



VOL. IV. No. 216.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12 1904.

PRICE: TEN CENTS

Limon Weekly News.

PORT LIMON, SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1904

F. M. H. WOOD.

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

Murderous Work of Dum Dum Bullets.

HOW JAPANESE SOLDIERS ARE TORN BY THE MISSILES.

From the "Daily Telegraph."

Again the deadly "dum-dum" bullet have appeared in civilized warfare—that little bullet of little encased lead no larger than the last inch of a lead pencil, which expands on entering a soldier's body, sloughing a path through bone, muscle and vital organs, the size of a man's arm or splitting his skull from brow to occiput. It was this barbarous, death-dealing device, the "dum-dum," at a dozen Christian nations gaudied with horror at the Peace Congress—and yet it has reappeared in the fighting machinery of one of the Christian nations that was loudest in its denunciation. Japan has brought home to Russia the stigma of the dum-dum.

What a spectacle for the descendants of Christian Crusaders to witness! "Heathen" Japan, punctilious in observing all the international rules of war, at her smooth and polished steel bullets pass through the bodies of Russians so harmlessly that they are

THEIR FEET AND FIGHTING AGAIN

a few days, and "Christian" Russia adopting the prescribed weapon more cruel than that with which hunters of big game in the jungles kill the tiger and the elephant.

And there is no doubt about it, the suspicion was born with comparisons between the gunshot wounds of Japanese and Russian soldiers. Then when the little town soldiers of the Mikado drove the Czar's giants out of Liao Yang there was evidence highly developed that suspicion to fact.

In the abandoned fortress of Liao Yang the Japanese found that the Boars of South Africa found, ammunition chests filled with dum-dum bullets. The Russians are safe from that which the Japanese have captured. Japan is fighting for her life, but she is fighting fairly. It is "heathen," but she will give the dum-dum to the Christians.

BLESSED JAPS TINY BULLETS.

We have seen how quickly the war forgot all about the Peace Congress, of which he was the world-renowned promoter. Now we have it from the lips of the Russian officers that they are ashamed to confess the dum-dum—though they describe it in euphonistic language.

A captain serving in one of the Russian regiments at Liao Yang had a wide awake correspondent on both sides of the story, so amendatory of the Japs and so damning to the Russians from the allied standpoint. Said this captain:

We feel like showering blessings on the little Japs for the tiny bullets they shower upon us. In a sanitary train we have attending cases of wounds healed, the character of the hurts surprises us, and as for the rapidity with which the soldiers recovers well, it is hard

TO ASK ANYONE TO BELIEVE IT has not actually seen it. Wounds caused by bullets which enter the chest and go out through the back are a frequent occurrence. The patients recover daily. For instance, there was one Kurtoff, of the Third Siberian Rifles, who was at Wafangkow on June 15. A bullet entered his lungs, less than ten days blood was

detected in his saliva, but soon all systems had gone, the wounds were cicatrized, and the brave warrior is himself once more and on the field as active as ever.

Arrest of a British Governor.

From the "Daily Chronicle of 19th October.

An incident that may be fairly described as sensational—consisting in nothing less than the arrest of a British Governor and his party—is reported in our exchanges from the eastern colonies. Mr. W. E. Davidson, C.M.G., formerly of the Ceylon Service and later Colonial Secretary of the Transvaal, was appointed recently by the Colonial Office to succeed Mr. Sweet-Escott as Governor of the Seychelles Islands. Mr. Sweet-Escott having been promoted to British Honduras. In due course Mr. Davidson set out to assume the government of the little group of islands to which he had been appointed. Arrived at Aden he went on board H.M.S. Fox, which conveyed him to his destination. As, however, H.M.S. Fox left Aden with a foul bill of health (four cases of plague) some difficulty was experienced with regard to the quarantine laws of the Seychelles. The vessel anchored off Praslin island, one of the largest of the group, and the party proceeded to land without having obtained the necessary authority from the Health Officer. Accordingly, when the new Governor, accompanied by Captain Pelham and several officers of H.M.S. Fox, set foot on shore they were promptly arrested by the police. Thus was the Governor-elect made a prisoner in the land he had come out to rule! His detention, however, was only brief, as on Mr. Davidson explaining that he was the new Governor of the whole party were released custody and allowed to go scot free, a violation of the quarantine regulations of the colony. But the trouble did not end there. There happens to be a newspaper in the Seychelles whose special mission is the criticism of the authorities, and it proceeded to raise an outcry that the health of the inhabitants should thus be endangered. The Quarantine Board solemnly met and considered the problem, deciding eventually that Captain Pelham was justified in acting as he did do, since he had been six days out from Aden, and moreover he had been authorized to land by the Governor, in virtue of Ordinance 20 of 1900. But the six days' stipulation, it appears, does not apply to Praslin or to a number of other smaller islands, and, of course, Mr. Davidson could not legitimately exercise Governor's functions before being sworn in. The episode has, however, been hurriedly closed; but the Seychelles paper declares that it has created a painful impression in the islands and is regarded as a bad omen for the new Administration.

Russians Eating Donkey Meat At Port Arthur.

THIRTY ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED EVERY DAY TO PROVIDE FOOD.

(From "Daily Telegraph.")

Chefoo, October 20.—Chinese who left Port Arthur October 1, and who were previously engaged in burying the dead, say the effect of the Japanese shells and machine guns is terrific. The slopes of a high hill were littered with mangled bodies and severed heads and limbs. In one trench the Chinese buried three hundred Japanese and two hundred Russians.

While it is true that the regular water supply of Port Arthur has been stopped by the Japanese, the fortress has other supplies which can be taken only when the city falls.

The garrison of Port Arthur now has sufficient food, but the supplies of tinned meats are nearly exhausted and the troops are now slaughtering thirty donkeys daily for fresh meat, which is worth \$1.20 per pound. Eggs cost twenty cents each.

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Limón á 20 de Octubre, 1904.

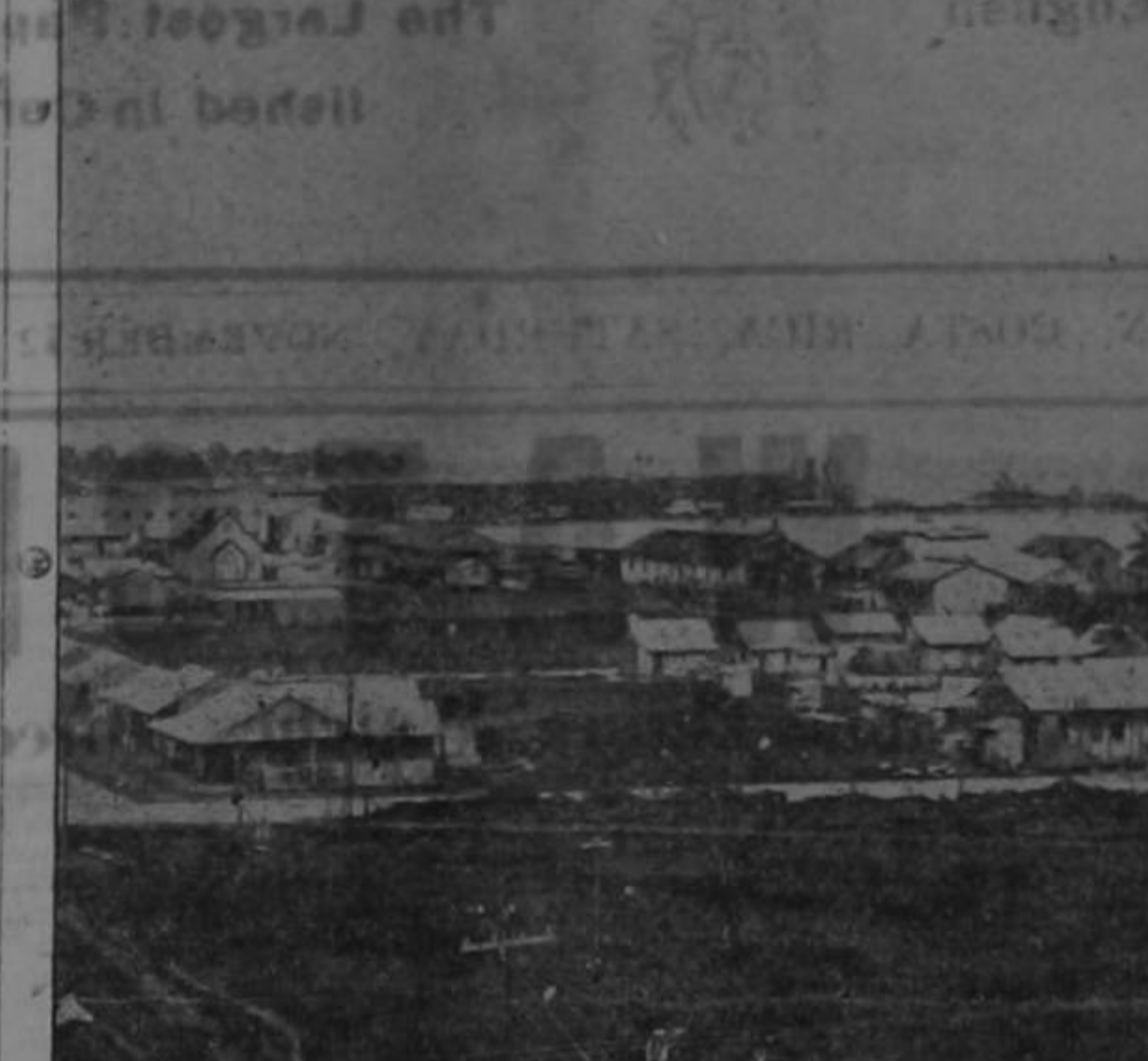
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Importance of Chewing.
You must improve your mastication. Quite spontaneously Miss K. remarked how very rapidly you ate—more rapidly, she said than Miss C.; and as I know Miss S. eats in a helter-skelter manner, I understand that your mastication must be extremely inefficient. If I had to teach children I should give them among other things a lesson on the importance of mastication, and should illustrate it by taking a small iron nail and weighing against it some pinches of iron filings till the two balanced, then putting them into two glasses, pouring into each a quantity of diluted sulphuric acid, leaving them to stir the two from time to time, and showing them that whereas the iron filings quickly dissolve, the dissolving of something like a weak—Herbert Spencer's Autobiography.

Western Etiquette.
Delegate Rodney of New Mexico related this incident in the congressional cloakroom:
"I was traveling through the west a couple of years ago," he said, "when our train stopped at an eating place for dinner. The woman who kept the place was evidently an easterner, and was quite anxious to spread around her the cultured habits of her section."
"If you please give me a knife for a pie?" said one of the men eating dinner.
"We don't eat pie with a knife here," replied the woman quite severely.
"Then, madam," remarked the cowboy, "will you please get me an ax?"
—Washington Post.

Telephone Girls Abroad.
A London correspondent, who has a London-Paris-Milan wire in his room, writes to The Scotsman, Rome, that in his opinion the telephone girl is not quite an angel. He finds the London telephone girls slow and indifferent, the French intractable and impertinent. When the Whitaker Wright trial was proceeding he found himself late with some news and rushed to the telephone. Absolute silence followed his frantic ringing, until he almost pulled the telephone from the wall. After twenty minutes or so a sweet voice said: "Number, please?" "But," he protested, "I have been ringing for half an hour!" "Oh, really! I am sorry; I was drinking my tea!"
In Paris the girls are absent-minded and usually make the connections badly, but have invariably an excuse and will not hear remonstrances.
The Italian telephone girl by the side of her London and Paris sisters shines indeed. She is obliged to repeat the number wanted and so seldom makes a wrong connection; she is prompt and not exceptionally pert, but she is lazy and will often tell you that the person you want does not reply when she has made no effort to ring him up.
The question is, Would men do any better?

Montana Telephone Line for Farmers.
Of the farmers' telephone line in Flathead county, Mon., 159 miles of wire are now up, and the company expects to put up 150 miles more, making a total of 300 miles of wire, which will be used in connecting 200 farmers with Kallispell and the telephone exchange when it is fully completed. About 600 telephones are in use and the line is being hurried to completion.—Electricity.

Evolution of Flies.
"The flies of this season may not be the flies of other seasons," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "but they know all the tricks of their ancestors."—Yonkers Statesman.
Where the Rub is.
"Why don't you get married? Two can live as cheaply as one."
"Perhaps, but two can't live as extravagantly as one."—Philadelphia Press.

EXPERIENCE.

The first time, when at night I went about locking the doors and windows every-where.

After she died, I seemed to look her out in the starry silence and the homeless air.

And leave her waiting in her gentle way all through the night, till the disconsolate day.

Upon the threshold, while she slept, awake; Such things the heart can bear and yet not break.

—W. D. Howells, in Harper's Magazine.

Circumstantial Evidence.

BY ESTHER MAYNES.

ROBERT MALCOLM had never been called "Bob" by any one until his recently acquired wife, with a coquettish pretense of shyness, had so addressed him.

He had known her but a short time when he won her. And now, at the end of six blissful months, he was sitting in his splendid library, perplexed and miserable, and gloomily eyeing the embers of a grate fire and trying to persuade himself that the shadow which threatened to wreck his future could be explained away if only he had the courage to ask her.

On coming home that afternoon he had gone to the sitting-room and had found it empty. Turning to leave, he saw a piece of note paper lying on the floor, as though it had been brushed off her desk as she rose in a hurry. In stooping to replace it, his eye caught the two words, "Dear Tom." Dear Tom! Could it be that there was a dear Tom in her life of whom he knew nothing? The letter read:

"Dear Tom—If I were to be asked why I am writing to you I should have to admit that I am yielding to an impulse. My whole life has been made up of impulses, and I never battled with them but once—alas, the very time I should have yielded. You know well what I mean, that night you renounced me, renounced me while your blood was on fire with love for me, which I knew and felt and revelled in, when your eyes dumbly begged me to refuse to be renounced and your lips told me it would be better to part. Ah, if I had only yielded then to the impulse to tell you I loved you well enough to share your poverty and the task of caring for your poor, helpless father! How well I remember that dear, delightful, cruel summer in Dorking.

"You came, dear, and you stepped into my heart with that first smile on your brave sunny face. Then, afterward, Aunt Sarah, when I told her of our betrothal, said in her icy, sneering tones: 'I congratulate you upon your discretion. It is a fitting thing that you should marry Tom Spencer and let your early poverty be merged into middle-aged and elderly poverty.' As Tom Spencer's wife you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have before you such a life as your mother has led, only intensified, since your life will be encumbered by his helpless, paralytic old father."

"Tom, dear, do not utterly despise me when I tell you that her words had their weight. I did not fear the poverty, for I knew you were bound to succeed, if only, dear one, you were not hampered in your career by your father. I knew you were fond of him, and that while he lived you would keep him with you—that even I could not influence you to send him away. So, when you told me we had better part, I offered no protestation. I knew your heart was aching and that you needed comforting words from me. I knew I had only to speak one word to break down the barrier and have you take me to your heart forever. I did not speak that word. Though my heart cried out to you, I could not tell you that I loved you well enough to share your burden. I did not speak that word. I am married now. My husband loves me, and I am rich beyond my fondest expectations. I have all those things which my luxurious and expensive tastes craved—yet I am not happy. This is indeed my farewell, dear one. You know now—every word in this letter has told you—what you are to me. You will not misunderstand—you will not come to me. It is over, Tom, and—"

Here the writing ended abruptly. Robert Malcolm was a loyal man, and though the evidence was against her, he refused to believe his wife guilty of all that the letter implied. He told himself that if he dared to ask her for an explanation she would give it, and it would be satisfactory. To ask her to confess a dishonorable act was also to confess a lack of confidence in her.

While he was sitting there the door opened noiselessly. A slight girlish figure stole across the thick carpet and behind his chair. Two soft small hands were clasped before his eyes and a voice whispered:

"Guess who it is?"

His heart gave a great bound and he took the hands down and kissed them. Finally, as if satisfied with what he saw, he asked:

"Have you been shopping?"

She seemed surprised at the trivial question following so closely upon the scrutiny she had undergone, and said:

"Is that all, Mr. Bluebeard? Gracious, how you scared me. I expected to hear you say in sepulchral tones, 'Woman, there is guilt in your face—where have you hidden the body?' And instead, after that soul-searching gaze, you ask the commonplace ques-

tion in commonplace tones, 'Have you been shopping?'

With a sigh of content and love and relief he threw his arms round her and drew her to him for a moment. Then she seated herself opposite him in a low chair, where the firelight fell on her face, bringing out all its charm.

In the magnetism of her presence her husband became almost happy once more—until the memory of that letter came back to sting him.

Suddenly he asked her:

"Adele, were you ever in Dorking?"

She opened wide her eyes and answered:

"No, dear; why do you ask?"

"Just curiosity." Then, after a pause, he added: "Did you ever know a man named Tom Spencer?"

She laughed softly, and, folding her dainty hands, replied:

"Now I am indeed on the rack. Why torture my innocent soul with the curiosity to know the reason for placing me in the witness box?"

At her irrelevant answer his doubts rose again, and he rather sternly repeated his question, with a request for a direct reply.

"Tom Spencer—Tom Spencer—where have I seen or heard that name?" she queried softly, as if to herself. "I certainly don't know any Tom Spencer, but I believe I have heard that name somewhere."

"And now, you dear, cross ogre, are there any more conundrums for me? Because, if you have finished, I will go and dress for dinner."

He laughed and watched her disappear through the door.

A month passed, and during this time Robert Malcolm tried to detect a flaw in his wife's devotion to justify him in the doubt which would creep in whenever he thought of the letter. But it was in vain that he sought an explanation in her manner. There was nothing about her to suggest that wealth had palled upon her, or that without poverty and Tom Spencer her life was a blank. She was as ever airily affectionate, daintily tyrannical, flippant and serious in one breath, with that "infinite variety" which was her greatest charm. One night when they had returned from a dance, he decided to make a full confession to her and to ask her for an explanation. She had thrown herself into an easy chair and looked even fairer than usual.

Making a final effort, he began, and rapidly he told her all—about the letter, his doubts and despair and the unhappiness he felt whenever he thought of the matter. While he was talking she was looking down and twisting the rings on her slender fingers. When he finished she looked up at him with a slow, amused smile creeping over her face.

"Now I understand those questions you asked me about Tom Spencer. Yes, that was the name—and I know why the name seemed familiar to me."

"Well, what of Tom Spencer? Who is he?"

"He is a creature of my own imagination, and once having created Thomas, I straightway forgot him. When you asked me that day I wondered where I had heard the name."

"What do you mean?" he demanded.

"Only this, Bob—but first you must promise not to laugh at me." She stopped, looked at him anxiously. He nodded impatiently, and she went on.

"Some time ago I conceived of being literary. I thought out a story and decided that I would depart from the usual routine and have it told in a series of letters. You got hold of the beginning of the story. I was called away that day, and never thought again of my literary venture."

He drew her up to him and then, with his arms around her, he asked in a husky whisper:

"Adele, will you forgive me?"

For answer she put her arms round his neck and then replied softly:

"If you'll promise never to doubt me again."

The promise and the forgiveness were consummated in one long kiss.

A week later, in a local paper Robert Malcolm happened on the following:

"Dorking, April 23.—Mr. William Spencer, an old and respected citizen of this city, died yesterday afternoon. The deceased had long been a sufferer from paralysis, but his death was unexpected. He leaves one son, Mr. Thomas Spencer, with whom he lived, to mourn his loss."

Problem of Medical Etiquette.

It is an ancient custom in Hungary that when a medical candidate has passed his examination with distinction, and the doctor's degree is conferred sub auspiciis regis, he should receive from the Emperor of Austria (King of Hungary) a ring bearing the initials "F. J." set in brilliants. After a certain time he is admitted to present his thanks in person to the Sovereign. In connection with this custom a curious problem recently exercised the mind of a young doctor who was serving his time in the army as a "one year volunteer." Being invited to present himself before the Emperor, he was greatly puzzled how to do so, for on the one hand, as a private soldier, he ought to wear his shako, while on the other, as doctor of medicine, he should carry his hat under his arm. In his perplexity he sought counsel of his colonel, who after careful consideration, delivered himself of the following opinion:

"If the Emperor speaks to you in German, which is the regulation language of the army, you must regard yourself as a plain one year volunteer, and you will therefore keep your shako on your head. But should his Imperial Majesty address you in Hungarian, this means that he sees in you a doctor of medicine rather than a soldier, and you must therefore uncover your head."—London Globe.



Care of the Teeth.

Take the chicks to a dentist every six months if you can possibly manage it. By the removal of one or two side teeth, undue prominence and premature decay is often avoided in the front ones, and if a tiny spot of decay is stopped at once, a tooth will sometimes last good for years. Many people think it quite unnecessary to visit a dentist until toothache acts as an unpleasant reminder. This is a mistake, and often means the loss of a tooth that might have been saved if it had been attended to earlier.

Girls, Watch Your Speech!

What old-fashioned folk called "tricks" of speech or manner are deplorably easy to assume and extremely difficult to break off. Several to which girls are more or less prone are these: Repetition of a sentence or the point of a story, telling it over again almost in the same breath; the usage of "you know" or "don't you know?" for emphasis, and beginning a laugh with such haste that it entangles itself in the speech and the final words are delivered in a giggle. All these and similar mannerisms may be more readily dropped in youth than later in life, and every girl would be wise to watch herself lest she fall into them or their like.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Champion of Woman's Rights.

On August 4 German women celebrated the seventieth birthday of Mathilde Clasen-Schmid, author and champion of woman's rights. She was born in 1834 in the little village of Wildenfels (which name she has assumed as her *nom de plume*), and after attending the higher schools in Leipzig she settled in Russia as a teacher. On her return she published her first novel, "In Russian Circles," which was followed by "Genre Pictures and Sketches." Madame Clasen-Schmid has busied herself very much with women's affairs, especially female costume. Among her many books on this subject may be mentioned "Female Costume—Practical, Conventional and Aesthetic." In 1890 she helped to found the "Leipzig League of Feminine Writers." She is also an active spirit in the "General Society of German Women."

The Women of Russia.

According to Dr. Wolf von Schierbrand, writing in the *Delineator*, the curious and appalling discrepancy between the lot of the grande dame in Russia and that of the women of the middle or lower classes is the result, not so much of greater wealth as a complete reversal of standards. The Russian aristocracy is cosmopolitan, and its women are, like the women of the powerful advancing nations of Western Europe, an independent force, leading in society and domestic life; but the women of the bulk of the nation are still Oriental, and more the slaves than the helpmates of their husbands. The condition of these women is miserable in its degradation and hopelessness. As the author concludes, "Their outlook and their opportunities seem to be less advanced and their social status on a lower plane than in almost any other European country."

Fleur de Peche.

You must have a loose jacket or bolero for your late afternoon drive. The white cloth jacket is still in high favor, but a rival has arisen in the beautiful peach-colored broadcloth, called by the importer "fleur de peche"—literally flower of the peach.

The cloth is the tint of the inside of a ripe peach, warmer than white, but not actively yellow nor pink. It is not so much colored as champagne, but is liked as being "off" the white.

A loose half-wrap of "fleur de peche" cloth is lined with satin to match. There is a seam in the centre or loose back, and others under the arms. The coat has plain sleeves with turn back cuffs and is fastened down the front quite simply with pearl buttons the size of a quarter dollar, arranged in pairs. Between the buttons are loops of hussar braiding in white silk, attached to frogs of the same at both ends.

The hat to wear with this coat is of peach-colored felt, very fine and light of weight, so as to be suitable to the season, late August or early autumn. A wreath of very tiny Marechal Neil roses is set directly about the ridge left by the sunken crown and a long bow of black velvet ribbon is set at the back. The felt hat is faced with white taffeta, heavily stitched with peach-colored silk.—New Haven Register.

Boudoir Chat.

Married women manage men without making known how they do it. A woman disposed to be insolent wonders why so many persons dislike her.

The woman who decorates her face feels sure no one but she knows it.

If the women's clubs really had the exciting times they are reported to have according to the newspapers, there would be a wild stampede after memberships by men.

It is up to the homely girl to cultivate a disposition which will so irradiate her ugliness that it is transformed into seeming beauty.

Some women are so unreasonable that when their husband actually

praise their cooking they cry and ask the men if that's all they married them for.

Imagination is the thing that makes a man whose wife is away at the seashore think of her as worrying over the hard work he is forced to do, and the wife draws pictures of her husband wearing himself to a skeleton thinking of her absence.

A woman strike breaker was conspicuous at Chicago among the workers impounded to the stock yards. She is Harriet Heaton, and she came from Cleveland to go into the employ of the Armour Company as a forewoman in the labeling room. She came in on a train over the Lake Shore, which brought 170 men for the company.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Girls, please don't attempt to put your experience against that of a woman much your senior; assume the languid airs that seem to be born of indifference; put on an affected drawl with the idea that it denotes high social standing.

Age For Women to Wed.

Women are discussing to-day an interview just given by Governor Edward Warfield, of Maryland, who declares that from twenty-four to twenty-six years is the proper age for a woman to marry, says the New York Telegram.

He made the statement in addressing the graduates of the high school at Wilmington, Del., recently, and followed it up with the following remarks:

"My advice to girls is not to marry too early. If asked the age when girls should marry, I should say from twenty-four to twenty-six. The latter was the age of Mrs. Warfield when I married her, and I have said to my daughters that I should not give my consent to their marriage until they arrive at that age.

"Marriage for the purpose of settling a daughter in life is, as a rule, a failure and an unhappy one. No parent, and especially no true and loving mother, will wish to push her daughter into matrimony before she is fully matured and fitted for the grave responsibilities of married life. Girls just out of school are not equipped for the ordinary household duties of wives and for the cares and trials of motherhood. They should, after leaving school, spend some time with their parents, giving their parents the pleasure of their companionship and learning something of the everyday work that will be theirs as wives.

"The girl who marries too early misses many of the pleasures of life. She is doomed to spend her youthful days in the trying and taxing cares of motherhood and household duties, with broken health and run down nerves, before she has passed out of her teens.

"I believe in marriage and would like to see every man and woman mated in congenial companionship for life, but I am opposed to early and thoughtless marriages.

"I was thirty-eight when I married and my wife was twelve years my junior. We are happy and contented with our lot, and have four children—three girls and one boy—all vigorous and healthy physically and mentally. Hence my reasons for advocating a mature age before marrying."



The narrow belt is a thing of the past.

The new styles call for button trimming.

Panne velvet belts are shimmeringly pretty.

Plenty of basiste is used, and any amount of lace.

Jeweled lace is to be used for yokes, tabliers and fronts.

Braided handles in brown tones appear on the newest fan bags.

To match costumes in various shades there are bags of mottled seal.

Crushed velvet and velveteen belts are among the novelties for autumn.

Chameleon taffeta is the modern name for the old-fashioned shot silk.

Dust cleaks are now regarded as deserving of as much attention as the frocks themselves.

The bird of paradise plumes will divide favor with the ostrich feather during the coming season.

Chenille braids in various colors and in shaded effects will figure largely in next season's millinery.

All-over shirred effects are the latest comers in beltdom. Some are on an elastic frame; others have a piece of elastic at the back.

If the fad for ornamental leather really prevails in the fall, as some assert, one may as well be turned out at the book binder's, and have done.

A CAST-OFF INDUSTRY.

How Old Tin Cans From the Waste Heap Are Used.

To him who walks down the back streets and stumbles over all the flotsam and jetsam of domestic life that block the narrow path and protrude from the mud of the unpaved way, there seems to be positively no use for old tin cans, beyond adorning alleys. To the small boy these disreputable decorations of the narrow streets and country lanes were manufactured, filled and emptied solely that they might be utilized as decorations for the tails of lonely and defenseless dogs. To the Weary Willies and Meandering Mikes of the peripatetic school of idleness these same cans come as a varied and assorted collection of kitchen utensils. To the omnivorous goat they are a particular kind of ambrosia provided by the gods, along with the newspapers, rags, and strings that form his daily diet.

In all these phases the tin can has impressed whatever person took the trouble to think about it at all, but few have ever paid particular attention to the economic value of such cast off materials.

A recent number of the American Machinist tells of a disposition of old tin cans, boilers, and such things that smacks of a spirit of economy belonging more to the transatlantic countries than it does to wasteful America. Near New York City there is a factory for making weights for window sashes and elevators and ballast for boats, and the raw material used is composed almost entirely of the tin cans from the waste heaps of the city.

The cans as they are brought in are placed on a great wire screen, covered with crude oil, and then set on fire to loosen the dirt, burn the labels, and melt the solder. The large sheets are smoothed out and sent to trunk factories to be tacked over the corners of Saratoga trunks, or to button factories, where discs are cut from the sheets and covered with cloth. The smaller cans are submitted to great pressure and made into the weights referred to.

Such revelations set one to thinking when the elevator crawls toward the top of a high building, just how many tin cans it takes to lift each individual, and how many hundred are compressed in the weight which sometimes slips its hawser and goes plunging down behind the window casing, to let the sash fall with the suddenness of the unexpected on the head of some romantic Juliet leaning out towards her infatuated Romeo.

Economy is a characteristic new to Americans. The country has always been so lavish in its supplies that wastefulness has been second nature to most of the people. The marvelous growth in population in the past quarter century has put a different phase on the situation, and now various economical schemes are being rapidly brought into effect. This regeneration of old tin cans is one of the most interesting and at the same time one of the most saving ventures.—Memphis Scimitar.

The Duck Escaped.

Among the enthusiastic sportsmen of the Police Department of Philadelphia is Special Officer Keitt, of the Twenty-third district. He is recognized as a shot of no mean ability, and every time he returns from a hunting trip his friends prepare to listen to tales about wonderful shots. One of the latest told by Keitt is this:

"I was out hunting ducks a few weeks ago, when I had an experience which was never equalled in all my hunting days. I was bright and early in the morning to get shots at the birds while they were getting breakfast. I had good luck for a time, and when the sun was about two hours high I decided to take only a few more shots and then get my breakfast. Suddenly a number of ducks flew up, and, by mistake, I grabbed a rifle which I had in the boat, instead of my shotgun. Before I noticed the mistake one duck was directly over me and I decided to have a chance with the rifle. Ducks can't see very good in the sunlight but just as I pulled the trigger of the shooting iron a cloud obscured the sun, and this is what saved the life of the duck: I was after. The fowl saw the rifle ball coming and dodged it. Honest!"—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Different Kinds of Days.

Five kinds of days are recognized, and it has been said that the word "day" has no real meaning without an adjective defining what kind of a day is meant. There is a civil day, the astronomical day, the apparent solar day, the mean solar day, and the sidereal day. The civil day begins at the midnight preceding mean noon, and consists of twenty-four hours counted after 12 o'clock; the astronomical day begins twelve hours after the civil day, or at the mean noon of the corresponding civil day. These hours are reckoned from 0 to 24. It will be seen, therefore, that while 10 hours 12 minutes, January 1 astronomical time, is also 10 hours 12 minutes, January 1 civil time, yet 22 hours 12 minutes, January 1 astronomical time, is also 10 hours 12 minutes a. m., January 2 civil time. There are many anomalies growing out of this use of the civil day, and there are many arguments in favor of using the astronomical day. It is one of the reforms which undoubtedly will come some time.—London Tit-Bits.

Austrian School Gardens.

It is said that no fewer than 7700 school gardens exist in Austria, not including the sister kingdom of Hungary. They are connected with both private and public schools, and are used for purposes of practical instruction in horticulture and tree growing.



For the Middle West.

In many parts of the Middle West there is as great a need of road improvement as anywhere else in the world, and it is no wonder that the people of this section have gone into the good roads movement with enthusiasm.

A State good roads convention has just been held at Springfield, Ill., and, although it is the busy season with the farmers, there was an attendance of about 200 delegates, besides many visitors. Senator Latimer, of South Carolina, was the principal speaker, and he delivered an able and eloquent address. Naturally he devoted considerable attention to the principle of National aid as embodied in the bills introduced into Congress by himself and Colonel Brownlow, of Tennessee. The Senator is strongly of the opinion that the Government should contribute some of its surplus revenues to aid the States in building good roads, and he has many cogent reasons to offer in support of that proposition. At the close of his address Senator Latimer asked all present who agreed with him to stand up, and all but three or four sprang to their feet. There was some opposition, however, led by Professor Baker, of the State University, and a protracted discussion followed in which the professor came off decidedly second best.

One of the great obstacles to road improvement in some parts of the Mississippi Valley is the scarcity of material for building roads. In large portions of Illinois, Iowa, Arkansas and several other States, there is neither stone nor gravel. All the material used in surfacing hard roads has to be shipped in, which adds considerably to the expense. But the bottomless mud roads of these sections are such a burden that people are willing to tax themselves heavily to secure relief. If the National aid plan should be adopted, the next few years will see an enormous improvement in the roads of the Middle West.

Where there is good local material considerable progress has already been made. In Missouri there are hundreds of miles of fine hard roads. The same may be said of Minnesota. In some localities excellent roads have been built of mining slag. Gravel is employed where available, and in Southern Illinois deposits of novaculite are drawn upon and some very fine roads have been constructed from this material. On the whole, however, it must be said that only a beginning has been made, and the agricultural industries of this section are greatly hampered by the expense and difficulty of getting farm products to market.

Better Roads and Better Schools.

The farmers of East Tennessee are aroused on the subject of road improvement, and especially enthusiastic for the plan of co-operation between the State and Nation. The Brownlow bill is unanimously indorsed. The measure is especially commended as a means of improvement in the country schools. This is one of the strongest reasons for the systematic improvement of the country roads. Unimproved roads are, perhaps, the greatest drawback to the success of rural schools. When the season of bottomless roads arrives the attendance at school becomes small and irregular, the classes become discouraged, and but little progress can be made.

One of the principal reforms of to-day consists in the consolidation of rural schools so as to do away with the greater number of small unsatisfactory schools and replace them with larger centrally located schools. This would reduce the expense and greatly increase the efficiency of the country schools. In many places the people have adopted the plan of sending out wagons at public expense to bring in the children on the various roads. But this plan is only feasible where the roads are uniformly good. Hence, the bad roads which prevail in most sections are a great bar to educational progress.

Wide Tires For Farm Wagons.

The subject of wide tires is one of great interest and importance, and it is being thoroughly discussed by this office in connection with various road associations and others interested. Important investigations of the University of Missouri will soon be given to the public, and will show very clearly the advantages of wide tires on the farm as well as on the road. The Office of Road Inquiry, being asked to recommend legislation upon the subject, has proposed that the width of the tire equal to the square of the diameter of the iron or steel axle at the shoulder, and exactly the same width for the wooden axle of the same strength. As one method of enforcing the change, it is suggested that after a certain date all sales of new wagons whose tires fall below the standard established shall be taxed, and that a rebate of taxation be allowed for old wagons altered to this standard. This would bring no additional tax upon the farmers, but would place the burden upon the wagon builders. Under this plan, they would promptly build up to the standard, and their agents would become advocates of wide tires. There is already very general progress throughout the country in this direction.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LATEST CABLES.

St. Petersburg 2.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg dated 10th Oct. says: "The enemy's position of 11th Oct. maintained a constant fire over the city and fortifications. They have advanced closer to the city by means of trenches and are now in the vicinity of the fortifications south of Ustislav. On the 17th the last news was received from St. Petersburg, in it he asked for the prayers of the Tsar and the Empress. This has caused profound sorrow in the Ministry of War, where it is considered an indication that Stassell can not hold out much longer.

Mukden 2.—Since early morning the Japanese have been bombarding the "Single Tree Hill."

St. Petersburg 3.—The greatest fears are entertained here for the safety of Port Arthur. The Japanese shells have seriously damaged the "Poltava," "Retvisan," "Peresvet," and "Sevastopol." These ships have been damaged about the harbor continuously in order to escape the enemy's shot. Togo's fleet is assisting in the terrible bombardment. Stassell's message to the Tsar, asking for his aid and the Empress's prayers is a sure indication of his intention to sacrifice the entire garrison. Simultaneously with this message comes one from Kinlof, correspondent of the "Rus," advising that the Japanese have received reinforcements of 60,000 men. The enemy's fortifications are defended by siege guns and rapid fire. Our only hope is being able to flank them, but we have not sufficient men to do so.

The message concludes by saying, "Another considerable delay will be necessary before we can take the initiative." This dispatch was sent without a doubt with Kurapatkin's knowledge with the idea of preparing us for other news of a bad nature. It is believed that the Japanese will make every effort to inaugurate the Emperor's birthday (which will be on the 3rd Nov.) by simultaneous attacks on Port Arthur and Kurapatkin. General Kaubara arrived today; he has been named to replace Kurapatkin in charge of the 1st army corps, as the latter has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces in Manchuria.

Mukden 3.—The Japanese forces are being rapidly re-inforced. Their number now exceed 400,000. This complicates the problem presented to the Russian commander. The Japanese fortifications are exceedingly strong and are defended by siege cannon and rapid firing guns.

St. Petersburg 4.—The news from Tokio is causing much dread in the Admiralty; it is reported that a desperate assault was made on Port Arthur on the 29th October. The bombardment by the siege cannon has made immense breaches in the walls of the forts, in addition to the several mines made by the enemy. After observing the strictest silence for so many weeks the Japanese, now that success is assured have made this public. The military is convinced that General Nogi after all these preparations has secured sufficient force to crown his efforts, and it is believed that the Emperor's birthday will be celebrated by the announcement of the capture of the fortress. There can be no two opinions as to the question of the capture of Port Arthur which now depends on the Japanese convenience. The Associated Press correspondent here has undoubtedly proof that the Japanese completely dominate the eastern part of the city. In the last assault they captured positions which makes the entry into the capital at the east an easy matter whenever they desire to do so. The Japanese calculate that the Russians will not surrender but prolong the fight on Liao Tung Hill and the Tatars Tail in the hope that the Baltic fleet will arrive to succor them; but long before this occurs the Japanese flag will float above the city whose light is flickering in spite of Alexieff's fantastical idea, that it is impregnable. The Japanese do not occupy the principal forts, nor the points encumbered by hills, but in the east they possess numerous positions from which they can vanquish the Russians at any moment they think fit to do so. Once they occupy the hills of the east they dominate with their artillery every other fortress.

Quartel General of the 3rd Japanese army corps before Port Arthur, Nov. 3.—At the present moment the Japanese are in a position to complete operations for the capture of the city. The work of placing the 11-inch howitzers is complete. On the night of the 29th all the reserves advanced by means of the trenches in front of Port Arthur, extending from the south of Kechuan to the west of Riblung Hill.

St. Petersburg 3.—The entire world is waiting for the news of the fall of Port Arthur which is now imminent. The last hope of salvation by the Baltic fleet has disappeared. In spite of the Government having confidence in Stassell's ability to hold out, the public is convinced that the heroic garrison is doomed.

London 5.—In a telegram dated 3rd, the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent in Chefu advises that the Japanese losses during the last assault was much greater than in any other against the plaza. The bombardment was so heavy that the town of Dalny trembled as though an earthquake was passing through it. Under date of the previous day, the same correspondent said that the forces of General Oku were ready for a terrible battle.

Mukden 5.—A frightful battle took place on Thursday, extending from the heights of Lichintoun to the east of both sides of the railway. At mid-day the firing ceased. The Japanese continue to concentrate in front of the Russian centre. All the Japanese positions are well defended by artillery. At present they are entrenched in front of the Hun. On Monday a large body of Cossacks from the Don attacked a Japanese battery near Leantoun. The Cossacks advanced at a gallop through a plantation, but on the Japanese opening fire they were compelled to retire, leaving 25 dead on the field.

Japanese Head Quarters in front of Port Arthur, Nov. 2.—The Japanese are now about to end the siege of

Port Arthur. Nothing in the history of the war can equal the present state of affairs. Nogi confesses that he was completely mistaken with regard to Stassell and that it will be impossible to repeat the assaults of August. The Japanese heroism is of a nature never before seen in any civilized war. In spite of the death of 10,000 men in one month, from the terrible heroism, their valor remains unshaken in presence of the enemy.

Berlin 5.—The correspondent of the Tagblatt in Mukden reports that after the last battle the Russians sent from the camp 34,000 wounded men. Many military men are of opinion that the operations will not commence until after the winter, and the two Spanish military attachés are leaving for home.

Chefu 6.—The Japanese are making desperate attempts to capture the plaza. Fort No. 3, Riblung and Kichuan Hills are in their possession. Their losses during the past 3 months exceed 40,000. Every confidence is felt in their capture of the plaza within a few hours.

Shanghai 6.—News has been received that the attack on Port Arthur continues without ceasing and the defence by the Russians weakening. It is reported that General Stassell has been wounded in the leg. The other part of Kechuan has been captured in spite of the heavy fire from the Russians. One of the outer defences was blown up by the Russians on the 2nd, and 300 of the garrison perished. The Russian fleet is unable to leave the port within a few hours.

Tokio 7.—News has been received here that the Japanese have captured Wental Hill, and their fire sunk several transports besides setting fire to one of the Russian warships anchored in the port.

London 7.—The "Daily Mail's" correspondent in Chefu has obtained a copy of a letter written by a Russian resident in Port Arthur. It is dated 27th October, and says: "It is necessary to have the brush of a Verestchugin, and the pen of a Zola to paint the horrors of this siege. Every invention of military genius has been used to check the Japanese advance and still they continue to pour over the fortifications with the most devilish energy. Our soldiers are unequalled for their valor. The last attempt of the fleet to sail was a failure due to the fact that no means exist of repairing the damage sustained day by day. The food remaining is of the most ordinary description. The sick and wounded mount up to thousands, and sanitary arrangements are in a deplorable condition. The Japanese control the navigation of the adjacent waters for a distance of 20 miles around. Togo is doing all he can to force the fleet to come out. Knowing Stassell's disposition the Japanese are determined to continue the siege without cessation.

London 8.—Chefu despatches report that the Russians have retired from the Hill at Liao Tung, Port Arthur, after offering a stout resistance to the Japanese. The Japanese have 10 cannon of the latest calibre here. Many Russians have deserted and joined the Japanese who are advancing with an irresistible force. Tokio news reports the capture of Wantal Hill, which dominates the railway station two miles away, and the Japanese are rapidly advancing. The Mikado's troops penetrated the native part of the city during the night, but the Russians repulsed them with great loss. The Japanese are in possession of Riblung and Spausser Hills with their 4 fortresses, where they have mounted naval guns.

Quartel General of Kuroki 7.—No change in the situation. The Russians have been bombarding our positions all night, but we have not replied and suffered no losses. Their attention is turned principally on our left flank which is nearest. The winter has fairly commenced. The earth is covered with snow which froze during the night. Our men do not use much fire in order to prevent the Russians noting our position.

On Wednesday last the Resguardo captured one of the largest and most important contraband still in the country at San Antonio de Puriscal. The capture was made while the still was in full operation. Rafael Umaña and Daniel Retana were arrested. The still is capable of manufacturing 200 litres of spirits. One demijohn of guano was found on the premises.—"El Dia."

DR. DUKER W. GOODMAN, representing here this year the Marina Hospital Service, left here for New Orleans on Thursday last by the a.s. "Bradford." The worthy doctor attributes the exceptional healthy season this year to the continuous rains and the frequency of northern winds. "Malaria," he says, "has been quite as prevalent in former years, chiefly, however, among the poorer classes who are not in the habit of using mosquito bars."

At midday Thursday while the N. R. R. Pay Car was passing through the yard, a child of two and a half years, named Josephus Bargas, son of the section foreman of No. 3 gang, while attempting to run out of the way, fell over a heap of stones, striking his head and face. His nose was almost cut off; and from the effects of the blow in the head he had several fits. Dr. Valesquez was promptly summoned and rendered the necessary medical aid.

Six men on Thursday morning last, lost control of a handcar between Williamsburg and Colmbiana. The switch at La America was open, the car ran into it and all the men were thrown out in a heap on the side of the track. Four of them were more or less seriously injured,

CHILDREN LIKE TO TAKE IT.—The finest quality of granulated loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and the result is 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 after effect. It always cures. For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, L.A.M.S.

A service of song will be rendered in the Baptist Church on Sunday night at seven o'clock. Special collection in aid of the Electric Light installation debt.

On Sunday, Nov. 20th, Missionary services will be held in the Baptist Church at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m., when the Rev. D. Pierson, of Alajuela, will preach. At 3.30 a song service, with a short address, will be held. On the following Monday the annual Missionary Meeting will be held when several Ministers will give addresses.

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CURRENT ITEMS.

A POOR Italian was robbed of \$250 from his trunk in the vicinity of Marazan Park.

SEÑORA Ramona V. de Muñoz was robbed of a fine knife (without mark) valued \$30.

THIEVES entered the house of Doña Ramona de Bogarin and helped themselves to clothing, etc., to the value of \$60.

THE Banco-Anglo in company with several commercial houses has decided to place in service a fire engine for outside use.

THE flags on the public buildings and local consulates were hoisted on Wednesday last in honor of the birthday of King Edward VII.

OUR publisher, Mr. F. M. H. Wood, will return to Limón from San José on this afternoon's train.

PERSONS interested in the estate of the late J. A. Garino, a native of Italy, are called upon to present their claims within 3 months from the 27th October.

REFERRING to the unusual scarcity of bananas this year, one of our leading growers expressed the opinion this week that we are now experiencing the effects of the heavy rains in December last year.

THE Cuban Press publishes the appointment as Consul for that Republic in Costa Rica of Mr. Mendocino Buzo. The appointment is objected to by several of the Cuban colony.—"El Noticiero."

THE Royal Mail steamer will leave here for Jamaica via Colombian ports on Wednesday coming, the 10th inst. Uniques on the Colonial basis for remittance by this steamer can be had at this office up to hour of sailing.

SAN José is now getting its share of robberies. Last week a young mechanic recently from England was a victim. Limón has been particularly free from thefts since the expulsion of vagrants some two or three months ago.

A COMMISSION of the Faculty of Druggists with the Minister of Government and Police held a conference relative to the prohibition of the sale of morphine to the public. The use of this drug has reached alarming proportions.

DR. G. L. DORAND, of the Union Dental Company, Ltd., New Orleans, left here by the "Bradford" on Thursday last. He will return here some time in January to complete any unfinished work which he has been unable to attend to before leaving.

"LA REPUBLICA" is responsible for the following: It is said here that the Governor of this Province Don Ricardo Mera Fernandez leaves here shortly to occupy the post of Acting Governor of Limón. At the same time it was reported that Don Manuel Montealegre comes here to occupy the place of Don Mera Fernandez.

THE denouncement is announced in the "Official Gazette" by Simon William Moffatt, of land cultivated in plantations and other fruits and in his possession without interruption for over 10 years, purchased from Mrs. Lizzie Cash Arnold, and situated in the vicinity of the English Church and north and west by the N.R.R., of the value of \$250.

News reached us on Wednesday of a murder committed on the farm of don Marcel Alpijar at Dos Novillos, where a peon from Cartago literally severed the head of the mandador, an Italian. The murderer made good his escape.

On Wednesday last the Resguardo captured one of the largest and most important contraband still in the country at San Antonio de Puriscal. The capture was made while the still was in full operation. Rafael Umaña and Daniel Retana were arrested. The still is capable of manufacturing 200 litres of spirits. One demijohn of guano was found on the premises.—"El Dia."

DR. DUKER W. GOODMAN, representing here this year the Marina Hospital Service, left here for New Orleans on Thursday last by the a.s. "Bradford." The worthy doctor attributes the exceptional healthy season this year to the continuous rains and the frequency of northern winds. "Malaria," he says, "has been quite as prevalent in former years, chiefly, however, among the poorer classes who are not in the habit of using mosquito bars."

At midday Thursday while the N. R. R. Pay Car was passing through the yard, a child of two and a half years, named Josephus Bargas, son of the section foreman of No. 3 gang, while attempting to run out of the way, fell over a heap of stones, striking his head and face. His nose was almost cut off; and from the effects of the blow in the head he had several fits. Dr. Valesquez was promptly summoned and rendered the necessary medical aid.

Six men on Thursday morning last, lost control of a handcar between Williamsburg and Colmbiana. The switch at La America was open, the car ran into it and all the men were thrown out in a heap on the side of the track. Four of them were more or less seriously injured,

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two of them so seriously that it was considered necessary to send them to Limón. Their wounds, however, were first attended and dressed by the Rev. John Grinter of San José, who happened to be visiting the old line, and he was ably assisted by Mr. Herron, the Dispenser at La Germania.

Sad Death of a Young Nicaraguan at the "Merry-go-Round."

GENARO GONZALEZ, 22 years old, described as a Nicaraguan, was in company with several of his friends at the merry-go-round on Wednesday night. One of his companions took Genaro's hat and threw it over the inner circle before the organ while the machine was in motion. As soon as a pause was made Genaro climbed over to rescue his hat, but Mrs. Bowers noticing the youth, gave the alarm and her husband quickly stooped over and caught him while in the act of passing beneath the organ. He was then in a state of semi-consciousness, and conveyed to the court where he died within a few minutes. The medical examination proved that he had not been touched by the machine, but had died from heart failure brought on by fright.

Bowers' Steam Riding Gallery.

(COMMUNICATED.) Bowers' Steam Riding Gallery has been the centre of attraction, affording harmless and healthful recreation to adults and children for the past week. Indeed, it has been the means of breaking the long felt monotony in Port Limón. "All work and no play makes jack a dull boy," and many of our best citizens have availed themselves of an enjoyable ride on the merry-go-round, which is as familiar to the civilized world as the baby's cradle.

Mr. Bowers and his wife are patterns of politeness to respectable and well behaved people. Mr. Bowers never fails to check the misconduct of blackguards and lawless intruders. We wish the Bowers' success; and hope with the aid of our able Commandante, that the police will give them every assistance.

Grime in Costa Rica.

(COMMUNICATED.) A reference to the San José daily papers will convince the public of Limón, that they have every reason to congratulate themselves on the entire absence of house breaking since the departure of the 13 vagabonds sent out of the country on the 8th August last. In San José not a single night passes but a robbery is committed, some of a most daring character though, fortunately, seldom attended with violence. "El Noticiero" of the 9th says that a "regular organized band of thieves, headed by a well known individual exists in the capital, under the title of the 'Black Ribbon,' and recommends the police to use every effort to break up this band. Due to the energy of our Agents Principales de Policia, assisted by our popular Commandante, Sr. Baldeoceda, and his present efficient staff of policemen, our reign of terror passed away with the capture of the 13 men referred to above. We take this opportunity of recommending these men to the notice of those in authority, with a view of rewarding them by increased salaries for the good work performed in suppressing what was a terror while it lasted.

ANOTHER FRUIT COMPANY FOR JAMAICA.

(From "Daily Telegraph.") Banana planters will be glad to learn that a new fruit company has been incorporated in the United States under the laws of the State of New Jersey, for the purpose of carrying on a fruit business between this island and Philadelphia. This is a healthy sign of the times; and while the scope of the operations of the new company must necessarily be limited in the first season, the promoters hope that their operations will extend further afield, and that they will be able to extend their itinerary to the south side of the island by next year. The advent of this new fruit trading company, will give additional tone to the rivalry which at present exists, and the fresh competition in the Jamaica field cannot fail to have a healthy effect on the planting interests. Competition is the life of trade and we can do with a little more of it in Jamaica. The fact that the chief promoter is Mr. S. S. Smith, late manager of the Jamaica branch of the United Fruit Company, is a sufficient guarantee that the company is a live concern, and that it is here to stay. Mr. Smith knows the Jamaica trade, if any man does, and we have not the slightest doubt that he will be able to make a success of the venture. The new concern is launched at an opportune moment; fruit is plentiful, but prices are low; and the advent of even one additional steamer a week to load with fruit will be hailed with satisfaction by northside growers. All the indications of the banana trade point to the fact that the coming season is going to be one of unusual activity. There will be altogether ten steamship lines carrying fruit to European and North American ports, and in the early months of 1905 the fruit trade should not only have reacted, but exceeded, the proportions it had attained prior to the hurricane of August, 1903.

Wanted.

A WOMAN for washing and house work. Apply at this office.

Sunlight Soap is specially adapted for washing in cold water. Full directions are given on the wrapper round each tablet. THEY ARE SIMPLE, THEY ARE EASY, THEY ARE EFFECTIVE.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE FISCAL CODE. INFRINGEMENT OF ARTICLE 55.

We publish below the following correspondence relative to the above which has passed between the Governor of Limón and John M. Keith, Esq., Representative of the United Fruit Company in Costa Rica:—

26th October, 1904. No. 218. MANAGER OF THE UNITED FRUIT COMPANY. Article 552 of the Fiscal Code decidedly protects the waters of the rivers, creeks, sources, etc., making it obligatory for the proprietors of the lands to respect the banks of these waters, planting trees on the margin at a distance of 10 metres from the edges of every property. The meaning of this law does not necessitate an explanation as the good to be derived from it is well understood. According to information supplied me, the Company so worthily represented by you, as well as others, have not taken the necessary care over their contractors and labourers, to insist upon the observance of this law, leaving those trees placed there by nature, for the shade and preservation of the rivers, but to the contrary, have destroyed them, for instance, in places like the Ciniguita, and Lemonicé, between Philadelphia and Santa Rosa Farms, where the labourers have gone so far as to fell the trees, throwing them into the river, blocking the water, and depriving the residents of the districts of its use; as I have said before, not only on the farms of your Company where they have committed these grave offences, but the same has occurred on many other properties, but this does not alter the fact that the law exists and is very strict.

I have therefore to request that you will issue orders to your mandos, contractors, and labourers, to clean the rivers that pass through the farms in places where they have felled trees, to take the logs and branches out of the water, and that in future whenever new lands are cut down, the space of ten metres provided for by law, must be left for the purposes required. This refers not only to new lands but to farms already cut down where they are required to plant the necessary trees.

I remain, etc., (Sgd.) W. DE LA GUARDIA.

San José, 2nd Nov., 1904. TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE TOWN OF LIMÓN.

Sir,—I have carefully read the contents of your esteemed letter of October 26th last and in accordance with your orders have given instructions to the administrators of the Company's farms, to proceed immediately and repair the damages caused, and avoid in future the destruction of the trees along the banks of the river placed there by nature for the protection of the waters.

I am, Mr. Governor, etc., (Sgd.) JOHN M. KEITH.

ROOSEVELT TRIUMPHANT. At 10 p.m. Wednesday night the U.S. Minister received a cable announcing that Mr. Roosevelt had been elected President of the Great Republic.—"El Noticiero."

Panama Reports Outbreak Canard. OFFICIALS DECLARE THERE HAS BEEN NO COLLISION OF AMERICAN MACHINES WITH MALCONTENTS.

From "New York Herald." There is no foundation for the report that there have been disturbances in or about Culebra in which United States marines were in conflict with Panamanians or Colombians.

Governor Davis, of the canal zone, has authorized a denial of the report, and the Panamanian government declares that investigation shows there is nothing in the story.

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

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

NOVEMBER						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
..	..	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30
..

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

A special general meeting of the proprietors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company was held at the Cannon-Street Hotel yesterday for the purpose of considering a proposal to issue all or any part of the new capital of £600,000, authorized by the Charter of 1904, as Preference stock.

Mr. Owen Philipps (the chairman) said since the company had adopted a progressive policy a large number of improvements had been made in the business in all directions. Five new cargo steamers had been delivered, and were now doing good work, whilst the new mail steamer, which was being built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff at Belfast, would be delivered in the spring. The revenue of the company was slowly but steadily progressing on all the routes, and the company was again taking up its proper position in the shipping world. It was the business of the meeting to consider questions that had arisen out of the new charter. He was pleased to be able to announce that the Crown had granted the company a very excellent supplementary charter which dealt with three points. The first was that there was to be no foreign control; secondly, it gave power to deal with the liability on the shares; and, thirdly, it increased the authorized capital, and enabled them to issue it as Preference stock. As the proprietors knew, the company was by a charter granted by Queen Victoria two years after her Accession to the Throne, and it was especially formed to carry the Royal mails to British West India and other places. It was essentially a British company, and the directors warmly approved the clause which had been inserted by the Crown, the actual effect of which was that no shares could be held by any foreigner, and that none of the directors or officers should be foreigners. He felt certain that as the proprietors of the Royal Mail Company were essentially patriotic, they would also support that determination by the Crown. (Hear, hear.) The charter also gave the company the power to either extinguish the liability gradually or at once, but it was not practicable to extinguish that liability unless the proprietors first made proper provision for the new steamers, which were absolutely necessary to enable the company to keep ahead of its growing business. He concluded by moving a formal resolution that the new capital be issued as a Five per Cent. Preference stock.

Mr. Curtis seconded the motion. A short discussion ensued, and the chairman, in answer to questions, said it was not the intention of the directors to pay any money for underwriting, and preference would be given to the present proprietors in the allotment. Further, none of the directors had parted with any of their shares since the last meeting. The resolution was thereupon carried, with two dissentients.

Claims Against New Republic.

PROPERTY DAMAGED DURING REVOLUTION

From the "Daily Telegraph." Some time ago the Rev. T. A. Burton, who is now stationed at Bocas del Toro, made representations to the Local Government with regard to certain claims which he had against the Colombian Government. It would appear that the gentleman in question is a Jamaican and was a resident on the Isthmus. About thirteen years ago a revolution broke out at that place and, as a result, several Jamaicans were injured and their properties damaged. Mr. Burton sent in a claim against the Colombian Government; but it appeared that the demand was not in proper form. The rev. gentleman wrote the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica on the matter and in turn it was referred to the British Consul at Panama. It is understood that Mr. Mallet has made the fullest enquiry into the matter and has advised the Government how to submit the claim against the Panama Government for settlement.

Fight To A Finish Between Contrabandistas And Guardias.

ONE KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED. CAPTURE OF THE GANG.

Information was supplied the Inspector General de Hacienda of the existence of a contraband still in the District of Desemparados, on the farm "Las Mercedes." The 2nd chief, don Juan de Dios Monge accompanied by Guardias José Picado, Juan Picado, and Ramon Saenz, left their headquarters at 8.30 p.m. on Monday night. Arriving in the vicinity at 11 p.m. they decided to camp out and make an early raid on the contrabandistas. At 4.40 a.m. next day the search commenced and at 6.30 the still was located in full operation. The Guardias succeeded in closing off the building without being seen by the operators, they however quickly discovered their presence and attacked the government officials with revolvers and machettes. The first to attack the guards was wounded and dropped his machette which was quickly seized by another, who struck

the chief, Señor Monge in the left arm, the blow having been aimed at his head. José Picado was thrown down and wounded in the left arm and hand, the guard and his antagonist fought breast to breast on the ground, at this moment the guards used their revolvers and the contrabandista fell to the ground, after which he was disarmed and it was noticed that blood was flowing from his head. After a desperate fight, he was overpowered. His name is Honorio Mensen. The man who escaped is named Dolores Camacho.

The wounded were conveyed to the farm of Mr. Thomas Battalia. The wounded Guards are Sr. Monge, brother of the Inspector General, and José Picado. The former will, according to the medical officers opinion be confined to his bed for 15 days and the latter one month.

At 2.30 p.m., the family of Mensen attempted to remove him, but in mounting a horse he fell dead in the arms of his parents. At 1.10 p.m. information was given to the police that the escaped contrabandista was seen at Curridabal on his way to Cartago by the main road. —"El Noticiero."

A FEW GENERAL DIRECTIONS WITH REGARD TO DESTROYING MOSQUITOES, PARTICULARLY THE YELLOW FEVER MOSQUITO.

By W. C. Gorgas.

As this article is not intended for the reading of people who have given any particular attention to the facts at present known of the way in which the mosquito carries disease from one person to another, I think it best to briefly call attention to the leading points in our present knowledge of this subject. Malaria and yellow fever are the two great diseases with which the mosquito is concerned. They are by the most important diseases in the tropical countries of the Western Hemisphere, and play a great part in the sickness of the United States. Up to twenty-five years ago it was universally believed that malaria was caused by a gas, or miasm, arising from the decomposition of dead vegetable matter in hot countries, but about that time a French army surgeon in Algeria, Laveran by name, noticed that if he looked sufficiently carefully with his microscope, in the blood of persons suffering from malaria, he could almost always find a very small animal parasite. This little living being got into the blood in some way, Laveran did not know how, fed upon the red blood corpuscles, and was apparently the cause of the disease which we call malaria. Laveran's discovery was a great advance in our knowledge of the disease, and it was gradually accepted by all the medical world.

A careful search was made for the parasite by many investigators, but it could only be found in the blood of human beings suffering from malaria. Where else it was bred and how it got into the blood of man no one could find out. About this time it was discovered by an English army surgeon, Doctor Manson, that a small worm—the *Filaria sanguinis hominis*—was introduced into the body by the bite of a mosquito. (This worm causes the disease among human beings known as filariasis, and to it are due the enormous and unsightly swellings of the legs and other parts of the body seen by our people in Cuba and the Philippines. It is, however, a disease very rarely found in the United States, and not of much importance to us. I only mention it here in connection with my story of the mosquito.) About fifteen years after the discovery of Laveran, that malaria was due to an insect in the blood, and Manson, that a certain worm which caused disease was introduced into the human blood by the bite of a mosquito, another great English army surgeon, Ronald Ross, discovered that the malarial parasite was found in a certain species of mosquito—the anopheles—after the insect had bitten a human being, suffering from malaria. With his microscope he followed the life history of this parasite, from the stomach of the mosquito through the walls of the stomach into the mosquito's body, and finally into its salivary glands. In the saliva of the mosquito, the little organism was found in large numbers, and when biting man, for the purpose of getting blood, the mosquito injects her fatal saliva, just as does the rattlesnake when he bites. This discovery of Doctor Ross was demonstrated in the most positive manner.

An Italian, living near Rome, in Italy (malaria is very bad in the neighbourhood of Rome), while suffering from a malarial attack, was bitten by an anopheles mosquito. This mosquito was then taken to London, England, where they have no malaria, and a healthy young man who had never had malaria was bitten by her. In a few days the young man had a well-marked attack of malaria, with the usual symptoms, and the malarial parasite was seen by the microscope circulating in the blood of the patient and feeding upon the red blood corpuscles of his blood. And again, men were taken, put into houses, screened so that mosquitoes could not get in, and spent weeks in this unhealthy part of Italy without getting sick. Yet this particular part of Italy is consid-

ered so unhealthy that during the summer season neither native nor foreigner, who can avoid it, spends a night there.

A night spent in the Campania used to be thought a certain way to contract malaria; the idea being that the foul air from the marshes caused the disease. Yet it is now seen that entirely unacclimated men can breathe this air with safety, provided only that they live in screened houses and are not bitten by mosquitoes. These and similar facts convinced the scientific world that the malarial organism gets into the blood of the human being through the bite of the anopheles mosquito, and in no other way.

Before the year 1900 it was universally believed that yellow fever was carried from person to person and spread generally by a germ, which up to that time had been discovered. The germ was supposed to travel from person to person by contact with those sick of the disease, or by means of clothing or other articles which had been near the sick, and its development was believed to be greatly favoured by all conditions which increased filth. There were a good many facts in the spread of the disease which were difficult to account for under this supposition, but nevertheless it was the best explanation possible, and, as I said, was almost universally accepted, both by physicians and people generally.

To be continued.

Shipping Forecast FOR COMING WEEK.

TO ARRIVE		
STR.	DATE	FROM
Alleghany	Nov. 12	Kingston
Preston	13	New Orleans
Matina	15	Manchester
Atrato	16	Kingston
TO LEAVE		
STR.	DATE	FOR
Alleghany	Nov. 14	New York
Preston	16	New Orleans
Matina	18	Manchester
Atrato	16	Kingston

REMOVAL.

The Ladies Casket.

In order to display to better advantage the beautiful assortment of new goods for the

CHRISTMAS SEASON,

has removed to the store lately occupied by the "Gran Baratillo." A cordial welcome is accorded to my friends and the general public. Prices to suit the times.

Limon, 12th Nov., 1904.
3in. 12-11.

Wanted,

TO Rent for a long term of years a Banana Farm of 100 manzanas or more, no matter in what condition but must be on the Costa Rican Railroad, between Limon and the junction. Address:

F. T. 112,
Wood's Book Store,
Limon.

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. Experienced expert buyers who know the Cartago and San José markets in every detail.

Correspondence Solicited

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

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.

Do you wear the Artavia's Shoes?

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

San José, C. R.
P. O. Box 179.

LIMON AGENCY, Wood's Book Store.



"ARTAVIA'S"

Latest Foreign News.

New York, 8.—President Roosevelt has been re-elected, judge Parker, the Democratic candidate sent a telegram of congratulation to Mr. Roosevelt to which he replied:—"Many thanks for your congratulations." The Republican plurality in the following States, was as follows:—Of the 3,204 electoral districts of New York 279 were for Roosevelt with 86,647 votes. In Massachusetts 4,428 for Roosevelt and 2,056 for Parker. Chicago, 67,347; Roosevelt, 31,687; Parker, Philadelphia, 16,000; 27,532; Parker. Roosevelt with 300,000 majority for Roosevelt. Baltimore, 20,000; plurality for Parker, Delaware, 30,000; plurality for Roosevelt. St. Paul, Minnesota, 1,800; Roosevelt, 1,000; Parker; Austin, Texas. The votes deposited did not exceed 375,000, of these Roosevelt got 15,000, and Parker 225,000. Washington, Delaware, plurality for Roosevelt 50,000; St. Louis, 30,000 plurality for Parker. Mr. Penrose, President of the senate said according to information received from all parts of the States indicate a Republican majority of 325,000. In Minnesota, Roosevelt plurality 80,000 and Pennsylvania 325,000. Denver California, Roosevelt, plurality 200,000. Hartford, Connecticut Roosevelt 28,000. Providence, Rhode Island Roosevelt plurality 15,000.

New York, 9.—In a vote addressed to the public by Roosevelt he returns thanks for the confidence of the people and says under no circumstances would he accept another nomination for President.

NOTICE.

AN AGREEMENT has been made between John Davis and Joseph Davis for the transfer of the property at Pacuarillo, belonging to John Davis. 1 ins.—42-11.

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 psychi 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 painstaking investigators, 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 Vitaopathic 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. Every 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 marvellous skill. And, remarkable as it may seem, distance has made no difference. Those lying 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 name 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 Blakesburg, 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 started 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 Thomas F. Adkin, Office, 465C, Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

Burial of The Dead in Panama.

BODIES FROM ANCON HOSPITAL DUMPED IN CEMETERY.

From "Daily Telegraph." The Colon "Starlet" says:—"We understand that the discovery was made at Panama some days ago that, in some cases persons who have died in the Ancon hospital were being buried without coffins, or in other words, they were being 'dumped.'"

It appears that the more ordinary made coffins furnished by the Ancon hospital for certain patients, who die in that institution are either too large or

THE GRAVES ARE TOO SMALL.

It is said that this difficulty, when it occurred, was met by the grave diggers taking the body out of the coffin, then lower it in the grave, the coffin being put in after sideways. We understand that this was attempted some days ago, but the friends of the dead who were present protested, and went off for another coffin, which could go in the grave.

If this be really the case, we would suggest that an order be issued to have the graves dug wider.

Limón Mutual Life Assurance.

No. 56, POLICY No. 711.
DIED.—REUBEN M. PETERS

That 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.

GROUND COFFEE

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

Touring New York By Automobile.

A Unique Method of Viewing
the Sights and Scenes of
the Great Metropolis.

NEW YORK CITY.—It was a light-hearted and happy-go-lucky party, for the time being at least, that swung out on to Fifth avenue one radiant summer morning a short time ago for an exhilarating spin in one of the sumptuous and beautiful touring cars, which an enterprising company has put in service for public hire, along the finest and wealthiest residential avenues and streets in the civilized world. And in this connection one can scarcely resist the temptation to enlarge upon the thought that, while the pages of poetry and fiction are filled with the beauties of figurative speech on the charms of pastoral life, it remains for the bard of the future, to evolve an epic portraying the throbbing, pulsating, vitally interesting, intensely human, and ever varying life of the great modern city. But all this is another story.

In the party of tourists on this particular summer morning were men and women whose good fortune it had been to circle the world as globe trotters, and who had seen everything worth seeing, from the Pyramids to Paris, and from the Alps to Alaska, but after all was done and over it was conceded that never before had they, individually or collectively, enjoyed a more entertaining, instructive and delightful trip than that experienced this same day in "doling" the wonders and beauties of Greater New York.

As the scenes of this Metropolis of the world are unfolded new beauties and objects of interest are presented even to pioneer residents of the city. To the visitor, the tourist from another city, State or county, the swiftly moving panoramic scene of living pictures is a source of constant delight and a genuine revelation.

In leaving the company's offices on Fifth avenue the tourist or sightseer has the choice, as fancy may dictate, of first making a tour of either upper or lower New York.

It may be said, en passant, that the company has just placed in commission eight handsome electric touring cars, with a seating capacity of fifteen each, and five large, magnificent electric coaches, sumptuously upholstered, equipped with every convenience, and seating forty passengers each, excepting, of course, the chauffeur, and the guide or lecturer; and the latter deserves a word of special praise, for a more capable or eloquent exponent of his art it has never been the writer's good fortune to encounter. In the selection of this gifted young gentleman, who has officiated in like capacity in London, Paris, Berlin and other European cities where sights are to be seen, the company has secured a jewel. In addition to being an animated encyclopedia of men, affairs, and things modern, classic and historical, he possesses a prodigious memory, which would have done credit to a Crichton or Macaulay.

On the tour of upper New York, starting from the company's headquarters on Fifth avenue, for instance, the guide will call your attention, in a clear, resonant and pleasing voice, without the aid of a megaphone or any other shrill accompaniment, to every object of interest on "Millionaire's Row," from the Holland House, or the Waldorf-Astoria, all the way out to the furthest limits of Central Park.

As the touring car speeds along Fifth avenue past miles and miles of palatial mansions occupied by the most favored sons and daughters of Fortune, each object of interest is pointed out and the names of the world-famed occupants are designated, while here and there some bit of history or tradition is proffered, throwing a flash of light on the subject, whether it be the mansion of some living or departed worthy, a palatial clubhouse, theatre or hotel, venerable church or cathedral, literary, art museum, temple of science, or other object of modern or historical interest.

The value of sight-seeing depends on the manner in which objects of passing or historical interest impress themselves on the tourist or visitor; and whether of artistic or commercial importance, the particular object before the eye must be properly exploited in order to convey a pleasing or lasting impression. On this tour of Greater New York all the principal objects of interest and landmarks are not only brought out in pleasing procession, but placed in the worthies of both past and present generations who have occupied such and such a mansion, and dates of notable occurrences, are given with wonderful accuracy. Here, for instance, are pointed out the palatial homes of the Vanderbilts, Goulds, Rockefellers, J. Pierpont Morgan, the residence of the late Boss Tweed, A. T. Stewart, the house in which Prince Henry of Prussia was so royally entertained, the magnificent palaces of Andrew Carnegie and Senator Clark, the mining magnate, each of which is worth a king's ransom; while there the tourist reverently bows at the tomb of General Grant, or gazes with awe from Riverside Drive across the historical Hudson to the beautiful Palisades of the "Rhine of America," where was

fought the fatal duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr. These and a thousand and one other objects enthrall the attention.

Columns of space might be devoted alone to the magnificent drive through Central Park, New York's wonderful playground, with its beautiful and inspiring scenery and numerous marble statues of the world's most distinguished men; Cleopatra's Needle, the Obelisk, and hundreds of other objects of interest. In all, the tour of upper New York requires two hours or a little over, only one stop being made—that of five minutes at Grant's Tomb—but it is safe to say that never on any outing have both mind and eye been pleased, enriched and instructed with such a delightful feast of sight-seeing as is crowded into this brief space of time.

The tour of lower New York occupies about the same time, and is equally delightful and instructive, only in another and more commercial way.

Passing down Fifth avenue to historic Washington Square, through the magnificent arch of the Father of His Country, by the brownstone mansions of old Knickerbocker families of pioneer New York, the swift-moving touring car glides across Waverly place to Broadway, the giant artery of the greatest city in the world, and lo! the visitor is inducted into a deep canyon, so to speak, on either side of which tower the sky-scraping buildings which, Aladdin-like, have sprung from the wonderful architectural genius of the new century.

On, down Broadway, the visitors pass historical and moss covered Old Trinity Church and St. Paul's, of precious memory, which still contains the pew where worshiped George Washington and his family. Ere this, Park Row and the great newspaper offices, the Postoffice and court houses, the City Hall, and the solemn, gloomy Tombs, with its tragic, sombre front, and the "Bridge of Sighs," will have been passed; and, after viewing the United States Sub-Treasury, with its magnificent statue of Washington, and gazing up at the tall buildings until the eyes ache, the car turns into Wall street—the great money mart of the world—and a stop is made at the Stock Exchange, where special arrangements obtain for the entertainment of tourists.

From Wall street a visit is made to the Battery and Bowling Green, whence the car is turned in the direction of the famous old Bowery, in reaching which the great Brooklyn Bridge is passed. To the student of human nature, and the lover of the old and picturesque, a visit to the Bowery offers features of unrivalled interest.

After doing this unique section of old New York a peep is taken into the slums, where live, or, rather, exist, the denizens of the great mysterious, unwashed underworld. All at once the cars are assailed by a perfect babel of tongues, and as the confused sounds float up from the teeming streets of the Ghetto, or Chinatown, the visitor can easily imagine that he has been transported to Italy, Russia, or the crowded cities of the far-off Orient. Days may be spent in the study of this queer, grotesque and interesting section of the city, with its conglomeration of tongues and humanity, and it is with reluctance that the tourist is compelled to leave.

About Carbon.

Carbon is the classic material for the hairpin like filament which gives the light in an incandescent electric lamp. Recently attempts have been made to find another material. Refractory earths, which, when hot, become conductors of electricity, have been tried with some degree of success. The metal osmium is now being experimented with and it has given excellent results. Osmium is a metal resembling platinum. The latter was one of the materials used by Edison in his earliest researches in the production of electric light. The osmium filament consumes but half the power per candle of illumination absorbed by the ordinary incandescent lamp, and has very great durability. It gives a steadier light with varying voltage, but drops if the voltage is pushed too high. Apparently it is difficult to make it of as high resistance as is desirable. An interesting feature of osmium is that it gives as much light as carbon, although less intensely heated; its luminousness is higher.

His Method.

"What's the trouble with that man over in the corner?" asked the visitor who was seeing the inside of a great newspaper office for the first time. "Really, I should think, if I saw him anywhere else that he was crazy. He has his coat and vest and collar off, and the way he fumes and spitters and sweats and curses the heat is not only scandalous but it is blasphemous. Why do you permit him to remain in the office?" "Sh-h," admonished the managing editor, "don't let him hear you. We couldn't spare him just at this time. He's the man who writes those breezy articles about 'How to Keep Cool,' and 'Don'ts for Hot Weather.'"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Korea a Bad Place For Barbers.

The Korean never cuts his hair or beard. To do this is considered a mark of dishonor to his parents, whom he strongly reverences. Any hairs that may happen to come out, and even the parings of his finger nails, are carefully saved and put into the coffin with him, in order that he may go back to mother earth intact.

A Memorable Event.

The 250th anniversary of the coming of Father Le Moyne, the Jesuit missionary, to Onondaga County, New York, was celebrated in an elaborate manner at Poushey Hill on August 15.

QUAINT SCENES IN MEXICO.

Aztec Capital Filled With Relics of Montezuma's Reign—City of Mexico is a Strange Mixture of the Ancient and the Modern—Thieves Find it a Paradise.

HOW PEOPLE TRAVEL THERE.

FROM El Paso, Texas, on the Rio Grande, the run to Mexico City is 1200 miles. For 1000 miles the Mexican Central passes through an alkali desert, frightful in the desolation of its solitude and its pitiful sterility. For forty hours not a solitary tree was to be seen, nor blade of grass to cheer us. We shipped volcanic dust in bucketsful, and when at last we entered the Valley of Mexico, by brush and whisk we began to unload the real estate presented to us by the Mexican Central on the way. At El Salto all nature changed; around and toward us sloped the volcanic hills hoary with age and worn with aeons of time, atmospheric erosion and innumerable downfalls of sub-tropical rains. We passed through 200 miles of a floral and vegetable paradise. Herds were browsing knee deep in the rich alfalfa grass; picturesque villages dotted the valley, and hundreds of acres of the Maquey plant, from the juice of which pulque is distilled, added to the variety of the landscape. Pulque is the national drink of Mexico. The Maquey plant is cultivated in fields holding from 300 to 700 plants. When extracted the liquid is like green water in appearance and is odorless and tasteless. In a few hours it begins to ferment, and has the appearance of milk. The plant takes about eight years to mature, and produces for about five months, during which it yields about 100 gallons of pulque. From this liquid is also distilled the alcoholic drinks, tequila and mezcal.

In many of its features Mexico is unlike any city in the world. Its climate is superb. Its splendid parks, alamedas and gardens, its magnificent churches and palaces, the museums and galleries of paintings and statuary, the historic Cathedral, the brown races, offspring of Spaniards and Mexican tribes, the strangely picturesque costumes and the dwarfed and tawny complexioned Indians, who silently appear and disappear on the streets like apparitions, separate Mexico from all other cities and place it in a class by itself. The centre of activity in Mexico City is the Zocalo, the most interesting and historic spot in the Valley of Mexico. It is the soul of the capital—a beautiful oblong square, upon which no less than nine of the principal streets of the city focus, all of the street car lines converge, and crowds of loafers, strangers and busy people gather at all hours of the day and well into the night.

Surrounded by the principal public buildings, it has been the scene of the most important events in Mexican history. All the riots and public demonstrations take place in the Zocalo. Here the wandering Aztecs saw in the heavens in 1312 the cross, the symbolic sign of promise. Here, where now stands the great Cathedral, they built their first temple, the colossal Pantheon—Teocalli, they called it—where thousands of prisoners were sacrificed to the war god. Everybody passes there at least once, and often several times a day. If you want to meet a friend, all you have to do is to wait in the Zocalo and he will be sure to turn up there sooner or later. Standing in the centre of the plaza you are surrounded by historic monuments. Directly in front are the towers of one of the greatest cathedrals in the world. The east tower marks the western boundary of the Aztec temple dedicated to the god Tlaloc. To the right is the national palace, built on the site of the home of Montezuma.

To the left is the City Hall, where once stood the Aztec Hall of Assembly. The Zocalo is always full of peddlers, beggars and pickpockets, and here let me add that the Mexican pickpocket takes no back seat from any man of his profession in the world. He is, as Horace said of the poet, born, not made. He comes, and, like a ghost, disappears, and your watch vanishes with him. As a sleight-of-hand artist he has no equal on the continent of America. He is well dressed, inoffensive, noiseless, and when he touches you there is no sensation.

The "Thieves Market" is one of the sights and institutions of the city. Two blocks west of the Zocalo is a large square filled with booths, huckster shops, and stalls. This is the "Thieves Market," where the dishonest servant may dispose of his petty thefts and the sneak thief who has "swiped" an umbrella may find a purchaser and no questions asked. The expert pickpocket never enters the precinct of the "Thieves Market." He disposes of his spoils by private sale or at the Monte de Piedad, the national pawnshop. This institution occupies a large space on the western side of the plaza, opposite the Cathedral, where once stood the great palace of Montezuma, taken by the unhappy Emperor was taken by Cortez. After the conquest Cortez made the palace his headquarters. The pawnshop was founded in 1776 by Pedro Romero, Count of Regala, and owner of the famous mines of Real Monte. His idea was to open a place where any one could borrow money at a very low rate of interest, and be saved from the usurious charges of pawnbrokers and money lenders. He endowed it with \$200,000. So low are the charges that it is really a boon to the people. When the trifling interest is not paid the articles are sold and whatever remains over from the fixed charge is returned

to the original owner. It is an immense establishment, one of the most noted institutions of Mexico, and has survived many seasons of financial depression.

A few minutes' walk from the Zocalo brings you to the Alameda, the Queen's Park of Mexico City, a masterpiece of landscape gardening. I know of nothing of the kind in America to compare with it. There are only forty acres, but these acres represent the application of Mexican art to the development of natural resources. The metallic casting of mythological designs, the bewildering variety of flowers, ferns, giant palms and tropical plants, the gloriolas—circular spaces with fountains in the centre—the cypress rimmed promenades converging to a common centre, and the perfume of Southern roses tempt me to return again and again to this terrestrial paradise. On Sundays and feast days it becomes a theatre of a most brilliant and fashionable assemblage. Bright colored awnings are raised over the wide walks, chairs are placed on both sides, and at 12 o'clock the crowds begin to gather. A military band lends eclat to the occasion, and at 1 o'clock the promenades are a kaleidroscope of moving colors.

There are many fine streets in this city, though they are not all Mexican. It resembles Brussels more than any other city, and while it is not laid out on any particular plan, one may easily find his way through it. One has to go into the narrow, crooked streets or visit the same market to find the real Mexican characteristic. Unfortunately, the private residences now going up are built upon plans similar to those of Paris, and there are long blocks of apartment houses arranged upon the French plan. However, the palatial residences of the wealthy Mexicans of the past were built to last and Mexico will continue to present examples of the spectacular architecture of the Moors, which is striking in color, carving and moulding.—W. R. H., in the Toronto Mail and Empire.

Fruit Trees on City Lots.

Many people who live on city lots long for fruit trees of their own from which they can gather fresh fruit instead of being dependent on the markets. Mr. Vaughn, of Pasadena, was confronted by just such a problem, but he has cleverly found a way out of the difficulty. On the back of his town lot he had room for six fruit trees. He planted navel oranges and peaches and plums, and when they had become strong and sturdy he grafted and budded other varieties into them.

The operations were all successful, and now Mr. Vaughn has numerous varieties of fruit that ripen at all times of the year and furnish an abundance for table use. On one navel orange tree Mr. Vaughn budded a tangerine, a grape fruit, a lemon, and a blood orange, making with the navel orange itself five kinds of fruit on one tree. They all bear profusely, and the fruit is of extraordinarily large size. The peach trees were budded with numerous varieties of early and late peaches, as well as apricots and nectarines. These trees bear from the first of July to the first of November.—Country Life in America.

Lord Kelvin's Humility.

Lord Kelvin, who has just celebrated his eightieth birthday, is not above having a joke. One day he asked a distinguished scientist this apparently simple question: "What is blotting paper?" The professor said: "I give it up. Tell me." But Lord Kelvin, with a twinkle in his eye, cried with glee: "Never! You must find it out for yourself!" Walking through a great electrical works, he said to a workman, quite casually: "What is this electricity of which I hear so much?" The man, not recognizing his questioner, answered: "I am sure I don't know, sir." "No more do I," replied Lord Kelvin. And that expresses his humility in discussing a subject on which he knows probably as much as any other living man. It is this Newton-like humility which has endeared him to his colleagues.—London Chronicle.

Kind Hearted to a Fault.

Sidney Fowler, of Fairfax, Iowa, was to have been married to a Rushville woman on Sunday, but a few minutes before the ceremony was performed he announced that he would withdraw, and took a Burlington train for his home. Fowler is a widower and the woman is a widow. They had been acquainted many years. The wedding date was set for Sunday. The preacher was present, the guests were there, and the wedding dinner was set. But it is said that the bride-to-be's children cried a good deal, and Fowler said if they were going to feel so badly about their mother getting married he would withdraw, and he did.—Atchison Globe.

Touching Us Up.

King Edward VII. created a sensation at a race course in England recently by appearing in a pearl gray top hat and a blue-speck coat.

And already all swelled in New York City is ordering similar hats and similar coats for the racing season.

We are not only descended from monkeys.

We are still monkeys.—Sacramento Bee.

THEIR MOTHER'S EXAMPLE.

"Lost, Strayed or Stolen," the Prodigal Returned to the Fold.

There is a club woman with two pretty daughters who deserted her family last Sunday night to go take tea with a couple of girls whom she knew. Now, having these giddy daughters, she had sort of grown to be regarded as "mother," but she is really uncommonly attractive, and the girls whom she went to see and the young man who was taking tea with them had no idea of relegating their guest to any background of unattractiveness. So they laughed at her intention of going to "meeting" after supper, and a jolly evening sped all too quickly.

Meanwhile "mother" was being missed at home. The girls, going dutifully to church with their beaux, were amazed not to see their revered parent occupying her usual place in the pew. The boys came home with them after church and stayed until 11 o'clock, and still no sign of the feminine head of the house. At 11:30 their father descended from the library to inquire where on earth their mother was, and a counsel of anxiety was held as to what could possibly have become of the vanished lady. The father's proposition to make inquiries at the residence where his wife had taken tea was vetoed by his daughters, who said the young ladies must be asleep in their beds, and his sanity would be questioned should he arrive on such an errand.

At 11:45—of a Sunday night—"mother's" light footfall was heard on the steps, and she bustled cheerfully in.

"Why, where are all the boys who are usually here Sunday night?" she inquired. "Didn't any of them call?" She was assured that they had called. "Well, was there any trouble? Did any of them get mad that they left so early?" she continued, with a glance at her husband, who was not prone to honor the Sunday evening gatherings with his presence.

"Early!" her agitated family exclaimed in chorus. "do you call ten minutes to 12 o'clock early?"

And "mother," who had had a real good time, and thought it was about 9:45 o'clock, has not recovered yet.—Baltimore Sun.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Floating capital is a good thing when attached to a solid anchor.

Some men seem to believe that money was only made to make.

The most wasted of all days is that on which one has not laughed.—Chamfort.

Every duty which is bidden to wait returns with seven fresh duties at its back.—Charles Kingsley.

Whatever our darkness, God is in it; and, through faith in Him, if we have not light at once, we have peace.—William Mountfort.

Don't march in every parade. Sometimes take a comfortable seat in the reviewing stand and let your fellow men march past you.

The sun can shine on but one side of a wall. If you have been living on the shady side and are too lazy to climb over, don't blame the sun.

A great sermon was preached in these words: Take your happiness as you go along. Make the most of small pleasures and the least of small annoyances.

If we do not cultivate our spiritual nature it lies dormant within us, and we are dead to a whole realm of the highest pleasures, the noblest possibilities vouchsafed to humanity.

Suicide in Japan.

The ancient custom of disposing of one's troubles by suicide does not prevail in Japan as much as formerly, but compared with other countries the number of those who annually take their own lives seems very large. Fifty years ago, when a man was insulted he killed himself instead of the offender, and the supreme vengeance against an enemy was to commit suicide upon his doorstep, because that placed a curse upon him and his family and his home forever that could not be removed. Suicide was considered an honorable death, much more honorable than fighting a duel. It was also a sublime method of showing gratitude and affection. Many a servant voluntarily followed his master, as many a knight followed his daimio to the Japanese heaven. When disgraced or convicted or accused of dishonorable conduct, particularly among the military element, suicide was a means of atonement and a penance that sufficed for any crime. Officers in the army were given a choice between suicide and court martial. Many of these ideas still cling to the old-fashioned part of the population, particularly in the interior of the country. The number of suicides is actually very large, and increasing.

A Gay Old Bird.

Excluding Marquette, Mich., which city boasts of a man 105 years old, Bark River, Delta County, is the home of the only centenarian in the upper peninsula of Michigan. He is still in good health and believes he will live for twenty years more. His name is Levi Rivers, and, like the Marquette centenarian, he is of French descent, his father having fought with Lafayette in the Revolution. He has been twice married and is twice a widower. He has eleven children, three grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. He may easily be taken for a man of seventy or less. His mind is clear and his memory is good. Questioned as to the secret of his longevity, the old man replied that he had observed no particular rule of health; in fact, for the past eighty years he has violated about every injunction laid down by medical men.—Detroit News.

Humor of Today

In Keeping.
Priscilla has a going suit
With which she now capers,
And in her daddy's bank account
It made just eighteen hoise.
—Puck.

Can't Call It Living.
"Does he live in a boarding house?"
"No, he boards there."—Cleveland Leader.

After All.
"You may talk about your pleasure resorts," said Phalmley, "but there's no place like home, after all."
"That's right," said Lushley, "after all the pleasure resorts are closed for the night."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Worst Workman.
"Of all the workmen in our shop," began the grumbler, "the worst luck has come to me. I—"
"Ah," remarked the foreman, with a knowing smile, "the worst has come to the worst, eh?"—Philadelphia Press.

Perfectly Suitable.
Mr. Nuwed—"I think I'll wear my last year's Panama this summer."
Mrs. Nuwed—"Oh, no, dear, I wouldn't do that."
Mr. Nuwed—"Why not? It's just as ugly and unbecoming as any of the new styles."—Houston Chronicle.

All Wanted Breast.
"Now, look here," said the father, pausing in his carving of the fowl, "there's not breast enough on this chicken to go 'round."
"Why doesn't mamma get a double-breasted chicken, pop?" asked one of the children.—Youkers Statesman.

Easy.
"You know Jones, who was reputed so rich? Well, he died the other day and the only thing he left was an old Dutch clock."
"Well, there's one good thing about it; it won't be much trouble to wind up his estate."—New Orleans Times Democrat.

As Compared.
"A river," remarked the originator of fool remarks, "is a good deal like a man."
"What's the answer?" queried the ever present easy mark.
"It shows the most sand when it is full," replied the party of the preface.—Chicago News.

They Had Enough.



Visitor—"Do you have any difficulty in getting servants?"
Hostess—"None whatever. We've had ten different ones in the last month!"—Punch.

Struck a Bonanza.
First Panama Mosquito—"I never saw you looking so plump and prosperous. What are you feeding on now?"
Second Panama Mosquito—"Su! Don't give it away. I've found a bunch of fat American contractors."—Chicago Tribune.

A Leap Year Proposal.
Harry—"Here is the newest conundrum: When is two an odd and lucky number?"
Celia—"You know, I can never guess conundrums."
Harry—"When two are made one."
Celia—"Oh, Harry! This is so sudden!"—Town Topics.

Viewpoints.
Cobwigger—"What are you crying about, my dear?"
Mrs. Cobwigger—"I have just been reading the old love letters you sent me before we were married."
Cobwigger—"That's funny; I was reading them myself the other day, and they made me laugh."—Judge.

Sure Cure For Dubs.
Dick—"I don't see why you girls all speak of Blankley as such a sterling fellow. I used to know him years ago, and he had the reputation of being a regular dubs."
Mabel—"You probably haven't heard that since then he has fallen into a large fortune."—Detroit Free Press.

Perils of Leap Year.
Tired Tatters—"Why, wot is yonse runnin' fer, 'Yeary? Did de lady set der dorg on yonse?"
Weary Walker—"Naw; she set out helf er chicken, a lot uv hot biscuits, a whole pie, a big hunk uv jellycake an' er pitcher uv cider. I bet she wanted ter marry me."—Chicago News.

Got Back at Uncle.
Uncle George—"Well, Willie, you are about the worst speller I ever encountered. Doesn't the teacher tell you you're a bad speller?"
Willie—"Our teacher would never indulge in such language as that, Uncle George. She has often said, however, that my orthography was utterly at variance with the lexicon."—Boston Transcript.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. C. L. PALMER.

Subject: What the Creation Means—Only the Almighty Could Make Such a World—There is No Middle of the Universe—The Answer is Immortality.

KINGSTON, N. Y.—In the Reformed Church of the Comforter, at this place, on Sunday morning, the Rev. C. L. Palmer preached the following sermon, entitled "What the Creation Means." He took his text from Psalm 104:24, "O Lord, how manifold are Thy works, in wisdom hast Thou made them all, the earth is full of Thy riches."

Von Humboldt says: "That this Psalm represents the image of the whole cosmos. It is astonishing to find in a lyrical poem such limited compass the entire universe, the heavens and the earth, sketched with a few bold touches. The calm and toilsome labor of man from the rising of the sun to the setting of the same, when his daily work is done, is here contrasted with the moving life of the elements of nature. This contrast and generalization is the conception of the mutual action of natural phenomena, and this retrospection of an omnipotent and omnipresent deity, the power which can renew the earth or crumble it to dust, constitute a solemn and exalted, rather than a glowing and gentle form of poetic creation."

It is thus a hymn of creation, written by whom we know not. In the Sept it is ascribed to David, but is anonymous in the Hebrew psalter. The phraseology and spirit are not unlike David's, and the subject matter may have been suggested in his day as well as at any time. In the authorized edition of the English Bible the authorship is accredited to David. The English and American editions of the Revised Version made no mention of its writer, but many and potent are the reasons which lead us to the conclusion that the hymnologist of Israel composed this song for the people of God. It is a fitting thing that it should be used in the temple, and it is still consistent to employ it, since it expresses a truth that time cannot change.

Unlike many of the Psalms this one is capable of analysis, the natural and logical plan being a reproduction of the six creative periods. This is not only evident to the careful reader, but is confirmed by the most reliable sources. And this is not unimportant, since the argument is in favor of the unanimity of opinion concerning the plan that God followed when He created the universe. The work of the first and second days, light, the sky, clouds, winds, lightning, occupy verses 14. The original chaotic state, and the separation of land from water on the third day, verses 5-9. The third creative day continued that which had been commenced on the preceding day. The growth of plants and trees, which implies irrigation by clouds and streams. Here the poet introduces birds and creatures of the field and forest, which do not appear in the Mosaic narrative until much later, verses 14-18. The work of the fourth day, the sun and moon, but with special reference to men and animals, verses 19-28. The poet having already woven into his song part of the work of the fifth and sixth days, now returns to it, and describes the sea with its living creatures, these with all else, the whole visible creation in absolute dependence upon God, verses 24-30. In verses 31-35 the Psalmist describes his longing to see the bright original restored.

The text being the 24th verse is a part of the division including verses 19-26, which treat of the fourth day's work when the sun and moon were made, but referring particularly to the "firmament." There can be no doubt respecting the interpretation, because the literal translation reads: "O Lord, how manifold are Thy works, in wisdom hast Thou made them all, the earth is full of Thy creatures."

1. The Psalmist Recognizes God as the Creator—"O Lord Thy works." Writing by inspiration does not necessarily preclude the use of provincialism, provided that such correctly describe facts. And they may be enlarged or modified in order to be accurate. The doctrine taught in this Psalm is in strict accord with notions prevailing at the time of its composition and since that there was a time when only God existed, and that there came a time when the universe was formed. It is the teaching of all the ancient faiths that the universe did not spring into existence of its own volition, but was made out of nothing by Almighty God. Often, however, the conception is vague and confused and even meaningless, because destitute of that light which brightens every man's coming into the world. It is the clear implication of the Scriptures that there was a time when God was alone, and that the time came when He employed His power to fashion the heavens and the earth.

Only the great God could conceive such a complicated and intricate organization of organic and inorganic matter. Since creation my wonderful thoughts have occupied the minds of men, but none have suggested themselves. They have been waited into and born through the channel of human thinking by the appearance of some suggestive occurrence. We think our thoughts after God. It thus follows that we could not think of the universe without seeing something to suggest it.

Only the Almighty could design the universe. Architecture is a science to be acquired under the instruction of one who has mastered this branch of learning and is therefore able to impart it to others. Designing a dwelling is possible because there are those who have been instructed in the art. Designing the universe is possible only to God, since no other has been or is able to suggest a plan of such scope and grandeur. He holds the key which unlocks the mysteries of this sublime conception.

Granting for the sake of argument that there are minds of adequate scope to comprehend the fact of a universe, we cannot see any advantage, since a conception without ability to execute must remain dormant. For a Moses who could smite a rock, and a Joshua who could arrest the sun, would be baffled in attempting to create a universe. Man have done great things, but God has done greater. Man can no more make designs for nature than he can cause the grass to grow and the flowers to bloom. It is all within the ability of God and of Him alone. "O Lord Thy works."

II. The Variety of God's Creation—"O Lord how manifold are Thy works," which is simply the biblical form of expressing the many organized types of the Creator's handiwork. These are designated kingdoms. The mineral kingdom is constituted of inorganic species. It has ever existed the labors of the most brilliant intellects and devoted students. Every decade of research has disclosed some relic of the ages, while even greater fields remain unexplored. What will be disclosed in the future no one can tell. We cannot but believe that more remains concealed than has been discovered. "O Lord how manifold are Thy works."

The vegetable kingdom is filled with life. From the smallest plant to the largest tree are varieties innumerable. This is another field in which investigation has not been wanting. Great numbers of grasses, flowers and herbs of all kinds are being discovered. The massive collection is a surety to ever greater discoveries. And we believe that every coming century will disclose some new form of life. "O Lord how manifold are Thy works."

The animal kingdom possesses species without number. The most minute insect as well as the human family belong to it. Certain forms have become extinct, others are passing away. It is in this field that evolution has made some of its greatest strides and met its most disconcerting setbacks. Evolution is not to be set aside

without due consideration, for it holds a position in the minds of thinking men that cannot be ignored without serious loss. But it is only as evolution recognizes God, His character and work, that it can give any light to a doctrine so mysterious. "O Lord how manifold are Thy works."

There is still another kingdom. It is the kingdom of God, the kingdom of heaven. It is one in name, but occupies more territory than all the other kingdoms combined. It includes all the redeemed of earth and multitude of saved in heaven. Nor is the variety less than in other kingdoms, for within it are young and old, rich and poor, black and white, peasant and king, educated and ignorant. Vastly different in condition of life, but one in character and reward. All sinners by nature and practice, all exposed to temptation, all saved by the one Christ. All pardoned by the one Creator, re-created in the image of the true God. "O Lord how manifold are Thy works."

III. The Wisdom of Creation—"In wisdom hast Thou made all." Each kingdom is complete in itself. How natural to think of the spiritual as being perfected, and of the material as unperfected. This is true or not according to our understanding of the world as perfected. In every case we understand that God has completed one and not the other. He has perfected both, one for our life here, the other for that life which follows this. There is a most glorious display of the wisdom of God in the most minute of all His work. No one is capable of making any improvement. He has made everything beautiful in its season. A skilful artificer when he has finished his work makes a thorough examination to satisfy himself that it is well done. Often it is found that some serious defect exists. But when Jehovah had completed the universe and inspected it divine wisdom pronounced it good. There was no higher power to which appeal could be made. The ages confirm the wisdom of the decision then rendered. It is impossible to think of any improvement that would be in harmony with existing laws. In every instance we can make no suggestion, in preference we are silent, and in the divine government amazed at the goodness and love of God. "In wisdom hast Thou made them all."

IV. The Extent of Creation—"The earth is full of Thy riches or creatures," each kingdom being filled to overflowing with its own kind. No room for more animals, for that kingdom is full. Not so with the vegetable kingdom, for it supplies the needs of all living creatures. The kingdom of God is also filled. Filled with those who once knew nothing of its joys, but were re-created by the grace and power of its founder. Its dimensions increase as more room is required. It is not a poor-house, but a palace. The Creator has not placed His creatures where the necessities of life are wanting, but where plenty abounds. Behold, the provisions of the children of God are within our reach.

Nor with necessities only, but with riches, dainties, luxuries, beauties and treasures. In the earth are hidden mines of wealth, and on her surface are teeming harvests of plenty. All these are the Lord's. "The earth is full of Thy riches." We should not think of them as the property of nations, of the possessions of individuals, but as the wealth of God, in one time are these to be had, but in another where the cold Arctic has its precious things, which it requires great hardship to obtain. The burning sun of the equator furnishes food that cannot be grown elsewhere. They all belong to God, but are given us to use and enjoy for the giver's glory.

The other translation of the word, namely, that of "creatures," is too significant to ignore. Not only is the world full of the riches of God, but it is filled with His creatures. All belong to Him as His children. Some are obedient, some are not. Some love to serve Him, others not. They are His and He loves them, though they may be disobedient to Him.

The conclusion of our interpretation of the text is that God Almighty created all things, that the great variety of His handiwork was imperative to display His power, that fresh evidence of His wisdom is constantly being disclosed, and that the whole human family belong to God; to be saved, prepared for life and for immortality—to whom be all praise.

True Success.

The man whose life, outwardly all defect, is steadily expanding in its interest and sympathies, steadily growing in power to bear and suffer and be strong, has the blessed consciousness of coming into his kingdom. No outward disaster, no external obstacle or limitation, can ever defeat a true life; the soul can escape all these things as the bird escapes the perils of the snare and the net by flying above them. The highest success lies within the grasp of every earnest man or woman, and it is rarely without attestation of its presence and value, even in the eyes of those who take small account of spiritual things. There is a force which streams from a noble nature which is irresistible and pervasive as the sunlight. The warmth and vitality of such natures, while they invigorate the strongest men and women about them, penetrate to the heart of clouded and obscure lives and minister to their needs. There is no success so satisfying as that which is embodied in one's character and being so embodied, cannot be taken from him, and the influence of which, reacting on the character of others, is also undestructible.—Christian Union.

A Noble African Woman.

A slave woman named Ogunro, living in the country west of the Niger, longed for freedom and worked hard until she secured it. Then she traveled to another region to enjoy life.

There she was converted to Christ. This gave her a new longing. What she now longed for was to be with the people, among whom she had been a slave, what good things she had learned. She went back to Ilale, worked hard, earned money, got a church built, and late in 1903 she placed the church at the disposal of the nearest Christian pastor.

The Church Missionary Intelligencer reports that five young men from Ilale have been baptized through these efforts of the ex-slave.

It seems that Anglo-Saxons have no monopoly on the strenuous life. The Christian name given to Ogunro in baptism was the appropriate one of Dorcas.—Christian Work and Evangelist.

He Knows Best.

The outward features of our life may not be all that we should choose them to be; there may be things we wish for that never come to us; there may be much we wish away that we cannot part from. The persons with whom we live, the circumstances by which we are surrounded, the duties we have to perform, the burdens we have to bear, may not only be other than what we should have selected for ourselves, but may even seem inconsistent with that formation and discipline of character which we honestly wish to acquire. Knowing us better than we know ourselves, fully understanding how greatly we are affected by the outward events and conditions of life, God has ordered them with a view to our entire and final, not only our immediate, happiness; and whenever we can be safely trusted with pastures that are green, and waters that are still, in the way of earthly blessing, the Good Shepherd leads us there.—Arnold W. Thorold.

Prayer For Power.

Do not pray for easy lives! Pray to be stronger men! Do not pray for tasks equal to your powers! Pray for powers equal to your tasks! Then the doing of your work will be no miracle. But you shall be a miracle. Every day you shall wonder at yourself, at the richness of the life which has come in you by the grace of God.—Phillips Brooks.

ALL BROKEN DOWN.

No Sleep—No Appetite—Just a Continual Backache.

Joseph McCauley, of 144 Sholto street, Chicago, Sachem of Tecumseh Lodge, says: "Two years ago my health was completely broken down. My back ached and was as lame that at times I was hardly able to dress myself. I lost my appetite and was unable to sleep. There seemed to be no relief until I took Doan's Kidney Pills; but four boxes of this remedy effected a complete and permanent cure. If suffering humanity knew the value of Doan's Kidney Pills they would use nothing else, as it is the only positive cure I know."

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

Insane Witnesses.

In a case involving the management of an English insane asylum several former inmates were called as witnesses and the King's counsel who called them remarked that they were as sane as anyone in the court. The judge on the bench showed no enthusiasm at the announcement.

AT A DISADVANTAGE

"You weather prophets make a great many mistakes," said the man who speaks.

"Yes," answered the observer, "and if other people had all their mistakes published in the daily papers as we do, I suspect that our record would seem pretty good."—Washington Star.

CURIOSITY

"The Sultan is an inquisitive fellow."

"On the contrary, I should think."

"Well, he's always doing things to get our navy to come around where he can rubber it from the palace windows."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

TWO GIRLS.

She—He said my arms were like ivory.

Her Hateful Friend—Perhaps he meant they were not; but bone."—Detroit Free Press.

Bulls in a Hospital.

Two bulls escaped from the arena at Valladolid, Spain, and made their way into a hospital, where they upset several beds on which patients were lying, and gored three persons.

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HELPING ALONG THE JOKE.

"These," said the epicure to the bright Philadelphia girl, "are snails. I suppose Philadelphia people don't eat them for fear of cannibalism."

"Oh, no," was the answer; "it isn't that. We couldn't catch them."—Washington Star.

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed

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Ablutions of Certain Ants.

A naturalist has been making certain observations, on the toilets of certain ants, and has discovered each insect goes through most elaborate ablutions. They are not only performed by herself, but by another, who acts for the time as lady's maid. The assistant starts by washing the face of her companion, and then goes over the whole body. The attitude of the ant that is being washed is one of intense satisfaction. She lies down with all her limbs stretched loosely out; she rolls over on her side, even her back, a perfect picture of ease. The pleasure the little insect evinces in being thus combed and sponged is really enjoyable to the observer.

SHIPWRECKED.

A man stood on a lonely isle,
A shipwrecked sailor he,
While all about him roared and crashed
The angry, restless sea.
The waves dashed high, as rose the tide
With deafening, maddening glee—
"Alas!" exclaimed the shipwrecked man,
"I guess it's up to me."—Collier's.

DISCOURAGING.

"Go! go with any particular girl now, Clampus?"

"Yes, too infernally particular. She has refused me on an average of three times a week in the past month."—Detroit Free Press.

Scotch Wisdom.

The fountain of content must spring up in the mind; and he who has so little knowledge of human nature as to seek happiness by changing anything but his own disposition, will waste his life in fruitless efforts and multiply the griefs which he purposes to remove.—Scottish Reformer.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Ordered a Cab Far Out to Sea.

A Chicago traveler, looking for pastime, utilized the wireless telegraphy equipment of one of the ocean liners, on his return trip to New York, to order, while he was yet 200 miles at sea, a coupe to meet him at the wharf at a certain hour.

BATHS OF RADIANT HEAT.

Pain Banished by Electric Light Treatment.

A heat and light treatment which has caused much comment lately among scientists, says the London Express, is the Dowling system, that consists chiefly in directing electric heat rays on the body of the person subject for treatment. The system is used in cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago and similar diseases and certain forms of tubercular troubles. These rays are claimed to be the nearest approach to the sun's rays obtainable by artificial means. The great advantage peculiar to this treatment lies in the ability of the electric rays to penetrate the body going direct to the part or parts of the trouble. To undergo this treatment the person is first placed upon a bed, after removing all clothing, and wrapped snugly in the covers, with the head only outside. The rays are then turned on, and the subject is literally bathed in heat. The patient by this system is subjected to a temperature of 300 or 400 degrees. The person does not experience any discomfort, notwithstanding this great heat. Ordinary heat of this high intensity would do the human body to a turn, but these electric rays, being dry, evaporate the excreted perspiration. This method just mentioned is for general treatment. For local complaints there are detached reflectors, which are held a little away from the affected part, so that the heat plays upon the place and searches out the disease. The Dowling system has also been used with some success in the treatment of tubercular joints, and it is believed if the heat rays could be made to penetrate the patient's lungs they would kill the bacillus of consumption. An apparatus of this character has been installed in Buckingham Palace, for the use of the King, and when Mr. Chamberlain was suffering from a recent attack of gout this treatment was resorted to with success.

ANCIENT, BUT IT GOES.

Foebles (about to be operated upon for appendicitis)—Doctor, before you begin I wish you would send and have our pastor, the Rev. Mr. Blank, come over.

Dr. Sawem—Certainly, if you wish it, but—

Foebles—I'd like to be opened with prayer.

Bridge and Tunnel Combination.

Since a French engineer named Gamond planned a submarine tunnel, in 1857, various projects have been advanced for connecting England with the Continent. The latest is the suggestion of Bunau-Varilla, who wants to build a tunnel to within three kilometers of England, and thence a bridge, which England (which has not favored a tunnel) could destroy at any time in case of danger of a foreign invasion, thus rendering the tunnel useless.

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I do not believe Fish's Cure for Consumption has unequal for coughs and colds.—J. J. F. Bozay, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The United States lighthouse service costs \$4,500,000 a year.

(A142-04)



Mrs. L. C. Glover, Vice-President Milwaukee, Wis., Business Woman's Association, is another one of the million women who have been restored to health by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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