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VOL. IV. No. 218. PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26 1904. PRICE: TEN CENTS

**Limon Weekly News.**  
PORT LIMON, SATURDAY, NOV. 26, 1904  
**E. M. H. WOOD,**  
PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, CENTRAL AMERICA.  
R. HESLOP, AGENT, ZENT JUNCTION  
ANTONIO LEHMANN, CENTRAL AVENUE, SAN JOSE.

**WEEKLY SHIPPING LIST.**

Nov. 11.—At 5 a.m. s.s. "Beacon" Norwegian, c. Pettersen, 27 crew and 715 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. 5 passengers. No cargo. 1 sack correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Nov. 11.—At 5.20 a.m. the launch "Anetta", c. Archibald, 3 crew and 5 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. 10 passengers. No cargo. 1 sack correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Nov. 11.—At 6.30 the launch Vanguardia, c. Jennett, 4 crew and 18 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. 43 passengers. Cargo: 25 blocks ice. No correspondence. Despatched by Maduro & Sons.

Nov. 11.—At 6.30 the launch Vanguardia, c. Jennett, 4 crew and 18 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. 43 passengers. Cargo: 25 blocks ice. No correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Nov. 13.—At 4 a.m. the Nicaraguan schooner Dido, c. Rivers, 5 crew and 22 tons register, from San Juan del Norte. 6 passengers. 1 bale cargo. 1 sack correspondence. Consigned to the Captain.

Nov. 13.—At 9.30 a.m. s.s. Preston, Norwegian, c. Halvorsen, 29 crew and 908 tons register, from Colon. 9 passengers. general cargo. 1 sack correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Nov. 14.—At 4.30 p.m. s.s. "Alleghany", German, c. Bode, 47 crew and 116 tons register, from Cartagena. 49 passengers. 1,365 bales cargo. 5 sacks and 2 packets correspondence. Consigned to J. Kaempfer.

Nov. 15.—At 6 a.m. s.s. Matina, English, c. Blower, 48 crew and 2,498 tons register, from Kingston. general cargo. No correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Nov. 15.—At 6 p.m. s.s. La Plata, English, c. Dagnall, 153 crew and 2,800 tons register, from Colon. 105 passengers. general cargo. 12 sacks correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Nov. 15.—At 5.45 a.m. the launch Anetta, c. Archibald, 4 crew and 5 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. 33 passengers. 1 sack correspondence. No cargo. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Nov. 18.—At 6.50 a.m. s.s. Ellis, Norwegian, c. Hansen, 34 crew and 1,350 tons register, from Colon. 6 passengers. 9182 bales cargo. 55 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Nov. 18.—At 9 a.m. the launch Vanguardia, 4 crew and 18 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. 15 passengers. No cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to Maduro & Sons.

Nov. 18.—At 9.30 a.m. s.s. Sibiria, German, c. Brambeer, 53 crew and 2,460 tons register, from Cartagena. 44 passengers. general cargo. 3 sacks and 2 packets correspondence. Consigned to J. Kaempfer.

Nov. 18.—At 9 a.m. s.s. Veins, Norwegian, c. Tysland, 34 crew and 1,423 tons register, from New Orleans. 1 passenger. Cargo: 5 horses and 2 bales. 9 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Nov. 17.—At 10 p.m. the launch Vanguardia, c. Jennett, 4 crew and 18 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. 43 passengers. Cargo: 25 blocks ice. No correspondence. Despatched by Maduro & Sons.

Nov. 17.—At 6 a.m. s.s. Preston, Norwegian, c. Halvorsen, 29 crew and 908 tons register, for New Orleans. 2 passengers. Cargo: 21,076 bunches bananas. 5 sacks correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

**Military Maps Strongholds in the Empire.**

PLANS OF IMPORTANT FORTIFICATIONS FORWARDED AT BALTIMORE.  
(From "Daily Telegraph.")  
Baltimore, Oct. 24.—Three maps, apparently the drawings of three of the most important British military strongholds were picked up on the street in South Baltimore several days ago.  
The maps which are those of Gibraltar the fortifications in and around Cork, Ireland, Hurst Castle, in Southampton Roads, were shown to the Deputy British Consul, who immediately manifested intense interest in them.  
From a former soldier of the English Army it has been learned that the map of Gibraltar is an accurate one, and the

TUNNELING OF THE GIANT ROCK is exhibited in all its intricacies. "I can see at a glance," said he, "that these papers are no hoax. The canteen is situated on the topmost part of Gibraltar, the troops' quarters below that, and then come the quartermaster's department, provisions etc., then the reservoir, the guard-house, which is in the exact centre of the great rock, and finally the magazine, which is directly at the base of the rock and extends all the way under the entire fort.  
There are secret passages throughout the formation but I dare say that none but the commanding officer and his lieutenants are acquainted with the devious paths which have been blasted in the very heart of the rock."

The drawings in themselves, while rough, are evidently the work of a master-hand, as every gun, channel and sandbar, docks, masked batteries, fortified and unfortified posts, are shown at length. The numbers of the various garrisons with the size and number of the large rifles, and also the amount of the ammunition and rations in the various posts, are enumerated.  
The attaches of the British Consulate are puzzled to know where they came from, and who drew them.

**Jos. Levy & Bros**

**Manufactureros por Mayor de Papeleria y Objetos de escritorio.**  
Agentes para la venta de sacos de papel para empacotar, papel de envolver en rollos ó en pliegos, im presos ó sin imprimir, y en general para todo lo concerniente á imprenta y libreria.  
Especial atencion se prestará á los órdenes del exterior y se dan las mejores facilidades para la pronta ejecucion de los pedidos.  
720, 522, 524 Common St., NEW ORLEANS, LA., U. S. A.

## WATCHES!

Keystone-Elgin Watches, direct from the Factory.

**LADIES**

SOLID SILVER, INLAID WITH GOLD. TWELVE DOLLARS GOLD (\$12)

GOLD FILLED CASE. GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS. SEVEN DOLLARS GOLD.

**GENT'S**

SILVEROID. FIVE DOLLARS GOLD.

GOLD FILLED CASE. GUARANTEED TWENTY YEARS. TWELVE DOLLARS GOLD.

SOLID SILVER. KEystone-Elgin Works.

**EASY TERMS**

These watches can be supplied on Easy Terms: Payments as low as One Dollar gold monthly accepted.

SOLE AGENTS IN COSTA RICA:—Wood's Book Store, Limon.

**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.  
E. BROUWER.  
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.  
12-11.

**UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.**  
—MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT—  
GENERAL LINE OF DRY GOODS,  
BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS AND GROCERIES  
SOLE AGENTS FOR  
Schlitz Beer, Canadian Club Whiskey, White Rock Lithia Water, Vacuum Oil.  
At Lowest Prices.  
A fine assortment of Fancy Groceries just received. Large stock of CEMENT and SEWER PIPES now on hand. Call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.  
**United Fruit Company**  
Port Limon

**Bargain.**  
**75 Manzanas of Land in Pacuarito.**  
SPLENDIDLY SITUATED, FRONTING THE LINE.  
FINE CHANCE TO START A CITY BOOM.  
**Low Price.**  
Information at this office or P.O. Box 75, San José, 4in.—19-11.

**NORTHERN RAILWAY OF COSTA RICA.**  
**TIME TABLE.**  
—: FOR ALL POINTS IN ZENT AND :—  
—Banana River Districts.—

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

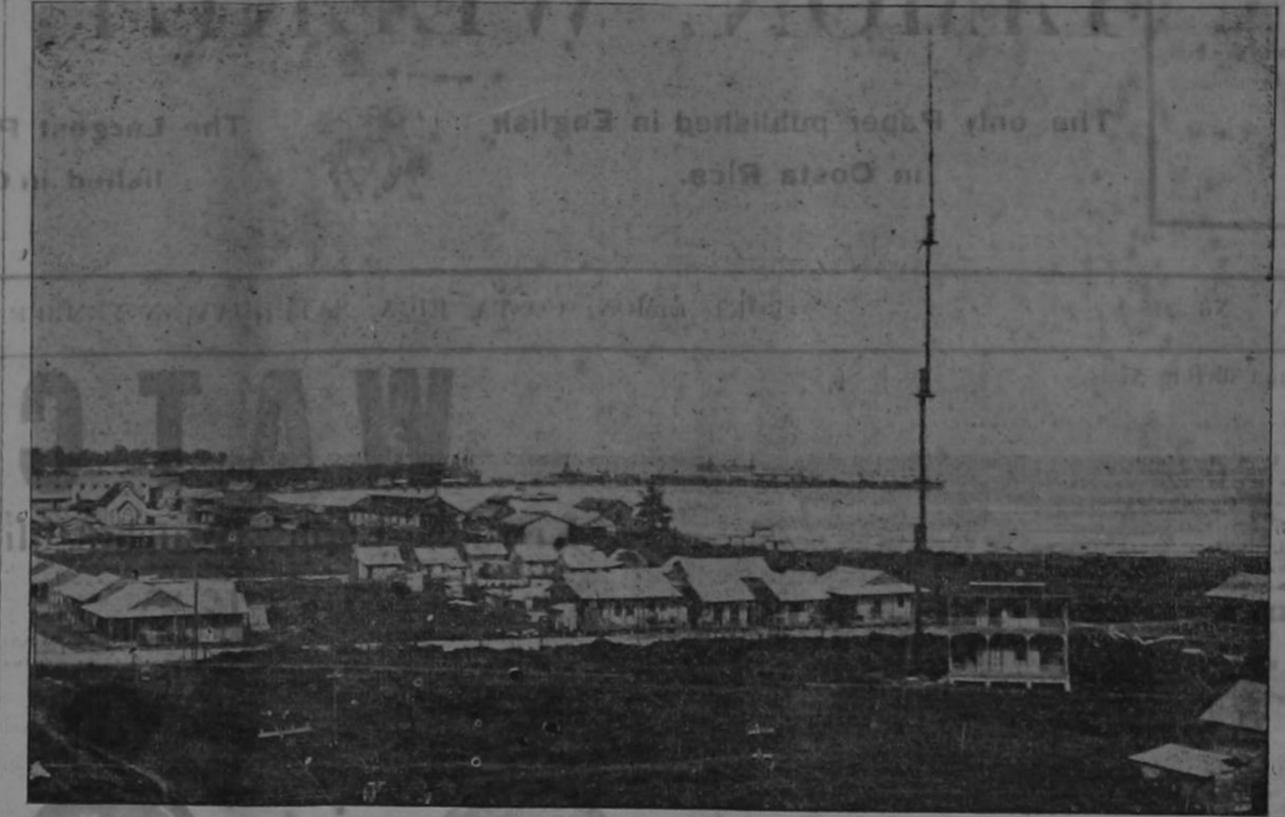
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.  
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.  
W. G. CHASE, Actg. Supt.

**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.

# WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON. PRICE LIST

Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

<b>A</b>	
Automatic Pencils	25
Almanacs, Whitaker's, \$1.00 and \$2.00	1.00
Almanacs, World	1.00
Almanacs, sheet	.15
Alphabet Cards	.35
Atlases	\$2.00 and 3.00
<b>B</b>	
Balls, rubber, solid, 25c, 50c and .75	.25
Balls, hollow, from	.25
Balls, base	.75
Bicycle Cement, Tire	.25
Bicycle Cement, rim	.25
Brushes, shaving	.50
Brushes, tooth	.50
Brushes, marking, 10, 20 and .25	.25
Bill books	\$2.50
Bow, hair, violin	.75
Bats, cricketing	15.00
Balls, cricket	6.00
Bill heads, small, 100	.35
Bill heads, medium, 100	.50
Bill heads, medlum, 85	.85
Banana counters	8.00
Bowls, copying	1.50
Boxing gloves	6.00
Balloons	.10
Birthday cards, 25, 50 and 1.00	1.00
Baskets, fancy, an assortment	
Blotters, hand	1.25
<b>C</b>	
Copy letter books, 500 1	\$2.50
Cards, Bicycle playing	.85
Cards, cheap playing	.65
Chalk, tailors'	.45
Chalk, billiard	.05
Chalk, crayons, box	.75
Chalk, carpenters', lb.	.25
Chess, set	3.00
Chess board	1.50
Crochet needle	.10
Crochet cotton	.25
Crochet silk	.25
Combs, hair, 25 and .50	.50
Combs, small tooth	.25
Clips, board, letter	1.75
Clips, board, foolscap	2.00
Checkers, 35 and .65	.65
Checker boards	1.50
Copying brushes	1.25
Calendars, desk	.50
Calendars, stand	.75
Composition books, 5, 10, 15 and 25	.25
Concertinos, \$4.00 and 6.00	6.00
Commissary order books, 100 1	1.00
Cigarette books	.10
Cash boxes, \$2.50 and 3.00	3.00
Caps for toy pistols	.05
Copy books, Casell's	.25
Carbon paper, 8x13	.15
Christmas cards (assorted) from 10	10
Chamois leather	.50
Cards, birthday, 25, 50 and 1.00	1.00
Counter books, 25, 50, 60 and .75	.75
<b>D</b>	
Dice, each, 5 and .10	.10
Dice cups	.85
Dice, poker	\$1.50
Dominoes, \$1.25 and 6.00	6.00
Dating stamps	1.00
Desk pads, 19x24	2.50
Dolls, all prices from	.25
Diaries, desk	1.00
Diaries, pocket, from	.75
Desk calendars	.50
Desk Calendar stands	.75
<b>E</b>	
Envelopes, our make, pr. 100	.75
Envelopes, imp., square, per 100	\$1.25
Envelopes, for invitation, pkg.	.25
Envelopes, for photographs, 10,	.15
Erasers, Faber's rubber	.25
Emery paper	.10
Emery cloth	.15
Embroidery hoops	.25
<b>F</b>	
Fountain pens, Crescent	\$ 3.00
Flutes, tin	.50
Fans, plain	.50
Fans, feather	1.00
Files, Harp	.40
Foolscap, per quire	.35
Files, box	1.75
Frames, plush picture	1.50
Flags, English, 35, 50 and 1.00	1.00
<b>G</b>	
Gold paint	.50
Guitar Strings, wire, 1, 15c; 2, 15c; 3 for	.15
Guitar Strings, wire, 4 20c; 5, 20c; 6,	.20
Goggles	.50
Guitars, fair quality	\$12.50
Glue, La Page's liquid	.40
<b>H</b>	
Harmonicas, 25 and .75	.75
<b>I</b>	
Ink, Stephens'	.10
Ink, Stephens', 1-2 pints	.50
Ink, Stephens', 1 pint	\$1.00
Ink, Stephens', quart	1.75
Ink, marking	.50
Ink, rubber stamp	1.00
Ink, red, 15 and 6.00	6.00
Unkstands, \$2.00, \$5.00 and 1.00	1.00
Indexes, 35 and .85	.85
Invoice books, from	2.50
Ink eradicator, Collins'	1.50
Ink, India	.50
<b>J</b>	
Journal paper, per quire	\$1.00
Journals, 100 pages	1.25
Journals, 200 pages	2.00
Journals, 300 pages	2.75
Journals, 400 pages	3.50
Japanese, lanterns, from	.25
<b>K</b>	
Key chains	.25
Key rings, 10 and .15	.15
King Edward's photograph	\$1.00
Knives, pocket, 1.00 and 1.50	1.50
<b>L</b>	
Lamps, table, from	\$1.50
Lamps, hanging, from	2.00
Lamp shades, 50 to 3.00	3.00
Lamp chimneys, 25 to .50	.50
Lamp wicks, from	.15
Laces, shoe, brown or black, pr.	.10
Ledgers, with indexes, 100 pages	1.50
Ledgers, with indexes, 200 pages	2.25
Ledgers, with indexes, 300 pages	3.00
Ledgers, with indexes, 400 pages	3.75
Labels, gummed, 1,000	3.00
Lotte, 50, 1.00 and 3.00	3.00
Letter heads, ptd., 100	3.00
Letter heads, ptd., 200	4.50
Letter heads, ptd., 300	5.00
Letter heads, ptd., 500	6.00
Leg guards	7.00
Lapel button, King Edward	.15
Lapel button, union jack	.10
Lanterns	.50
<b>M</b>	
Marshmallows, plain, 50c and \$1.00	\$1.00
Marshmallows, chocolate, 50c and 1.00	1.00
Music paper, sheet	.15
Mucilage, 20c and 1.25	1.25
Mucilage, in collapsible tubes	.50
Memorandums, 5c, 10c, 15c and .25	.25
Memorandums, indexed, from	.30
Mouth organs, 25c and .75	.75
Mourning note, per quire	.30
Mourning envelopes, 25c and .50	.50
Marbles, clay, per doz.	.15
Marbles, glass, per doz.	.20
Marking brushes, 10c, 20c and .25	.25
Metal polish	.25
Music books, 50c and 1.00	1.00
Mirrors, hand carved	3.00
Musical boxes, toy	1.50
Musical boxes, toy	2.50
<b>N</b>	
Needles, crochet	.10
Note paper, per pkt.	.10
Note paper, per ream	\$1.50
Note paper (flowers) per doz.	.50
Note paper, initials, per doz.	.50
Nail brushes, 25c and 1.00	1.00
<b>O</b>	
Oil board, per sheet	.10
Oil for typewriter	.50
Oil can	.75
Oil Paints, tin box	\$5.00
<b>P</b>	
Pen racks, spiral	.25
Pistols, toy, 25c and .75	.75
Pipes, corncob	.25
Pipes, briar, \$1.50 and \$1.75	\$1.75
Polish, boot, brown	.50
Polish, boot, black	.50
Polish, boot, white	.75
Pins, office, pyramid	.35
Pencils, lead, Eagle office	.15
Pencils, lead, mercantile	.10
Pencils, lead, Perfection	.05
Pencils, lead, carpenter's	.15
Pencils, lead, blue or red	.15
Pencils, lead, red and blue com-	.15
lined	.25
Pencils, slate, (board)	.05
Pencils, copying	.20
Penholders, 5c and .10	.10
Penholders, cork	.25
Penholders, self-jecting	.25
Printing outfit	1.00
Pens, gold fountain	1.50
Pens, Esterbrook's, per gross	2.00
Pens, Spencerian, per gross	2.50
Pens, school, per gross	1.50
Poker chips, per 100	1.50
Pencil sharpeners	.25
Pencil holders, leather	.35
Pencil holders, metal, 15c and .25	.25
Point protectors	.10
Paper fasteners, per box	.50
Paper weights, 75c, \$1.50 and 3.00	3.00
Purses, chain	.50
Purses, gold coin	1.00
<b>Q</b>	
Quesa Victoria photograph	\$1.00
<b>R</b>	
Rules, carpenter's	.50
Rules, carpenter's, brass bound	\$1.00
Rules, office, from	.35
Rules, office, rubber	2.00
Rubber bands, per gross	.35
Rubber bands, per gross	3.00
Records, 100 pages	1.25
Records, 200 pages	2.00
Records, 300 pages	2.75
Records, 400 pages	3.50
Receipt books, cash, 50 leaves	.40
Receipt books, cash, 100 leaves	.75
Receipt books, rent, 50 leaves	.40
Receipt books, rent, 100 leaves	.75
Razors, each	8.00
Razor straps	1.50
Razor cases	.25
Rosin, for violin	.25
<b>S</b>	
Slates, 25c, 40c and .50	.50
Soap, Pear's unscented	.50
Spectacles, uncolored	\$1.50
Spectacles, colored	1.00
Spectacle cases	.25
Stamps, India rubber	1.00
Sand paper	.05
Stylographic pens	2.50
Scrubbing pads, 5c, 10c and .15	.15
Silver paint	.75
Sealing wax, pound	.50
School bags from	.50
Scissors	.75
Scissors, folding pocket	1.00
Straws, per box	1.75
Sling shot, rubber	.25
Sponge, for cups	.50
Scholar's companions	1.00
Shorthand note books	.25
Spelling books, 85c and 1.00	1.00
Sponge cups	1.25
<b>T</b>	
Toys, assorted prices	
Tooth picks	.30
Toilet paper	.20
Tobacco pouch, rubber	\$1.00
Type (see printing outfit)	
Typewriting paper, letter ream	3.00
Typewriting paper, foolscap, rm.	3.50
Typewriter ribbons	2.00
Tablets, note 25c and .40	.40
Tablets, letter, 50c and 1.00	1.00
Time books, weekly, from	.20
Time books, monthly, 20c and .75	.75
Tape measures, 3 ft.	.75
Tape measures, 5 ft.	.85
Twine, per 1-2 lb. ball	.50
Tooth brushes	.50



Typewriter oil .50  
Tally books .35  
Tags, per 100 .60  
Tops .15  
Toy books, 25c and .50  
Toy books, linen, 50c and 1.00  
Typewriter erasers .25  
Tissue paper, per doz. .50

**UV.**  
Views of Costa Rica .50  
Violin strings, 1st. silk .30  
Violin strings, 2, 3 and 4 (gut) .25  
Visiting cards, 100 .10  
Visiting cards, 100 printed .25  
Violincello strings, 1 and 2 .75  
Violincello strings 3 and 4 .1.00  
Union jacks, 25c, 50c and 1.00  
Violin bridges .25  
Violin pegs .25  
Views of Central America .12.50

**W.**  
Whistles, tin, 25c and .50  
Wall paper, per roll, from .30  
Wrapping paper, per pound .10  
Wickets and balls, per set \$12.00  
Wicket keeping gloves 6.00  
Writing cases, \$1.00 and 2.00

## Trades Directory.

**E. W. Jackson.**  
**BARS—**  
Alfano Hermanos.  
Jose Cuvillier.  
**BOOK STORES—**  
Wood's Book Store.  
**BOOTS AND SHOES—**  
Emilio Artavia.  
**BUTCHERS—**  
L. O. Fraser.  
**CARPENTERS—**  
Hilary Beckles.  
Alfonso Chase.  
James Stibbell.  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS—**  
Felipe J. Alvarado & Co.  
**DENTISTS—**  
Dr. Will A. Blackburn.  
**DRUGGISTS—**  
Virgilio Giorgi.  
Obregon & Co.  
**DRY GOODS—**  
Ferdinand Asch.  
Misses Browner.  
Seldes Ramirez.  
G. W. Titrek.  
**EXCHANGE—**  
F. M. H. Wood.  
**FIRE BRIGADE—**  
Ramon F. Acevedo, Chief.  
F. M. H. Wood, Deputy Chief.  
**FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—**  
Foresters, L. O. Fraser, C. R.  
Good Samaritans, Adolphus English  
W. C.  
Knights of Pythias, E. A. Pitt.  
Masons: English, C. V. Lindo, R.  
W. M.; Spanish, Julio Godd' ki, R.  
W. M.  
Mechanics.  
Odd Fellows.  
Shepherds.  
**HOSPITALS—**  
Charity.  
Costa Rica Railway.  
United Fruit Co.  
**HOTELS—**  
Gran Hotel.  
Hotel Arrasty.  
**INSURANCE—**  
Limon Mutual Life, President, W. J.  
Reid; Secretary and Treasurer, F.  
M. H. Wood.  
**ICE MANUFACTURERS—**  
Florida Ice Co.  
**LAWYERS—**  
Jose Caballero.  
**NEWSPAPERS—**  
Limon Weekly News.  
**PHYSICIANS—**  
Dr. Mauro Aguilera.  
Dr. Alex Garcia.  
Dr. — Obregon.  
Dr. Septimus Steggall.  
**POLICE—**  
Marcus Sotela, Comandante.  
**POSTMASTER—**  
Manuel Esquivel.  
**PRINTERS—**  
F. M. H. Wood.  
**PRODUCE MERCHANTS—**  
Isaac L. Maduro.  
**PROVISION MERCHANTS—**  
J. E. Kaempfer.  
Lindo Bros.  
Esau Lyon.  
United Fruit Company.  
**RAILROADS, COSTA RICA—**  
J. A. Pearce, Traffic Inspector.  
G. C. Wendorf, Train Dispatcher.  
R. W. Unckles, Freight Agent.  
Max Lesser, Material Agent.  
G. W. Rothery, Master Mechanic  
**RAILROADS, NORTHERN—**  
H. M. Field, Superintendent.  
Wm. G. Chase, Assistant Supt.  
W. D. Janney, Chief Engineer.  
H. Schar Schmidt, Assistant Eng'r.  
J. M. Tibaut, Freight and Ticket Agt.  
A. Lasker, Material Agent.  
Robert Potts, Master Mechanic.  
**STEAMSHIP AGENCIES—**  
Elder-Dempster, F. J. Alvarado &  
Co.  
French, F. J. Alvarado & Co.  
Hamburg-American, Luis Wech  
mann.  
Royal Mail, F. J. Alvarado & Co.  
Spanish, F. J. Alvarado & Co.  
United Fruit Co.  
**SHOEMAKERS—**  
J. M. Goffe.  
**SCHOOLS—**

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

## Directory of Costa Rica.

President of the Republic—Licenciado don Ascencion Esquivel.  
First Vice President—Licenciado don Ricardo Jimenez.  
Second Vice President—Licenciado don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez.  
Third Vice President—General don Juan B. Quiros.  
**CABINET MINISTERS.**  
Licenciado don Leonidas Pacheco, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Clerical, Grace, Justice, Benefit and Public Instruction.  
Don Manuel J. Jimenez Secretary of Finance and Commerce.  
Don Tobias Zuniga, Secretary of War and Marine in charge of the Interior Police and Public Works.  
President of Supreme Court, Licenciado don Manuel V. Jimenez.  
**LIMON.**  
Governor—Don Wenceslao de la Guardia.  
Secretary—Don Federico Golcher.  
Administrator of Customs—Don Balvanero Vargas.  
Port Medical Officer—Dr. Septimus Steggall.  
Judge of Criminal Court—Licenciado don Marcel Alpizar.  
Chief Police Agent—Don Filadelfo Granados.  
Police—Don Eduardo Baldiodeda, comandante.  
**MUNICIPALITY.**  
Don Zacarias Chevez—President.  
Don M. F. Quesada—Vice President.  
Don Eduardo Beeche—Secretary-Treasurer.  
**CONSULAR CORPS.**  
Colombia—E. de J. Navia, Esq., Consul.  
Panama—Ramon F. Acevedo, Esq., Consul.  
Venezuela—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Consul General.  
Peru—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Vice Consul.  
France—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Consular Agent.  
Italy—Miguel de Agostini, Esq., Consular Agent.  
Germany—George Kaempfer, Esq., Vice Consul.  
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Miss Elvira de la Guardia, mistress Baptist, Henry Hylton, Master. Church of England, W. E. Price Master; Miss Z. Barton, Mistress. Wesleyan, W. J. Flowers, Master.  
**SODA WATER MAKERS—**  
Simon Cohn.  
**STATIONERY—**  
Wood's Book Store.  
**STORES—**  
A. C. Campbell.  
John Sachs.  
**TAILORS—**  
C. W. Grant.  
T. P. McGuinness.  
H. Portuondo.  
R. A. Watson.  
**TELEGRAPHS—**  
Zacarias Cheves, Chief Operator.  
**WATCHMAKERS—**  
J. A. Calorie.  
A. J. L. Steele.  
Jacob Stevens.  
**WHARF MASTER—**  
Captain W. G. Baker.

## DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL RESIDENTS.

Acevedo, Ramon F.  
Allen, Horatio.  
Arnold, Mrs. L. C.  
Brown, R. H.  
Becket, H. S. C. G.  
Beckles, Charles.  
Beale, John M.  
Buchanan, James  
Bonilla, Alfonso.  
Campbell, C. A.  
Chivi, Nicolas.  
Childs, Richard.  
Cummins, Polemus.  
Diermissen, Max.  
Foster, W.  
Fry, Peter.  
Forbes, Charles.  
Fennel, Samuel.  
Grant, E. A.  
Greenwood, John.  
Gordon, Alexander.  
Gulph, Fred.  
Guridi, Francisco.  
Loofs, J. F.  
Legion, E.  
Morrison, J. C.  
Macpherson, Sarah.  
Maroney, Robert.  
Marti, Jack.  
Nunes, O. P.  
Pilgrim, J. R.  
Pardo, Rogelio.  
Reifschlager, Ernest.  
Rafter, Wm. G.  
Reynolds, Charles.  
Ramsay, Henry.  
Shaw, Charles Aubrey.  
Shaw, Samuel.  
Simmons, Captain S.  
Seaman, W. M.  
Scott, C. D.  
Smith, C. H.  
Schutt, Richard.  
Taylor, Col. H. M.  
Zurcher, Harry.

## A New Preparation

A new method of employing radium in medicine has recently been discovered by a Russian physician, Dr. E. S. London, and consists of using cotton wool which has been submitted to the action of the radium emanation. Dr. London, as the result of the series of experiments, has reached the conclusion that the effects of the radium emanation and of the direct action of the radium are the same, consisting of an inflammation on the skin and the destruction of life. He subjected a number of substances, including cork, paraffin, paper and cotton wool, to radium emanation, and found that they would produce inflammatory effects on the skin. The wool, owing to its spongy nature, seemed to absorb the largest quantity of the radium emanation, and consequently was the most radioactive. Accordingly, Dr. London carried on further experiments with wool so treated, which he found was most convenient for easy distribution over the body and ready application at any desired point. The "emanated" wool, when packed in hermetically sealed jars or other containing vessels, loses its radioactivity very slowly, and can be sent to any distance desired.—Harper's Weekly.

## What Women Most Like.

A woman likes to be truly loved and to be told so.  
She likes some noble, honorable man to be thoughtful of her, kind and considerate of her welfare.  
When well and becomingly dressed, a quiet notice of it is always appreciated.  
A word of praise for a nice dinner or supper often more than compensates her for the worry and work of preparation.  
She wants her husband not to be her supporter but her companion, remembering that it is the kind word that often brings her greater happiness than a new set of dishes, though presents like the latter are always welcome.  
She likes to be made to realize that she is good for something besides a mere household drudge.  
She likes to be petted occasionally, but not in public. The little private pet names are very dear to a woman's heart.—Louisville Times.

## Richest Mexican.

General Luis Terrazas, "the richest Mexican," is going to make a tour of the United States. General Terrazas is a person who is said to be worth, on a conservative estimate, \$200,000,000. He has a heap of gold, real cash, so we are told, amounting to about \$150,000,000, or perhaps a few millions more. He is called the largest individual land owner in the world. His real estate is said to be about 20,000,000 acres, consisting of fifteen huge ranches or haciendas. The rich Mexican has fifteen farms, each one of which is as vast as large as the state of Delaware. He is the reputed owner of herds of cattle supposed to number about 1,000,000; towns are situated in his domains; he has banks and factories; 10,000 rustlers and cowboys round up his cattle.—Kansas City Journal.

## Daniel Webster's Advice.

Once when Daniel Webster was riding along a New England road in a stage coach, he was annoyed by the jolting and poked his head out of the window to yell at the driver, says the Detroit News.  
"Hey, can't you drive a little slower?"  
"No," responded the coachman, "the horses are running away, sir."  
"Run 'em into a fence corner," advised Daniel.  
"Can't, sir," said the driver, reluctantly and despairingly. "They've got the bits between their teeth, sir."  
"Well, run them into debt, then," thundered Daniel. "That'll stop anything!"

THE SOUTHERN HONEY LOCUST.

Once in the city park,  
Leaving the dust and heat and noise of  
the city,  
Wandering through narrow byways,  
Sudden my senses thrilled to an odor afar  
off.  
An odor just waited, delicate, subtle,  
elusive,  
Breath of the Southland fanning the brow  
of the North.  
Down the narrow path,  
The perfume nearing, expanding, ever in-  
creasing,  
Engulfing me now with billow on billow  
of fragrance,  
Uncertain I wandered, I thought I  
smelled the sweet-brier,  
The wild honeysuckle, but no, 'twas the  
locust! the locust!  
Beautiful, shaking its millionfold sweets  
to the wind.

Oh locust, of the South!  
Your blossoms of honeyed snow full of  
tremulous motion!  
Were you gladdened to see me there in the  
fresh May morning,  
That you leaned to me so and beckoned  
with joyous insistence?  
Luminous, delicate plumes, I believe that  
you knew me,  
And were joyed to the heart to greet an  
old lover and friend.

Down on the soft, cool earth,  
Down at the foot, 'neath the boughs of  
the white honey-locust,  
Pensive there in the sunlight and shade  
ever changing,  
Muse I, dreaming again the dreams of my  
childhood,  
Musing and dreaming so lay I until the  
white locust  
Hushed its low murmur and curtained  
itself for the night.  
—Lillian C. B. McAllister, in Lippin-  
cott's.

STILL WATERS and PURLING BROOKS.

By KATHERINE S. BROWN.

"HAVE you got a shovel handy?" asked Margaret Leslie, dropping down on the hard ground. "I'd like to brush up my spinal cord; it's been so thrilled to smithereens, I haven't any backbone left. You know, Conny, they drill on Van Ness avenue, right in front of our house. Will power can keep you from the window, but they've been giving their orders by bugle, and the very sound simply makes me want to howl!"

"I know," chimed in Constance Brice, waving a gold-headed cane, to which had been fastened a very spick and span silk flag; "there's a squad down near us, too."

"The other day," went on Margaret, "I had such an experience. As I was coming home the soldiers were lying flat in the middle of Van Ness avenue, firing at the enemy over an embankment. It was perfectly stupendous! Of course, there wasn't really any firing, or embankment, or enemy, but seeing them gave me the war fever, I can tell you! Oh, if I were only a man I wouldn't be sitting here, or standing with my hands in my pockets, either" (a withering glance at their thus employed escort). "I'd—goodness, Tom Scott, look at that thing right down there in front of us. I am going to run this minute."

"What is it?" asked Constance. "A great, big, horrid old cannon!" "Oh, hurry, Madge! Of course they'll fire a salute. Let's go home and watch the transports from our back porch."

"Haven't you had an object lesson in cannon at your kindergarten yet?" asked Tom, serenely; then, turning to Margaret: "Baby's little dog of war is muzzled; doggie can't bark at the little duds," and he reassuringly pointed out to the cap upon it.

"To change the subject," said Margaret, with a little cough, "did you ever see such an uninteresting looking mortal as that woman sitting by herself over there. Her face is absolutely expressionless. I'd just like to stick a pin in her to see if she'd take interest enough to squeal."

"Your hat pin with its army button end," suggested Constance. "I don't believe she has any patriotism, for she hasn't a ghost of a badge or button."

"I don't see what she came for. If she wants to read magazines such a day as this, she'd better stay at home."

"The leaves turn over pretty fast. She's probably only looking at the pictures—don't care for reading, you know. How long have we been here now?"

"One hour and forty minutes," answered Tom; then added encouragingly: "It's my opinion the transports won't go till night, then steal out quietly."

They went on chatting of trivialities. Then, towards 5 o'clock—they had come to Block Point at 2—they began telling stories.

"I heard such a romantic one yesterday," said Margaret. "There was a girl of Spanish descent called Anita—Anita—oh, I can't remember her last name."

"Jones," suggested Tom. "Her parents both came to this country when they were mere babies. They have never been back. They have made all their money here. The father, naturalized, has voted right along. And their children have been educated in our public schools. But, when this war broke out, the one touch of Spanish blood in their veins made them akin to their unknown brothers in their unknown fatherland. Anita, a belle of Santa Clara County, was engaged to a promising young Californian.

"The parental smile had all the bless-you-my-children serenity until the young man enlisted; then he was forbidden the house and—illegitimate intercourse with the granddaughter of Spain. Well, as you can easily guess, Cupid

managed a private correspondence, but one sad day a telltale feather dropped from his wing, and the Spanish temper that hadn't been naturalized when papa got out his papers, flew into a rage that bade Anita choose once and forever between home ties and heart ties. It didn't take long. With only enough money to last a month, she pluckily came to San Francisco to earn her own living. As soon as her son of Mars heard it he insisted upon an immediate marriage. The wedding took place exactly a week ago, and to-day he goes to Manila."

"The poor little thing!" exclaimed Constance. "I expect she is just crying her eyes out now."

"Listen!" cried Margaret. "There was a far away whistle; a bell; a spontaneous burst of many whistles; the deep tone applause of a cannon. The transport had started. The patriotic city of San Francisco was giving its cheer to the departing vessels. Then, amid the universal thrill of brave, hopeful excitement, came the intruding possibility of death and disaster, and the siren moaned its low, irrepressible sob. The crowd at Block Point eagerly pressed forward to catch the first glimpse of the fleet.

Finally, around an obtruding point of land, came the Peking, majestic, beautiful, awful. Hugging her side, in parting embrace, steamed the Ukiah, chartered to accompany the ships to the Heads for the benefit of the Red Cross Society. At a short interval followed the large flagship, the City of Australia; then, at a greater distance, and more slowly, glided the smaller City of Sydney—and around about them all, the group of friends to see them off, all sorts and conditions of craft, from the frivolous small fry of a tug to the dignified old stern-wheeler.

Suddenly there was a lurid flash, a terrible blast, a tottering of the ground under their feet—a cannon, unseen by the girls, directly around the corner from them, had wished the Peking god-speed.

As each of the transports passed the Point, the cannon saluted, while the military island of Alcatraz bestowed her blessing in one long series of thirteen guns. Slowly, but too surely, our dear first fleet, with its priceless cargo of precious souls, passed from us out of the Golden Gate. But long after our poor earthly tatters of waving flags were lost to their view, there rested about them the radiant glory of a glowing sun, ethereal clouds of soft fog, the deep, intense azure of the sky—the heavens had unfurled their red, white and blue.

The tears fell unchecked down Constance's face. Margaret shivered with a nervous chill.

"Now is your hat pin chance," whispered the sacrilegious Tom, pointing to a solitary figure right in front of them.

It was the "uninteresting mortal." She stood motionless, looking out at sea. Then, a moment later, she turned her expressionless face upon their agitated ones.

"You have friends on board?" she asked, in a sweet, sympathetic voice.

"No," sniffed back Constance. "Have you?"

"One," fell the soft answer—"my husband."

"Your husband?" repeated Margaret, for now that she saw her close, the woman was remarkably young and girlish in appearance.

The weary, motionless face awoke into its natural beauty. An exquisite flush vivified the dull, olive cheeks. The heavy brown eyes flashed with pride and joy and love. "Yes, my husband," she repeated rapturously; "we have been married just a week to-day."—New York News.

Five Popes.

There are five Popes on the face of the globe. They are the Pope of the Latin Church, the schismatic, or orthodox, Pope; the Father of the Faithful, ruling in Constantinople; the Pope of Tibet, who has 500,000,000 subjects, and the schismatic Pope of the Mohammedan world, who reigns at Morocco. All five are threatened with hard times; 1904 has been unpropitious to them. He of Morocco takes his situation with the lightest heart, and goes on amusing himself with scientific toys. He is an amiable being, and the son of an English mother, who bargained in her marriage articles to be buried in British soil at Gibraltar or elsewhere. Since the signing of the Anglo-French accord German agents have given him no peace. He is glad of this. It opens to him a prospect of the Emperor William following toward France, civilly but firmly, a dog in the manger policy. The fustest pastures in Africa are in Morocco, and the Germans hunger for them. Of the five Popes, Plus X. is the most venerable, Nicholas the most feared, the Sultan the most terror haunted and terrorist, and Dalai Lama the most mysterious, and the head of the Muslim schismatics the best fellow. We may see a few of them here some day taking the places of Daudet's "Rols on Earth."—Paris Correspondent London Truth.

Walking as a Fine Art.

There is no virtue in a dawdling saunter. The slow and languid dragging of one foot after the other, which some people call walking, would fire an athlete; it utterly exhausts a weak person, and that is the reason why many delicate persons think they cannot walk. To derive any benefit from the exercise, says the Family Doctor, it is necessary to walk with a light, elastic step, which swings the weight of the body so easily from one leg to the other that its weight is not felt, and which produces a healthy glow, showing that the sluggish blood is stirred to action in the most remote veins.

Drinking Tea in the Japanese Pavilion at the World's Fair



MRS. DANIEL MANNING, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS, IN THE CENTRE.

Tea Ceremony at the Japanese Reservation.

By the Countess de Montaigne.

The "tea ceremony" is a unique and highly ceremonious function only to be seen in the houses of aristocratic personages. It is a survival of the courtly etiquette of old Japan, and is still practiced. Even at the public tea houses in Japan it is unknown, except to the favored few, being too elaborate and expensive for an everyday thing.

The Tokio Tea Palace, at the World's Fair, the Governmental institution for the exploitation of the products of Japan, is presided over by Mr. K. Sano, a renowned authority on tea, and also a well-known antiquarian. Mr. Sano has in his employ a young lady from Tokio, who has a school for young ladies in that city. Here the daughters of wealthy and high born personages are instructed in the intricacies of the "tea ceremony," for the daughter of the house usually acts as hostess on such occasions.

The etiquette of Japan is as severe as that of the court of Spain and even more so.

Prompted by curiosity I requested to be initiated into the mysteries of this pretty ceremony. On entering an upper room in the tea house I found five rather flat cushions placed in a semicircle in the middle of the floor.

According to immemorial usage, the guests must not exceed five. Miss Mine Abe, the Tokio young lady, was already kneeling before the lacquered tea table, looking like an animated Japanese doll. Each guest on entering sank down on her knees upon a cushion, saluting the hostess by spreading her hands flat on the floor in front of her and bowing almost to the ground, Miss Abe returning the salutation. The guest of honor was allotted the first seat, and to the one who arrived last was delegated the serving of the tea.

The position to an American is most trying, as all throughout the ceremony, which occupies at least an hour, the guests are, as it were, kneeling and resting on their heels. One cannot help wondering whether the Japanese

anatomy is not different from ours, as to them this attitude seems entirely natural.

Miss Abe was attired in the picturesque garb of her native land. She wore a flowing kimono of some soft crepe material sprigged with cherry blossoms, branches of the same flower adorning her elaborate coiffure, and about her waist was an obi or wide sash embroidered in swallows.

After the usual compliments had been exchanged, Miss Abe proceeded to make the tea. She took the beautiful Satsuma bowl, the little wooden ladle, and the bamboo whisk, washing them carefully in a brass pan, wiping on a crimson fushama (or kerchief), which she folded in a certain fashion before tucking in her belt. When all of the utensils were in a state of immaculate cleanliness the hostess proceeded to make the tea. From a vase of costly cloisonne she extracted a fine greenish powder, throwing two teaspoonfuls into the bowl reposing on the floor beside her; lifting the lid of the spoutless kettle, she peered into its depths in order to see if the water was bubbling. Then with a peculiar and studied movement of the hands she took a ladle full of the water and poured it on the tea powder, whisking it briskly with a little bamboo implement much resembling an egg beater; when a froth as light as sea foam rises to the top the beverage is ready.

The toboggan plane shown in the accompanying cut is so-called because of its resemblance in shape to the toboggan, being turned up at both ends in the same manner as the real toboggan.



TOBOGGAN PLANE.

But there was no confusion, no disorder and seemingly little hurry. Every officer and man and every organization knew its business and proceeded about it without excitement or fuss. The whole machine operated with the same smoothness that it has exhibited from the day the mobilizing began in Tokio.

The sounds of battle were increasing at 7 o'clock and the expectant witnesses became impatient. The guns began booming about that time, and the explosion of a shell was heard every two or three minutes, while the unremitting rattle of rifle fire became louder, punctuated by frequent volleys, and every one knew that the volleys came from Russian rifles and that the Japanese were firing at will in accordance with their usual tactics.

The Chinese were getting frightened and parties of women and children went skurrying up the hill roads with bundles of valuables.

Telephone in the field.

About 9 the telephone bell in the staff office gave a sharp ring and an officer emerged to announce that all might start. Word had come that the Russians were running.

Correspondents and officers were off at full speed, the cavalcade with the various uniforms of different nationalities making an unusual group.

Just at the foot of the high hill where begins the steep ascent of the pass came a squad of wounded soldiers, going to the base hospital. Some had arms in slings, others were bandaged across their faces. Most were very pale from loss of blood and heat, but all smiled and saluted.

A long procession of wounded descended the hill. Part were carried on stretchers with their guns and equipments beside them; for nothing is wasted or lost with the Japanese army, and when the soldiers go into a fight they leave no trail of discarded blankets and haversacks.

All the wounded were quiet and stoical as usual. One boy shot through both arms was walking, and as he could not salute he stopped and bowed low to each foreign officer.

Emerging from the pass and riding down a stretch of tortuous road under the shelter of a hillside, the party came abruptly upon the stage of action.

The advancing Japanese skirmish line was half a mile below the trenches, steadily pushing the Russians back.

The uproar of Japanese rifles was like the popping of hundreds of corks, while the Russian volleys crackled viciously and after each volley came a crashing of tree tops as though a

Up-to-Date Fighting Wins for "Yankees of East."

Telephones on the Field of Battle Are One of the Innovations Which Explain How the Mikado's Little Men Outclass the Czar's Giants.

WHEN the history of this war is written the affair at Motienling may have the proportions merely of an outpost engagement. But it brings into strong light the methods and the efficiency of the two armies and explains the unvarying success on land of the "Yankees of the East" against one of the great military powers of Europe.

Two days before this attack the Japanese knew through their remarkable intelligence service that it was planned. They foresaw largely how it would be executed, though probably they did not anticipate how stubbornly the Russians, fired with ambition to maintain the prestige of European troops and inspired by the name of Skobelev linked with the memories of Schipka Pass, would storm the stronghold. It was Skobelev's fighting and Skobelev's men against the men and methods of a quarter century later.

On the morning of the 17th several correspondents camped at the Division General's headquarters, some miles from the pass, were awakened at daylight by the sound of distant volleys. A fog covered the hills so dense that tents could not be seen a hundred yards away. The ground was muddy and trees dripped as though there had been a heavy rain.

GOING INTO ACTION.

Several infantry battalions came up the road at a dog trot, the men's khaki tunics plastered to their backs with sweat, while they mopped their faces with towels presented by the patriotic societies of Japan bearing blue prints of the Mikado's soldiers storming impossible blue precipices in the face of gigantic blue-bearded Russians.

Most of the men looked as eager for their work as a football team racing over the field.

A hospital company marched past with the stretchers roped to the backs of horses, and some of the Red Cross men shouldered wooden crutches to help soldiers with leg wounds from the field.

Trains of the small black Japanese stallions passed bearing ammunition boxes and trenching spades, which are also utilized for burying the dead.

Ammunition caissons with lathering six-horse teams rumbled over the road, and two or three field batteries in reserve appeared and unharnessed on the square where the marks of Russian tents remained to await possible orders for the front.

A company of engineers, shouldering bamboo poles and coils of copper wire began to stretch a new telephone line, which extended across the fields, as fast as the coils could be unwound.

Probably no other army has as light and durable material for many uses as the Japanese had in their bamboo.

Occasionally an officer wearing the gold and white sash of the staff galloped in from the direction of the firing.

But there was no confusion, no disorder and seemingly little hurry. Every officer and man and every organization knew its business and proceeded about it without excitement or fuss.

The whole machine operated with the same smoothness that it has exhibited from the day the mobilizing began in Tokio.

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The uproar of Japanese rifles was like the popping of hundreds of corks, while the Russian volleys crackled viciously and after each volley came a crashing of tree tops as though a

gigantic axe had cut a swathe through them.

The Russians were yielding ground slowly with their firing line spread out across the fields and hillsides in an almost solid barrier.

RUSSIAN INDECISION.

Behind the firing line and sheltered by a clump of magnificent trees—which must have concealed them from the Japanese advance—a regiment was stopping in solid formation on a cross road.

With the regiment was a battery which had fine opportunity for effective action, but was huddled together in a field where a single well-placed Japanese shell might have worked great execution in its midst. Further down the road more troops were returning to their camping places slowly, and with their many wagons of baggage. The whole attitude of the force betokened indecision and lack of plans.

The Japanese utilized all the cover as they advanced, while the Russian tactics of preserving close company formations sacrificed much of the natural advantages of the ground.

That stiffness and precision of the German school, which some foreign officers netting in the home manoeuvres had thought might handicap the Japanese in the field, was abandoned.

CONTRAST IN FIRING.

Between the methods of shooting of the two armies there was as great a contrast as in other essentials. Russian firing is almost all by volleys, with quite mechanical regularity. Even in the use of artillery they follow a plan of discharging one gun after another rapidly and with precision.

To-day four Russian guns saluted the Japanese for an hour as a regiment of the latter was moving into position before the Russian front. The manner of it was "one, two, three, four" again.

Their infantry work is on the same order—three or four sharp volleys and then a rest.

Occasionally the Japanese use volleys, but most of the time they fire at will, giving the enemy less information of their position and gaining the advantages of individual marksmanship. They lie like a hunter in the bush waiting for game, and when they see it they blaze away.

No one who has seen this campaign questions Russian bravery. The great superiority of the Japanese lies in the head work of officers and men.

The scene around the temple nearest the Pass when the correspondents arrived on the field bore witness eloquently to the courage of the patient Slav. Through four terrible hours the Thirty-fourth European Regiment held its ground under a fierce fire from the Japanese redoubts above them. The temple itself became a veritable slaughter house. All over the temple yard, over the road and the fields about it, shrapnel balls were strewn thickly, and the ground was sowed with rifle bullets. They testified convincingly of the staying powers of the Russian soldiers.

Not since Hamatan has this army seen more men disabled on a small area. Along the line where the Russian wave broke it left a fringe of dead and wounded.

RUSSIAN IS WEIGHTED DOWN.

The Russians go into battle with heavy marching equipment, weighted down by all their effects.

One soldier, mortally wounded, wore his heavy coat in a roll over his shoulder, and an entrenching spade, a cooking pot, a canvas bag filled with black bread, a canteen and a bandolier of cartridges were strapped to him, and I saw a Japanese stop to cut these weights from his enemy and drag him into the shade of a bush, putting a blanket under his head and a handkerchief over his face.

Russian impedimenta were strewn all over the field. Most noticeable were the heavy snuff-colored coats, which prove useful in Japanese hospitals, the crude wooden water fasks, the pouches of coarse bread, numerous rifles dropped in retreat, and two or three drums emblazoned with the double-headed eagle, to abandon which is almost like giving up the colors.

GENERALS TAKE IT EASY.

General Nichi observed the end of the engagement from the summit of a hill close by the temple. He had dressed at his usual hour, taken a leisurely breakfast, keeping in touch with his command by a cobweb of telegraphs and telephones, and only when he learned that the Russians had begun to retreat and the business of the day was practically decided did he start on an unhurried ride to the scene.

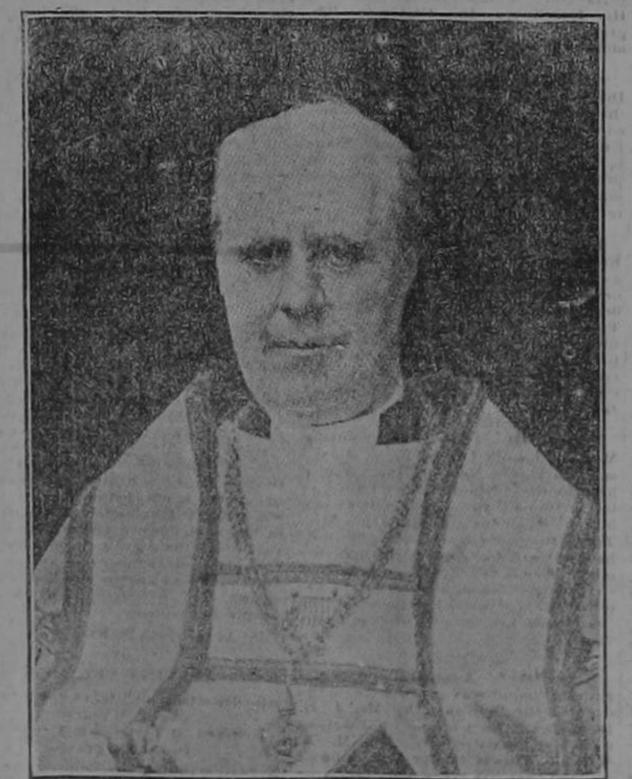
His Brigade General, Okazawa, managed affairs on the spot, and the superior gave his subordinates a free hand.

General Kuroki, whose headquarters were two hours' ride away, passed the morning with his chief of staff, General Fujii, and Prince Kuni, sitting on the bank of a tiny mountain brook placidly fishing for minnows.—Motien Pass (Manchuria) correspondence of the New York World.

Calais Lace and Tulle.

Lace and tulle to the value of \$12,000,000 were exported from Calais to England last year. The manufacture of these goods in Calais is largely in the hands of Nottingham people, who introduced the trade in the French port.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



THE REV. RANDALL THOMAS DAVIDSON, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The Archbishop at the General Convention of the Episcopal Church of the United States at Boston.

Contract Between Mr. M. C. Keith and the Government of Guatemala.

Continued.

The contractor has the right to... The free importation of all material... The Government being obligated to issue the necessary order for free entry of such material within the limits...

Exemption from all municipal and national taxes... The free importation of all material... The Government being obligated to issue the necessary order for free entry of such material within the limits...

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It was stipulated so that movement was almost impossible, and with his head muffled, Karukoo was borne to the scaffold by four watermen and laid on his back. The signal was then given and the hot drawn breath was instantaneous.

A Costa Rican Captain in the British Army.

Twenty-nine years ago, Emeterio Garcia, a native of Costa Rica, disappeared from this country leaving no trace of his whereabouts. Recently a letter was received from him making enquiries for his parents who died in 1881. After travelling through Central America, Mexico, the United States, Spain, Italy and France he finally found his way to England, volunteered and was accepted during the Boer war.

New Photograph Gallery.

Mr. Wimmer, the well known photographer, has removed his gallery to the lower floor of 99 building. The new studio was specially built for this purpose, and is a great improvement to the building.

Parada Libertad.

A CASE IN ENGLAND. (From The "Gleaner.") When is a banana ripe? was the question which the Vermont magistrates were asked to decide.

The Recent Robbery at Mr. Swann's.

Detective Zelenko has arrested a former servant of Mr. Swann's, named Joaquin Indalecio Guillen. The man has a wife and a child and up to now confessed that he has robbed several houses in which he was employed.

Nicaraguan Minister Called a Negro in the United States.

Dr. don Luis F. Corea, the Minister of Nicaragua to the United States, was on the point of matrimony with a Georgia belle, a widow named Mrs. Lee Jordan of Macon. On the 25th inst. the Mayor and Municipality of Macon called at the residence of Mrs. Jordan and notified her that Señor Corea was a Negro, and furthermore that he had a wife and three children in Nicaragua.

A Menace to the Public.

A half crazy woman named Maria, alias Mrs. Gordon, who makes her headquarters on the plaza of the International Park in a c.y., attacked Frances Smith and nearly killed her with a brick. After considerable difficulty she was arrested and placed in the calaboose, but was next day released.

Struggle for Life on the Gallows.

Raudotar and Kafukoo two East Indians, were executed at George town on the 29th ult. for murder. Raudotar met death with calm indifference, but Karukoo never realized until the moment of poisoning that he was to be led to death. When he was executed, the unfortunate Indian with a severe jump back.

Children Like to Take It.

Children like to take it. The finest quality of granulated sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and the roots of the plant 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, LIMON.

CURRENT ITEMS.

The President of the Honorable de Caridad de Limon has called a meeting of the members for the 24th December.

Information will be thankfully received at this office regarding the present address of Mr. Alfred Foote, late of Westmoreland, Jamaica.

His Excellency the President has recognized the Hon. Herbert William Broderick, Esq., as Minister of Great Britain to this Republic.

The United Fruit Company is taking steps to erect a five-story building for offices, on the street about one hundred yards east of the Palace of Justice.

The Consul for Nicaragua, resident in New Orleans, St. Domingo, has been called to Washington to accompany the U.S. Minister of War to Panama to assist at the investigation.

Mr. don Enrique Jimenez Davila has been named acting judge of the Limon Courts during the three months leave of absence granted the occupant of the post.

The "Alli" will leave here on Monday coming, the 24th inst., for Kingston direct, taking mails and passengers. Cheques for remittance by this steamer can be obtained at this office up to hour of sailing.

The Annual Missionary Meeting of St. Mark's Church will come off on Thursday night, 1st December, when several addresses will be delivered on the subject of Mission. Friends are cordially invited.

Many friends here of Mrs. E. P. Schweppé will be interested to learn of his late arrival in the States, and a note received from him during the past week is sufficient to confirm that he had left the present City of California.

The merchants of San José have subscribed \$100 sterling towards the purchase of a new engine for the Bank of Costa Rica.

Don Nicolas Chini, clerk at the Limon Government House, has been granted a month's leave of absence by His Excellency the President.

Beatrice Zamora, a well known woman of San José was robbed of jewelry valued \$4,800 while en route to her home through sickness. Among the things stolen was a pair of earrings valued \$1,500.

For the second time persons interested in the estate of the late Mary Adowell as trustees called upon to present their claims before the Alcalde of Limon. The first notice was published on the 11th October.

The Central Resguardie captured two more contraband stills yesterday in the cañon of Urcia. Two contrabandists were found in the premises. The property belongs to Sr. don Alaraya. Another still was destroyed.

The stibine is reported of Khatim Israel, of the "Admiral Dorey," who shot himself through the heart as his steamer was nearing the port of New York. Captain Israel, who was formerly in command of the "Defier," was well known in this port, and the sad news will be a painful surprise to his many friends here.

A NEWBORN SONG, entitled "The Music of Miller" will be published by the Wesleyan Church on Monday afternoon at 3.30, by a new collection of songs. The songs are in Spanish and can be had in a book. A collection will be taken in aid of the Church funds.

In view of a petition presented to Juan Francisco Vazquez, 65 years old, who has served in the military lands of Carriago, Heredia, Guajacal and Liberia for the last 40 years. His Excellency the President has granted a life pension of \$20 per month.

Dr. Kinkead, Jamaica, applied to the Faculty of Medicine to be permitted to incorporate, and be examined in English, as he does not speak Spanish. As the law prohibits this, and provides that examinations must be made in Spanish, his request was refused.

The old building near the Costa Rica Railway Freight Station, known as "Blue Building" has been condemned by the Municipality and its demolition within thirty days ordered. This house has threatened to occupy the opposite side of the main street for the past three years, but like its rival, "The leaning tower of Pisa," stuck to its motto "lean but never fall."

Mr. H. H. French, representing Messrs. Joseph Levy & Bros., Wholesale Stationers, New Orleans, arrived here by the "Alfred" on Thursday last. Mr. Tiche is too well known here to need any introduction. Mrs. Tiche this time accompanies her husband; it will be remembered that this is her second visit to Costa Rica, and she was with her yesterday to express her affectionate regards to the change in Limon since her previous visit.

NINE MILES.—A musical and Social Entertainment was given here on the night of the 16th inst. by Mr. J. G. Deslandes, the Church of England Cathedral, assisted by Mr. M. A. Wilson. This is the first meeting of its kind that has taken place at Nine Miles, and the programme consisting of songs, recitations, dialogues, afforded considerable enjoyment to those who attended.

ON THE 19th in Arraujez, on the road to the mines of Guacimal, the Resguardos captured a Central and six of immense proportions, consisting of three horses loaded with one hundred and fifty boxes of cigars. Juan Salas Ledezma and his wife were captured but the other man escaped. When asked the name of the party who escaped capture, Ledezma said he did not know.

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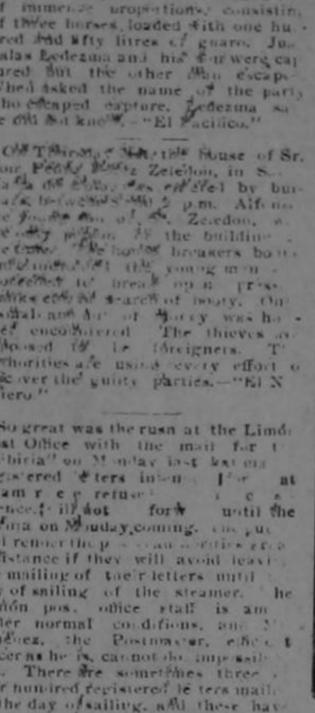
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Latest Foreign News

Paris, 18.—The resignation of General Andre...

Portsmouth, 18.—Their Majesty King Carlos and Queen Amalia of Portugal arrived from Cherbourg yesterday.

London, 18.—Today the Japanese loan of £50,000 was subscribed.

St. Petersburg, 18.—The opinion exists among the public here that there is a strong suspicion that in the event of the exit of the Baltic fleet...

London, 18.—The money market here has been much affected, through a report of trouble between Russians and Afghans.

St. Petersburg, 19.—Mexico will leave for Yalta in the Crimea within a few days to rest. The Russian ice-breaking steamer "Broms" arrived at Kiel in order to repair damage caused by shots fired from the Russian squadron in the North Sea.

Geneva, 19.—A treaty of arbitration will be signed shortly with each of the following Powers, Great Britain, United States, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Germany and Sweden and Norway.

St. Petersburg, 19.—In the event of the four Admirals not agreeing, the fifth to complete the commission investigating the North Sea incident will be named by the King of Portugal.

London, 19.—Today a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and Portugal was signed. A grand banquet took place at Windsor Castle last night in honor of their Majesties of Portugal. The function took place in the historic hall of St. George, 100 guests sat down, including the royal family, foreign representatives, members of the Cabinet, members of the Opposition and prominent naval and military chiefs.

St. Petersburg, 19.—There is no authority for the sensational news printed in the "Daily Telegraph" to the effect that the Russian Ambassador Count Benckendorff is about to return due to difficulties existing in the North Sea incident. It is true that Benckendorff is about to accept the commission to investigate the English text of the article relative to the same, and that certain modifications, but the affair has reached no crisis. The Novy Vremya maintains that the English text should be sent to the Hague, as the commission is only appointed to arrive at the correctness of the occurrence but not to pronounce any judgment.

Mukden, 19.—Private despatches from Peking report that the coronation of the Emperor and Empress towards foreigners daily diminishes. The most important change is the organization of the coronation.

London, 19.—The Lord Mayor entertained their Majesties the King and Queen on the 20th at a lunch. The occasion surpassed the streets to the Masso House was an imposing spectacle. The decorations were received by the Lord and Lady Mayoress. A distinguished company of 300 persons sat down to lunch.

Rome, 19.—A heavy shock of earthquake was felt here today. In Pisa, Florence and Urbino much damage occurred, besides many persons were injured.

Chicago, 19.—An explosion took place in the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company's Works causing the death of forty persons and injury of many more.

Mexico, 19.—President held a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday to discuss the plans of reform in the monetary system proposed by the Minister of Hacienda Sr. Limantour.

Berlin, 19.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, in a despatch from Constantinople, announces that Turkey has ordered one hundred new artillery batteries from England, France and Germany. The value of this order is \$1,000,000. The house of Krupp has the largest order of any.

Barcelona, 19.—A bomb was exploded in Fernando Street No. 511, killing six persons this morning.

Panama, 19.—In consequence of the resignation of General Huertas as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, President Amador has issued an official decree placing the Military Forces of the Republic under General...

Don Santiago de la Guardia, the Secretary of War, President Amador accepted the resignation of General Huertas as an indispensable measure to maintain order and avoid any difficulties likely to provoke a conflict with the civil authorities.

Geneva, 19.—The treaty of arbitration between England and Switzerland was signed today. The document is identical to that between Great Britain and France. A treaty with the United States is being prepared on the same line.

Port Said, 19.—For the further safety of the Russian fleet which is looked for daily, the Port is separating the rest of the ships by means of lighters, in order to isolate the squadron.

Alexandria, 19.—It is reported here that the Japanese intend to observe the navigation of the Canal by sinking one of the Russian cruisers. Their authorities are doing all in their power to prevent the catastrophe, coast guards are patrolling the banks of the Canal.

Hull, 19.—Today the third session of the tribunal investigating the North Sea incident met. All the witnesses are unanimous in their declarations that no Japanese or other foreign ships were in the vicinity of the British fleet and that neither cannon or mortars were on board any of the fleet of hostile ships. The fishermen can form no idea as to the reason of the attack. None of them have ever been approached by Japanese or their agents, neither have they during the whole time they were at work, either a Japanese or other war ship, except the Russians.

Washington, 19.—The Secretary of State has received advices from the American Legation at Caracas stating that an American citizen named Jauret has been expelled from Venezuela and will probably on his arrival in this country ask the Secretary of State to take up his case. His expulsion is arbitrary the Government of Venezuela will probably be called upon to pay an indemnity.

Colony 21.—A despatch from Springfield above the Orange River brought here by two women reports a meeting of the Hottentots in German territory and the murder of their husbands and several other Dutch families. Twenty three women and children escaped and reached Reitzburg completely destitute.

Harbin, 21.—It is reported here that 3,000 Chinese bandits led by Japanese officers are marching in the direction of the railway below Tie Pa.

St. Petersburg, 21.—It is not exactly correct the report that the supplementary article in the Anglo-Russian Convention provides for all future disputes. The 2nd French text, proposed by Russia, is a modification of the Anglo-French text as proposed by the latter, and it is now receiving the close attention of the British. It is very likely that Russia will send to Paris another official detached from the transport "Kamotatka". This official declares that he saw torpedo boats 30 miles behind the battle ships and that he advised the flag-ship by wireless telegraphy.

Washington, 21.—Secretary of State, Hay, will at the next meeting of the Cabinet in December, present the draft of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. The document is identical with the treaty recently signed with France. Later on treaties with Germany, Italy, Austria and Poland, will be signed, and probably other European countries will be included.

Hull, 21.—The investigation by the consular tribunal, into the occurrence which took place on the 23rd October, of the Digger Banks was concluded yesterday. The Commission will send in their report as early as possible. The tribunal has taken declarations relative to the pecuniary situation of the killed and wounded and those dependent on them for support. Captain Wicketon of the "Mim" claims £800 for damage to his ship as the cost of repairs, and £150 for injuries to his health. The Captain of the "Gull" claims £50 damages for injuries to his health and £2,000 for saving the crew of the "Crane." The total amount claimed reaches £3,150. The engineers of the "Crane" claim from £1,000 to £1,300 each. The next meeting of the commission will be in London where the report of the consular tribunal will be considered.

Panama, 21.—The resignation of General Huertas was followed this morning by a demand from the troops for two months' pay, promised them by President Amador. After consulting with the American Minister, Mr. Barrett, Adolfo Godio and General Davis, it was decided not to accede to their demand, and only to pay one month's salary now and the balance next week in order to pacify the soldiers and prevent their committing any illegal act. The soldiers refused to accept this offer and at 1 p.m. after disarming their arms they proceeded to the Government House to receive their pay. At 3 p.m. Minister Barrett met the President in the National Palace to discuss the affair; the soldiers' demands were contemplated in front of the Palace demanding from the President a reply as to whether they were to get their two months' pay and discharge immediately instead of in two monthly payments. Minister of War de la Guardia, accompanied by Minister Barrett left the Palace and came in the street among the soldiers, explaining to them that the Government was firm in its resolution and that they must either accept the conditions or take the consequences of their insubordination; and that the presence of the American Minister proved in the United States Government was resolved to maintain law and order in support of the Government. After much argument the soldiers agreed to accept the Government's conditions. It is not believed that the crisis has passed. A great deal is due to the influence and good offices of the United States representative in accordance with the stipulations of the Constitution of Panama and the treaty celebrated between the two countries. The peace of the Isthmus is not disturbed.

Jose Villegos. The painting will be presented to the museum of Boston. King Alfonso offered \$50,000 for the picture but Astor paid \$30,000.

London, 22.—On Wednesday a meeting of the Colonization Bond Holders took place in order to discuss the question of Colombia's debts and to beg President Roosevelt to arbitrate the dispute and find out if the Republic of Panama will pay her share of the debt or not.

Washington, 22.—Yellow fever has again appeared in Cuba. Four cases are reported. These are the first since the military occupation by the United States troops.

Rome, 22.—King Victor Emmanuel gave a private audience to Mr. Jos. Chamberlain, the celebrated British statesman. The audience took place at San Rocco. His Majesty is much interested in English politics and Chamberlain's plans for the reforms of his fiscal policy.

Valparaiso, 22.—The news from London relative to the sale of Chilean war ships through Colonization agents, to Russia has called forth the following from a high official. "The notice is not only absurd but deserves the greatest contempt. Chile is a small power as far as the Army and Navy are concerned, but she respects the laws of neutrality and International usages as much as do the greatest European power."

CORRESPONDENCE

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions and views expressed by our correspondents. We do not undertake to return manuscripts addressed to us. Correspondents in all cases must give their names and addresses for publication, but on condition of good faith.

ROWDYISM ON THE RAILWAY CARS.

THE EDITOR: LIMON WEEKLY NEWS.

Dear Sir,—Allow me, through your valuable columns to call the attention of the Railroad authorities, as well as the police, to some of the outrages that are committed daily on the passenger trains between Limon and San Jose, by a set of lewd and outrageous fiends in women's form, who (to my mind) are more obnoxious than the plague of small-pox. These wretches, sorry and I to say, the majority are Jamaicans, who find it impossible to continue in the land of their birth on account of the activity of the law, and the depravity of their characters; therefore, they are ever ready to give vent to their passions against law-abiding and respectable people, wherever they have a chance.

Commonly, I have seen ladies pushed and squeezed by these rough and unwashed devils. But a few days ago I was more than disgusted by the conduct of one of these viragos to a lady and gentleman who had arrived by the R.M.S. "La Plata" and were passengers on the F.C.R.R. 1st class coach for San Jose. These are the facts:—

A huge man entered the car along with a black boy, who assisted her with a large number of bundles and parcels which would have been enough for the baggage of four persons. (I do not know if she was allowed to carry them through, as I did not proceed with the train which she at once commenced stuffing under so less than three seats of the carriage. Shortly after, the lady and gentlemen alighted to come in and proceeded to seat themselves on the seat behind her, but on doing so the lady's feet came in contact with some of the things which so aroused this wretch, that she at once started an abuse while placing herself in such attitudes that I dreaded an attack upon the pair. At this juncture I had to interfere in behalf of the strangers, but instantly another wretch stepped in and said:—"You no de woman tings awnler dey, wa mek im no look fe nader seat." I looked around for a railroad official, but they all seemed to have been out of place.

But, Mr. Editor, this is a mild case in connection with the subject I am dealing with. The foul and damnable language, the corrupt and vicious examples put forward in the most open manner before the young and inexperienced, are things to deplore. Therefore, I beseech you to urge it upon the police authorities, through whatever influence you may have, so that some suitable punishment may be arranged to bring these reproaches to their proper senses. For:—

"If such deeds as these were done by free, bond slaves and pagans would our kinmen be?"

I am, Dear Sir, Yours obediently,

VOR PAPULI

Limon, 17. 11. 14.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GRD D'AGUILAN.—Regret your communication is unsuitable for these columns.

PAGUARITO.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR.

The Christian Endeavour Missionary services took place here on Sunday last and proved a great success. Many of the Endeavourers turned out on Saturday and tastefully decorated the church. In the absence of Mr. P. M. Robinson, of Matina, through sickness the services on Sunday morning were ably conducted by Mr. Nathan Eunick. Mr. William Shepherd presided at the afternoon service, and was assisted by Messrs. Wilfred Hart, President of the Society, F. A. Verdel, B. Williams, J. Phook, W. Rodriguez, A. Reid and N. Eunick.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LATEST CABLES.

St. Petersburg, 19.—With reference to the proposed peace conference, the Russian Government has not received the circular note which proposes to hold the meeting at the Hague, but it will probably be delivered next week. At present there is no reason to believe that Russia will assist at the conference while the war continues. Everything indicates that not only will Russia resist the proposal that she will do so in a manner anything but cordial, in a conference which took place between the Minister of Foreign Relations, Lammot, and the American Minister, Mr. Eddy, he referred to the great interests Russia had in the work of peace which was inaugurated by Emperor Nicholas, but that during the present war Russia had no idea of making the powers or assisting in another conference as the present war was an insurmountable obstacle to any discussion on that head.

St. Petersburg, 21.—News has been received of the commencement of another big battle below Mukden. The Minister of War will not confirm the news but acknowledges that everything indicates that both armies are very active. News from the Japanese front says that the Russians are close to the Japanese line. News has also been received of a great Chinese movement on the part of the Japanese in Manchuria, 45 miles east of Mukden. A correspondent advises that the battle has commenced and the cannon fire is incessant. General Stassell has telegraphed the Emperor that Port Arthur can sustain the siege for several months longer.

London, 21.—The "Daily Telegraph's" war correspondent says: "The latest news from Stassell expresses the conviction that he can hold Port Arthur until the arrival of the Baltic fleet in March next, if he is supplied with ammunition and food-stuffs. The Government has issued orders to their agents to provide Stassell with all he requires, cost what it may."

Simon's Town, Cape Colony, 21.—Yesterday the British cruiser, "Barbours," sailed for Walvis Bay, German, southeast Africa. She goes there to watch the movements of the second Russian Pacific squadron.

St. Petersburg, 21.—In a despatch dated November 2nd, General Stassell advises the Czar as follows: "I have the pleasure of informing your Majesty that every attack on the 28th October to the 2nd November has been repulsed by our heroic garrison. The most desperate assault was made on the 3rd and the enemy was repulsed along their entire line."

Mukden, 21.—After a long silence heavy cannonading is now heard. The point where the fighting is in progress is however not known here but appears near. St. Petersburg, 22.—General Stassell in his despatch states: "After the defeat of the enemy on the 3rd they did not return, and left on the field of battle a large number of dead. On the 3rd the enemy attacked twice but were repulsed. Many of our officers were killed and wounded. The spirits of the troops, however, remain good, and it is difficult to make distinction with respect to their valor. All are heroes. The bombardment of our forts is incessant."

TAKE NOTICE.

THIS is to notify the general public of Costa Rica that the undersigned have transferred my business (No. 1, numbered 100) to Joseph Davis, of New York to Joseph Davis, of the Costa Rica, with him, 100 No. 1. The said firm was in business at my residence in San Jose, Costa Rica, until this fourteenth (14th) day of December, 1914.

Pacuarito, (Sign) JOSEPH DAVIS.

LOST

My watch No. 11 on Tuesday morning lost in the eastern part of the port a gold watch. It is an heirloom and of little value to the finder who will be given a reward of twenty five Colones on returning in good condition to "Limon Weekly News" office.

LIMON MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

(REORGANIZED)

ADVANTAGES OR BENEFITS.

One Hundred Colones advanced to the death of a member. The family (some of a deceased) receives the amount of assessment of One Dollar currently from every member of the Society, less 5 per cent expense.

Thus, if there be 1,000 members, \$1,000 would be received.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Received at the treasurer's office (Wood's Book Store) daily from 8 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

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

PENA, CLARE & CO.,

PURCHASERS in Pacuarito, Rio Hondo and Limon of Rubber, Coffee, Cacao, Hides, dried and raw, Skins and all articles for exportation.

13th—26-11-14.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Banana Farm, containing twenty-six (26) manzanas, situated in the district of Zent, one mile and a half from the junction. Two and a half manzanas abound in cacao. Apply to R. W. HAYLE, La Clemencia, 17 Miles.

BOOTS AND SHOES

WOOD'S BOOK STORE.

ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, From C3 per Pair, THE BEST STOCK IN LIMON.

High Top Boots, FOR USE ON BANANA FARMS.

Water tight, C8 per pair. Leggings, black or brown leather, C6 per pair.

All shoes are guaranteed to be made of Leather.

DR. E. A. FRIIS. AMERICAN DENTIST.

Gold Crown and Bridge work a specialty. Extractions without pain Olfise—Calle de Franvia 1/4 block below the market in San Jose.

CASTINGS

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

SAND & STONE

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

WANTED:

50 AXE MEN for Strafford Farm, Zent. Good wages. Apply to Wm. S. McCLEARY, C. Cuba Commissary.

H. WIMMER, Photographer

Ninety-nine Building, Limon

High class work guaranteed. Specialty in Photo Buttons and Picture Cards. Views of Costa Rica, etc.

Prices very reasonable. Note—Good negatives can be taken in all weathers—Rain or Shine.

CELLULAR CLOTHING.

WOOD'S BOOK STORE has been appointed Sole Agent in Costa Rica for the "Acutex" Cellular Clothing, which is admirably adapted for tropical climates. An assorted stock has been received of

Shirts, Undershirts, Socks, Pants and an assortment of Ladies Underwear.

The material is not only very durable, but the prices will compare with those generally charged here for material less suitable for tropical climates.

BILHORN'S PORTABLE ORGANS



OPEN CLOSED

SOLE AGENTS FOR COSTA RICA WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON.

Prices: 3 1/2 OCTAVE, SINGLE REED ... 75.00 Colones. 1/2 do DOUBLE do ... 85.00 do. 1 do do do ... 95.00 do.

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

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON.

# Gibraltar's 200 Years

Taken by Rooke in 1704 as an Afterthought, Now Britain's.

By Roland McNeill in the Nineteenth Century and After.

ON August 4, 1704 (new style), the Rock of Gibraltar was captured by Great Britain, and it has remained in her possession from that day to this.

Among the many possessions scattered all over the globe that are comprised in the British Empire to-day there is none that the nation holds with greater tenacity for reasons both of sentiment and of material interest and none that it would lose with more poignant shame and sorrow than the redoubtable stronghold we took from Spain at the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne.

The fact that throughout the eighteenth century, when so many conquests in both hemispheres changed hands backward and forward in successive wars and under successive treaties, Gibraltar remained permanently in the keeping of England, might seem to prove that British sentiment with regard to it was from the first the same as it is to-day. But this is far from having been the case. For, although at the end of 200 years of our possession of the fortress, at a time when the imperial instinct of Englishmen has become more consciously developed and more deeply ingrained than ever before, and at the same time more intelligently appreciative of the true meaning of sea power and alive to the strategic requirements of its maintenance, the retention of the key of the Mediterranean has become an essential article of our political creed, it was a considerable time before the immense value of the acquisition was fully realized by British statesmen.

It seems strange enough to us to remember that King George I, and his Ministers were ready to give up Gibraltar merely to secure Spain's acquiescence in the arrangement by which the Quadruple Alliance was anxious to make some pettifoggish modifications in the shuffle of territories effected by the treaty of Utrecht, but it is still more extraordinary that so clear-sighted, patriotic and high-spirited an empire builder as Lord Chatham himself should have made a similar offer as an inducement to Spain to help us to recover Minorca—and this, moreover, at a time when the fortress has been in our hands for more than half a century and its vital importance to our growing maritime supremacy had already been abundantly proved in the naval wars of the period. Happily the Spaniards were as blind as ourselves to the supreme importance of the position commanding the road from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean.

The truth is, as readers of Mahan do not need to be reminded, that the importance of sea power and the nature of the foundations on which it is based were very imperfectly grasped even by England in the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth century and scarcely at all by any other European power. Occasionally at intervals some statesmen like Colbert in France, or Alberoni in Spain, had more than an inkling of the truth, but no nation except England made deliberate and sustained efforts with a view to maritime development. Even England did so rather by instinct than by insight.

Of this blindness to the true principles of maritime policy the taking of Gibraltar and its history during the following three-quarters of a century afford a striking illustration. Just as the vast importance of its acquisition was at the time underrated both by England and Spain, so its actual capture by the former was an afterthought and (it may almost be said) an accident. It became a British possession in the first instance because at a time when we happened to be at war with one of the rival claimants to the Spanish throne our admiral in the Mediterranean happened to have no particular objective in view, and, having failed in his only enterprise of that year, was unwilling to return home with a fleet that had done nothing for the honor of the flag. So he thought he might as well make an attack on Gibraltar as do anything else. Nevertheless, his action has to be reckoned among the notable "deeds that won the empire," and one that on its bi-centenary deserves to be held in remembrance.

**Cr. Red Lion Steaks.**  
An explorer, who has often, by compulsion, eaten the flesh of animals not generally used as human food, says that grilled lion steaks are delicious and much superior to those of the tiger; that the flesh of the rhinoceros, properly prepared, has all the good qualities of pork; that the trunk and feet of young elephants resemble veal, and that stewed box constrictor is a splendid substitute for rabbit.

**Queer Way of Telling Time.**  
In Malaya the natives keep a record of time in a remarkable manner. Floating in a bucket filled with water they place a cocoon shell having a small perforation, through which by slow degrees the water finds its way inside. This opening is so proportioned that it takes just one hour for the shell to fill and sink. Then a watchman calls out, the shell is emptied and the operation is begun again.

## AGAINST MAIL ORDERS.

Century Merchants Flight Catalogue: Houses Through Local Weeklies.

Cronin Brothers, owing a general store at Morris, Ill., a town between three thousand and four thousand people, publish large interesting ads in the local newspaper, advocating buying at home and offering to sell at same prices as the large Chicago houses, if freight, etc., be added. The announcements are so large as to make their reproduction an impossibility. In the paragraphs below, the gist of one of them is given without display:

We propose to meet the prices of the department stores or catalogue houses. All we ask is that you deal with us on the same basis that you deal with catalogue houses, and give us the same amount of time to get the goods which it would require to get them from them. Plank your money down when you order the goods and we will meet each and every price they make and furnish you the same goods at the same prices they offer you.

We don't ask you to take any goods where mistakes are made in ordering. We'll shoulder the mistakes. If any of you have ever had anything come wrong you know what a nice little job it is to get it corrected, no matter how willing the firm is to do so. It takes correspondence, stamps and freight on the goods to get them exchanged, to say nothing of the loss of time.

Some people prefer to buy away from home because it sounds big to be able to say they ordered from Chicago, etc. We know of one party who is actually paying more for goods bought away from Morris than he could buy them of his dealer here. This kind of people we can do nothing for, but the kind who are making the dollar go just as far as they can, we can and will do something for. Give us a trial on the proposition we make, if you are one of those who have been buying away from home. Bring your catalogue with you. If we fail to furnish the goods without a reasonable excuse don't give us your confidence again. Try us once. We don't fear the result. We are residents of Morris. We are your home merchants. We help pay taxes. We have to live and consume some of your products.

Is our proposition wrong?

The whole trouble about our people about Morris is the same with which so many communities are suffering. That old slow-coach credit. Some of it so slow we never get it. No merchant can sell goods cheap on that plan. The dollar invested in goods today and sold for cash to-morrow can be invested in more goods the following day and the same process of sale may be repeated, but the dollar invested in goods to-day and sold on credit to-morrow is tied up just so long as you don't get it back, and its earning capacity is stopped for the merchant until he gets it back again. Can you wonder why the catalogue house has the advantage in price over most of your home merchants? The catalogue house won't trust you; even demands the money in advance with no goods in sight. Your home merchant often trusts and often to his sorrow, even though 100 per cent. sometimes be his profit. Many times a seeming profit of 25 per cent. on goods sold to a good man turns out to be merely a small interest on the money invested because of slow pay. Treat your home merchant like you are compelled to treat your catalogue house and you think you will get better results.

**Omnivorous Polly.**

Wallace Maxfield's parrot, it is said, is receiving a remarkable education. It is understood that Mr. Maxfield is teaching the bird to tell some of his best stories. "As my parrot will live to be nearly a hundred years old, barring automobile rides," said Mr. Maxfield the other day, "I have plenty of time to teach her before she dies."

It is further understood that the bird is now studying the second verse of the story about the G. A. R. veteran who had his face so full of bullets that it turned the edge of the razor to shave him.

"What does your parrot eat?" was asked Mr. Maxfield the other day.

"Well," answered Wallace, as he carefully adjusted the ash of his pipe, "anything that is suitable for an elephant is fit for my Polly. She'll eat anything from bananas to face curtains."—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

**Chinese Burial Customs.**

When a rich and important Chinaman dies his funeral is conducted with much pomp and splendor. His friends and relatives, instead of sending wreaths, send innumerable banners. These are made of white silk, with inscriptions beautifully worked in black velvet, and express the senders' good wishes to the deceased, himself or to members of his family for many generations. On the day of the funeral these banners are carried by hired men, who are all dressed alike for the occasion. After the funeral, which lasts several hours at the cemetery, is over the banners are all brought back, and eventually grace the rooms of the late Chinaman's house.

**An Accurate Timekeeper.**

The best timekeeper in the world is said to be the electric clock in the basement of the Berlin Observatory, which was installed by Prof. Foerster in 1855. It is enclosed in an airtight glass cylinder and has frequently run for periods of two and three months with an average daily deviation of only 15-1000 of a second. Astronomers are making efforts to improve even this and to secure ideal conditions for the clock by keeping it not only in an airtight case, but in an underground vault, where neither changes of temperature nor of barometric pressure shall ever affect it.

# THINGS WORTH KNOWING

In a New Jersey factory boys were accustomed to sing while at work, and when ordered to stop all threw down their tools and left.

The word "Jingo," in the sense of a chauvinist, was first used by Mr. G. J. Holyoake, who is still living in England at an advanced age.

Dr. Drouineau estimates that the waste of bread in the French Army amounts to about 200 pounds per battalion per month, or an annual waste of 1500 tons.

In view of the fact that a Vienna physician has become famous for curing rheumatism by the external application of bee stings, an American physician arises to say that the internal absorption of the virus of the honey bee has effected 500 times 500 cures.

The average gross returns per acre from cultivated land in this country is only \$10.50 per acre, and from land devoted to the growing of cereals but \$8.02 per acre. In Great Britain the intensive system of farming has brought the average gross returns up to within the neighborhood of \$30 per acre.

A London jeweler recently had a thermometer stolen from his shop, and the next day he affixed the following notice to his door: "Will the misguided individual who took the thermometer without leave the other day please return the same. He has made a mistake. It can be of no use to him in the place to which he is going, as it only registers 125 degrees of heat."

The German Emperor has sent to the Hohenzollern Museum at Berlin a small piece of bark, which, as is announced by the label attached to it, was used by his Majesty to bind the Empress' arm in the absence of medical aid when her Majesty met with an accident in Grunewald on March 27 last, through falling from her horse.

**Stopping Bleeding by Music.**

Perhaps the strangest use to which music can be put is to stop the flow of blood from a wound. An army doctor noticed that when a wounded soldier was taken within an easy hearing distance of music hemorrhage was greatly reduced or stopped. Neither he nor others who confirmed his observations could understand how this phenomenon was brought about, but it is now believed that the vibration of the air produced by the music causes the patient to become faint, in which case the action of the heart is so considerably lessened that the flow of blood is reduced.—New York World.

**Cheap Advertisements.**

Some of the Japanese tradesmen in the smaller towns of Nippon have a curious way of advertising their business. On their right forearms they tattoo figures—the shoemaker, a shoe; the woodenter, an ax; the butcher, a cleaver. Underneath these emblems are such inscriptions as, "I do my work modestly and cheaply," or "I am as good at my trade as most of my fellows." When they are looking for work they bare their arms and walk about the street.

**Where "Dizzy" Was Born.**

The London County Council, in the course of the official explanation of its selection 22 Theobald road, W. C., as the birthplace of Disraeli, has the following passage: "Benjamin was born on December 21, 1804, and unless his mother was away from home at the time, this event must have taken place at the house in question."

It is all right, of course, remarks the London News, but it reads oddly at first.

**Had Had One Experience.**

The two hypochondriacs were exchanging confidences.

"Were you ever bedridden?" inquired one.

"Yes," replied the other.

"When?"

"Three years ago, during a cyclone out in Kansas. The wind blew my bed, with me on it, a distance of seven miles before it let up!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

**A Quick Witted Lover.**

"What would you say," said the fond papa of the accepted suitor "if I were to give you a block of business houses for a wedding present?"

"That would be a mighty square thing to do," said the suitor.

Such bon mots may not count for much in a social way, but in this instance they brought down the houses.

**China's Detectives.**

The detective force in China is a secret body second to none in the world in point of organization. From one end of the celestial land to the other a very wide-open eye is kept upon every man, woman and child, whether foreign or native, and, for that matter, the detectives watch one another most vigilantly.

**An Auto For the Pope.**

The Pope is to purchase an automobile for his personal use in taking his daily rides through the Vatican gardens. The unusual spectacle of a well-pointed electric brougham standing in the papal carriage house side by side with the state carriage of the Pope will cause comment at first.

Kansas has just discovered that her great flood last year had some good in it, after all. This year no rats, gophers or rabbits have appeared to damage the crops in the districts which were under water.

Norm.—The following article has been widely published and is one of the most remarkable illustrations of the value of careful marshalling and analysis of facts in presenting a subject to the public.

## LEVELERS.

The Mission of Whisky, Tobacco and Coffee.

The Creator made all things, we believe.

If so, He must have made these.

We know what He made food and water for, and air and sunshine, but why Whisky, Tobacco and Coffee?

They are here sure enough and each performing its work.

There must be some great plan behind it all; the thoughtful man seeks to understand something of that plan and thereby to judge these articles for their true worth.

Let us not say "bad" or "good" without taking testimony.

There are times and conditions when it certainly seems to the casual observer that these stimulant narcotics are real blessings.

Right there is the ambush that conceals a "killing" enemy.

One can slip into the habit of either whisky, tobacco or coffee easy enough, but to "untangle" is often a fearful struggle.

It seems plain that there are circumstances when the narcotic effect of these poisons is for the moment beneficial, but the fearful argument against them is that seldom ever does one find a steady user of either whisky, coffee or tobacco free from disease of some kind.

Certainly powerful elements in their effect on the human race.

It is a matter of daily history testified to by literally millions of people, that Whisky, Tobacco and Coffee are smiling, promising, beguiling friends on the start, but always false as hell itself in the end. Once they get man

hood enough to show their strength, they insist upon governing and drive the victim steadily towards ill health in some form; if permitted to continue to rule, they will not let up until physical and mental ruin sets in.

A man under that spell (and "under the spell" is correct), of any one of these drugs, frequently assures himself and his friends, "Why, I can leave off any time I want to. I did quit for a week just to show I could." It is a sure mark of the slave when one gets to that stage. He wiggled through a week fighting every day to break the spell, was finally whipped, and began his slavery all over again.

The slave (Coffee slave as well as Tobacco and Whisky) daily reviews his condition, sees perfectly plain the steady encroachments of disease, how the nerves get weaker day by day and demand the drug that seems to smile and offer relief for a few minutes and then leave the diseased condition plainer to view than ever and growing worse. Many times the Coffee slave realizes that he is between two fires. He feels bad if he leaves off, and a little worse if he drinks and allows the effect to wear off.

So it goes on from day to day. Every night the struggling victim promises himself that he will break the habit and next day when he feels a little bad (as he is quite sure to), breaks, not the habit, but his own resolution. It is nearly always a tough fight, with disaster ahead sure if the habit wins.

There have been hundreds of thousands of people driven to their graves through disease brought on by coffee drinking alone, and it is quite certain that more human misery is caused by coffee and tobacco than by whisky, for the two first are more widely used, and more hidden and insidious in the effect on nerves, heart and other vital organs, and are thus unsuspected until much of the dangerous work is done.

Now, Reader, what is your opinion as to the real use the Creator has for these things? Take a look at the question from this point of view.

There is a law of Nature and of Nature's God that things slowly evolve from lower planes to higher, a sturdy, steady and dignified advance toward more perfect things in both the Physical and Spiritual world. The ponderous tread of evolutionary development is fixed by the Infinite and will not be quickened out of natural law by any of man's methods.

Therefore we see many illustrations showing how nature checks too rapid advance. Illinois raises phenomenal crops of corn for two or three years. If she continued to do so every year her farmers would advance in wealth far beyond those of other sections or countries. So Nature interposes a bar every three or four years and brings on a "bad year."

Here we see the leveling influence at work.

A man is prosperous in his business for a number of years and grows rich. Then Nature sets the "leveling influence" at work on him. Some of his investments lose, he becomes luxurious and lazy. Perhaps it is whisky, tobacco, coffee, women, gambling, or some other form. The intent and purpose is to level him. Keep him from evolving too far ahead of the masses.

A nation becomes prosperous and great like ancient Rome. If no leveling influence set in she would dominate the world perhaps for all time. But Dame Nature sets her army of "levelers" at work. Luxury, over eating and drinking, licentiousness, waste and extravagance, indulgences of all kinds, then comes the wreck. Sure, Sure, Sure.

The law of the unit is the law of the mass. Man goes through the same process. Weakness in childhood, gradual growth of strength, energy, thrift, probity, prosperity, wealth, comfort, ease, relaxation, self-indulgence, luxury, idleness, waste, de-

bauchery, disease, and the wreck follows. The "levelers" are in the bushes along the pathway of every successful man and woman and they bag the majority.

Only now and then can a man stand out against these "levelers" and hold his fortune, fame and health to the end.

So the Creator has use for Whisky, Tobacco and Coffee to level down the successful ones and those who show signs of being successful, and keep them back in the race, so that the great "field" (the masses) may not be left too far behind.

And yet we must admit that some all wise Creator has placed it in the power of man to stand upright, clothed in the armor of a clean cut, steady mind and say unto himself, "I decline to exchange my birthright for a mess of pottage."

"I will not weaken my senses, weaken my grip on affairs and keep myself cheap, common and behind in fortune and fame by drugging with whisky, tobacco or coffee; life is too short. If it is hard enough to win the good things, without any sort of handicap, so a man is certainly a 'fool trader' when he trades strength, health, money, and the good things that come with power, for the half-asleep condition of the 'druggers' with the certainty of sickness and disease ahead."

It is a matter each individual must decide for himself. He can be a leader and semi-god if he will, or he can go along through life a drugged clown, a cheap "howler of wood or carrier of water."

Certain it is that while the Great Father of us all does not seem to "mind" if some of His children are foolish and stupid, He seems to select others (perhaps those He intends for some special work) and allows them to be threshed and castigated most fearfully by these "levelers."

If a man tries drifting with these levelers awhile, and gets a few slaps as a hint, he had better take the hint or a good solid blow will follow.

When a man tries to live upright, clean, thrifty, sober, and undrugged, manifesting as near as he knows what the Creator intends he should, happiness, health and peace seem to come to him. Does it pay?

This article was written to set people thinking, to rouse the "God within," for every highly organized man and woman has times when they feel a something calling from within for them to press to the front and "be about the Father's business;" don't mistake it; the spark of the Infinite is there and it pays in every way, health, happiness, peace, and even worldly prosperity, to break off the habits and strip clean for the work cut out for us.

It has been the business of the writer to provide a practical and easy way for people to break away from the coffee habit and be assured of a return to health and all of the good things that brings, provided the abuse has not gone too far, and even then the cases where the body has been rebuilt on a basis of strength and health run to the thousands.

It is an easy and comfortable step to stop coffee instantly by having well-made Postum Food Coffee served rich and hot with good cream, for the color and flavor is there, but none of the caffeine or other nerve destroying elements of ordinary coffee.

On the contrary, the most powerful rebuilding elements furnished by Nature are in Postum and they quickly set about repairing the damage. Seldom is it more than two days after the change is made before the old stomach or bowel troubles or complaints of kidneys, heart, head or nerves show unmistakable evidence of getting better and ten days' time changes things wonderfully.

Literally millions of brain working Americans to-day use Postum, having found the value and common sense in the change.

C. W. POST.

**Baby's Diagnosis.**

Seated on a bench in Central Park, a nurse girl was gently moving to and fro a perambulator in which was a baby of about fifteen months. At the other end of the bench was a man whose prominent lower jaw was adorned with a luxuriant beard, which parted in the middle and curved gracefully outward and upward.

For several minutes the baby regarded the man and especially the whiskers with grave attention, while he looked at her with an air of lofty condescension. At length a beautiful smile overspread the little one's features. Then, with her blue eyes still fixed upon the whiskers, and kicking up her tiny feet in an ecstasy of delight, she gurgled:

"Bow-wow! Bow-wow!"

A wave of color suffused the man's face above the whiskers, and he hitched uneasily in his seat. It was an awkward situation, and to relieve it the nurse girl patted the baby and said:

"No, dearie, that isn't a doggie."

The man remained to bear no more.—New York Press.

**Another One of Whistler.**

Anecdotes of Whistler are still turning up. Europe from one end to the other hums with the dead American painter's name. Whistler was in Paris at the time of the coronation of the King of England, and one evening at a reception at the Hotel Ritz a Duchess said to him: "Do you know King Edward, Mr. Whistler?" "No, madam," said the painter. "Why, that is odd," she murmured. "I met the King at a dinner party last year and he said that he knew you." "Oh," said Whistler "that was only his brag."

## SCIENCE NOTES.

With his rubber life preserving suit, Joseph Probst of Geneva has remained in the water a month at a time, subsisting on food carried in the suit.

The belief that temperatures are highest during sunspot minima is opposed by Mr. A. B. MacDowall, who finds evidence that during the last 60 years sunspot maxima have been accompanied in England by the higher temperatures. The same meteorologist attempts to prove a connection between barometric pressure and the moon's phases and between relative humidity and the moon's phases.

Trees producing cotton are cultivated in hothouses of Vera Cruz, but their fibre is very short. Hualisco Cuevas, a planter of Jalisco, Mexico, is credited with having developed a tree of rapid growth that produces cotton of long fibre and fine quality. The advantages offered by this tree, if the claims are realized, are that it is free from the diseases that are so disastrous to the cotton plant, its yield is greater for the same area, and its product can command a higher price.

A remarkable cure of a coneroid growth by one application of electricity has been reported by S. Leduc, a French medical man. The growth was on the right side of the nose, and had been in constant ulceration for five years. To its entire surface was applied a plug of hydrophil cotton impregnated with a 1 per cent solution of zinc chloride. This was connected to the positive pole of a battery, the negative pole being connected to some other part of the body through a large electrode, and a current of eight milliamperes was passed for 12 minutes without causing pain. The ulcer was completely scarred over 10 days later.

The measurement of dew has always been difficult because of the fact that no method heretofore has given exact results. In Das Wetter, M. Ferb describes a new sort of drosometer which has given satisfactory results, and which is composed of a piece of paper which has been put through a special preparation and dipped in a chemical solution. This paper is exposed in a box placed during the night on the ground, the quantity of dew being indicated by the discoloration of the paper. A scale of tints is determined experimentally which is used for the purpose of comparison, there being further used three sorts of paper, the first for small quantities of dew, the second for large quantities, and the third for very heavy dews.—Cosmos.

**Largest Cut Glass Vase.**

The largest piece of cut glass in the world, a vase as tall as a man and as brilliant in every part as the finest small piece, has just been completed in this city and will be shipped in a few days to the St. Louis exposition, where it will be placed in the Industrial art display.

The vase is 5 feet 6 3/4 inches in height, and every inch of it is perfectly worked in sunbursts, chrysanthemums and beaded and notched effects that shed prismatic rays of brilliance and lustre. The sunbursts on the star are too large to be designated by that usual cut glass term, so they have been given a new name, the Louisiana Purchase star.

In all there are 100,000 cuts or deep incisions on the vase, which required turning it 200,000 times. The vase weighs 200 pounds. It was produced by nine men, who spent 2000 working hours on it. The man who made the blank is 6 feet 7 inches tall. A shorter man could not have handled the great piece of glass. Twenty blanks were turned out before a perfect one was produced.

The remarkable brilliancy of the vase is caused by the fusing in the glass of 10 percent more lead than is ordinarily used. The vase is several times larger than the previous greatest piece of cut glass, completely dwarfing it.—Philadelphia Press.

**Biggest Trout of the Season.**

As far as is known, the laurels for capturing the largest trout this season will be handed over to a Philadelphia, Milton Apple. The catch was made on the last day of the trout season, and the fish is one of the finest ever seen in Stroudsburg or East Stroudsburg. Mr. Apple was fishing in the creek at Henryville, in front of the residence of E. R. Menry. He had been having fair luck, and then he had a "rise." He expected to land a fair sized fish, and was totally unprepared for the surprise he experienced when he landed the monster he had on the end of the line. The fact that the trout was well hooked and that the fisherman kept his head prevented any accident. It took about an hour before the trout was finally safe on land. Mr. Henry is having it mounted. The fish measured 25 1/2 inches and weighed 6 1/4 pounds. Mr. Apple also caught a trout measuring 23 inches. He was offered \$10 for the largest, but said he had never sold a trout, and never would.

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RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LATEST CABLES.

Washington, 16.—"Russia will continue the war until Manchuria is conquered." This was said by Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to this Government. In the name of his Government the Count energetically denied the possibility of intervention by the powers again contemplated. "In no manner possible will my Government suspend operations in the Far East. All the suggestions in respect to the mediation of the powers are in my opinion done to deceive the public in believing that the war is likely to come to an end. Russia is no more likely to accept intervention than England did in the Transvaal, or the United States did in the war with Spain. Many think that on account of financial affairs Russia will stop the war, this opinion is false as the world does not know Russia's resources.

Japanese Head Quarters at Port Arthur, 16.—The Japanese captured by assault the powerful fort of Western Kelekan, but the Russians turning with reinforcements drove them out. The Japanese are slowly advancing towards the fort of the hill with their trenches. The capture of this fort would give the Japanese the key to the entire range of forts. Both besiegers, and besieged, are using their trenches making the artillery fire useless. It is therefore recognized by both sides that only cannon of large calibre will be effective.

Mukden, 15.—Heavy cannonading continues. The artillery men are throwing shells against the Japanese position at the rate of fifty or sixty an hour. This fire is principally directed against Snake's position. No less than 500 shells have been thrown against the Japanese position with a view of destroying their fortifications.

St. Petersburg, 16.—The continued suggestions of peace received from outside are treated as before with contempt and beneath consideration. The recent reference of mediation has provoked the Ministers against Roosevelt's proposal to ask France and England's help. Russia considers this an act of hospitality. Russia was provoked with this war and all preparations to continue it to the end are completed. In several parts trouble is being encountered with the rearvirts, especially in Poland. The authorities are doing all they can to subdue the discontent, and have suppressed many exciting abuses. The Government is giving much attention to the problem of taking care of the rearvirts but the greater portion of them are dying from hunger. The members of the Revolutionist party are using every effort to foment the discontent among the rearvirts by telling them it is much better to resist on their native land than in the Far East. The movements of the second squadron is watched with much interest as all Russia's hopes are placed on it. The cruisers "Oriel" and "Jemichug" six torpedo boats and a transport left Lebanon this week to join the fleet.

Tokio 16.—The following has just been received:—"The Russians with 4 divisions and 180 cannon attacked Kuroki's forces on the right, at the same time attacking Nodzu and Oker with the intention of isolating and attacking Kuroki and by a flank movement cut off his retreat from the main army. The Russians attempted to attack Kuroki's rear guard. They retired from several fortified positions in order to draw the attention of the Japanese from their main forces. At the same time Generals Nodzu and Oker drove the Russians back towards the north. The result of this move on the part of General Kuroki has been to completely isolate no less than four Russian divisions and Kuroki taking advantage of the move, changed his tactics and advanced resolutely. It is expected that the four divisions must either surrender or be slaughtered. The battle continues. Up to now the Japanese have captured thirty Russian cannons. The Russian forces consists of 16 divisions.

Chefu 18.—A Russian torpedo destroyer arrived here. On account of the heavy fog no communication with the shore has taken place. A Japanese torpede boat is seen outside the harbor watching her.

Japanese Headquarters, 3rd Japanese Army before Port Arthur, 17th.—News has been received that General Stansell has been taken to the hospital, but he has not abandoned the command of the plaza. His last order to the troops was to die at their post rather than surrender.

Chefu 18.—The torpedo destroyer which arrived here yesterday brought despatches from General Stansell to the Government of St. Petersburg asking for instructions as to whether he must resist until the arrival of help, or surrender the plaza under favorable conditions. It is certain that only despatches of the greatest importance would cause Stansell to risk the almost certain destruction of one of the warships in forcing the blockade established by the Japanese. The Captain of the "Ratstropuy" has notified the Chinese authorities of his intention to disarm.

Headquarters of General Kuropatkin in Manchuria, 18.—Every moment an attack is expected from the Japanese whose forces in great numbers are marching towards the east. The Russians are waiting an attack on their left flank.

St. Petersburg 18.—Mukden advices state that an important Japanese movement is on foot menacing the Russian right. Due to the constant interruptions on the railway, it is impossible to obtain food for the forces.

Chefu 19.—The Russians have blown up the torpedo destroyer "Ratstropuy" which arrived here yesterday. The "Ratstropuy" had sealed orders directing the Captain to destroy her if he saw no chance of escape from Chefu. Before leaving Port Arthur, powder was accumulated in five different parts of the ship. This creating the entire crew with the exception of one man left the ship. This individual lit the fuses leading to the mines. Three distinct explosions occurred and the ship sank. The Japanese Consul says the sacrifice of the ship was not necessary, as the "Rejin-gisky" incident was not likely to be repeated. The Commander of the "Ratstropuy" said to a press representative that the only object of the voyage was to convey despatches. When the "Ratstropuy" entered the port, a musical box on board was playing, and the odour of breakfast was strong, foremost being the smell of beefsteaks, thus proving that Port Arthur was not without fresh meat.

St. Petersburg 19.—A military officer of high grade, very near to the Emperor and who is fully aware of the contents of the despatches from Stansell, says it is absolutely false that the General asked for instructions to surrender. Although he is not in a position to make known the contents of the despatches, he says, not until the last cartridge is fired and the last cracker eaten will the plaza surrender.

Tokio 19.—The opinion reigns here that the torpedo destroyer "Ratstropuy" carried despatches for the Emperor, explaining the desperate state of affairs existing in the plaza. All the Russian prisoners captured are unanimous in saying, that extreme hunger prevails there, and that the military chiefs are all in accord with regard to surrendering the plaza.

Mukden 19.—The last four days heavy snow has had the effect of silencing the artillery of both armies, and the troops have had to take refuge in their underground shelters.

St. Petersburg 19.—The Ministry of war says that Stansell's despatches report that he is able to hold out until the arrival of the 2nd Pacific fleet.

St. Petersburg 19.—Kuropatkin's despatches over the battle of the 22th was published yesterday. A most deplorable impression has been caused by the contents of same, after the last proclamation in which he stated that he intended taking the offensive it was believed that he was sanguine of triumph. The repeated retirement of the Japanese led every one to expect a victory, but yesterday when the extraordinary bulletin issued by the "Official Messenger" announced a disaster, the masses were stupefied. The bulletins, in order to disguise the actual proportions of the catastrophe conclude in official disguise. The correspondent of the "Rus" in Mukden says: "The losses on both sides have been enormous, but on that of the Russians it exceeds 15,000 men. The enormous number of wounded on the roads is simply frightful. All the correspondents speak of the terrible battle which extended over a distance of 50 kilometers. The assault on the hill near Sin Min ting Pass on the 12th, was particularly tragic. When the Japanese ammunition ran out they used immense rocks which they hurled at the Russians causing terrible injuries. After a most sanguinary combat with the bayonet the Japanese turned their mountain guns on the Russians until they received reinforcements after which they completely defeated the Russians. The battle was worse than that at Leo Yang. The attack was more violent as the battery of the defenders prove. A hurricane added to the horrors of the battle.

St. Petersburg 19.—The Japanese continue advancing towards the east. Kuropatkin's scouts report that the enemy's vanguard occupy all the heights surrounding the Russian right. General Grapenberg leaves Vienna tomorrow for the Near East. General Kaulke has an attack of bronchitis.

Mukden 19.—News has been received here that 27,000 more Japanese landed in New Chwang and 3,000 in Pitcairn. A banking movement against the Russian right is intended. Moscow 19.—Admiral Bezobroff who arrived here from Vladivostok said at an interview with a press representative, that the fortifications recently constructed at Vladivostok makes the plaza much stronger than ever. The entrance is protected by mines. The protected cruiser "Bogtyr" has left the dock and the protected cruiser "Grombol" is undergoing repairs. Bezobroff is of opinion that the second Pacific squadron will be attacked in the Indian ocean. He further states that the Vladivostok squadron will shortly make another sortie from the port.

St. Petersburg 19.—It is reported here that 4 warships have been purchased through a French agency from Argentina and will be sent to join Admiral Rajesivensky's fleet, the advent of these will give Russia great advantage over the Japanese fleet. Among the new stipulations for the Russian Loan, floated in Germany there exists a stipulation that a great part of the amount will be used for the construction of warships needed by Russia.

Tokio 19.—Nogi telegraphed yesterday that he destroyed another powder magazine and arsenal at Port Arthur. The position of the magazine was discovered by the Japanese, and the fire concentrated on it, after firing 200 shells, the magazine blew up. The Japanese continue making immense breaches in the walls of the ports and are advancing their cannon. The Russians on their part are not taking any rest, and continually attack the Japanese miners with hand grenades.

Washington 19.—In a despatch from the United States Consul to the Secretary of State, dated Chefu 18th, he says the situation at Port Arthur is extremely critical. All the outer fortifications are in the hands of the Japanese. Outside Chefu harbor three Japanese destroyers are constantly seen. The guns of the Russian destroyer blown up in that port recently have been taken on board a Chinese warship which is anchored before the Russian Consulate.

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Prof. Adkin heals not by drugs, nor by Christian Science, nor by Hypnotism, but by a subtle psychical force of nature in combination with certain vital magnetic remedies which contain the very elements of life and health.

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

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

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

asserts that he can cure any one of any disease as well as though he stood before them.

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

From Mrs. Addie E. Hough, Omaha, Neb., comes this kindly expression: "I was ailing for fifteen years, and spent a small fortune doctoring, but did not get well. Have had seven doctors treat me (the best in the State) but they fail to understand my trouble. Then I had two operations which left me in a worse state than ever. I read your advertisement, wrote to you for advice, took your treatment which was very pleasant to take, and now I am well and happy, free from pain, happy and grateful for the great benefits I have received."

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

W. H. Mitchell, of Fenton, Ont., Canada, writes:—To all whom this may concern I, W. H. Mitchell, 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, or 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 nothing absolutely nothing. Professor Adkin will also send you a copy of his marvellous 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.

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