brand, etc.	
Razors, Kropf's	5.00		
Safety Razors	6.00		

SPECTACLES.

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

Watch Chains.

Gents' Rolled Gold, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$7.50. do. guaranteed 20 years, \$10.00 Ladies' do. \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$10.75 and \$12.90.

Smokers' Materials.

Capstan Cigarettes, per tin	..	..	\$1.75
Tobacco do	..	..	2.75
Pipes, all prices, from 50 cents to	..	..	1.50
Cigarette Books, 10 cents, three for	..	..	0.25
Cigarette Holders, from 25 cents to	..	..	0.75
Cigar Holders, from 25 cents to	..	..	0.75

ALL AT

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON.

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.

WATCHES WATCHES!

The best Five Dollar watch ever sold at the price in this or any other country. Just the thing for a working man. Seven jewels and genuine Elgin works. We offer this watch at this extraordinary low price in order that everybody may have an opportunity for making himself familiar with the superior quality of the Keystone Elgin watches, for which Wood's Book store has the sole agency for Costa Rica. You will make no mistake in having this watch.

Banking and Exchange

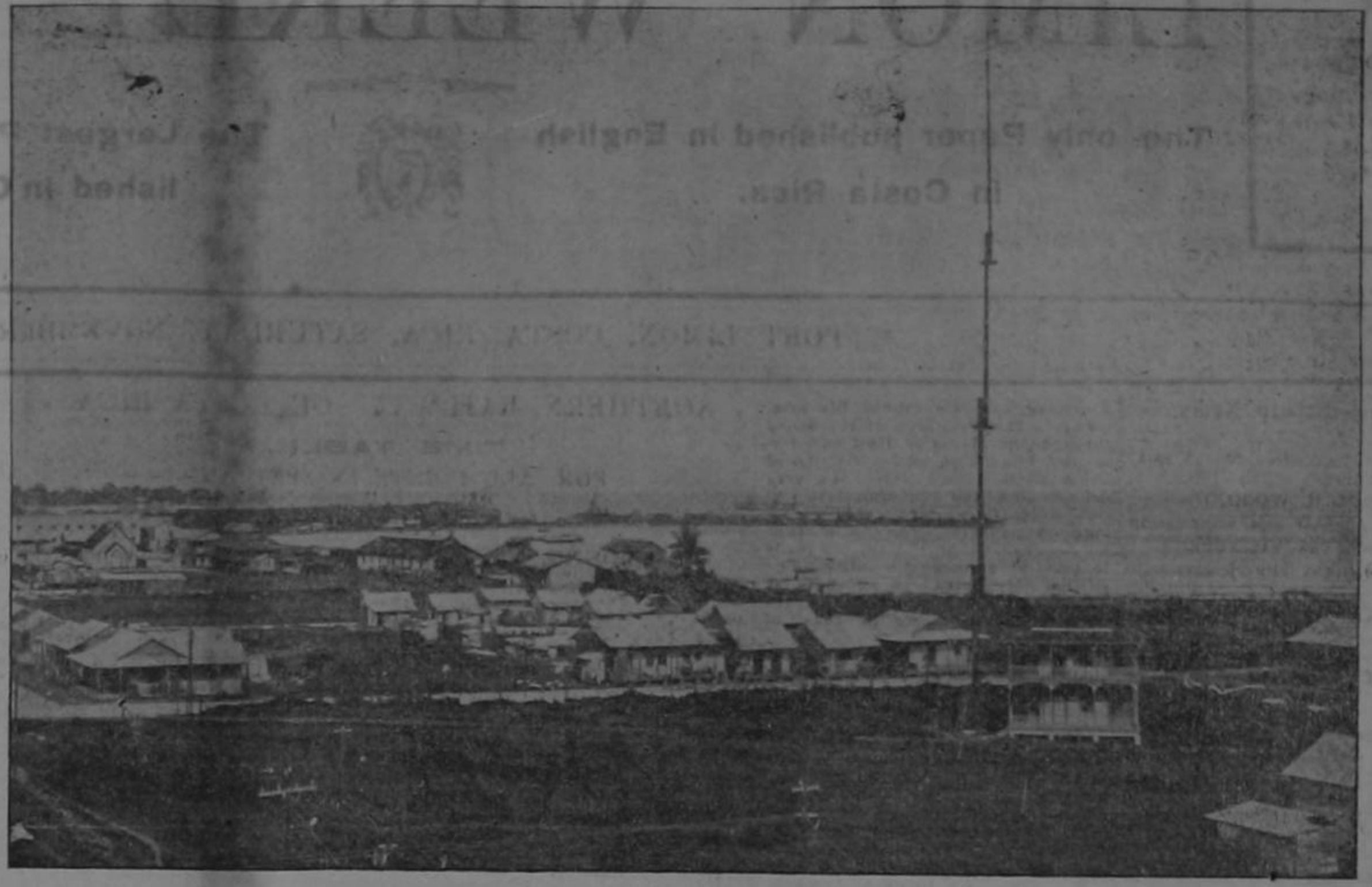
THOMAS SCOTT, San Jose, Costa Rica.

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

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Automatic Pencils 25	Ledgers, with indexes, 200 pages 2.25
Almanacs, Whitakers, \$1.00 and \$2.00	Ledgers, with indexes, 300 pages 3.00
Almanacs, World 1.00	Ledgers, with indexes, 400 pages 3.75
Almanacs, sheet18	Labels, gummed, 1,000 3.00
Alphabet Cards25	Letter heads, 100 and 3.00
Atlases \$2.00 and 3.00	Letter heads, 200 4.50
	Letter heads, 300 5.00
	Letter heads, 400 6.00
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	Letter heads, 600 7.50
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Tags, per 100 60	Tops 15
Toy books, 25c and 50	Toy books, 50c and 1.00
Toy books, linen, 50c and 1.00	Typewriter erasers 25
Tissue paper, per doz 50	
	UV.
Views of Costa Rica 50	Violin strings, 1st, silk 30
Violin strings, 2, 3 and 4 (gut) 25	Visiting cards, 100 \$1.00
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Viola bridges 25	Viola pegs 25
Views of Central America 12.50	
	W.
Whistles, tin, 25c and 50	Wall paper, per roll, from 30
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Miss Elvinda de la Guardia, mistress Baptist, Henry Hylton, Master. Church of England, W. E. Price Master; Miss Z. Barton, Mistress. Wesleyan, W. J. Flowers, Master.

SODA WATER MAKERS—
Simon Cobb.

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Wood's Book Store.

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SORA SHOOTING.
A Sport Which the Beginners Will Find Easy.

The season is at hand for the opening of the sora shooting—the first shooting of the fall. This little bird, known also as Carolina rail, ortolan, rice bird and sora in various localities, is now about to begin its migratory flight all over the country. It is one of the earliest birds to move, and a slight frost seems to start it on its journeyings. In every freshwater marsh along the coast and inland, from Virginia north almost to Hudson Bay the sora breeds in some numbers, and when the autumnal flights begin, the birds stop at different points where grow the wild rice or other plants whose seeds they like, and rest and feed.

The sora is not a large bird, measuring only about nine inches in length. Above he is olive brown, variegated with black and gray, and the under parts are lighter, the breast and flanks being sometimes marked with white. Except during the migratory flight, the sora takes to wing unwillingly, and spends most of its time on the ground, running here and there through the close set stems of the grass or weeds in its marshy home, and feeding on the seeds which fall from above. If the water rises, they still run about on the floating vegetation or climb up the stems of the weeds, seldom flying unless forced to do so.

The sora's migrations take place at night, and a marsh which one afternoon had no birds in it may be full of them the next morning. In the same way they may all vanish in a night. These sudden and mysterious disappearances have given rise to many superstitions about the rail. People have declared that, with their short wings, it was impossible for them to fly great distances, and have thought that they have descended to the bottom of the streams at the approach of winter and remained there in the mud until spring. Other people have believed that they change to frogs when the cold weather comes, and some of the Western Indians think that they perform their migrations on the backs of wild geese or cranes, which carry the little birds from South to North and back again.

From New England to Virginia, sora shooting is a favorite sport. It does not last long—only two or three hours a day for four or five weeks in each year. But it comes at a delightful season, is very easy shooting and entails little or no exertion. It is one of the best and most encouraging forms of shooting for the beginner.

Each boat is propelled by a "shover," who, standing in the stern, by means of a long pole shoves the boat through the high grass or reeds where the rails have their home. The shooter stands in the bow of the boat and the rails rise singly in front of the boat. They usually take wing quite close to the boat and fly slowly and straight and should be easily killed. It is the business of the shover to watch the bird as it falls and mark the spot, and to pick it up as the boat goes by.

In old times, when rails were more plentiful than they are now, bags of 100 or 200 were sometimes made in New England, and it is said that on certain marshes in Virginia, which are favorite resting places for the birds during migrations, such bags are still made.

The sora is recognized as one of the most toothsome of game birds, and in the estimation of many ranks with the woodcock and the English snipe. During the early autumn, when they are feeding on the wild rice, they become very fat and are most delicious eating.—Forest and Stream.

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

Directory of Costa Rica.

President of the Republic—Licenciado don Ascencion Esquivel. First Vice President—Licenciado don Ricardo Jimenez. Second Vice President—Licenciado don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez. Third Vice President—General don Juan B. Quiros.	CABINET MINISTERS. Licenciado don Leonidas Pacheco, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Clerical, Grace, Justice, Benefit and Public Instruction. Don Manuel J. Jimenez Secretary of Finance and Commerce. Don Tobias Zuniga, Secretary of War and Marine in charge of the Interior Police and Public Works. President of Supreme Court, Licenciado don Manuel V. Jimenez.	LIMON. Governor—Don Wenceslao de la Guardia. Secretary—Don Federico Golcher. Administrator of Customs—Don Balvanero Vargas. Port Medical Officer—Dr. Sepumus Steggall. Judge of Criminal Court—Licenciado don Marcial Alpizar. Chief Police Agent—Don Filadelfo Granados. Police—Don Eduardo Baldocoda, comandante.	MUNICIPALITY. Don Zacarias Chavez—President. Don M. E. Quesada—Vice President. Don Eduardo Beeche—Secretary-Treasurer.	CONSULAR CORPS. Colombia—E. de J. Navia, Esq., Consul. Panama—Ramon F. Acevedo, Esq., Consul. Venezuela—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Consul General. Peru—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Vice Consul. France—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Consular Agent. Italy—Miguel de Agostini, Esq., Consular Agent. Germany—George Kaempfer, Esq., Vice Consul. Great Britain—Frederick M. H. Wood, Esq., Vice Consul. Norway and Sweden—Ozell Vernon Lindo, Esq., Vice Consul. United States—Pierre P. Diemers, Esq., Consul; I. Percy Scott, Esq., Vice Consul.
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DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL RESIDENTS.
Acevedo, Ramon F.
Allen, Horatio.
Arnold, Mrs. L. C.
Brown, R. H.
Becket, H. S. C. G.
Beckles, Charles.
Beale, John M.
Buchanan, James.
Bonilla, Alfonso.
Campbell, C. A.
Chivi, Nicolas.
Childs, Richard.
Cummings, Polemus.
Dierrmissen, Max.
Foster, W.
Fry, Peter.
Forbes, Charles.
Fonnell, Samuel.
Grant, E. A.
Greenwood, John.
Gordon, Alexander.
Guelph, Fred.
Guridi, Francisco.
Loofs, J. F.
Legion, E.
Morrison, J. C.
Macpherson, Sarah.
Maroney, Robert.
Marti, Jack.
Nunes, O. P.
Pilgrim, J. R.
Pardo, Rogelio.
Reiffschlager, Ernest.
Rafter, Wm. G.
Reynolds, Charles.
Ramsay, Henry.
Shaw, Charles Aubrey.
Shaw, Samuel.
Simmons, Captain S.
Seaman, W. M.
Scott, C. D.
Smith, C. H.
Schutt, Richard.
Taylor, Col. H. M.
Zurcher, Harry.

A Test of Uralite.
By invitation from the Metropolitan Asylums Board a number of persons interested in this particular class of building

THE HIGHWAY.

All day long on the highway. The king's best couriers ride. You may hear the tread of their horses' spears.

PALMISTRY.

LONE James did it. I have told him since that I owe him a debt of gratitude which I never, never can repay.

ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE.

Governed by Instinct and Habit Rather Than by Reason. An illustrated lecture, entitled "The Brains and Minds of Animals," was given recently at the London Institution by Dr. Alexander Hill, master of Downing College, Cambridge.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

When storing plated goods, thoroughly wash all the silver, and then clean with powder in the usual way. Wrap each piece in silver paper and place in an airtight box with a large piece of camphor.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY.

A STRONG DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "COMFORTING CERTAINTIES." The Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce Hall's Talk on the Words Addressed to Nicodemus - The Person that the Verities of Our Precious Faith Cluster About.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Large ideas are good, but to carry them out needs both purse and perseverance. Oppression is more easily borne than insult. - Junius.

The Cayman Fishermen and Nicaraguans.

AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT BETWEEN BRITAIN & ZELAYA'S GOVERNMENT.

THE RECENT SHIZUPES.

From the "Daily Telegraph."

The "Daily Telegraph" has it on very high authority that a settlement has been reached between the British and Nicaraguan Governments over the recent interference, by the latter, with the Cayman fishermen, who had gone out fishing off the Nicaraguan coast, were arrested by the authorities at Cape Gracias a Dios, and the vessels seized. The matter was brought to the notice of the Government, Vice-Admiral Douglas, who was then in command of the North American and West Indian Station, was communicated with and the cruiser "Retribution" was immediately despatched to Cape Gracias a Dios. On arriving there, however, Capt. Lyon found that the Caymanians and their vessels were subsequently transferred to Bluefields. The British cruiser subsequently proceeded to the last named place, and after some time the prisoners were released.

The position then taken up by the British authorities was that the Caymanian fishermen were outside the three mile limit under the treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua, and consequently the men should not be interfered with.

On the other hand the Nicaraguans held that if the Caymanian vessels were outside the three mile limit where they were allowed to fish, they would not have been molested, but they had gone beyond that and consequently came within the jurisdiction of the Nicaraguan Government. Since then the matter has been the subject of correspondence between the British Minister at Nicaragua and the Government of that Republic. It is understood that the late Mr. Edward Thornton, British Minister to Central America, made the fullest enquiry into the matter and satisfied himself that the Cayman fishermen were fishing at certain Cays, etc., which

came within the jurisdiction of the Nicaraguan Government; and he thought that the latter were exceedingly courteous in letting the Caymanians go "scot free" without inflicting any fine.

An agreement was drawn up by the Nicaraguan authorities for signature whereby it was agreed that the Cays around which the Cayman men were fishing belonged to the Nicaraguan Government. The agreement was about to be signed when Mr. Thornton died. It, however, provided the boundary wherein the Caymanians were supposed to fish. Provision was also made if the fishermen went beyond the limit, they would render themselves to be dealt with under the laws of the Nicaraguan Government. All these points were determined before Mr. Thornton's death, so that it will be seen that a settlement has been arrived at.

All remains to be done is purely

THE SIGNING OF THE DOCUMENT which will, no doubt, be carried out at an early date.

General Reuling, the Inspector General of the Nicaraguan forces, is now in Jamaica. He came down especially to see the Commander of the "Pelorus," but on arriving here he found that the vessel had left Bluefields. When seen by a representative of the DAILY TELEGRAPH, the General assured the pressman that everything had been done by his Government to come to an amicable settlement over the dispute in regard to the detention of the Cayman fishermen. And this end had been attained. While in Jamaica he would see the authorities on the matter.

King Edward VII.

A NEW TITLE.

From the "Daily Telegraph."

London, Oct. 12.—At a farewell banquet given to-night to a number of leading French physicians, who have been visiting the London Hospitals, Dr. Sir William Broadbent, physician in ordinary to the King, in toasting his Majesty, conferred a new title upon him. Referring to the King's influence on international politics, Dr. Broadbent said that he had shown himself to be "the lightning conductor of Europe."

Destructive Fire in San Jose Furniture Store.

TWELVE PERSONS INJURED SLIGHTLY.

SOFA FOUND SOAKED IN TURPENTINE.

On Sunday morning last at 9.30, a fire destroyed the furniture factory of Jorge Morales Rejarano, in Central Avenue, below Cuatro Moras.

Senora Adela Duran, who resides at the rear of the establishment, noticed a dense smoke in the vicinity, and called her husband's attention to it, at about the same time Sr. Victor Fernandez, from his balcony north east of the factory observed the smoke and gave the alarm.

Messrs Charles White, Teller and Herbert Farrar were promptly on the spot. Mr. Teller with the help of the motor man No. 13 succeeded in breaking open the front door, while Mr. White did the same at the rear of the establishment in that part used for the manufacture of mattresses. Help now arrived and every effort was made to take out the furniture from the building, at least 200 persons assisting. At 11.15 Senor Rejarano was met on his way from the cemetery by a young gentleman who informed him that his establishment was on fire. He received the news calmly and secured a coach, but within a block of the burning building left the coach in consequence of the immense quantity of material and people on the streets. He was seized with an attack of nervousness and every effort was made to convey him to the residence was without avail until his warehouse was reduced to ashes.

Shortly after the alarm a squad of police was hurriedly sent to the scene of the disaster with two engines. They were found insufficient to arrest the progress of the flames which threatened the adjacent buildings. The Costa Rica Railway Co. then generously sent their steam fire pump to assist. The pump was under the direction of Mr. Adams, the Superintendent of Motive Power, assisted by Mr. Lucas, Master Mechanic, and Adolph Osborne, storekeeper of the Railway Company. The public will always be grateful to the Company for the services rendered on the occasion.

Mr. Charles White at an early stage of the fire succeeded in rescuing several pieces of furniture from the burning building, among them a large sofa, covered with blue silk. The Attorney General, Senor Diaz observed that this piece of furniture was saturated with some greasy substance the odor of which was either kerosine or turpentine; his suspicions were immediately aroused and he had the sofa detained for examination. Later on the chemist Ramon Rojas and Brooli Vertono pronounced the liquid turpentine.

Twelve persons, among them Mr. Charlie White) sustained injuries during the work of salvation; fortunately none of a very serious nature. The ambulance was quickly on the scene, but only one of these availed himself of the opportunity to be conveyed to his residence where the burns were attended to.

The thieves took advantage of the occasion to raid several dwellings during the excitement. The following being a list of the persons robbed and the amount of their losses:—Maria Bermudez, \$80; Josefa Granadas, \$230; Ricardo Alpeza, a valuable watch and several articles of jewellery value not stated, an American gentleman a valuable gold watch and chain, Jacinto v. de Brenes, \$200; Carter Rojas, chairs, mirrors &c., valued \$100. Valozar Chavarria \$40; Domingo Carrajal, \$35; Florentine Herrero, \$100; Florencia Romero, \$50. The Chinese shops \$70 cash and several boxes of cigars.

At 3.30 p. m. Sr. Bejarno was arrested by sergeant Appoline Zeldon and at 8.30 after giving bond he was released.

A year ago Sr. Bejarno applied to the San Insurance Office of London of which Brenes & Co. are agents, for a Fire policy but for some reason it was not effected. A similar application was made to the agents of the Imperial and Northern, Messrs Lyon & Co. for £400.

Ten months ago a policy for \$5,000 was effected in the "Mazdeburguissa" Coy of which Mr. Pablo Ritter is agent.—"El Noticiero."

Infoman Act by A Jamaican Woman.

(COMMUNICATED.)

A woman named Ann Jeremiah, residing in the house of Mr. Theodore Beckley, near the Government School, was fined \$15.75 by the Chief of Police on Tuesday evening for burning a child with a red hot spoon.

The child, a boy of 8 years old, having recently lost his mother, has been constantly through the building going among the tenants, all of whom were kind to him. On the day mentioned he was in the vicinity of this woman's cooking stove and finding a spoon slightly warm from use, in a mischievous spirit touched her hand with it. Instead of scolding the child his inhuman creature deliberately placed the spoon in the glowing coals until it became red hot, then seized the boy and began rubbing the hot metal from his wrist to his elbow, searing the flesh horribly. The child's screams brought several persons to the spot, when Ann desisted and wound up by throwing a canister of water over the boy's arm.

Nine Miles.

The Anglican friends were favoured last Sunday with a visit from one of their old Catechists in the person of Mr. Darling, of Caubita.

Though the visit was an unexpected one, many turned out to welcome their old friend. The service at 11 o'clock was taken by Mr. Darling to the great relief of Mr. Deslandes, who is every Sunday harnessed with the two-fold duties of preaching and playing. The sermon was listened to with great earnestness, as it brought words of comfort and encouragement.

CURRENT ITEMS.

CONTRACTORS' BANANA checks will this month be calculated by the United Fruit Company at 112 per cent.

POLICEMEN No. 53, Fabio Monge, found a draft for \$110 in favour of Emil Jimenez outside of the National Theatre, and immediately advised the owner.—"El Noticiero."

OUR publisher, Mr. F. M. H. Wood, will make his usual monthly trip up the Old Line on Saturday November 19th, returning to Limon by early train Sunday morning the 20th.

THE denouncement by Messrs. William Chase and Richard Piatti, of a coal mine in the vicinity of Banamito, Comarca de Limon, is announced in the "Official Gazette" of the 30th October.

THE many friends in Port Limon on Dr. Narciso Barberena will be pleased to learn that his appointment as Medico del Pueblo, Circuit No 6 of San Jose has been gazetted.

THE "Official Gazette" publishes the following:—Dr. Benjamin de Cespedes y Santa Cruz has been named Medico del Pueblo of Circuit No. 1 of the Comarca de Limon.

ON Sunday morning five persons were added to the Church of Seventh Day Adventists by immersion. Quite a concourse of people was present on the occasion. The scene was one of deep solemnity.

In our next issue we shall publish a portion of an interesting article by Dr. W. G. Gorgas, of the United States Army on Destroying Yellow Fever Mosquitoes. The system there recommended has been tried with successful results at Habana.

THE s.s. "Sarnia" will leave here for Kingston direct on Monday coming, the 7th inst., taking mails and passengers. Cheques on the Colonial Bank for remittance by this steamer can be obtained at this office up to the hour of sailing.

DON Santiago de la Guardia, has been advised (by cable) by President Amador of Panama, of his appointment as Minister of Government in place of Señor Arias, resigned. Señor de la Guardia is to be congratulated on his promotion.—"El Noticiero."

FAUSTO Aguilar, a labourer, bought a ticket at Tres Rios for Peralta. The wind took away his hat, and in his efforts to save it lost his balance, falling between the cars when he was horribly crushed. His body was taken to Cartago and conveyed to the hospital.—"El Noticiero."

THE passengers by the "Trent" on Wednesday last included Mr. John Gillies, British Vice-Consul, at Barranquilla, who was accompanied by Mrs. Gillies and child. Mr. Gillies returned to Barranquilla by the same steamer, while Mrs. Gillies proceeded to San Jose where she will spend a little time with some personal friends.

THE result of the enquiry by the Alcalde, touching the sofa which was saturated with turpentine, has conclusively proven that the liquid fell on it through the capsize of a bottle which was standing on a press near by at the time it was being taken out the building.—"El Noticiero."

ON the 29th October the President signed the agreement between the Government and the two Railway Companies. The only stipulation inserted being the loss of the 30,000 hectares ceded the F. C. C. R. in the event of the land remaining uncultivated at the end of fifteen years.—"El Noticiero."

ALL persons having interest in the estate of the late Louis Jacob Crestian Wichmann are called upon to present their claims within the space of three months from the 22nd Oct. to the widow, Rebecca Urbis, who has taken charge of said estate, by order of the judge of 2nd Civil Court of San Jose.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.—The attention of members is hereby called to an announcement in another column of the death of member Reuben Peters, the assessment on which is now due and should be paid at the Treasurer's office not later than Monday December 5th.

It is with extreme regret we announce the death in New York of Dr. Montifore Maduro, a cousin of L. L. Maduro, Esq., of this city. The intelligence was cabed from New York. Dr. Maduro had succeeded in securing a prominent place among the highest rank of the medical profession in the United States, and a brilliant future was in store for him. The Doctor sustained a very severe injury some years back, and had to undergo a series of operations from which he doubtless succumbed. The "Limon Weekly News" tenders its sincere sympathy to the family here.

A SOMEWHAT serious fire in San Jose is reported in another column. There is great talk there now about the formation of a fire brigade and the immediate importation of fire engines. If the enthusiasm there lasts as long as it did here, it will take just about two weeks before it dies a natural death. After the great fire in Limon a volunteer fire brigade was formed, chiefs, deputy chiefs, assistant deputy chiefs, corporals, first and second, and, in fact, more officers than men, and the brigade lasted about as long as it took to form it.

THE United Fruit Company have established large banana farms at Changuinola, Republic of Panama on the Atlantic, and are making arrangements to run a line of railroad to connect with the Northern Railway Company for the purpose of shipping the fruit via Port Limon. The plans have been perfected in the offices of the Company at San Jose. The new farms are of immense proportions and will be of great importance. Changuinola is in the vicinity of Bocas del Toro, which is the ter-

minal point of the projected railroad. Several large rivers have to be crossed and the bridges to be constructed will cost a large sum.—"El Noticiero."

Pacuarito.

The store of Mr. Vicente Vargas has been purchased by a well known San Jose house. Mr. Vargas has engaged in the farming business. The pulpit of the Wesleyan Chapel was occupied by Pastor Macpherson on Sunday last.

FORESTERS ANNIVERSARY.

The eight anniversary of Court Galeed, No. 8590, A.O.F.F.S. was celebrated on Thursday night, Oct. 27th. During the early part of the day, the Sisters of Court Mizpah took a lively interest in decorating the Court Room, which presented a very beautiful appearance. The chair was occupied by Brother C. G. Beckles P.C.R., supported on his right by Bro. J. S. Stubble, and on his left by Bro. L. O. Fraser, R.C.R. Amongst the other officers of the Court were Bro. R. H. Butler, S.C.R., Bro. B. Sankey, R.S. C.R., Bro. T. Prynch Flowers, Secretary, Bro. I. R. Cook, S.W., Bro. J. Broderick, J. W. Bro. W. McLean, J. B. Court Mizpah was represented by the following: Siater McLean P.O.R. Sis. Weir, Treasurer, Sis. Sankey, S.C.R., Sis. E. Lindo, Secretary, Sis. Joseph S.W., Sis. Walker, S.B.; Sis. Henry, J.B. After the singing of the opening ode, the Chairman in a well delivered speech introduced Mr. E. Ryan Price (Catechist of St. Mark's Church) who delivered a soul stirring and never to be forgotten address from these words which are to be found in Genesis 13-8 verse "Let there be no strife between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen for we be brethren." The speaker taught us many useful lessons in his address, closing in showing the act of benevolence which Abraham showed to Lot. After the address of Mr. Price, addresses were also given by the following: Bro. Fraser, Flowers, Sankey, Stubble and Bro. Dixon of the G.U.O.U.C. and Mr. Blackman (Catechist at Matins). The audience then retired to the banqueting room where a very pleasant and enjoyable evening was spent in discussing the grand report provided by the officers and members. Speeches were then delivered by Bros. Beckles, Stubble, Dawson, Cooke, Whittier, Butler and Bro. Cole of the Oddfellows, also Mr. Hylton (laotist day school teacher). Bro. Fraser then brought that part of the programme to a close in proposing the toast of the President of the Republic, after which the audience sang "He is a jolly good fellow." Mrs. Gray, also Messrs. Martin and Hylton, kept us lively with the musical part, after which all left at the singing of the doxology, each and all having spent a very enjoyable evening.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN

PARIS 27.—The correspondent of the Matin had an interview with the Commander of the Russian torpedo fleet on Monday. The official said: "On Sunday night the Admiral, by means of wireless telegraphy, sent a message to "Redoubt" precautions. Enemy seen in the Channel."

LONDON 27.—The Russian Ambassador, Count Beckendorff, arrived here last night. At the Victoria Railway station a hostile demonstration was made against him, which fortunately had no serious results. A special police force guarded the Embassy during the night. Beckendorff notified his Government of the occurrence; this makes the situation more complicated. Speaking of the North Sea incident, Sir Cipriano Bridge says: "It is my opinion that an irresponsible fleet like the Russian is a menace to neutral commerce. Judging from information supplied up to the present, the Russian search lights were not used to determine the character of the fishing boats but as a guide to the gunners to make their aim more certain. There is no justification of the act through panic. It is a most extraordinary action on board a disciplined warship to excuse themselves for one or two shots and no more. I have known Admiral Rojstevensky for several years when he was here; he was always calm and never manifested hostile sentiments against this country. The responsibility in the first place falls on him as he was in command of the fleet, and secondly by universal usage, the survivors of a disaster always render every assistance to their victims. In this case the Russians in the most cold blooded manner looked on and never assisted the wounded fishermen."

TOKIO 27.—The "Jiji", a daily paper, says the only explanation for the act of the Russian fleet is the supposed information they received of the presence of the Japanese in those waters. The Danish Government sent several warships to convey the Russian fleet in order to prevent them violating Danish neutrality. We in Japan know of none of our ships in that part of the world. It is more likely that the Russians fearing a Japanese attack, fired on the fishing boats with out taking the trouble to find out what they were.

Banco Commercial de Costa Rica.

THE prospectus has been issued of a new bank to be started in San Jose, entitled—The Banco Commercial de Costa Rica. The founders are Mr. Emile Challe and Mr. Thomas Scott, both gentlemen well known and highly esteemed in banking circles in San Jose.

The starting capital of the Company is \$500,000, divided into 1000 shares of \$500 each, to be increased later to \$1,000,000, when, in conformity with the laws governing such an institution, the Bank will issue notes payable to bearer. The shares are payable \$250 on application and \$250 on call not less than three months nor more than 12 from date of approval of the Statutes by the Government.

The shares will undoubtedly be readily taken up, as there has long been felt the necessity for the existence of such a bank. The prospectus, English or Spanish, can be seen at this office.

The Recent Sad Case On Steamer Limon.

FURTHER NEWS OF DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. RICHARD O'CONNOR PRINCE.

From "Daily Telegraph." Port Antonio, Thursday.—The s.s. "Limon", one of the new vessels of the U.F. Company, arrived at Bowden yesterday afternoon from Boston and shortly after a telephone message was received here announcing the disappearance of Mr. Richard O'Connell Prince, the purser of the vessel, on the night of the 22nd while she was on her way to Jamaica.

Mr. Prince was a native of Port Antonio. He and his family had been living for many years in Boston. He was for many years in the employ of the United Fruit Company and was steward on the steamers "Bowden", "Ethelred", and "Ethelwold." This was his first trip on the "Limon". Deceased was much liked by the officers of the Company and was of a quiet and unassuming disposition. Great sympathy is felt for the widow and relatives in Jamaica.

Jamaica and Nicaragua.

CONCESSION TO CATCH TURTLES.

From "Daily Telegraph."

It is understood that General Reuling, the chief of the Nicaraguan Forces, who is on a visit to this island, has made, or is about to make, an important proposal to the local Government with regard to the turtle industry of that republic.

As already announced in this journal, the military officer has procured the concession from the Nicaraguan Government in so far as the turtle trade is concerned; and he is offering to sell the concession to the local Government (for the benefit of the Cayman fishermen) for the sum of £30,000. It, however, remains to be seen what will be done in the matter.

Monkey Brand WON'T WASH CLOTHES. Will polish anything but manners. Try it on your Pots and Pans, and see How smart your Kitchen will look.

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LONDON 28.—The British Admiralty are making plans for the immediate adoption of a naval campaign. The visit of Prince Louis of Battenberg to Downing Street is very significant. Although the Russian Government is perfectly willing to give ample satisfaction and pay an indemnity to Great Britain, the war party at St. Petersburg are opposed to it. On the part of the British Government there is however no idea of withdrawing the demand. The Government of the Czar has been notified that if all her demands are not acceded to this evening, orders will be sent the fleet in the Channel to request the Russian fleet to turn back and in the event of a refusal on the part of the Russian Admiral it will be the duty of the British Admiral to compel him to do so. Up to a late hour of night the officials at the Admiralty and War Office have been at work; this is never done except in a crisis. The Admiralty has telegraphed orders to the arsenals at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Davenport, to hold every official at his post all night. The naval reserves are also ready for service.

ST. PETERSBURG 29.—A London despatch says the attack on the ship "Hope" at Barry through which she was struck by a bomb and injured on her water line while loading provisions for the Russian Pacific squadron must have been done by Japanese agents. The Russian Admiralty have positive information that in Germany, Sweden and Denmark, Japanese agents are very busy doubtless with the intention of attacking the Russian squadron. Minister of Foreign Relations, Lamdorff, after a lengthy conference with the Emperor drove direct to the British Embassy and delivered to Ambassador Hardinge the Czar's message to King Edward and the British nation in which His Majesty expressed his profound sorrow for the North Sea incident, at the same time assuring the King that although he had no information from Admiral Rojstevensky, his Government would make ample reparation to the families of the victims. Later in the evening the Ambassador visited the Minister and personally presented him with a copy of his instructions. The note is couched in moderate but very firm language. His Majesty the Czar sent a cable to King Edward assuring him of his profound sorrow and sympathy with the families of the victims. It is said here that Russia has purchased the Chilean ships to form a second Pacific squadron off the Azores. This breaking of her neutrality by Chile, does away with the previous intention of passing three ships over to Turkey. For her share in the transfer the "Porte" receives from Russia two million dollars.

LONDON 27.—When the news was received of the tragedy in the North Sea the British Admiralty immediately ordered the Channel and Mediterranean fleets to join. The Admiralty have adopted means for the protection of English fishermen in the gulf of Vizcaya. The Russian Government has been notified of the presence of these fishermen and that British warships have been ordered to protect them.

LONDON 27.—A despatch to the "Times" from Hull says that after careful investigations, the opinion relative to the attack on the fishermen is that the act was premeditated and committed with a perfect knowledge of their character.

LONDON 27.—The Russian reply to the British note was received to-day. After expressing profound sorrow for the occurrence, Russia offers complete reparation when a communication has been received from the Admiral. This reply was received by Beckendorff during the night. At an early hour the Russian Ambassador called on Lord Lansdowne and remained with him for half an hour. At the conclusion of this visit Lansdowne called at Downing Street where he had an interview with Mr. Balfour and the members of the committee of national defence. The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent in St. Peters-

BURGESS: "In military and naval circles the opinion is held that sooner or later war with England is inevitable, and the present hour is as good as any other. The "Standard's" correspondent in Moscow says the majority of the people express open satisfaction at the insult offered to England. Kuropatkin is considering another advance. Oyama on his part is fortifying his entire line, south of the River Shakhe, in order to repulse the Russians. Notice can be obtained of Kuropatkin's plans.

VIGO, Spain 28.—In a conference with Admiral Rojstevensky this evening, he expressed his regrets for the incident which took place in the North Sea, but says it was purely an accident. The night was very foggy. Two torpedo boats got between the divisions, and the Russians naturally thought they were Japanese and immediately opened fire. Nothing was aware that they had been injured. The Admiral is quite positive in saying that the boats showed no lights. The Admiral repeated his expressions of profound sorrow at the accident, and said he felt sure Russia would give immediate and ample satisfaction. On sailing from Liban the Admiralty had given the strictest orders not to permit any foreign ships to approach the fleet. Prince Kerebell, an officer on board the "Emperor Alexander III" referred to the incident as follows: explaining the mode of attack. The transport "Anoto" steamed slowly after the squadron, and observed eight torpedo boats, upon which she increased her speed and notified the battleships who signalled them to show their nationality; this they ignored, and continued to advance towards the Russians. A shot was then fired by one of the ships, and the Admiral formed the squadron in the line of battle and returned the fire. It is believed that the foreign ship were Japan's, as the Admiral says the Japanese purchased ships of this class from England.

LONDON 28.—The Government have notified the local authorities that the Russian fleet will only be permitted to coal and provision if they comply with all the port regulations, and enter one at a time. The Commander of the port visited Admiral Rojstevensky on board his flagship, and informed him that his government would not permit the Russians to coal inside. The Russian Admiral said, his ships needed repairs, and he would separate three from the other portion of the fleet.

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Calendar for November 1904 with days of the week and dates.

The Commander in the name of the Government offered to attend to this. Five German steamers then went alongside the battleships.

St. Petersburg 28.—The reply of France and Russia to President Roosevelt's invitation to assist at a peace conference, has been a firm refusal.

Venice 28.—The British Mediterranean fleet sailed to-day on their way to Malta, from whence they will proceed to Gibraltar.

St. Petersburg 28.—The Admiralty have had no news from Rojstevsky relative to the North Sea incident.

London 28.—There are no signs of abatement in the dangerous crisis between Great Britain and Russia over the demand for the punishment of the officials of the Baltic fleet responsible for the attack on the fishing boats.

London 28.—The information received from Rojstevsky is an acknowledgment that he fired against what he considered were Japanese torpedo boats and sunk one.

Athens 29.—The entire Mediterranean fleet in Greek waters received orders to leave at midnight.

Berlin 28.—Although it is not believed that war will take place, the attitude of Great Britain, and the repugnance of Russia to comply with her demands, causes a situation of a delicate nature in which France has an important interest.

Paris 29.—The gravity of the situation is causing the most serious consideration here. In Government circles it is understood that all depends on Mr. Balfour's statement in the house to-night.

Stockholm 30.—The Captain of the Swedish steamer "Aldebaran" from Hull arrived at Gede, Sweden, to-day, and reports that on the 21st she was fired upon by a Russian warship.

Valetta, Malta 30.—From Corfu there arrived here to-day the British cruiser "Bacchante" with Admiral B. Walker on board, the battleship "Montague" and five torpedo destroyers sailed to-day, destination unknown.

Fiume, Hungary 29.—The division of the British squadron here has been ordered to immediately join the other portion in Pola Austria and from thence proceed east.

the victims of the North Sea tragedy took place yesterday and was the cause of a great public demonstration. All the members of the Municipality, including the Mayor, were present.

London 29.—With the departure of the Baltic fleet to-morrow from Vega where each ship was permitted to take 400 tons of coal, will doubtless commence the crisis in the serious question existing between Great Britain and Russia.

Copenhagen 29.—A correspondent here says the Danish Government had information that the Japanese had captured several ships in Hull to attack the Russian fleet in the North Sea.

London 29.—To-day the Japanese Minister was asked his opinion of the statement made by the Danish Minister of Marine and in reply he said, "My Government have not chartered a single ship in Hull nor in any other place to attack the Russian fleet."

Athens 29.—The entire Mediterranean fleet in Greek waters received orders to leave at midnight.

Paris 29.—A high official in the Ministry of Foreign Relations granted to the New York "Herald's" correspondent an interview in which he explained France's position in the dispute between England and Russia.

Berlin 28.—Although it is not believed that war will take place, the attitude of Great Britain, and the repugnance of Russia to comply with her demands, causes a situation of a delicate nature in which France has an important interest.

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Hull, England 28.—The burial of

waters of the Manchester Canal he was attacked by a Russian warship. The firing ceased on his hoisting his colours. A short time after 18 Russian ships passed the "Sakastoi."

Berlin 30.—Surprise is expressed here over despatches from Copenhagen reporting another act of war committed by the Baltic fleet. This time the Swedish ship "Aldebaran" is the victim. The steamer "Ozama" from Liverpool reports that on Thursday she passed the Baltic fleet in the vicinity of Jutland.

St. Petersburg 30.—The information received from Rojstevsky instead of throwing light over the mystery has increased the difficulty of the fishing smacks. The public feeling in both countries demands without a doubt a strict investigation.

London 30.—The excitement is not abating. The newspapers publish the sentiments of the public in the following terms: "If Russia wants war let her have it. No doubt exists here of the result of the clash. A comparison of the naval forces shows plainly the superiority of Great Britain, and the result does not admit of a doubt.

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Interview With President Roosevelt.

REV. J. H. SOBIEY ON PANAMA.

From the "Evening Star."

Rev J. H. Sobey, who has been a missionary in Costa Rica and Panama for seventeen years, was a visitor at the White House to-day. He was introduced to the President by William R. Leaken, assistant United States attorney at Savannah.

"Degeneration has so demoralized the people of Colombia that it seems impossible for them to live long without it; certainly they cannot live long with it. The recent three years' revolution destroyed more lives than were lost in the war between the British and the Boers. A few men back among the mountains near Bogota, some of them ignorant of conditions on the coast dictated to the people there, draining their exchequer dry. The people groaned under their bondage. When the Panamans, who longed for progress, knew that the congress at Bogota had refused to sign the treaty with the United States for the purchase of the isthmian zone they became wild with disappointment.

"The day will come when all will endorse the action of the President of this country. It now seems impossible for any serious revolution to occur in Colombia, certainly none in Panama, and none between Panama and Costa Rica. Now that the zone is a part of the United States, an added reason exists why Christians of this country should rise to their privilege and give the Christian Gospel to the many there and to the many who will be there.

R. M. S. Trent Crowded With Passengers. EVERY FIRST-CLASS BERTH OCCUPIED WHEN SHE LEFT ENGLAND.

From "Daily Telegraph." The Royal Mail Co.'s steamer "Trent," Capt. Farmer, is expected to arrive at Barbados at daybreak on Monday from Southampton for Jamaica via Trinidad.

Valetta, Malta 30.—From Corfu there arrived here to-day the British cruiser "Bacchante" with Admiral B. Walker on board, the battleship "Montague" and five torpedo destroyers sailed to-day, destination unknown. Shortly after the battleship "Queen" and 9 torpedo boat destroyers followed.

able to do so as all the berths had already been taken up. Consequently they had to make other arrangements to come to the island.

Gallant Rescue By Officer of R. A. M. Corps.

JUMPED FROM FRENCH STR. AND SAVED MAN'S LIFE IN IONIAN SEA.

From the "Daily Telegraph."

The correspondent of the "Daily Mail" at Marseilles, writing on the 29th ult., says:—

I have just seen one of the officers of the Messageries steamer "Saghalien," who gave me the following account of a deed of remarkable bravery performed by a British passenger while the ship was in the Ionian Sea:—

About half-past nine in the morning one of the hands, named Floramenti, fell overboard. There were only a few passengers on deck, but a sailor threw a life-buoy to the drowning man and a passenger sent a deck chair after it. The sea was running very high and a strong wind blowing. The order was given to stop the vessel, but before it could be executed Captain Thomas Campbell McKenzie, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, dived, fully dressed, over the ship's side.

A lady tried to hold him back, but the captain eluded her, and was soon swimming towards Floramenti. With the assistance of a life belt he kept the sailor afloat for three-quarters of an hour, in spite of the heavy seas which were dashing over them, and at last both men were rescued in an exhausted condition by a boat from the "Saghalien."

Captain McKenzie met with a tremendous reception when he stepped on deck again, women weeping for joy. The male passengers drew up a petition to the French Minister of Marine asking that the British officer should be decorated for his bravery.

It is doubtful, however, if Captain McKenzie would accept any recompense, as he is extremely modest and refused all requests to be interviewed.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

From the "Daily Telegraph."

New York, Oct. 14.—The following message has been issued to the American people:—

"I am about to leave America's shores, and I would not be natural, I should not be true to myself, if I were to sail without attempting to express to the American people the feelings of a heart warm with its gratitude for the manifold courtesies you have extended me. I go back to my home a wiser man; certainly a happier man. I go leaving many who, in my short stay, have so appealed to me that I call them my personal friends.

"From Mt. Vernon to Faneuil Hall, the receptions tendered me, the cordial fellowship that has been shown unsparingly and beautifully, will always remain tender and lovingly in my heart of hearts. These receptions have taken me by surprise, each one more so than the one previous. It seems as if the American's affection was boundless, his generosity limitless."

DEATH.

BOLES.—At Kingston, Jamaica, October 17th, Eugenie, the daughter of Mr. John Boles, Freehold, Costa Rica.

INFLUENZA is always more or less prevalent at this season of the year. This disease is very similar to a severe cold and if allowed to take its course is liable to cause serious results. The best treatment for influenza is to avoid exposure and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This medicine gives immediate relief and if used as directed, will ward off all dangerous consequences. For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, LIMON.

Wanted.

First-class COOK. Good wages to competent woman. Apply "Limón Weekly News" office.

LOST

BETWEEN 8 and 11 on Tuesday morning last in the eastern part of the port a Gold Scaff Pin. It is an heirloom and of little value to the finder, who will be given a reward of Twenty Five Colones on returning in good condition to "Limón Weekly News" office.

WANTED.

A SITUATION by young coloured Jamaican. Swift and good writer, adept at figures and accounts. Good credentials. Apply to "G." care of Limón Weekly News. 4t-22-10-04.

Whence Comes This Mighty Healing Power.

All the Land Wonders at the Remarkable Cures Effected by Professor Adkin.

HEALS DISEASES CALLED INCURABLE.

Minister, Doctors, and Professional Men Tell How He Has Cured the Blind, the Lame, the Paralytic and Many on the Very Brink of Death.

FREE HELP FOR THE SICK.

Professor Adkin Offers to help All Sufferers From Any Disease Absolutely Free of Charge—Professional Men Investigate His Powers.

In all parts of the country men and women, doctors and surgeons, clergy and educators, are wondering at the remarkable cures made by Professor Thomas F. Adkin, discoverer of the Adkin Vitaopathic treatment. Prof. Adkin heals not by drugs, nor by Christian Science, nor by Hypnotism, but by a subtle psychical force of nature in combination with certain vital magnetic remedies which contain the very elements of life and health.

A reporter recently talked with Prof. Adkin, and was asked to invite all readers of this paper who are sick, or who are worried by the ills of those dear to them, to write to him for assistance. "Some people have declared," said Prof. Adkin, "that my powers are superhuman, they call me a man of mysterious powers. This is not so; I cure because I understand nature, because I use the subtle force of nature, to build up the system and restore health. But at the same time I believe that it would not have been given me to make the discoveries I have made or the ability to develop them, if it had not been intended that I should use them for the general good. I therefore feel that it is my duty to give the benefit of the science I practice to all who are suffering. I want you to tell your readers that they can write to me in the strictest confidence if they are troubled with any kind of disease, and I will thoroughly diagnose their cases and prescribe a simple home treatment which I positively guarantee to effect a complete cure, absolutely free of charge. I care not how serious their cases, nor how hopeless they may seem. I want them to write to me and let me make them well. I feel that this is my life work."

So great is the sensation wrought in the medical world by the wonderful cures performed by Prof. Adkin, that several professional gentlemen were asked to investigate the cures. Among these gentlemen were Dr. L. B. Hawley and Mr. L. G. Doane, both famous physicians and surgeons. After a thorough and painstaking investigation, these eminent physicians were so astounded at the far-reaching powers of Prof. Adkin, and the wonderful efficacy of Vitaopathy, that they volunteered to forsake all other ties in life and all other kinds of treatment and devote themselves to assisting Prof. Adkin, in the great work for humanity. With his discovery of the Adkin Vitaopathy treatment, eminent physicians are generally agreed that the treatment of disease has at last been reduced to an exact science.

In all some 8,000 men and women have been cured by the powers of Prof. Adkin. Some were blind, some were lame, some deaf, some were paralytic, scarcely able to move, so great was their infirmity. Others were afflicted with Bright's disease, heart disease, consumption, and other so-called incurable diseases. Some were sufferers from kidney trouble, dyspepsia, nervous debility, insomnia, neuralgia, constipation, rheumatism, and other similar ills. Some were men and women addicted to drunkenness, morphine, and other evil habits. In all cases Prof. Adkin treats he guarantees a cure. Even those on the brink of the grave, with all hope of recovery gone and despaired of by doctors and friends alike, have been restored to perfect health by the force of Vitaopathy, and Prof. Adkin's marvelous skill. And, remarkable as it may seem, distance has made no difference. Those living far away have been cured in the privacy of their own homes, as well as those who have been treated in person. Prof. Adkin asserts that he can cure any one at

any distance as well as though he stood before them.

Read a few short extracts from those who have taken his home treatment at a distance and decide for yourself whether his claims are well founded.

From Mrs. Addie E. Hough, Omaha, Neb., comes this kindly expression: "I was ailing for fifteen years, and spent a small fortune doctoring, but did not get well. Have had seven doctors treat me (the best in the State) but they fail to understand my trouble. Then I had two operations which left me in a worse state than ever.

I read your advertisement, wrote to you for advice, took your treatment which was very pleasant to take, and now I am well and hardy, free from pain, happy and grateful for the great benefits I have received.

Not long ago John Adams, of Blakesbury, Ia., who had been lame for twenty years, was permanently cured by Professor Adkin without an operation of any kind. About the same time the city of Rochester, N.Y., was startled by the cure of one of its oldest residents, Mr. P. A. Wright, who had been partly blind for a long period. John E. Neff, of Millersburg, Pa., who had suffered for years from a cataract over his left eye, was speedily restored to perfect sight, without an operation. From Logansport, Ind., comes the news of the recovery of Mrs. Mary Eicher, who had been practically deaf for a year, while in Warren, Pa., Mr. G. W. Savage, a noted photographer and artist, who was not only partially blind and deaf, but at death's door from a complication of diseases, was restored to perfect health and strength by Professor Adkin.

W. H. Mitchell, of Fenton, Ont., Canada, writes.—To all whom this may concern I, W. H. Mitchell, do hereby state that having been treated by Thos. F. Adkin for a complication of diseases and having been cured in three week's time, when all other remedies failed, I desire to acknowledge this by my own handwriting, and if any one wishes to correspond with me relative to my case I will gladly do so, believing that in helping others to take the treatment, they will never regret it as long as they live.

Vitaopathy cures not one disease alone, but it cures all diseases when used in combination with the proper remedies. If you are sick, no matter what your disease nor who says you cannot be cured, write to Professor Adkin to-day; tell him the principal symptoms of your complaint, how long you have been suffering, and he will at once diagnose your case, tell you the exact disease from which you are suffering, and prescribe the treatment that will positively cure you. This costs you absolutely nothing. Professor Adkin will also send you a copy of his marvelous new book entitled, "How to be cured and How to Cure Others." This book tells you exactly how Professor Adkin will cure you. It fully and completely describes the nature of his wonderful treatment. It also explains to you how you yourself may possess this great healing power and cure the sick around you.

Professor Adkin does not ask one cent for his services in this connection. They will be given to you absolutely free. He has made a wonderful discovery, and he wishes to place it in the hands of every sick person in this country, that he may be restored to perfect health and strength. Mark your letter personal when you write, and no one but Professor Adkin will see it. Address Professor Thom, as F. Adkin, Office, 465c, Rochester N. Y., U. S. A.

Presented to the King.

MRS. C. C. MALLETT AT COURT AT ST. JAMES.

From the "Daily Telegraph."

Mrs. C. C. Mallett, wife of the Hon. C. C. Mallett, C. M. G., British Consul at Panama, arrived here yesterday per Leyland Line steamer "Louisianian" from England where with her children she has been making a lengthened stay and we join her many friends in tendering her a cordial welcome.

During Mrs. Mallett's visit in England she had the honour of a presentation at the Court of St. James and so far as we know, the only other person in this republic who has been the recipient of a similar honour is our friend Dr. M. Stern of Panama. In Great Britain or her Colonies there are certain privileges enjoyed by those on whom such distinction has been conferred.—"Colon Telegram."

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No. 56, POLICY No. 711.

DIED.—REUBEN M. PETERS

THE Assessment of One Colon payable by every member is now due on this policy, and must be paid at the Treasurer's Office (British Vice Consulate) not later than Monday, December 5th.

No payments will be accepted after date mentioned, and members failing to pay within the limit specified will forfeit their Policy.

The Treasurer will receive assessments daily from 6.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and on Sundays from 7 to 10 a.m. Members when paying assessments will please bring their last receipt with them.

F. M. H. WOOD, Secretary and Treasurer.

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

GOLF'S MYSTERY ALL UNFATHOMED

Game as Fascinating as Metaphysics and the Feminine Heart
--Some of Its Subtleties and Surprises.

THREE things there are as unfathomable as they are fascinating to the masculine mind: Metaphysics, golf and the feminine heart. The Germans, I believe, pretend to have solved some of the riddles of the first, and the French to have unraveled some of the intricacies of the last; will some one tell us where in lies the extraordinary fascination of golf?

I have just come home from my club. We played till we could not see the flag; the caddies were sent ahead to find the balls by the thud of their fall; and a low, large moon threw whispering shadows on the dew-wet grass--or ere we trod the home-green. At dinner the talk was of golf; and for three mortal hours after dinner the talk was of golf. Yet the talkers were neither idiots, fools nor monomaniacs. On the contrary, many of them were grave men of the world. At all events, the most monomaniacal of the lot was a prosperous man of affairs, worth I do not know how many thousands, which thousands he had made by the same mental faculties by which this evening he was trying to probe or to elucidate the profundities and complexities of this so-called "game." Will some one tell us wherein lies its fascination?

THE CLEW IS COMPLEX.

The clew is a complex one. To begin with, it is three-fold; physiological, psychological, social. In the first place, no other game has so simple an object or one requiring, apparently, so simple an exertion of muscular effort. To knock a ball into a hole--that seems the acme of ease. It is a purely physiological matter of moving your muscles so, thus the tyro argues; and in order to move his muscles so, he expends more time and money and thought and temper than he cares, at the year's end, to compute. Without doubt the ball must be impelled by muscular movement; how to co-ordinate that muscular movement--that is the physiological factor in the fascination of golf.

In the second place, when the novice begins to give some serious consideration to the game, he discovers that there is such a thing as style in golf, and that a good style results in good golf. He begins to think that there must be some recondite knack in the game, a knack that has to be learned by the head and taught by the hand to the muscles. Accordingly he takes lessons, learns rules, reads books, laboriously thinks out every stroke and by degrees comes to the conclusion that mind or brain has as much to do with the game as hand and eye. It is here that the psychological factor comes in.

In the third place, having progressed a bit, having learned with a certain degree of skill to manipulate his several clubs; having learned also, and being able with more or less precision to put into practice, certain carefully conned rules as to how he shall stand and how he shall swing, the beginner--for he is still a beginner--discovers that he has not yet learned everything. He discovers that the character of his opponent and the quality of his opponent's play exercise a most extraordinary influence over him. Does he go out with a greater duffer than himself, unconsciously he finds himself growing over-confident or careless. Does he go out with a redoubtable player, one whose name on the club handicap stands at scratch, he cannot allay a certain exaltation or trepidation highly anxious to his game.

And it is in vain that he attempts to reason these away. Not only so, but even after months of practice, when the exaltation or trepidation is under control often it will happen that an opponent's idiosyncrasies will so thoroughly upset him that he will vow never to play with that idiosyncratic again. This we may call the social or moral element. It affects the feelings or the emotions; it affects the mind, through these feelings or emotions; and, through the mind, it affects the muscles.

Now, I take it that there is no other game in which these three fundamental factors--the physiological, the psychological and the social or moral--are so extraordinarily combined, or so constantly called into play. Some sports, such as football, polo, rowing, call chiefly for muscular activity, judgment and nerve; others, such as chess, draughts, backgammon, call upon the intellectual only. In no other game that I know of is, first, the whole anatomical frame brought into such strenuous yet delicate action at every stroke; or, second, does the mind play so important a part in governing the actions of the muscles; or, third, do the character and temperament of your opponent so powerfully affect you as they do in golf. To play well, these three factors in the game must be most accurately adjusted, and their accurate adjustment is as difficult as it is fascinating.

A SERIOUS SPORT.

However, after all this abstruse metaphysical disquisition, shall we essay to discover practically what it is at bottom makes a man play well and what it is that makes a man play ill; and what it is that makes a man play well one day and the next day ill? Ah! he who could answer such queries would wear the veil from Maids. Some men

there be, of course, who never play golf; either they have a poor "eye," or their muscular sense is but imperfectly developed; or their keenness in sport is nil; or they are too much taken up with the things of this world; or they are men wrapt up in the contemplation of so-called higher things.

University professors I have known who, when they ought to have had their eye upon the ball, had their eye upon the clouds, and their minds farther off still. Other men I have known to whom a round of golf was so casual and frivolous a pastime that they would seek to relieve the tedium of the game (and perhaps entertain you) by the narration between strokes of interminable and pointless anecdotes.

Never by such men will the ancient and royal game be properly played. By such men golf may be given up at once and forever. For, despite all appearances to the contrary, golf is one of the most serious of sports. As well try to study metaphysics indifferently, or to attack the feminine heart indiscreetly, as to try to play golf spiritlessly. One cannot serve golf and Mammon. Golf is the most jealous of mistresses. Are you worried and distracted, are you in debt and expecting a dun; are stocks unsteady and your margin small; is a note falling due; or has a more than ordinarily delicate feminine entanglement gone somewhat awry? Go not near the links. Take a country walk, or go for a ride; do anything rather than attempt the simple task of putting a little ball into a little hole. For to put that little ball into that little hole--or rather into those eighteen little holes--requires--requires what? Alas! so many things, so many unthought-of things. It requires, in the first place, a mind absolutely imperturbable, imperturbable. You may play chess or bridge or polo or poker on the eve of bankruptcy; I defy you to play golf on the eve of a certain lecture. It takes a strong character to play strong golf. Golf is an accurate an ethical criterion of a man as the Decalogue.

Perhaps this is why your rigid and puritanical Scots Presbyterian plays so admirably. An eminent Scots philosopher once told me that the eminence of Scottish philosophy, note the Scottish appraisal of things Scottish, and you will, was due to the fact that Scots philosophers were brought up on the Shorter Catechism. I venture to think he might have extended his axiom to the St. Andrew's game. But, not to beat about the bush, this much is certain: Golf is a game in which attitude of mind counts for incomparably more than mightiness of muscle. Given an equality of strength and skill, the victory in golf will be to him who is capable of his soul. Give me a clear eye, a healthy liver, a strong will, a collected mind, and a conscience void of offense both toward God and toward men, and I will back the pigmy against the giant.

Golf is a test, not so much of the muscle, or even of the brain and nerves of a man, as it is a test of his inmost verities; of his soul and spirit; of his whole character and disposition; of his temperament; of his habit of mind; of the entire content of his mental and moral nature as handed down to him by unnumbered multitudes of ancestors. Does his pedigree date back to romantic heroes--Frankish horsemen or Provençal knights? Let him see to it that he curbs his impulsive Southern ardor. Does he trace his descent to the Vikings of the North, strenuous sea kings that roamed afar and devastated foreign shores? Let him see to it that he applies himself to tasks more close at hand, that he wins nearer victories. Is he a stolid Goth, bull-necked and big of loins? Let him see to it that the more agile-witted Kelt does not wrest victory from him by a deftness more delicate.--From "The Mystery of Golf," by Arnold Haultain, in the Atlantic Monthly.

Disadvantages of Divorce.

Despite their alleged laxity in matters of morality our French neighbors do more than we to discourage divorce, says the London Tatler. Here the divorce continues to use her injured husband's name so long as she does not marry again, but in France she must not do so or the Supreme Court will fine her £50. A recent case advertised the existence of this law, to the great consternation of the American colony in Paris; as a Yankee paper delicately puts it, "Several well-known women from the States are getting new cards printed in consequence." On the other hand, I believe, there is not the same publicity about a divorce in Paris that there is in London. People may have been "put asunder" for years before the world finds out anything about it.

The Smallest Coin.

The smallest coin in the world, having a genuine circulation is probably the Maltese "grain," a tiny fragment of bronze about as big around as the top of a state pencil, and having a value of only about one-twelfth of a penny.

Hung by His Neckscarf

An engine driver was attending to the machinery at Hays' wharf, Tooley street, London, when the ends of his neckscarf were caught by the shafting and he was drawn up thirteen feet from the floor and strangled.

FOREST INVADES PRAIRIE.

TREES GROWING IN PARTS OF THE WEST ONCE BARE.

Lumber Supply Expected in the Future From Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri--Farmers, Railroads and the Government Are All Helping in the Work.

LINCOLN, NEB.--Twenty or twenty-five years from now Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri will be numbered among the great timber-producing States of the country. More trees are being planted in these three States than in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, the great lumber supply district for years.

There are even arboriculturists in the West who insist that it is not at all unlikely that these three States may work out the salvation of the country, so far as the building material supply problem is concerned.

Out here in the prairie country trees don't grow very profusely of their own accord. All the principal water courses, naturally, are marked with great fringes of more or less scraggy timber, and have been since the first settlers discovered them.

To relieve the monotony of the sky line these pioneers planted trees around their farmhouses, but their selections were not of the best. The cottonwood, which is valueless for building material, was a prime favorite. There were some hard woods, oak, walnut and elm, in the belt, but they were grown too far apart to make much of a showing.

A Government expert who has been in charge of the work of inducing farmers to devote a portion of their holdings to wood lots says that originally less than three per cent of the State's area was wooded. One-half of this timber skirted the Missouri bluffs and the remainder was found in the canons.

With the settlement of the State the change began. Fires became less frequent, the trampling of the buffalo ceased; and freed from these and other destructive agencies, the forest sprang into more vigorous growth.

Not the least interesting part of this reclamation has been the encroachment of the forest upon the prairie without aid from the people. Along almost every ravine and stream the forest has been advancing upon the prairie.

Here it has been for only a few square rods, there for a few acres. Near the Barnard farm in Johnson County is a field which was under cultivation twenty-five years ago, but which is to-day covered by a dense forest of young timber.

In another place, not far distant, the forest has extended up the ravine two miles beyond its limit of twenty-five years ago.

Nebraska has to-day more than 200,000 acres of forest, and Kansas and Missouri are in still better shape. The co-operation of the Government with the farmers in the planting of trees has covered a period of but a few years, and yet there are countless groves of trees to be seen from the car windows.

Former Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton was one of the strongest advocates of arboriculture. He it was who secured the passage of a law making a day in April Arbor Day, upon which each citizen is urged to plant one tree. It has been a great help in educating the people to the value of reforestation.

The Morton farm, near Nebraska City, is perhaps the best example of natural timber under good management. The farm, in 1855, when Mr. Morton bought it, included fifty-six acres of brush land. Annually it has been pruned, producing \$200 worth of firewood, and to-day the timber available for lumbering is worth \$8000.

State associations have, in the past ten or fifteen years, helped wonderfully. Their aims have been to get the farmers to set aside twenty acres for a forest plantation on each quarter section, and it is this plan which will in the next quarter of a century make of the prairie States a source of general supply.

The largest area of timber land in Kansas is the Yaggy tract of 500 acres near Hutchinson. This has been under cultivation for twelve years. In that time \$30,000 worth of fence posts have been sold and \$30,000 worth more are ready to be taken.

All of this production has been secured simply by thinning out the trees where the growth has been too thick, and all of the larger trees are still left for future profit. This gives an idea of the immense profit in reforestation.

In this work the railroads have joined hands with the Government and the land owners. Twenty of them are annual contributors to the National Society of Arboriculture, and most of them carry on independent reforestation.

The Illinois Central has planted several hundred thousand catalpa trees in the States along its lines in the past three years, and others are doing the same on a more limited scale. The Government has had experts in the field in recent years, drawing plans for wood lots and suggesting the proper trees. These men have also been studying natural reproduction with a view to controlling it for practical use or assisting it where desirable.

The catalpa is coming into more general favor as a profitable tree. It is of rapid growth and great durability. It puts on about an inch of diameter each year, so that at the end of six years good sawlogs are produced. Much of it brings higher prices than walnut, some selling as high as \$100 a thousand feet.

The forest reserves up in the sandhills of Western Nebraska have proved a big success. While the land will never be available for farming, the planting of trees there has had the effect of holding the surface water and doing it out to the adjacent lands so that many hundreds of acres of land have been reclaimed.

The experiment was begun in 1890, and the pines planted range all the way from four to eighteen feet high, and will be valuable as timber in a few years. With the past two years the reserve has been extended so that within the next quarter of a century the sandhills will be dotted with trees where nothing but shifting sand dunes were found.--New York Sun.

Lawyers.

"Speaking of lawyers reminds me of an unfair advantage which these interesting and useful members are often inclined to take of a defendant at the bar," said an observant man, "and the practice is one which should be discontinued. Where or how it started I do not know, nor do I know the extent of the practice at this time. I only know it is the practice in some of the States, and it is one which should be stopped by the courts. I was reading to-day the trial proceedings of a case in Tennessee where a young man was on trial for his life, and noticed the same old advantage was taken of the man on trial by the prosecuting attorney. The question was asked: 'Were you not indicted and arrested for burglary and highway robbery?' The man had never been indicted or arrested for either of these offenses, and there was no such record against him in the county where he was being tried, or in any other county or place. The manifest purpose of questions of this sort is to prejudice the jurors against the defendant. It is unfair, and unsound in law. I have heard prosecuting attorneys ask negro defendants questions of this character: 'How long have you been out of jail?' 'Weren't you convicted in this court of larceny?' 'Didn't you serve six months in the workhouse for stealing chickens?' 'What were you sent to the penitentiary for the last time?' And so on, when, as a matter of fact, nothing of the kind had ever happened to the poor devil of a defendant. Questions of this sort frighten a defendant, and cause him to act in a way to rouse the suspicion of the jury, and the jury, you know, has a right to weigh and consider the manner of the witness while testifying. Besides, the mere fact of asking questions of this sort is calculated to prejudice the jurors' minds in one way or another. It may result in a prejudice against the defendant. Or some juror might take the view that the State was taking an unfair advantage, and the State's rights might be prejudiced. The practice is wrong in principle, against the policy of the law, and should not be tolerated."--New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Noah Waded in the Mud.

Bishop Warren A. Candler, of the Southern Methodist Church, whose home is in Atlanta, Ga., has a reputation for ready wit and epigrammatic repartee as well, though not as extensively established as his more serious renown as a profound and eloquent preacher. While at Wesley Grove camp meeting last month the subject of "eternal damnation" was introduced by one of a party of ministers and laymen who were lounging about in one of the reception tents on Preachers' row, enjoying secular relaxation and social intercourse, as Methodists are inclined to do when occasion offers, especially at a camp meeting. One gentleman addressed Bishop Candler and said:

"Bishop, surely you don't believe that God would permit anybody to be damned, do you? Don't you think God is too good for that?"

To this Methodist with Universalistic predilections the Bishop replied:

"I don't know about that. Biblical history would seem to be to the contrary. According to the theory implied in what you say, all the wicked people who were drowned in the flood went straight to heaven and to eternal rest, away from the cares of this world, while the only good man in the whole world at that time was left wading around in the mud."

Useless to add that the gentleman with the Universalist notions saw to it that the subject was changed.--Baltimore Sun.

About the Bee.

At one time the bees were male and female in equal numbers. The irresponsible male buzzed about, simply getting his own living, marrying and dying. The responsible female not only got her own living, but that of her citizens. Somehow, by and by, they came to see the advantage of communal effort, and, just as women say to one another now, "If you'll wash the dishes I'll wipe 'em," one feminine bee said to the other, "I'll be mother if you'll get the living." It was a bargain, and the accommodating females took drones in to board.

The queen of a beehive does not rule; she lays eggs. She does not mind the babies. She does not even do her own digesting, let alone getting her food. The attendants that surround her feed her with bee milk, secreted by glands in their heads. She has to be fed continually, for at certain periods she has the power of producing from 2000 to 3000 eggs a day, twice her own weight--four times, indeed, for more than half her weight is eggs. In her lifetime a prolific queen will lay fifteen hundred thousand eggs.

Sugar Cane For Paper.

It is suggested that the waste sugar cane in Hawaii--more than 2,000,000 tons a year--which is now consumed as fuel, could be more profitably used for the manufacture of paper.



IN WOMAN'S REALM

The Old-Time Shawl.

On piazzas, in the cool of the evening, the new granny shawls are worn. They are made in every color and in almost any material, such as crepe, silk, or even old-world looking cashmere. The typical granny shawl is perfectly square. It must be folded so that the point comes down in the middle of the back, and it is thrown over the shoulders and fastened upon the centre of the corsage.

English Social Favorite.

Among the most admired of the young girls of the season that is past, says the Westminster Gazette, was Princess Patricia of Connaught. This graceful Princess of eighteen summers is the fairest of the members of the royal family, dances to perfection, notwithstanding her unusual height, and boasts a delicacy of coloring and an expression of joie de vivre which charm all beholders. Princess "Patsy," as she is called, has been brought up with the greatest care, and, although devoted to hockey and other outdoor games, practices the quieter arts within doors with much assiduity.

Benefit of a Hobby.

How often does one hear the expression, "Oh, that is So and So's hobby," spoken rather disparagingly. It is the tendency of the average mind to regard a person who has a pronounced enthusiasm as a species of harmless lunatic, rather to be pitied. The truth of the matter is, however, that any one who has any special fad is to be envied, as it probably provides more interest and amusement for its possessor than anything else. Any decided interest in life, whether it is dignified by the name of an occupation or is simply an enthusiasm, or even mentioned slightly as a fad, is eminently desirable.

"I have never seen a genuine collector that is not happy when he is allowed by circumstances to gratify his tastes," remarked a student of human nature, "and a bent in that direction should always be encouraged. It is a curious phase of our humanity that we will work diligently to make provision for our material needs when we are old and quite neglect to store up mental resources that will interest and amuse us until we are called hence."--New Haven Register.

Spinsters of Bermuda.

In most countries where civilization is somewhat backward marriage is apparently regarded as a necessary fate of every woman. This is so much the case in Russia that there, when the parents of a girl see her getting on toward old-maidhood without any prospect of marriage, they take her abroad for a time. After a year or two she will appear among her old friends as a widow, and though they may suspect that her late lamented husband never existed outside of imagination of those who invented him, yet the fiction is useful in giving her a certain status in society and enabling her to avoid the mortifications of the "unappropriated blessing," says Home Notes.

In Bermuda, on the other hand, girls are often prevented from marrying by the law of the land, which decrees that a woman who marries a foreigner shall not only lose what property she may happen to have, but shall also become incapable of inheriting any.

Sometimes Bermudan girls renounce their birthrights for love's sake, but as the charms of penniless damsels are not sufficient for men to desire them for wives, and, therefore, many of them are doomed to spinsterhood by the law.

Charm of the Dismantled House.

Just before going away for the summer the housekeeper with an eye for the beauty of simplicity, will have a happy hour looking through the shadown, dismantled house. It is then probably nearer to what the true home should be than at any other time. It is spotlessly clean, moths and microbes and dust having been ruthlessly routed. The bric-a-brac is disposed of on hospitable shelves out of sight. Only cool-looking, dark shades or blinds temper the light, and the pleasant outlines of the windows are in full view. The furniture does not intrude as usual, and the undraped doors and almost empty tables and mantels rest the eye wonderfully. The beauty of the rugs is newly discovered in the absence of the many distracting trifes of fully furnished days.

No one needs apologize that her rooms are partly dismantled previous to a flight to Europe or the country. Too often the undimly caller is renewing her faith in a woman she thought hopeless, by the sense of rest and peace a room bare of its usual "dressed up" features gives her. It is a distinct disappointment to hear that not for restfulness and beauty of line and color, and light and shade, was the refreshing change made.

Jackets For Fall.

It is going to be a fall when the sep-

arate jacket will be fashionable and when the woman who does not want to wear a suit all alike can vary her appearance with a coat that contrasts with her costume.

The contrasting coat for fall can be fitted in the back, rather straight in the front, faced with a self color and buttoned with visible buttons or fastened with braids and cords.

The collar will be most elaborate. The coat will be low in the neck, something on the Dutch order, and there will be a trimming of lace and other pretty decorations.

As for the sleeves of the fall coats words quite fail. They will be so elaborate that, after a woman has exhausted all her powers of imagination she can go to work and imagine a sleeve still more fancy than her mind can paint.

But those who want a sleeve that slips on easily and which is pretty to look at, becoming to the figure and which is sure to hold its style in all the fall, there is a balloon sleeve called the Little Jack Horner sleeve. It is low upon the shoulder and tight in the upper arm. It gradually grows larger until at the wrist it is the circumference of a fairly well developed pillow case. Here it is finished with two very full and very deep ruffles of lace. This is an admirable sleeve for any fall coat, and it has the merit of dressing up the coat remarkably.--New Haven Register.

Boudoir Chat.

Woman's idea of paradise is a place where the cook never has a day out. An Arab lady doctor has been appointed house surgeon at the newly established hospital at Constantine, Algeria.

It isn't a good thing to be too terribly busy. That is Mrs. Grundy's specialty.

Being pretty does not necessarily hinder a woman from being intellectual. If she's clever enough to be beautiful she is smart enough to be brainy.

When woman loses her beauty she begins to take care of it.

Queen Alexandra, ever anxious to do what she can for the good of Irish workers, has given orders that all her linen and tweed gowns for Cowes week should be of Irish manufacture.

There is one thing that a woman fears more than a mouse, and that is her husband's silence.

If you haven't the courage to hope to be pretty you certainly haven't the energy to make the endeavor.

For the golf girl there has been designed a special ring. It consists of a gold golf stick, twisted into a circle, with a pearl ball for ornament.

Many a good reputation has been damaged by a man's manner.

A wife has her own opinion as to how a woman should be talked to, and she doesn't thank you for suggestions.

High ideals are smashed when practical work comes in.

When a man does a really heroic act he would rather not have it discussed.



"1830" facings are very fashionable.

Comfort, freedom and simplicity are the watchwords.

The lingerie hat with a huge ribbon bow is universal.

Ribbon bows and washes add a pretty touch to most thin gowns.

Shirred "nun's tucks" make an effective and stylish garniture.

Cuffs for little girls' dresses are broader in the newest modes.

Guimpes still play an important part in the small girl's wardrobe.

Fine tucks in body depth are a feature of the gowns of little girls.

Among "tub" frocks pure white is the most satisfactory for children.

Full, fluffy modes are more becoming to the tall, slender girl of awkward age.

A scalloped lower outline marks many stylish collars and deep berthes on girls' bodices.

Sleeves that extend to the neck in equestrian style give an unusual touch that makes for variety.

All colors of shoes and stockings are worn, especially tan, white, pink and blue, the latter by the small fry.

A pleated or tucked skirt, with a smart little Eton jacket, is a good choice for a linen utility suit for girls.

The little man still wears the Russian suit, while the boy a little older wears a jacket suit with full knickers and an Eton collar.

Linen, duck, pique, mercerized fabrics, lawn, dimity, organdy, mull, Swiss handkerchief linen and Paris muslin in white and colors, in endless variety, constitute the list of stuffs fashionable for juvenile clothes and suggest many most attractive dresses.

POPULAR SCIENCE

The International Botanical Congress will meet at Vienna in 1905, from June 12 to June 18.

The Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society will celebrate its centenary January 17, 1905.

The specimens and other material collected by the Scottish Antarctic Expedition have arrived at the headquarters of the expedition in Edinburgh.

The 300 aerolites of the nineteenth century furnished nine instances of the fall of two stones on the same day in two successive years. This suggests streams of stones in space.

The death is announced of Professor F. Knapp at the age of ninety-one. Professor Knapp was for many years professor of applied chemistry in the Chemical Institute at Brunswick. He was a student and son-in-law of Liebig.

The sound deadening arrangements tried on the Berlin elevated railway include felt under and at the sides of the rails, wood-filled car wheels, steel and wood ties resting on sand and cork lined floor planks. Low rails on deep wooden stringers proved the most effective.

The new four-cylinder compound locomotive of the Adriatic Railway, Italy, is claimed to yield nine pounds of steam per pound of coal, an increase of two pounds over the old style of engine. The cab is in front of the boiler, the smokestack at the rear, the low front truck admitting a furnace of unusual width and depth. Remarkable power results.

The novel burglar catch of an Indiana man, intended for stores and other buildings unoccupied at night, consists of a steel tube closed at one end by a cork and at the other by a smaller tube of gunpowder, and containing formaldehyde or other noxious vapor. When an electric circuit is closed by a step on a mat or in other way, a small wire is heated, firing the powder and releasing the formaldehyde.

FISHING FOR RED SNAPPERS.
Science of Deep Sea Trolling on a Schooner.

The system of a red snapper fisherman is interesting. Each man of us, including the skipper, but not the cook, had his trick at the wheel and lead. As there were six, this divided the twenty-four hours into even periods, each man having two hours at the wheel, day and night. The trick at the lead is irregular, as over a bottom where there is but a slight chance of striking fish it is held but a few times, at intervals of varying length, perhaps every half hour, while at night it is seldom used at all.

To each man there is allotted a certain space of deck, opposite a well worn groove in the gun's, he keeps his bait-tub, bait-board, knife, lines and "gulletin-stick," this latter being usually a piece of an old swab handle, two feet in length, having one end whittled down to a flat point, from which is cut a V-shaped piece. When a fish swallows the hook he is at first stunned with the butt of this club, after which the flat end is rammed down his gullet, the nick in the end keeping on the line until the hook is reached and loosened by the downward thrust, the point coming in contact with the flat point of the stick, when a tug on the line brings out hook and stick. Over the kulle which transfixes the little pile of prepared bait hang a pair of "dippers." Nippers are loops of cloth into which the hands are slipped to protect them from the friction of the line. These are frequently disdained by veteran fisherman whose palms have acquired the texture of sole leather.

The leadman, standing on the weather bulwarks, over the chains of the main shrouds, grasps his line by a toggle lashed about a fathom from the seven pound lead, which with one or two powerful arm swings he sends flying ahead. A strong and skillful man can throw off about fifteen fathoms of line, thus giving the lead scope enough to reach the bottom before its drop is checked by the schooner's speed. This lead is concave at the bottom, the hollow space being filled with a composition of soap and wax, to which particles at the bottom adhere. When the lead brings up "live bottom," as shown by little pieces of live coral, crustaceans and the like, one may expect to find fish, for this is their feeding ground. Mud, sand, rock and dead bottom is less promising.—Outing.

Our Cabinet Changes.
Naval officers on foreign stations are often perplexed by the sudden changes in messages cabled from the department at Washington. For instance, Admiral Stirling, on the Asiatic station, received a cablegram ordering a few days ago signed "Morton." The admiral replied that he would carry out instructions, and added: "Who's Morton?" The news of the Cabinet change had evidently not reached the American fleet on the other side of the world. "As there is only one other Morton on the naval register—and he is a young lieutenant—the admiral may have felt that he was being tricked with."

A Hotel Ship.
One of the Hamburg liners was seized as a hotel ship in the harbor of Kiel during the recent races. The rates for meals and lodgings were from \$5 to \$10 a day.

THOUGHT SHE WOULD DIE.
Mrs. S. W. Marine, of Colorado Springs, began to Fear the Worst—Doan's Kidney Pills Saved Her.

Mrs. Sarah Marine, of 428 St. Union street, Colorado Springs, Col., President of the Glen Eyrle Club, writes:



"I suffered for three years with severe back ache. The doctors told me my kidneys were affected and prescribed medicines for me, but I found that it was only a waste of time and money to take them, and began to fear that I would never get well."

A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. Within a week after I began using them I was so much better that I decided to keep up the treatment, and when I had used a little over two boxes I was entirely well. I have now enjoyed the best of health for more than four months, and words can but poorly express my gratitude."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

MATINEE ACCESSORIES.
George—Did you have a good time?
Gertie—Oh, lovely, lovely.
George—Was the play good?
Gertie—No, but I had on my new hat and had a box of delicious caramels with me.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

WE CURE DISEASES OF MEN



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Gives Quick Relief.
Removes all swelling in 8 to 24 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be false! Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

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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 L. & N. STOPOVER ALLOWED AT MAMMOTH CAVE.
All kinds of information furnished on application to
J. O. HOLLENBECK,
Dist. Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

HER WAY.
Old Manager—So your prima donna has a bad cold?
Youthful Manager—Yes; she contracted it—
Old Manager—A contract, hey? She'll break it inside of twenty-four hours.—Detroit Free Press.

WOLVES INCREASING IN NUMBER
Large Amounts Still Paid by Western States in Bounties.

The wolf is more dreaded of humanity than any other animal. No doubt we of to-day inherit that dread from ancestors who had occasion to fear the long-fanged quadruped, for there are few portions of the world to-day where the wolf is really dangerous to mankind.

Dangerous to man's pocket, to his herds and flocks, he is still to-day in many portions of the country. A ranch in Montana or New Mexico may pay many hundreds of dollars a year for gray wolf scalps. Such a scalp is cheap at \$12 or \$15 to the rancher, for the gray robber would certainly have destroyed many times that value in calves or colts from the range. Yet in spite of all the warfare made upon them, and all the prices put upon their heads, these dreaded, mysterious, ghostlike, terror inspiring creatures still hold their own. Outcasts for ages, hated, persecuted, they still endure, each for himself, and without a friend on earth, even among his own kind.

Last year the State of Minnesota paid over \$5,000 a month in the best of this wolf season. One day of the month of last March the State Auditor paid \$5,153.50 in wolf bounties. The total for the few months preceding was \$36,548.50. On this basis the current year will foot up nearly as much as the two years preceding, which appears to indicate that Brother Wolf is holding his own, even as a matter of commerce. In many parts of the Western cattle range the gray wolves are increasing rather than decreasing.—Field and Stream.

China's Medical School.
The Dowager Empress of China has given a sum of money for the establishment of an institution for teaching medicine, the management to be confided to the missionaries.

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

W. J. CHESEY & Co., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
West & Tutav, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDRIN, KIRKMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

His Just Deserts.
A Chicago railway ticket scalper must serve eighteen months in the House of Correction for fraudulently representing himself to be a clergyman to obtain half-rate tickets.

FERVOR OF THE MOHAMMEDANS.

American Tourist Calls Attention to a Railway Gang at Prayer.

I have often remarked the fervor of the Mohammedans, says Jerome Hart in the Argonaut. Their strict attention to their religious rites is unique among denominations, so far as my observation goes, for when the hour of prayer comes, whether they find themselves in public or not, they go through their devotions. I admire a man who has the courage of his convictions, religious as well as political, and the unaffected devotion of the Mohammedans has always impressed me.

On the outskirts of Cairo one day we saw a row of workmen on the railway lining up just as the muezzin's call to prayers rang out from an adjacent mosque.

"Look," cried I. "There is another instance of Moslems' devotion to their religious rites."
"How so?" I was asked. "What do you mean? What are they standing in a row for?"

"To pray," I replied, sententiously. "Don't you see they are facing toward Mecca?"
Now they were all standing in a row. As I spoke—as if at a given signal—they all went down.
"See!" I cried. "They are prostrating themselves. In a moment you will see them begin to bow toward the sacred city and go through all the elaborate forms of Mohammedan prayer. Ah, is it not interesting to see a group of ordinary workmen interrupt their toil in the middle of the day and turn to their religion?"

We were all much impressed. I was particularly so.
But as we gazed on them, with reflex religious interest, the row of men arose. With a unanimous grant they rose, bearing on their shoulders a long steel beam, which they proceeded to walk away with down the railway track.

An awkward silence followed. I imagined I heard a faint snickering, but I affected not to observe it. There are moments when it is just as well not to be too observing.

NOT OUT FOR A GAME.

Willie—I met our new minister on my way to Sunday school, mamma, and he asked me if I ever played marbles on Sunday.
Mother—H'm! And what did you say to that?
Willie—I said: "Get thee behind me, Satan!" and walked right off and left him.—London Tit-Bits.

MODERN JAPANESE GIRLS.
Have Entirely Adopted Occidental Education Methods.

In an article in the Far East, Mme. Uchida, wife of the Japanese Consul General in New York, tells of the Japanese women as they were and are. She says:

"In our mothers' generation the girls were taught simply to become good wives to their husbands and good mothers to their children; therefore they were educated to be modest, obedient and capable of controlling themselves. They are taught also how to keep house, how to sew, how to read and write, how to arrange flowers, how to make and serve tea, and very often they also studied music and literature, but they received no school education such as they receive now.

"Girls of the present time all receive a modern school education. Japanese ladies in 1904 are not contented merely to stay at home and take care of their children. They attend lectures, meetings and entertainments. They publish women's magazines and discuss their rights and duties.
"I think there is no girl now in Japan who cannot write her own name, for the parents are compelled by law to send their girls as well as their boys to school when they reach the age of six. In the primary school girls receive the same education as boys, with the additional study of sewing. After they graduate from the primary school many girls attend the high school.

"A fact that might interest American readers is that the women in Japan never get stout when they grow old, although they take hardly any exercise.

"Young men and women while they are in school or college take much outdoor exercise, but as soon as they leave school they give it up. Tennis is a popular game among young ladies."

ANSWERED.

"What," asked the female suffrage advocate with the square chin, "has become of our manly men?"
"Some of them," replied the meek and lowly citizen, "have married womanly women and are now engaged in raising childish children."—Chicago News.

A SNOB'S GRIEVANCE.
"Young man," said Mr. Dustin Stax, "I had to work for my money."
"Well, father," was the chilly reply, "enough people in our set are throwing that up to me without your talking about it."—Washington Star.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, 23 trial bottles and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 381 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The United States leads all countries as a consumer of coffee.
Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 323 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

The average cost of labor in the production of coffee is 4.7 cents a pound.
Dyeing is as easy as washing when FURNAM'S FADELESS DYES are used.

The Czar employs 30,000 servants.
At 41-04)

CRITCHER'S Business College.
LAFAYETTE SQUARE & CANTON
Short-hand Dept., E. C. Critcher, Bookkeeping Dept., D. E. Shearer, Catalogue free.
E. C. Critcher, Prop., Kiser Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

FARMERS! ATTENTION!
NO LINIMENT WAS EVER MADE THAT EQUALS
SLOAN'S LINIMENT
FOR HORSES AND OTHER STOCK AND ALL FAMILY USES
It Kills Pain and Kills Germs
DR. EARL S. SLOAN, 615 ALBANY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

WINCHESTER
Take-Down Repeating Shotguns
Don't spend from \$50 to \$200 for a gun, when for so much less money you can buy a Winchester Take-Down Repeating Shotgun, which will outshoot and outlast the highest-priced double-barreled gun, besides being as safe, reliable and handy. Your dealer can show you one. They are sold everywhere.
FREE! Our 146-Page Illustrated Catalogue.
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. NEW HAVEN, CONN.



Mrs. Hughson, of Chicago, whose letter follows, is another woman in high position who owes her health to the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for several years with general weakness and bearing-down pains, caused by womb trouble. My appetite was fitful, and I would lie awake for hours, and could not sleep, until I seemed more weary in the morning than when I retired. After reading one of your advertisements I decided to try the merits of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am so glad I did. No one can describe the good it did me. I took three bottles faithfully, and besides building up my general health, it drove all disease and poison out of my body, and made me feel as spry and active as a young girl. Mrs. Pinkham's medicines are certainly all they are claimed to be."—Mrs. M. E. HENDERSON, 347 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Pinkham Tells How Ordinary Tasks Produce Displacements.
Apparently trifling incidents in woman's daily life frequently produce displacements of the womb. A slip on the stairs, lifting during menstruation, standing at a counter, running a sewing machine, or attending to the most ordinary tasks may result in displacement, and a train of serious evils is started. The first indication of such trouble should be the signal for quick action. Don't let the condition become chronic through neglect or a mistaken idea that you can overcome it by exercise or leaving it alone.
More than a million women have regained health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If the slightest trouble appears which you do not understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for her advice, and a few timely words from her will show you the right thing to do. This advice costs you nothing, but it may mean life or happiness or both.



Mrs. Lelah Stowell, 177 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—You are indeed a godsend to women, and if they all knew what you could do for them, there would be no need of their dragging out miserable lives in agony.
"I suffered for years with bearing-down pains, womb trouble, nervousness, and excruciating headaches, but a few bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made life look new and promising to me. I am light and happy, and I do not know what sickness is, and I now enjoy the best of health."
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound can always be relied upon to restore health to women who thus suffer. It is a sovereign cure for the worst forms of female complaints,—that bearing-down feeling, weak back, falling and displacement of the womb, induration of the ovaries, and all troubles of the uterus or womb. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in the early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. It subdues excitability, nervous prostration, and tones up the entire female system. Its record of cures is the greatest in the world, and should be relied upon with confidence.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

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41 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

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

DYSPEPSIA
"Having taken your wonderful 'Cascarets' for three months and being entirely cured of stomach ailments and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to 'Cascarets' for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called remedies but without result and I find that Cascarets relieve more in a day than all the others I have taken would in a year."
James McQuinn, 222 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.

Cascarets
Best For The Bowels
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips, 10c, 25c, 50c, 100c, 500c sold in bulk. The genuine labels stamped O. O. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Soleing Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

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

Weekly Shipping List.

ARRIVED. Oct. 21.—At 2.5 a.m. s.s. "Taunton" Norwegian, 25 crew and 27 tons register, from New Orleans. 12 passengers, general cargo, 5 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

GUESTS OF ENGLISH KING.

American Naval Officers at Buckingham Palace. London, Oct. 20.—"The American navy; may its glory never grow less," were the words in which King Edward toasted his naval guests at the luncheon at Buckingham Palace today.

THE BYRD COMMISSION CO.,

WITH OFFICE AND PACKING ROOM IN THE MARKET BUILDING IN CARTAGO. This new Commission House is fully equipped, and doing an up-to-date Commission Business. Send a trial cash order and see for yourself what an enormous percentage you will save by buying from a Commission House doing business on genuine commission principles.

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COMMISSION MERCHANT, Cartago, = C.R. FARM SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS. Expert Buyer of Horses and Cattle. PROPRIETOR OF AMERICAN HOTEL. GOOD TABLE AND PLEASANT ROOMS FOR LADIES. Transients \$3.50 per day.

SAILED.

Oct. 21.—At 4.45 p.m. s.s. Saint Germain, French, c. Mourad 138 crew and 1,873 tons register, for Colon. 57 passengers. No cargo, 10 sacks and 2 pockets correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

ENGLISH FRUIT TRADE.

From "LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWS." Although the trade of old England is frequently declared by the critics to be in a deplorable state, it would seem that there are still a few markets left for those who would have enterprise. One of these should give a substantial filip to fruit growers, for we learn that some new ceptures in the export of British fruit have been crowned with considerable success.

Correspondence Solicited

ADDRESS: The Byrd Commission Co. Cartago, C.R. Proprietors of Byrd's Hotel.

BRILLANTE NEGOCIO.

Se venden en Limón dos Lotes bien edificados á, largo plaza y muy baratos.

TODO CONSTA DE:

Una casa de alto con seis cuartos, baño, excusado de agua y un tanque para recoger agua de lluvia de 500 galones y 42 cuartos, de los cuales 20 se alquilan á C10.00 y los restantes 22 á C8.00. En el patio hay un magnifico baño de aspersión y un excusado, todo conextado con la cloaca.

Se puede fijar la renta que se percibe en C400 mensuales. El precio es C25,000 pagando una pequeña suma al contado y el resto por anualidades de C2.500 (dos mil quinientos). Espero propuestas en la casilla numero 92 en este puerto.

Limón á 20 de Octubre, 1904. C.R.O. 1 mth.—22—1904.

FOR SALE.

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

Dr. MAURO AGUILAR.

OFFICE: INTERNACIONAL DRUG STORE. HOURS OF ATTENDANCE:— 8.00 a.m. to 10 a.m. 3.00 p.m. to 5 p.m. EMERGENCY CASES AT ALL HOURS.

LIMON AND BOCAS DEL TORO.

RAPID TRIPS—FIXED ITINERARY.

THE launch "Anetta," 27 horse power, will make regular trips between Limón and Bocas del Toro as per the following itinerary: Leave Bocas del Toro every Thursday at 10 p.m. " Limón " Friday at 10 p.m.

Arriving at each port at seven o'clock the following morning. PRICE OF PASSAGE:—\$4.00 AMERICAN GOLD. FELIPE J. ALVERADO & CO., AGENTS. 4ts.—22.—04.

Sale of House and Lot in Limón.

I AM authorized by the owner to sell for cash and without reserve, the property inscribed in the Register of Property, Limón Division, as follows: volume 455, page 23, number 373, inscription 1 and is lot number 8, block number 23 of the official plan of the city of Limón, with a house situated on the same lot. Boundaries: North, the street between this lot and lot 1 of block 33; South and West, respectively, lots 1 and 7 of the above mentioned block 23; East, the street between this lot and the "Plaza Municipal," described as block 22. Measurements of the lot, frontage, 20 metres 900 mms; depth, 41 metres 800 mms. The house has a frontage of 4 metres and a depth of 8 metres.

Offers will be received until 12 noon of November 9 in my office, in the office of don Ricardo Jiménez. The property will be sold to the highest bidder and free of all encumbrances. Offers made previous to the above mentioned date can be made by letter. CARLOS BRENEZ, Notario Público. San José, October 11th, 1904. t.—15—04.

Notice.

A DOZEN young strong and acclimated banana pack Mules, for sale at Chirripo Farm. 3ts.—22.—04.

Export Duties Levied on Bananas.

From "Colon Telegram." The local authorities are now collecting an export duty on Bananas at the rate of 2 1/2 cents currency per bunch, the first occasion they levied it being on the shipment by the steamer Yucatan which left this port on Wednesday last for New York. The fruit comes from the Canal Zone (claimed as American territory) and is shipped from the Port of Colon, the territory of Panama. The shippers, Messrs. Rathbun & Stilson and Mr. M. A. de Leon are paying this duty under protest.

CHILDREN LIKE TO TAKE IT.

The finest quality of granulated loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and the fruit used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to maple syrup, making it quite pleasant to take. Children like to take it and it has no injurious effect. It always cures. Prepared by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LIMON.

MATINA.

THE reputation of Mr. Thomas Gilling having been scandalized in connection with my wife I hereby publicly declare that he is innocent of the charge made against him. The statements that are being circulated about him, therefore, are false. Sgd. P. A. SAMUELS.

WOOD'S BOOK STORE,

LIMON. PRICE LIST OF American Newspapers and Periodicals, Etc.

Table with columns for Yearly prices and lists of publications including Advocate (Jamaica), Argosy, Cassell's Family Magazine, Cosmopolitan, Century, Currier des Etats Unis, Delincent, Engineering News, Frank Leslie's Monthly, Frank Leslie's Weekly, Globe Democrat (St. Louis), Graphic, Gleaner (Kingston), Gleaner (3 weekly), Harper's Weekly, Harper's Monthly, Harper's Bazaar, Herald, Sunday, Herald, every issue, Hypnotic Magazine, Inter-Ocean, Journal, Sunday, Judge, Limon Weekly News, Locomotive Engineering, London News, American Ed., London News, English Edition, La Estrella, Ladies' Home Journal, Las Novedades, Metropolitan Magazine, Munsey, McClure's, Metropolitan Catalog (Fashions), Nineteenth Century, North American Review, Puritan, Pearson's, Pictary, latest daily every week, Pall Mall Magazine, Puck, English or German, Police Gazette, Panama Star and Herald, Review of Reviews, Scribner's, Sunday Sun, Staats Zeitung, w/ky or Sunday, Strand Magazine, Scientific American, Scientific American Supplement, Times-Democrat, latest daily every week, Tribune (New York), World, Sunday, World, latest daily every week, Waverly Magazine, Wide World Magazine, Young Ladies' Journal.

Note—No subscription at above prices will be accepted for less than six months. The above prices are strictly cash with order. When papers and magazines are ordered for regular delivery and not paid for in advance, single copy prices will be charged in accordance with another list copy of which will be furnished on application.

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At Lowest Prices. A fine assortment of Fancy Groceries just received. Large stock of CEMENT and SEWER PIPES now on hand. Call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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Advertisement for 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 Shine. NINETY-NINE BUILDING LIMON