



## WES!

Direct from the Factory.


...GENT'S...



FIVE DOLLARS GOLD.




TWELVE DOLLARS GOLD (\$12)




SEVEN DOLLARS GOLD.

## GENTS

GOLD FILLED CASE. GUARANTEED TWENTY YEARS. ...SOLID SILVER...



FIFTEEN DOLLARS GOLD



TWELVE DOLLARS GOLD

EASY TERMS

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

...AGENTS WANTED ON THE LINE...

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

## 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.

## 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 Jose 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 "	BEAKESM.	4:00 "
"	4:05 "	PHILADELPHIA	4:00 "

† Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.  
‡ Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

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.

## 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.

## 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  
Limon



## WOOD'S BOOK STORE,

LIMON.

## PRICE LIST

Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

<b>A</b>	Ledgers, with indexes, 200 pages 2.25
Automatic Pencils . . . . .	25
Almanacs, Whitaker's, \$1.00 and \$2.00	1.00
Almanacs, World . . . . .	1.00
Almanacs, sheet . . . . .	.15
Alphabet Cards . . . . .	.25
Atlases . . . . .	\$2.00 and 3.00
<b>B</b>	
Balls, rubber, solid . . . . .	.25c, 50c and .75
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
Bill books . . . . .	\$2.50
Bow, hair, violin . . . . .	.75
Bats, cricketing . . . . .	16.00
Balls, cricket . . . . .	6.00
Bill heads, small, 100 . . . . .	.35
Bill heads, medium, 100 . . . . .	.50
Bill heads, medium, . . . . .	.85
Banana counters . . . . .	8.00
Bowls, copying . . . . .	1.50
Boxing gloves . . . . .	6.00
Balloons . . . . .	.10
Birthday cards, 25, 50 and . . . . .	1.00
Baskets, fancy, an assortment . . . . .	1.25
Blotters, hand . . . . .	1.25
<b>C</b>	
Copy letter books, 500 l . . . . .	\$2.50
Cards, Bicycle playing . . . . .	.85
Cards, cheap playing . . . . .	.65
Chalk, tailors' . . . . .	.05
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
Combs, small tooth . . . . .	.25
Clips, board, letter . . . . .	1.75
Clips, board, foolscap . . . . .	2.00
Checkers, 35 and . . . . .	.65
Checker boards . . . . .	1.50
Copying brushes . . . . .	1.25
Calendars, desk . . . . .	.50
Calendars, stand . . . . .	.75
Composition books, 5, 10, 15 and . . . . .	6.00
Concertinas, \$4.00 and . . . . .	6.00
Commissary order books, 100 l . . . . .	1.00
Cigarette books . . . . .	.10
Cash boxes, \$2.50 and . . . . .	3.00
Caps for toy pistols . . . . .	.05
Copy books, Caswell's . . . . .	.25
Carbon paper, 3x13 . . . . .	.15
Christmas cards (assorted) from . . . . .	10
Chamois leather . . . . .	.50
Cards, birthday, 25, 50 and . . . . .	1.00
Counter books, 25, 50, 60 and . . . . .	.75
<b>D</b>	
Dice, each, 5 and . . . . .	.10
Dice cups . . . . .	.85
Dice, poker . . . . .	\$1.50
Dominos, \$1.25 and . . . . .	5.00
Dating stamps . . . . .	1.00
Desk pads, 19x24 . . . . .	2.50
Dolls, all prices from . . . . .	.25
Diaries, desk . . . . .	1.00
Diaries, pocket, from . . . . .	.75
Desk calendars . . . . .	.50
Desk Calendar stands . . . . .	.75
<b>E</b>	
Envelopes, our make, pr. 100 . . . . .	.75
Envelopes, imp. square, per 100 . . . . .	\$1.25
Envelopes, for invitation, pkg. . . . .	.25
Envelopes, for photographs, 10, . . . . .	.15
Erasers, Faber's rubber . . . . .	.25
Emery paper . . . . .	.10
Emery cloth . . . . .	.15
Embroidery hoops . . . . .	.25
<b>F</b>	
Fountain pens, Crescent . . . . .	\$3.00
Flutes, tin . . . . .	.50
Fans, plain . . . . .	.50
Fans, feather . . . . .	1.00
Files, Harp . . . . .	.40
Foolscap, per quire . . . . .	.35
Files, box . . . . .	1.75
Frames, plush picture . . . . .	1.50
Flags, English, 35, 50 and . . . . .	1.00
<b>G</b>	
Gold paint . . . . .	.50
Guitar Strings, wire, 1, 15c; 2 . . . . .	.15
15c; 3 for . . . . .	.15
Guitar Strings, wire, 4 20c; 5, 20c; . . . . .	.20
<b>G</b>	
Goggles . . . . .	.50
Guitars, fair quality . . . . .	\$12.50
Glue, Le Page's liquid . . . . .	.40
<b>H</b>	
Harmonicas, 25 and . . . . .	.75
<b>I</b>	
Ink, Stephens' . . . . .	.10
Ink, Stephens', 1-3 plate . . . . .	.50
Ink, Stephens', 1 pint . . . . .	\$1.00
Ink, Stephens', quart . . . . .	1.75
Ink, marking . . . . .	.50
Ink, rubber stamp . . . . .	1.00
Ink, red, 15 and . . . . .	1.00
Index cards, \$2.00, \$5.00 and . . . . .	6.00
Indexes, 35 and . . . . .	.85
Invoice books, from . . . . .	3.50
Ink eradicator, Collins' . . . . .	1.50
Ink, India . . . . .	.50
<b>J</b>	
Journal paper, per quire . . . . .	\$1.00
Journals, 100 pages . . . . .	1.25
Journals, 200 pages . . . . .	2.00
Journals, 300 pages . . . . .	2.75
Journals, 400 pages . . . . .	3.50
Japanese lanterns, from . . . . .	.25
<b>K</b>	
Key chains . . . . .	.35
Key rings, 10 and . . . . .	.15
King Edward's photograph . . . . .	\$1.00
Knives, pocket, 1.00 and . . . . .	1.50
<b>L</b>	
Lamps, table, from . . . . .	\$1.50
Lamps, hanging, from . . . . .	2.00
Lamp shades, 50 to . . . . .	2.00
Lamp chimneys, 25 to . . . . .	.50
Lamp wicks, from . . . . .	.10
Laces, shoe, brown or black, pr. . . . .	.15
Ledgers, with indexes, 100 pages 1.50	

Ledgers, with indexes, 300 pages 3.00	
Ledgers, with indexes, 400 pages 3.75	
Labels, gummed, 1,000 . . . . .	3.00
Lotto, 50, 1.00 and . . . . .	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
Marshmallows, chocolate, 50c and . . . . .	1.00
Music paper, sheet . . . . .	.15
Mucilage, 20c and . . . . .	1.25
Mucilage, in collapsible tubes . . . . .	.50
Memorandums, 5c, 10c, 15c and . . . . .	.25
Memorandums, indexed, from . . . . .	.30
Mouth organs, 25c and . . . . .	.75
Mourning note, per quire . . . . .	.30
Mourning envelopes, 25c and . . . . .	.50
Marbles, clay, per doz. . . . .	.15
Marbles, glass, per doz. . . . .	.20
Marking brushes, 10c, 20c and . . . . .	.25
Metal polish . . . . .	.25
Music books, 50c and . . . . .	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
<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
Pipes, cornob . . . . .	.25
Pipes, brlar, \$1.50 and . . . . .	\$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- . . . . .	.25
blended . . . . .	.25
Pencils, white, (board) . . . . .	.05
Pencils, copying . . . . .	.20
Penholders, 5c and . . . . .	.10
Penholders, cork . . . . .	.25
Penholders, self-ejecting . . . . .	.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
Point protectors . . . . .	.10
Paper fasteners, per box . . . . .	.50
Paper weights, 75c, \$1.50 and . . . . .	3.00
Purses, chain . . . . .	.50
Purses, gold coin . . . . .	1.00
<b>Q</b>	
Queen 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 . . . . .	3.00
Razor strops . . . . .	1.50
Razors cases . . . . .	.25
Rosin, for violin . . . . .	.25
<b>S</b>	
Slates, 25c, 40c and . . . . .	.50
Soap, Pear's unscented . . . . .	.50
Spectacles, . . . . .	\$1.50
Spectacles, colored . . . . .	1.00
Spectacles cases . . . . .	.25
Stamps, India rubber . . . . .	1.00
Sand paper . . . . .	.35
Stylographic pens . . . . .	2.50
Scribbling pads, 5c, 10c and . . . . .	.15
Silver paint . . . . .	.75
Sealing wax, pound . . . . .	.50
School bags from . . . . .	.50
Scissors . . . . .	.75
Scissors, folding pocket . . . . .	1.00
Straips, per box . . . . .	1.75
Sling shot, rubber . . . . .	.25
Sponges, for cups . . . . .	.50
Scholar's companions . . . . .	1.00
Shorthand note books . . . . .	.25
Spelling blocks, 85c and . . . . .	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
Tablets, letter, 50c and . . . . .	1.00
Time books, weekly, from . . . . .	.20
Time books, monthly, 20c and . . . . .	.75
Time 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
Taxes, per 100 . . . . .	.60
Top . . . . .	.15
Toy books, 25c and . . . . .	.50
Toy books, linen, 50c and . . . . .	1.00
Typewriter erasers . . . . .	.25
Tissue paper, per doz. . . . .	.50
<b>UV</b>	
Views of Costa Rica . . . . .	.50
Violin strings, 1st. silk . . . . .	.30
Violin strings, 2, 3 and 4 (gut) . . . . .	.25
Visiting cards, 100 . . . . .	\$1.00
Visiting cards, 100 printed . . . . .	2.50
Violinello strings, 1 and 2 . . . . .	.75
Violinello strings, 3 and 4 . . . . .	1.00
Union jacks, 35c, 50c and . . . . .	1.00
Violin bridges . . . . .	.25
Violin pegs . . . . .	.25
Views of Central America . . . . .	1.50
<b>W</b>	
Whistles, tin, 25c and . . . . .	.50
Wall paper, per roll, from . . . . .	.40
Wrapping paper, per pound . . . . .	.10
Wickets and balls, per set . . . . .	\$12.00
Wicket keeping gloves . . . . .	6.00
Writing cases, \$1.00 and . . . . .	2.00

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

Directory of  
Costa Rica.

President of the Republic—Licenciado don Ascension Esquivel.  
First Vice President—Licenciado don Ricardo Jimenez.  
Second Vice President—Licenciado don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez.  
Third Vice President—General don Juan B. Quirós.

**CABINET MINISTERS.**  
Licenciado don Leonidas Pacheco, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.  
Clerical, Grace, Justice, Beneficence and Public Instruction—Licenciado 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 Wehenan de la Guardia.  
Secretary—Don Federico Gotcher.  
Administrator of Customs—Don Balvanero Vargas.  
Port Medical Officer—Dr. Sopenos Stegall.  
Judge of Criminal Court—Licenciado don Marcel Alpariz.  
Chief Police Agent—Don Filadelfo Granados.  
Police—Don Eduardo Baldivieso, comandante.  
**MUNICIPALITY.**  
Don Zacarias Chavez—President.  
Don M. F. Quesada—Vice President.  
Don Eduardo Beecho—Secretary-Treasurer.  
**CONSULAR OFFICES.**  
Colombia—E. de J. Navia, Esq., Consul.  
Panama—Ramon F. Acovedo, 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 Kacmpfer, Esq., Vice Consul.  
Great Britain—Frederick M. H. Wood, Esq., Vice Consul.  
Norway and Sweden—Oscar Verner Lindo, Esq., Vice Consul.  
United States—Pierre P. Diemers, Esq., Consul; L. Percy Scott, Esq., Vice Consul.

## Trades Directory.

<b>E. W. Jackson.</b>	
<b>BARS—</b>	
Alfano, Hermanos.	
Jose Cuatrecasas.	
<b>BOOK STORES—</b>	
Wood's Book Store.	
<b>ROOTS AND SHOES—</b>	
Emilio Artavia.	
<b>BUTCHERS—</b>	
L. O. Fraser.	
<b>CARPENTERS—</b>	
Hilary Bookles.	
Alfonso Chase.	
James Sibbell.	
<b>COMMISSION MERCHANTS—</b>	
Felipe J. Alvarado & Co.	
<b>DENTISTS—</b>	
Dr. Will A. Blackburn.	
<b>DRUGGISTS—</b>	
Virgilio Giorgi.	
Oregon & Co.	
<b>DRY GOODS—</b>	
Ferdinand Asch.	
Misses Browner.	
Slodes Ramirez.	
O. W. Tuck.	
<b>EXCHANGE—</b>	
F. M. H. Wood.	
<b>FIRE BRIGADE—</b>	
Ramon F. Acovedo, Chief.	
F. M. H. Wood, Deputy Chief.	
<b>FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—</b>	
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 Goudt, R	
W. M.	
Mechanics.	
Odd fellows.	
Shepherds.	
<b>HOSPITALS—</b>	
Charity.	
Costa Rica Railway.	
United Fruit Co.	
<b>HOTELS—</b>	
Gran Hotel.	
Hotel Arrasty.	
<b>INSURANCE—</b>	
Limon Mutual Life, President, W. J	
Reid; Secretary and Treasurer, F	
M. H. Wood.	
<b>ICE MANUFACTURERS—</b>	
Florida Ice Co.	
<b>LAWYERS—</b>	
Jose Caballero.	
<b>NEWSPAPERS—</b>	
Limon Weekly News.	
<b>PHYSICIANS—</b>	
Dr. Mauro Aguilar.	
Dr. Alex Garcia.	
Dr. — Oregon.	
Dr. Septimus Stegall.	
<b>POLICE—</b>	
Marcelo Solera, Comandante.	
<b>POSTMASTER—</b>	
Manuel Esquivel.	
<b>PRINTERS—</b>	
F. M. H. Wood.	
<b>PRODUCE MERCHANTS—</b>	
Isaac L. Maduro.	
<b>PROVISION MERCHANTS—</b>	
J. E. Kacmpfer.	
Lindo Bros.	
Esau Lyon.	
United Fruit Company.	
<b>RAILROADS, COSTA RICA—</b>	
J. A. Pearce, Traffic Inspector.	
G. C. Wendorf, Train Dispatcher.	
R. W. Unckles, Freight Agent.	
Max Leaser, Material Agent.	
G. W. Rothery, Master Mechanic	
<b>RAILROADS, NORTHERN—</b>	
H. M. Field, Superintendent.	
Wm. G. Chase, Assistant Supt.	
W. D. Jannay, Chief Engineer.	
H. Scharfchmidt, Assistant Eng'r.	
J. M. Tibaut, Freight and Ticket Agt.	
A. Lasker, Material Agent.	
Robert Potts, Master Mechanic.	
<b>STEAMSHIP AGENCIES—</b>	
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.	
<b>SHOEMAKERS—</b>	
J. M. Goffe.	
<b>SCHOOLS—</b>	

Miss Elvira de la Guardia, mistress.  
Baptist, Henry Hyton, Master.  
Church of England, W. E. Price  
Master; Miss Z. Barton, Misses.  
Westman, W. J. Flowers, Master.

## STORING HEAT IN WATER.



## HOME AGAIN.

Let you don't know where I've been—  
I've been off down on a farm.  
Look here, where I've burst this skin  
More'n half way up my arm!  
I could had a scab on me  
To bring home, but I said no,  
It would be too awful big  
When it came to grow.  
An' I saw 'em makin' hay  
With a cutter ten feet wide—  
When I wanted, all the day  
I could at on top an' ride!  
An' once at the end of a side  
Cut a rabbit right in two.  
He went "squak, squak!" like that  
Quick—  
An' you ought to see him—where!  
Farmers have no grocery store,  
But they get their eggs in mows,  
An' they don't need milkmen, for  
They squeeze milk straight out of cows.  
An' my uncle—Uncle Jed—  
Once when I was standin' by  
"Open up your mouth!" he said—  
But he squirted in my eye!  
I went round in circles  
An' had pie for breakfast—see!  
An' I saw the ball that came  
In for dinner an' for tea.  
An' the hired girl, the ole  
At the table, once with me—  
Country girls aren't s'posed to wait,  
So ma didn't raise a fuss.  
I washed near the back-sleep pump  
In a basin with the rest.  
An' nobody tried to jump  
On us when we washed or messed.  
Ma, she says I'm a sight  
'Cause I got so black—oh, dear!  
I'm afraid I'll get white  
Fore I go again next year.  
—Edwin L. Stoggin, in *Lippincott's*.

## JOE HARPER'S WILL

JOE HARPER was an old bachelor. He owned and worked a little farm and kept house for himself and he had little desire for the company of others. It was said of him that he was never known to laugh and anything in the way of a joke, thing or fun as he played his way to town or back home again, was utterly thrown away. Of course every body held him up to contempt or ridicule.

He had been living thus for ten years when one day in a hollow tree on his own farm he found a great heap of money. There was such weight that he had to borrow a neighbor's horse and wagon to convey it to the bank in the town. He tried to keep very secret about it, but the matter became the gossip of the county. Neither Joe nor the banker could tell what the sum was, but the people who took a look at the hollow tree estimated it at \$20,000. Those who didn't take a look placed the figures at \$75,000, and also added a lot of jewelry to the list.

It was passing strange what a change took place in public opinion. The old bachelor had callers by the score, and each caller warmly congratulated him. Instead of being eyed by the passers-by as he worked in his fields, men climbed the fences to shake hands with him and invite him to make investments. In the years past even the homeliest old maids had declared that they would drown themselves sooner than marry such a "poke" of a man. Things were different now. At least half a dozen old maids and three or four widows began sending in card and pines and letters and current wine and giving their opinion that Mr. Joseph Harper would show off with the best of them if he only had a wife to give him hints and suggestions. Joe did not come out of his shell very far, but it was afterwards remembered by a good many that he had something like a twinkle in his eye as he shook hands with his numerous well-wishers.

Unknown to anyone but his doctor, Joseph Harper had a weak heart, and one day he overtaxed himself and died at his own door. So far as was known he had not spent a dollar of his find, and as he had no relatives, there was much curiosity as to whether he had made a will or not, and who would come in for his money. A village lawyer soon attended curiously as to a will. One had been made only six months before the old bachelor's death. More than that, it concerned a score of people, each one of whom was notified to appear on the day of the funeral and hear the document read.

The excitement was intense and more people turned out to pay a last tribute of respect to Joseph Harper than had ever followed another citizen of the county. While the house was crowded full after the burial, at least 200 people who could not get in stood about the yard to learn the contents of the will. The first person mentioned in the document was an old maid. Before the end of the funeral she had been in the habit of mauling the walk of this old bachelor and had made a great hit. "Miss Lucy Arnold," read the document, "is to walk twice across the floor and imitate my gait as closely as possible. She is then to be allowed to take a double handful of coins out of the box as a token of my esteem."

It took Lucy five minutes to work up her nerve for the performance, but she figured that a double handful of coins would be at least \$500, and she went ahead.

The next legatee was William Johnson, a farmer's son, who was required to laugh in a hearty manner for the privilege of taking one handful of coins. He had always been making old Joe why he didn't laugh. It was a pretty hard job for him to get up a haw-haw on this occasion, but he finally accomplished it and made a mighty one-handed grab.

Then the document mentioned Mrs.

Scott, wife of Peter Scott, who was in the habit of puckering up her mouth in a curious way and saying it was the way Joe did when he tried to whistle. "Auld lang syne!" She was to stand up and pucker her mouth for two minutes by the clock and was then to be rewarded with a pint basin full of coins. She longed about it for awhile, but her husband braved her up, and she earned her coins and got her mouth back to its usual shape again. Then came the turn of Miss Hattie Davis, another old maid. The old bachelor was deaf in the left ear, and he had a curious way of jerking up his left hand when spoken to. Miss Davis was in the habit of imitating this movement. The will read that she was to stand up and then go through the motion twenty times, and she was to be rewarded with all the coins she could grab with both hands. But for her mother being present to tell her that two big handfuls of money would doubtless bring a suitor for her hand, Miss Hattie might not have reaped under the will.

A few months before discovering the treasure Joseph Harper had suffered for several weeks with rheumatism in the hip and had been compelled to drag his right leg as he walked. Young Aaron Greenwood, the smart block of the neighborhood, had a few imitations of the limp for the delectation of the neighbors. The will read that he was to limp ten rods and back again "the Harper style," and would then be allowed to fill one trouser pocket with coins from the box. The young man went through the performance, but none of the spectators was convinced with laughter.

There were twenty-two legatees under the will and twenty-one of them had to go through performances in order to inherit. In each and every case the bachelor got even and a little more, though lying in his grave.

The twenty-second and last person to be mentioned was the wife of a farmer living five miles away. It was said that she had once asked Joseph if he was as plodding by in a storm and had not and warmed him. To her was left all his real and personal property, amounting to a matter of \$5000, and she was charged to congratulate all the others on what they had received.

This charge was never fulfilled. She had not yet risen to carry it out when she died. Joseph Harper had found a box of coins in a hollow tree, but they were bogus quarters and halves, and dollars and hidden away by some gang of counterfeiters years before. He had made use of the find to count up old scores.

Of course the "legacies" were nothing over with indignation, and of course the "outsiders" were killed to death and the way did not cease until the doors were unbarred, windows smashed and forces leveled. There are some still living who speak of the dead man with a show of respect, but there are others who never have his name mentioned without exclaiming:

"What Joe Harper! Why, he was the meanest man who ever died in this whole State!"—Florida Agriculturalist.

**That Old "Herald" Dressroom Story.**  
The Times had a version of it last Sunday—again. Rewards might be given for the best, second best, and so on, presentations of it.

Periodically James Gordon Bennett comes from Europe to inspect his newspaper plant in detail, and careful preparations in all departments usually precede his coming, but recently one unhappy printer scandalized his fellows by appearing in a semi-tipsy condition on the momentous day. The man was barely able to keep awake, but was still sufficiently alert to evade the foreman until Mr. Bennett discovered him in person. During an unguarded moment the tipsy printer had accidentally encountered an ink roller, and his face was covered with a thick black smudge of ink. He did not move during inspection, but leaped sadly against the wall and returned Mr. Bennett's gaze pathetically. Mr. Bennett said nothing until the moment of leaving, and then called the foreman after him. The shop waited anxiously for the result. Presently the foreman returned furious. Shaking his fist in the ink-smudged countenance of his subordinate, he ejaculated:

"Say, you wash up an' go home, and come back to-morrow when you are sober!"

"To get my vagrant stammered the offender, 'Am I loosed?'"

"'Naw!' snorted the foreman in disgust. 'The boss saw all the ink smeared on you and called me out to say that you look like the only man in the shop that works, and he raised your wages \$5 a week, what you?'"

**Singers on Vacation.**  
The summer season finds the famous singers widely scattered among the European resorts. Terbach is on her way to Genoa; Calve is at her French chateau in Avon. Scendrick is in Dresden. Emma is in Spain, and Lily Lehman is in Salzburg. Nordica is settled with the United States, for in which at least, but will go to Paris this fall. Of all this group, Calve is one who most admires riding in an automobile. She travels as much as possible in Europe in one of these vehicles, which must be about as bad for her voice as anything one can imagine.

**Neat Side and Off Side.**  
When horses were first hitched to vehicles the driver never thought of riding himself, but walked by the side of the road as he held the lines. So as to have his right hand always ready he walked on the left side, and consequently the horse on the left side came to be known as the "neat" horse and the one on the right side was called the "off" horse. In that manner the terms "neat horse" and "off horse" became general and still pertain to horses hitched as a team.



## Perfumed Hats.

The most effective millinery of the summer is decidedly that of the Morland type, with the tall crown and the flowing brim in which the painter loved to delineate his sitters. We seem already to have departed quite a measurable distance from the mushroom hat, with its simple trimming of tulle or ribbon ruffling and strings to match. Every hat to which a soft ruffle could be given as the lining to the brim has been; there is certainly much to praise in the revival of this quaint fashion, which exercises a most softening influence over a pretty face.

## Conditional Pleasure.

"I see too late," remarked a clever woman, "that I left pleasure behind when I took to comfort. I can no longer be enraptured by scenery and sunsets unless I also am sure of hot and cold water and first-class beds, and the finest play does not attract me unless I can get a good seat. I have to be comfortable before I can enjoy myself, and that is fatal to true pleasure. I enjoy conditionally—not absolutely, as I used to, when I stood three hours to hear Irving and Terry, and went home and was tired for two days, and yet had no misgivings as to the good time I had had. You needn't smile—that was pleasure pure and simple, without conditions."—Harper's Bazar.

## Waving Lines Are Still Used.

It is no use for those who think they know to declare that the waving of the hair is no longer a madish idea. Women will have their heads waved till doomsday, and the hairdressers have such a pretty way of coaxing the hair into waves to peculiarly suit the profile. Once upon a time the hairdresser just made straight waves down the side of the head, but nowadays a more sophisticated idea prevails, as, for instance, over the ear the hair will be set in a wave that curves right round to coincide with the curve of the ear; it is wonderfully becoming and positively transforms a profile not perfect. Pure classic features can, of course, stand any hair dressing, but if the nose and chin don't exactly balance, or there are other little matters lacking perfection, this waving the hair does wonders in producing that quality of charm which we all appreciate so much.—London Black and White.

## The Future of Dress.

As women advance in the scale of progress, will they leave the love of dress behind? Fifty-odd years ago, when the first women's rights conventions met in New England, this did not seem a debatable question. Short hair and bloomers characterized the feminine champions of the cause. Dress was proclaimed as one of the vanities from which the sex was to be emancipated. But fifty years have passed, and now Miss Susan B. Anthony, in her gracious and serene old age, wears point lace, like any other woman fortunate enough to possess it. The leaders of a suffrage convention and those of a whist club could be shaken up together nowadays, and no one would know which was which, so far as their clothes were concerned. The advanced woman no longer cuts her hair short, and the speaker at a woman's club is often the most daintily gowned woman in the room.

The dress of the future will follow the conditions of the future woman. It is prettier and daintier to-day than it ever was, and as long as women continue pretty and dainty there is little fear that the maces of costume will vanish. It would be a gayer world if it did. Dress reform always has a field. But when it is a reform it should succeed. Dress is safe in the hands of the women of to-day, and ought to be safer still in the hands of the women of to-morrow. The alarmist has small cause for fear on that score.—Harper's Bazar.

## Win's Old Husband.

It is quite possible that there are some girls who possess none of the faults mentioned below. A little thought is all that is needed to guard against developing habits which are as unbecoming to them as they are distasteful to friend or admirer or bridegroom, says *Woman's Life*.

One of the most common fallacies among girls is that of making themselves distasteful to man's eye. Either they try to improve whatever beauty nature has bestowed upon them by extravagant artificial means, or, through envy of the appearance of other girls, and because it is the fashion, dress themselves in all manner of fantastic hats and costumes, without giving the least thought as to whether the costume suits their stature and face and figure or no. It is quite true that men like a well-dressed woman, but a woman is not well dressed who does not use a little discretion in the choice of her clothes.

Neither is she likely to earn a man's appreciation by resorting to all the art of the artificial complexion; posturing if love and esteem are worth the

winning. These only produce an illusion of beauty, which is quickly seen through.

A man likes to see a girl dress neatly, quietly and becomingly, no matter if her apparel be not of the latest fashion. He unconsciously to himself admires the suitable colors and "style" which show off a girl to the best advantage. He hates to see a girl make a positive scarecrow of herself, simply because of her desire to be in the fashion, as much as he hates to see her make a liberal use of paint and powder to brighten the color of her complexion.

## Boundary Chat.

When a married man finds it isn't a sign that he is really wicked; it is only likely that he thinks it smart to be silly. The woman who married young is the one who generally attracts her daughter to wait.—Baltimore American.

No disease can exist where there is an abundance of pure blood. To get the necessary amount eat nutritious foods; to circulate it perfectly take proper exercise; to purify it get fresh air and sunlight.

With the girl who takes ideals all the time and has no other occupation, who has what she calls the "artistic" temperament, you usually have a lady of "fancy," halfhearted looks and lazy inclinations. At the other extreme we have the girl who is all practicality. She is practical to her fingertips. She glories because she is matter of fact and even bent on business.

The fashionable culture is rolled in undulating waves.

A wayward youth over in Osborne neglected to call on his little bunch of loneliness Sunday, and about the middle of the week his intended mother-in-law called on him, bringing her daughter with her. After lecturing the youth for a while the old lady went away to town, leaving the young lady with her lover, who promised to take her home that evening and to be more punctual in the future. All's well that ends well.—Woodstock (Kan.) Echo.

Mrs. J. P. Odell, chairman of the Advisory Board of the Woman's Domestic Guild of America, says she can hardly blame a hardworking man for drinking stimulants when his stomach is not properly filled at home. "Many wives do not know how to cook properly," said Mrs. Odell, "and their husbands and families are not properly nourished. Under such conditions the husband takes to beer drinking."

Practicability is an excellent quality to possess. It helps one to duff stockings without murmur, and to do disagreeable tasks that may not appeal to the "genius-like soul." But practicability must not keep one's heart lid fastened down too tight for after all, it is in the dreams and the hopes that we find happiness or its anticipation—which is the same thing.

**—Pretty—  
Things—  
to Wear**

New leather girdles have their great width in front.

Pale red and pale green, enjoy an equal show of favor.

Brown and green chestnut hairs stand a charming little kimono.

Very lovely are the socks and turn-overs of Oriental material.

Satin finished silks may be counted upon to make their reappearance.

At Longchamp the leading colors were white, lavender and shades of blue.

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

Real old-fashioned glass goggles—just as our grandmothers wore them—have appeared.

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

Some of the garments called Louis Seize would probably astonish that monarch himself.

Those flaming yellow shoes are not to be mistaken for the modest tans approved by fashion.

Check silks are used for everything from traveling robes to the most ornate visiting gown.

In Paris pointed bodices, plain skirts and puffed sleeves are more in evidence than anything else.

Where is the reckless prophet who foretold the downfall of the bolero? It flourishes as openly as ever.

From smart tailors have come many thin suits whereof the skirt is plain and the coat long and close fitting.

If you see a woman looking especially well pleased with her appearance, make a note of her girdle design.

Leather belt, stocking and sunshade of brilliant green go with a white linen dress embroidered with deep green dots.

## HE CAME TO VISIT.

Never Was Much of a Hand at Sightseeing Anyhow.

Mr. Stoggin likes to spend his summer vacation in some quiet country place with his wife and children, where he can get good country fare and decent boating and fishing. The farm of his cousin, says the Chicago News, just answers that description. It naturally follows that Mr. Stoggin and his family have been hospitably entertained there for several seasons. Of course the cousin was cordially invited to return these visits, and when Mr. Stoggin received word that his cousin was coming he was really pleased.

"We must give him a good time," he said to Mrs. Stoggin. "You know, he told us that he hadn't been in Chicago for fifteen years, and then only stayed overnight. I guess he'll want to see about all there is to be seen. And," he added, "by the time he gets through he'll know more about Chicago than I do myself after a lifetime spent here."

In the course of a few days the cousin arrived and received a hearty welcome. He came on the evening train, and was conducted to Stoggin's house, where a good dinner was spread, with candles on the tables and the solid silver in use. The evening passed pleasantly. Before they retired Stoggin touched on the subject of entertainments.

"Now, Jim," he said, "what do you think you'd like to do to-morrow?"

"Well, I dunno, exactly," said the cousin, doubtfully.

"I've got to be at the office myself," continued Stoggin, "but Bessie, here, will be glad to take you round. What do you say to the stock yards?"

The cousin smiled. "I came here for a change," he remarked, simply. "How about the Museum?"

"I don't know as I care about it," said the cousin.

"The Art Institute, then?" suggested Stoggin. "How would that strike you?"

"Pictures, ain't it?"

"Yes. They're got some good ones." "Well, no, unless Bessie wants to go."

"No. I wouldn't have you go on my account," said Mrs. Stoggin.

"We want to give you a good time," said Stoggin. "Now, I don't suppose you have seen the public library, and—"

"See here, Thomas," said the cousin, "if you want me to have a good time, don't you entertain me. I never was much of a hand at sightseeing. It tucks me clear out. I didn't come to Chicago to see the sights; I come to have a visit with you."

He stayed a week, and except that he went downtown one afternoon and bought some toys for the children, he hardly stirred out of the house. Mrs. Stoggin declares that it was a great disappointment to her not to get a chance to see something of the city.

## Conquering Cape Hatteras.

Captain Eells, of Boston, has obtained permission from Congress to build a lighthouse on the outer side of the outer Diamond Shoal, off Cape Hatteras. He is to operate it for one year; the Lighthouse Board is then to operate it for four years; if it is then approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the United States will pay Captain Eells \$500,000 and take the structure.

To thirty feet above high water the base may be built in any form; above that point the tower must conform to Government specifications and have a circular steel mast with a spiral stairway. Captain Eells' plan is to construct a steel base, somewhat bell shaped, about sixty feet high and seventy-five feet in diameter at the bottom, with double walls, the space between these varying from fifteen to four feet, to be filled with masonry to give the caisson a draft of about twenty-eight feet. When completed the caisson will be towed to a position where the water is about thirty feet deep. It will then be sunk, the space between the walls filled up and the sand in the centre drawn out by suction pumps. When the bottom is well sealed the structure will be sunk until its bottom is thirty or more feet deep in the sand, men working in an air chamber as if sinking an ordinary bridge caisson.

On the base thus fixed the superstructure will be erected, masonry extending at least ninety feet above the extreme bottom, and the steel work rising above that for another ninety feet or more. The lighthouse will be equipped with a lens of the first class, a siren or steam whistle and a wireless telephone apparatus, besides a telephone system connecting all its rooms.

If the terrors of Diamond Shoals are ever to be conquered, it seems as if Captain Eells' would be the most successful scheme.

## Thinks Nansen Correct.

The French savant, M. Benard, is convinced that Nansen took the only route by which the North Pole can possibly be reached. He favors an expedition with two ships connected by wireless telegraphy. The time is estimated at three years, and it is hoped that the Prince of Monaco, who is greatly interested, will contribute the necessary \$300,000.

## Selection of Animals For Food.

"In the selection of animals for meat, health should be given first consideration," writes J. E. Simmons. "No matter how fat an animal may be, nor how good its form, if it is not in perfect health, the best quality of meat cannot be obtained."—What to Eat.

## To Prevent Cruelty.

From Bombay Presidency a native petition has been forwarded to the Government of India praying that the sale of feathered caps, etc., throughout British India may be prohibited by law, on account of the cruelty involved.



## A Thrilling Rescue off the Cuban Coast.

MR. J. MARTIN OF JAMAICA DIES ON "VERITAS" FROM EXHAUSTION.

From the "Gleaner."

The Norwegian s.s. "Veritas," Captain Uno, of the Canada-Jamaica Steamship Company arrived here at 12.30 o'clock yesterday from Halifax via Santiago de Cuba with mails, cargo and passengers.

The vessel encountered heavy gales all the way out from Halifax to Santiago de Cuba which delayed her 30 hours. The good ship stood the storm and arrived at Santiago de Cuba at noon on Friday and sailed at 2.30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon for Jamaica. Very bad weather was again encountered from Cuba to Jamaica. She brought a large general cargo for Kingston and the outports.

On her last voyage from Jamaica to Halifax, the "Veritas" encountered very bad weather. A portion of the bridge was smashed by the tempestuous seas, and Mr. Stewart, the supercargo of the vessel, was nearly washed overboard.

The "Veritas" will sail today for the outports to load fruit and island produce for Halifax.

### THRILLING RESCUE AT SEA.

THREE IN NAUTICAL LAUNCH WITHOUT FOOD FOR FOUR DAYS.

As above stated the vessel left Santiago de Cuba at 1.40 o'clock for this port and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon sighted a clinker-built naphtha launch about 21 feet in length with three men, who signalled her. The course of the vessel was altered and shortly after the "Veritas" was alongside of the launch.

Captain Uno then discovered that two of the men were in a dying state from exertion, exposure and starvation. The other man who was the captain of the launch was very lively though somewhat tired. The men were transferred to the "Veritas" and the boat taken on board the vessel.

It appeared that the men were coasting in Guantanamo Bay going from Porto Codajia to Cayo Manabo on Wednesday last. The machinery of the launch broke down and the little vessel was

### BLOWN OUT TO SEA.

by the heavy gales which were prevailing at the time. The anchor was thrown out but it could not hold the boat, and she drifted out to sea. Consequently the men were for four days without food and water. On Thursday evening they signalled the lighthouse at Guantanamo but failed to receive an answer. On the following day the s.s. "Paloma" was sighted and they signalled her but she was too far away to see the signal. On Saturday afternoon just before the "Veritas" hove in sight Mr. Martin, one of the men, drew his revolver from his pocket and

### WAS ABOUT TO END HIS LIFE.

when one of them snatched it out of his hand and hid it. The names of the three men are: Mr. John Martin, son of the late Dr. Martin of Spanish Town, and nephew of Mr. Hart of the Island Telegraph Office, and grandson of the late Mr. John J. Hart whose widow is now residing at Rae Town; Sanor Manuel Murillo, Cuban engineer and Sanor Lerafine Lopez, a Cuban seaman, who was captain of the launch.

Captain Uno and his officers did all they could for the unfortunate men, but in spite of their efforts, one of them Mr. John Martin of Kingston, who was in charge of a big cattle ranch at Guantanamo, died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Manuel Murillo, the engineer, is in a serious condition and was removed on a stretcher to the Public Hospital. Hopes are entertained for his recovery. The launch is owned by Mr. Nicol Finlay of Guantanamo.

Martin's body was removed to the morgue for a post mortem examination by the M. O. The men drank large quantities of salt water, hence the condition of the engineer.

## CHURCH NOTES

The Service of Song which should have taken place at the Wesleyan Church on Sunday last, but through on account of heavy rain has been postponed until Sunday 13th inst. at 3.30 p.m. weather permitting. The pieces to be rendered are a bright and attractive. It is hoped the attendance will be large. The proceeds will be in aid of the funds.

## Contract Between Mr. M. C. Keith and The Government of Guatemala.

(CONTINUED.)

### ARTICLE XIII.

All cases of interruption to work through unforeseen circumstances of whatever kind are considered in favor of the contractors.

### ARTICLE XIV.

(1) The troops, chiefs, and officials, with their baggage and war material, and the employees of the commission pay half rate according to the Company's tariff.

(2) The mail bags of the Government are carried by the contractors on their responsibility and at a price arranged by the government hereafter.

(3) Free passages are allowed His Excellency, the President of the Republic, the Ministers of the Government, Foreign Diplomatic Corps, accredited to the Government of Guatemala and the Guatemalan envoys accredited in other countries, also the political chiefs, the Chief Justice, Administrator of Customs and Captain of the Port of the departments through which the line passes.

### ARTICLE XV.

The Contractors will appoint a representative to reside in the Capital with sufficient authority to arrange all matters which may arise between the Government and the Company and for all judicial matters.

### ARTICLE XVI.

(1) In the event of any doubts arising between the Government and the Contractors concerning any clause of this contract, the difficulty must be settled amicably if possible by being submitted to two arbitrators, one to represent each side, any difference of opinion arising to be settled by the vote of a third, named by both the Government and Contractors whose decision must be final. This tribunal must sit in the City of Guatemala, and in no case must diplomatic interference be resorted to unless every other means have failed according to the terms of the contract.

(2) The arbitrators and the third party (in case he is named) must be appointed within 30 days after one of the interested parties notifies the other of his desire to adopt this course and in the same way must their decision be pronounced.

(3) If either party fails to name their arbitrator or the third party necessary to decide any disputed point, within the 30 days prescribed as previously stipulated it will be considered that the point raised by the party interested.

### ARTICLE XVII.

(1) The Contractors have ample right to transfer or sell to any person, company, or companies excepting foreign governments, all or whatever rights, concessions, properties, lands or other things belonging to them by reason of this contract on whatever base most convenient to them, provided none of the stipulations made by the purchaser conflicts with or violates this contract in the smallest way.

(2) Every stipulation in the original contract will be respected by the purchasers.

### ARTICLE XVIII.

(1) The Contractors have the right to use electric force on the railway, extensions, or branches or any other place connected with the same, at whatever time the Contractors desire to use electric force, they have the right to use the rivers or streams at a convenient distance from the railway, for this purpose and the distribution of the electric current, they have the right to place wherever necessary, dams, overflow lands, change the course of rivers or streams, erect poles and wires and other material for the distribution of the necessary current, or in one word use all the means indispensable for the installation and distribution of a system of electro-hydraulic force.

(2) The existing concessions for lighting are respected.

(3) All lands used or destroyed by the Contractors according to these stipulations must be paid for, according to their actual value and in the event of any dispute, the same to be settled by three arbitrators, one named by each and a third by the President of the Supreme Court of Guatemala and the decision given by the party so named by him will be final.

(4) The concession granted by this article is not exclusive in any manner if it impedes the Government of Guatemala in installing, selling or using electro-hydraulic or other force.

### ARTICLE XIX.

The Government of Guatemala concedes to the railway all the protection necessary and invests the conductors of trains, station agents, guards at entrance and departure of stations of the railway, with the same power of police agents.

### ARTICLE XX.

In the interest of the country and for the prompt conclusion of the work the Government will be obliged to give the Contractors all the help, moral or material, which they may need at all times to obtain necessary food for the completion of their contract.

### ARTICLE XXI.

As a guarantee of Article I, clause within 30 days after the approval of the contract by the National Legislature, the Contractors will deposit in a bank or banking house in the City of New York, U.S.A., of well known respectability, \$200,000 U.S. gold with the condition that when the steel bridge over the River Montagua, and when the railway reaches Amate and is open to public service this amount will be returned to the Contractors. This, at the order of the Government may be annulled by the Government in the event of the Contractors failing to deposit the amount in the time stipulated.

Once the bank, banking house or company, accepts the responsibility, the executive power of this Republic, the Minister of this Republic in the United States or the Consul

General will represent this Government touching the said deposit.

(3) If the Contractors do not complete their work to the City of Guatemala (under the circumstances accepted) at the termination of 3 years from the date the contract is approved, the Government of Guatemala will exercise its rights according to the civil code and existing laws.

### Bad Accident.

A young man, a native of Jamaica named William McNeil, was taking his friend Arthur Hemmings across the River Zent in a boat, the current of the stream at that time was high. The rod which he was using got broken, consequently, he could not manage the boat which went away down the stream. McNeil through fright jumped out of the boat, just where he could stand aground; but seeing the boat drifting with the other man, he tried to save him by making an attempt to swim after the boat; in this attempt he got drowned.

Three gallant men got in the same boat and went after him. In the space of 30 minutes they found him about half a mile from the spot where he got drowned.

### Forgery Case.

From the "Gleaner."

Richard Watson pleaded guilty in the Resident Magistrate's Court yesterday to a charge of forgery at common law.

Watson's eyes were dazzled at the sight of the Militia uniform and applied for admission to the corps. He was sent to Dr. Ruge, who, however, was unable to give him a medical certificate of fitness. Watson forged the Doctor's name. The forgery was detected and accused given into custody.

His Hon. sentenced accused to one day's imprisonment and to pay £5, or two months' imprisonment.

### Captain's Suicide At Sea.

FRANK S. ISRAEL SHOTS HIMSELF ON THE ADMIRAL DREWY.

Boston, Nov. 13.—Capt. Frank S. Israel, commander of the United Fruit Company's steamship Admiral Dewey, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart in the chartroom of his vessel last Thursday morning. The steamer reached port today on her regular trip from Jamaica ports, in command of Chief Officer James G. Clark.

The death of the Captain occurred when the frigate was in the vicinity of the Bahamas. One of the stewards who had been sent to call the Captain to breakfast found his body lying on the chartroom floor with a revolver gripped in the right hand.

Capt. Israel had been in his usual good spirits, and the previous evening had entertained some of the passengers in his cabin. No reason for his act is known. It appears, however, that he made deliberate preparations for it, as he had wound his chronometer and left a letter for his wife and some instructions relative to the disposition of his body.

Capt. Israel was a native of Nova Scotia, having been born near Yarmouth fifty-three years ago. He had been in command of the company's steamers for seven years, and was assigned to the Admiral Dewey three years ago.

### ANOTHER VERSION.

The following is taken from the "Daily Telegraph," Jamaica, which tells another story of the Captain's death:—

It is with feelings of deep regret that the "Daily Telegraph" is called upon to announce the death of Capt. Frank S. Israel, of the United Fruit Co.'s steamer "Admiral Dewey."

Capt. Israel left here in command of the "Admiral Dewey" on the 8th inst. to all appearances in good health. At noon on Monday, a cable was received at Port Antonio by the United Fruit Company announcing the arrival of the "Admiral Dewey" at Boston and the death of the captain on the 12th inst. Details of the sad event not given.

The "Dewey" was taken to Boston by Mr. Clark, the chief officer of the vessel.

Captain Israel was about 55 years of age, and had been in the service of the United Fruit Co. for many years. He first served on the "Ethelwald" then the "Haverly," and five years ago was promoted to the command of the "Admiral Dewey," which vessel he was in charge of till his death. He was one of the most popular captains in the service of the United Fruit Co. and was liked by all classes with whom he came in contact, and his death will be much regretted by all. He leaves a widow and several children to mourn their loss.

It is believed here that death was due to apoplexy.

### Marriage Applications.

The following marriage applications have been presented at the Limon Government House:—

Septimus Alexander Patterson to Arabella Leticia Wesley, both of Jamaica.

Edward Wilson Mattison to Frances Harvey Edwards, both of Jamaica.

Anthony Smith to Jane Theresa Wynter, both of Jamaica.

Robert Holmes to Sarah Johana White, both of Jamaica.

They are quickly cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It acts on nature's plan, loosens the cough, relieves the lungs and opens the secretions, effecting a permanent cure. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, LIMON.

## CURRENT ITEMS.

A shock of earthquake was felt in Limon at about nine on Thursday night.

Don Tomas Fernandez Bolandi has been named acting Judge of Limon. "El Noticiero."

The marriage of Mr. E. P. D'Arcy to Miss Zenaida Fernandez will take place at San Jose tomorrow.

SANJO DOMINGO DE HEREDIA is now visited with "Black measles." The entire town is alarmed and the Government is taking every precaution necessary.

The Banco Anglo has recently lowered its rate of discount from 12 to 10 per cent. For many years it has not reached so low a limit.

Se. Anselmo Chavarria, of Cartago, was on Friday last robbed on the train of \$20 which he had in his pocket wrapped in paper. "La Republica."

CONTRACTOR'S banana cheques for the month of December will be calculated at the rate of 110 per cent.

Mr. Theodore Beckley left here for Jamaica by the "Atlas" on Monday last; other passengers by the same steamer were Mr. F. Van Laar and Mr. B. Watton.

Mr. E. Dodd, representing the well known drug house, Parke, Davis & Co., is now on a visit to the country in the interests of his firm, and is at present staying at the Hotel Imperial, San Jose.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.—Members are reminded that Monday coming, the 5th inst., is the last day for payment of Assessment No. 56. Policies not paid up by that date will be cancelled.

An accident occurred at La Florida, by which Jose Salas lost his leg on Thursday last. The unfortunate man was caught in the machinery of the saw mill. He was taken to San Jose and placed in the hospital where an amputation was performed.

In our next issue we trust to publish a detailed list of Christmas goods to be had from Wood's Book Store, the selection this year is particularly attractive, and Wood's Book Store, as usual, will be one of the chief centres of interest.

Two pious on Mr. Woodman's estate at Atirro had a quarrel on Thursday morning last. One cut the other across the throat with a machete. Both were conveyed to Cartago, and the wounded man was carried to the hospital in a serious condition.

The Costa Rica Railway Company have appointed to the National Treasury the sum of \$1,074,400, being the total on tickets sold during the month of October. Of this sum about 12 per cent, \$128,920 is placed to the credit of the Limon Charity Hospital. "El Noticiero."

The general Meeting of Court General No. 3,990 A. O. J. F. B. will be held on Tuesday, December 8th, for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing term will also take place on said night. Members are asked to turn out in full, and to be in their places at 7.30 p.m. sharp.

The General Manager of the Costa Rica Railway Company, R. E. Branger Esq., left here hurriedly for England by the "Atlas" on Monday last. Various rumors are afloat as to the purpose of his visit, but, as usual, we do not give them space in our columns. "South America" is the day is the day.

Mr. Tony Lowande, of Circus renown, is at present in Limon considering the advisability of bringing his Circus here from Colon. He arrived from Colon by the "Tagus" on Thursday. He is hoping the Government will grant him such concessions as will make it sufficiently profitable for him to visit this port.

ZENT RACES.—Our advertising columns contain an announcement of some Races to take place at Zent Island on December 20th and 27th. Other sports, including cricket, will also take place. The Secretary is Mr. L. L. P. Wilson, and those desiring to take part in the races must notify him on or before December 20th.

WILHELMINA CONNELL has made application to the Public Registrar for the registration of land, partly cultivated in cocoa and partly in pasture, and in the Comarca of Limon, situated on 2 miles (being 28 metres distant from the yard limit). The notice is published in the "Official Gazette" and 12th of Nov. 20th, by order of the Alcalde of Limon, and is dated Nov. 10, 1904.

SAN JOSE seems to be getting its share of robberies now. Chicago has also come in for a fair amount of patronage. This leads us to think the perpetrators are an itinerant gang, who make periodical visits to places they consider worth troubling about. As was the case with Limon, the thieves generally escape, and their identity is seldom discovered.

The report of a murder comes from La Heredia, old line, the property of Don Juan Alvarado, on Thursday last Manuel Eliza attacked Senora Julia Mayorga Salazar with a stick and beat her severely that she died from the effects. The deed was committed in the presence of Senora Mariana Salazar, a sister of the murdered woman. Her assailant escaped. "La Republica."

Tux owners of farms in the Reventazon district are to be congratulated. Through the efforts of Mr. Rafael Villafraña the Costa Rica Railway Company have consented to continue the service of trains from Siquirres to Peje, collecting a small extra fare for freight and passengers. The district is well cultivated, and

# Monkey

MAKES TIN LIKE SILVER.

CLEANS & POLISHES AT THE SAME TIME.

For use on all Kitchen Utensils.

REMOVES RUST, DIRT, AND STAINS.



# Brand

In a short time the production will be considerably increased. "La Republica."

Tax Royal Mail s.s. "Tagus" arrived here from Jamaica via Colon on Thursday with 113 deck passengers. Among her cabin passengers were the Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Sobey, who have returned from their vacation in the States. A portion of their time they spent with their sons, the Rev. Wilfred and Mr. Melville Sobey, both of whom live in New York State on the Hudson. Both Mr. & Mrs. Sobey looked the better for the change of climate.

THE "Valencia" arrived from New York yesterday in place of the "Sarnia," which is laid up in New York for repairs. Captain Tobin, well known for many years in connection with the old Atlas line, comes down as Supercargo of the "Valencia." Captain Tobin was formerly of the "Atlas" and also the "Alps," and was purser of the "Alene" and other steamers of the line.

An arc lamp has been installed by the United Fruit Company, at the end of the National wharf. It is placed on the flag pole, about 15 feet above the roof of the shed and will be of great service to the steamers working at night, and in the event of their departure before daylight, added to which the chances of striking the end of the Costa Rica Railway pier is now averted. The Costa Rica Railway Company will, no doubt, follow suit by placing one at the end of their pier, and when this is done a brilliant light will be thrown over the waters in the vicinity.

On Friday last at about 1 p.m., a young gentleman, a member of a very respectable family, named Herman Fernandez Guill, fired 5 shots from his revolver at policeman No. 140 Emilio Rojas, who was on duty at the "Young Ladies" College, because he would not permit young Guill to enter the building. The policeman returned one shot; fortunately none of the balls took effect. The young man has been suffering from mental troubles for some time. He was taken to the residence of Don Fabian Requiel from which he was after wards conducted to the Cuartel by Don Santiago Guill. "El Dia."

A YOUNG Costa Rican, a guardia, was run over and killed by a banana train at 24 Miles yesterday afternoon. He was lying at the side of the track hidden among the grass, with his foot protruding across the rails. The train comprising 19 cars was driven by Mr. W. Curry, who as soon as he became aware of the exact nature of the object, applied the emergency brakes and did everything possible to avert the accident, but too late. One of the poor fellow's feet was cut off, and though the body bore no other signs of serious injury it was evident from his condition that some internal injury had been caused. The train was brought to a standstill, and after the poor fellow had been put aboard the train everything was done to relieve his sufferings, but he died before Limon was reached.

### Banco Commercial de Costa Rica.

CAPITAL OF C\$500,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The success of the scheme for the establishment in this country of the Banco Commercial de Costa Rica, has been almost phenomenal, the capital of C\$500,000 having been already subscribed. Mr. Challe, one of the promoters, visited Europe for the purpose of interesting investors there in the scheme, but so fast were the shares taken up both here and abroad that his errand became practically unnecessary. Among the subscribers, we understand, Mr. Minor C. Keith figures to the extent of Ten Thousand Colonos, and several of the more important merchants in Limon are also largely interested. The promoters Messrs. Challe & Scott are to be congratulated on the success their scheme has met with.

### Where Do You Live?

AN EASY WAY OF TELLING. Where do you live, Jones? Up by the Ice Factory. Where there? Do you know the upstairs house with a small tree in front of it? Yes. Well, beyond that there is an iron fence and next door to that is a stable. Yes. Three doors past the stable is another fence made out of keosene oil cans. Live about a dozen yards from there on the opposite side of the street. Oh!

### Accident On The Old Lino.

Juan Salazar (of Alajuela) met with a terrible accident last week on the farm of Mr. Donaldson, where he was employed, resulting in the loss of his leg which somehow was crushed by the wheels of the machinery. Doctors Jimenez and Maura Fernandez performed a very successful operation in amputating the leg and every hope is entertained of his recovery. "El Noticiero."

### Thought There was with Czar's Empire.

R.M.S. AURORA READY FOR ACTION AFTER LEAVING LAS PALMAS.

H. M. S. "Aurora," a training ship for cadets which arrived at Plymouth on Nov. 2nd from Las Palmas, was cleared for action and had been so all the war home as, at Las Palmas it was stated that hostilities had broken out between Great Britain and Russia.

Great excitement, says the "Daily Mail," had prevailed on board, the searchlights being regularly worked at night, while all the guns were loaded and projectiles in position at the mouth of the ammunition hoists. The "Aurora" steamed home at a speed of fourteen knots and on arrival at Plymouth the crew were surprised to hear that there was no war.

### Britisher Denied Right of Fair Trial.

COURT WOULD NOT ALLOW J. THOMPSON TO CALL ANY WITNESSES.

The Colon "Starlet" of the 12th inst. publishes the following article under the head "Justice Outraged." We have heard a very flagrant case of abuse of authority on the part of the Zone Police at Cristobal, also of the very questionable manner in which a case was tried by the Zone Court at that section on Thursday. The matter, as we have heard it, and the correctness of which we have not the slightest cause to doubt owing to the high character of the individuals.

AN ACT OF GROSS INJUSTICE, and calls for prompt and impartial investigation by the Zone authorities, in order to arrive at the truth, and nothing but the truth.

In the name of the enlightened and civilized Government of the United States, and in keeping with its constitutional rights of common fair play and justice accorded to every one, we respectfully appeal to the highest authority of the Zone Government to institute an enquiry into the case of one J. Thompson, a respectable British subject, who was arrested in the streets of Colon on the 10th inst. and

TAKEN TO CHRISTOBAL AND INCARCERATED.

He was afterwards fined on two separate charges, being denied the right of bringing forward any witness in his defence. We solemnly protest against his whole action being in abuse of authority. Mr. Thompson has appealed to the Supreme Judge of the Zone, and we shall wait the decision with great interest.

### Big Action Against United Fruit Company.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Messrs. Andrew and Walcott filed an action in the Supreme Court on Monday last on behalf of Mr. S. S. Smith against the United Fruit Company to recover £5,000 damages for wrongful dismissal and breach of contract.

The plainiff was General Manager of the United Fruit Company's business in this island, and a short time ago his services were dispensed with; hence the present proceeding in the Supreme Court of this island. "Daily Telegraph."

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.—This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful house wife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a remedy to be used before the winter is over, and results are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance a severe cold may be averted off by taking this remedy freely as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no harmful substance. It is pleasant to take—both adults and children like it. Buy it and you will get the best. It always cures. Sold by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, LIMON.



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

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. S. Clarke.—Your letter, we regret, is of too personal a character for publication.

## A Mysterious Odour.

## THE COMMODORE'S LETTER.

For the past two months the people of Limon have been hunting a terrible smell which spreads over the city, and penetrates the outlying districts three or four miles north of the city. Some attribute it to the fact that the outlet pipe of the main sewer is not sufficiently low where it enters the sea five miles from the city, and others that the smell comes from the Tullany lagoon, situated miles away to the east of the town. The Commodore was asked for the loan of a launch for the city fathers to hunt the smell (by sea), as they had already done so on land, the following is the Commodore's reply, taken from the "Jamaica Times":

"Commodore Fisher's letter contains the following breezy passages: as you ask for assistance will give my views. There is little doubt in my mind that it is from the outlet drain of the Kingston sewerage. It is not a small ill odour, or stagnant water, but pure and unadulterated sewage."

Whoever the persons originally responsible for putting the outlet sewer pipe dead to seaward of the town and in such a position that it is exposed to the constant wash and silt of the prevailing wind besides the waste of the Hope River, are surely deserving of a monument to their memory in a conspicuous part of the city of Kingston for the great benefit they have conferred on the inhabitants by their wisdom. The cure, sir, is to make the heat of a bad job. Do away with the present outlet drain and carry it away in the proper direction whatever the expense is."

## "Japs are on us" Yelled Midshipman.

## STORY GIVEN BY SAILOR.

The "Daily Mail," of the 4th inst. publishes the following telegram from its correspondent, Mr. Edgar Wallace:

Madrid, Nov. 3.—A few minutes before I left Vigo I was able to procure the following statement regarding the North Sea incident, but for reasons which will be obvious I am obliged to suppress the true names:—

"I am a wardroom steward on the Russian battleship—. On the night of the attack in the North Sea I was on duty in the pantry cleaning glass after dinner. Afterwards went into the messroom, where I found six officers seated and playing cards. Nobody on board the vessel was drunk that evening, except one of the under officers in the men's quarters."

"I was engaged in writing when a midshipman rushed into the mess room, and exclaimed in most excited tones, 'My God! the Japanese are attacking us!'"

"All the officers immediately rushed on deck. I remained below. Some little time afterwards a sailor came down to me and said that Lieutenant— wanted me to bring up on deck two glasses of brandy. I went up with the brandy, and just as I reached the upper deck, I heard shouting."

"All the sailors on deck were lying down on their faces, and their officers were all under cover. I must admit that I was very much frightened, for the officers were greatly excited, and were all talking together at the top of their voices. Midshipman B— was waving his drawn sword, crying out, 'The Japanese!'"

"I took the brandy to the lieutenant who told me that I was to remain on deck, as I might be wanted. Looking over the side of the vessel I could see nothing, as there was a thin fog on the counter, but I could plainly discern the signals made by the flagship."

"TWENTY TORPEDO BOATS!" I heard one of the marine officers say that four Japanese torpedo boats had attacked the fleet. At that moment all the ships were firing."

"We fired several rounds from two small guns, and very soon afterwards, under the glare of our searchlights, I perceived the enemy. There were a number of small torpedo boats, about twenty, I should say, at a distance of less than a kilometre

## DECEMBER

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
..	..	..	..	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Yama, and No. 174. We also occupy the camps and trenches of the fortress Pielung, north of Kewan fort.

Tokio 27.—News has been received that the Japanese again attacked Rihlung, Sangaya, and Kekeran Hills and reached the foot of the embankment, where the defences commenced. With the occupation of Rihlung and Sangaya, the Russians will be easily driven out of the interior parapet. The Japanese artillery are bombarding these, causing immense loss to the Russians. We expect to occupy these in a short time and then the capture of Port Arthur is inevitable within a short period.

Suez 28.—The battleships "Sisoon," "Veleky," and "Nararian," arrived here to-day from Port Said. The former flies the flag of Admiral Volkorski. Salutes were exchanged with the British cruiser "Hermione". The Russian flags and band played alternately, the British and Russian National anthems and the Marseillais; also the Khidvea hymn. Shortly after the remainder of the fleet arrived and anchored.

Mukden 28.—On the 24th the Japanese attacked Piontlof Hill with a strong cannonading but were repulsed. Along the whole line similar attacks were made at the same time. Last night snow fell. The country presents a terrible aspect.

London 28.—The failure of the predictions relative to the capture of Port Arthur, makes many English people calculate the possibility of the fortress holding out until next January when the Baltic fleet is due to arrive and the ultimate triumph of Russia over Japan. In Russian military circles every confidence is expressed in the strength of the fleet to isolate the Japanese from their base, and relieve Kuropatkin. The Japanese position in Manchuria will then be untenable, the fleet will carry the war into the enemy's camp and at a K the Japanese coast defences. In this case it is a question as to whether Great Britain will intervene to prevent the complete destruction of Japan. A London editor asked a Russian official this yesterday, and he replied in the negative, using the following words: "We do not wish to take advantage of this opportunity, though we have a superior reserve. Once we have triumphed we will show the world our generosity, making conditions that will make Japan our friend which alliance will undoubtedly make us masters of the Pacific. This will be our vengeance against you and will be sufficient to once more isolate you. We are at the head of a tripartite alliance for the Far East. Asia is for the Asiatic, Russia is also Asiatic as she is considered in other countries."

London 28.—Baron Sugawara, President of the Japanese Council, referring to the trouble over the coal which England is continually supplying the Baltic fleet said this evening: "I regret to see the help which all Europe is giving Russia in one way or another. In England many persons are indulging in indirect. We are not nervous about the arrival of the Russian fleet in the Near East which they can not easily accomplish without help from the Central States, which in many cases is for official convenience. I am convinced that without British coal the squadron can not get very far. It is my firm opinion that to stop the coal trade, the Government interested should use every effort possible and is prejudicial to the third party especially when the nation is allied to the second party. The neutral party is prejudicial to the interest of both. The value of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is incalculable and both parties should do all they can to cement it, and adopt measures to prevent occurrences that do not now exist. Baron Sugawara is brother-in-law to Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister in London. Baron Hayashi says his official position does not permit him to make comments, but all that his brother-in-law says is perfectly correct. He is however of opinion that Great Britain will do all she can to put a stop to coal abuses now existing."

Suez 28.—The Russian battleships, three cruisers, seven torpedo boats, and nine transports arrived yesterday and anchored.

St. Petersburg 28.—In a letter published in the "Journal of St. Petersburg" the Minister for Sweden and Norway denies in the most emphatic terms that Japanese naval officers have arrived in Scandinavian ports with the object of encouraging steamships to convey mines and other explosives. The strongest note of the day is the proof of good feeling, voluntarily given by Great Britain in the precautions taken to protect the Russian fleet during their passage through the Canal.

Berlin 28.—The correspondent of the "Local Anzeiger" in Mukden telegraphs as follows: "According to news received here from Chinese coming through the Japanese headquarters, the body of General Karaki arrived at Yinkow."

Vienna 28.—A despatch from Limburg, Austria, reports that the Junta of honour of the city, despatched by the railway last night to Cracow 400 deserters from the Russian army. They arrived here yesterday and were given a third class passage to America. Another batch of 400 are expected within a few days. The deserters are absolutely destitute.

St. Petersburg 28.—The list of decorations and promotions of officials at Port Arthur has been published. The decree was signed on the 20th October. The Baltic ships at Port Arthur on that date were the "Retvish," "Pobeda," "Peresviet," "Folst," and "Senshapel," protected cruisers "Bogoroditsa" and "Pallada," gunboats "Vaschok" and "Gidrak," and "Boli." The most defence boat "Vaschok" and the transport "Angar," torpedo destroyers "Stoiu," "Kozaschik" and "Kastropen."

Cronstadt 28.—For heroism in the defence of Port Arthur, Lieutenant Bondy has been restored to his rank in the Navy.

Japanese Headquarters before Port Arthur 28.—The position of the fortresses Rihlung and Kewan permit the Japanese to concentrate a sufficient force over the western fortresses and

those of the east. The Russians have attempted to bar the way of the Japanese on fort 303 which is shortly expected to fall.

St. Petersburg 29.—The presence of bandits on the railway lines constitutes a great factor in the campaign.

Tokio 29.—A general attack on Port Arthur is in progress. General Nakamura and Saito are at the head with a body of fencers, specially organized to enter the fortresses and fight hand to hand with the Russians. The result of the attack is not known. The Imperial headquarters publishes the following: We have completed all arrangements for the attack against Sangshu Hill and the eastern fortresses, on the evening of the 20th a general attack was made but owing to the determined resistance of the enemy we have not accomplished our object. The battle continues."

## Latest Foreign News.

London 29.—The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent in Chifu telegraphs that the greater part of Admiral Togo's ships have been docked and are being repaired to meet any emergency. The same correspondent says the rumor is current of a Japanese attack on Port Arthur which was repulsed with enormous loss.

St. Petersburg 29.—Publicity has been given to Russia's plans for the construction of a gigantic navy. This indicates that the Czar is determined to continue the war.

Mr. Louis Nixon of New York will leave on the 1st February for Senegal, he has been asked to construct a powerful navy which when completed will destroy all hopes of the Mikado. Nixon passed the last winter in St. Petersburg and undertook to construct 90 torpedo boats and destroyers. This contract is being executed and a portion of them are on their way to Russian ports. At present they are being fitted up and will be under the personal supervision of Nixon, they represent a total of 100 warships, cruisers, torpedo boats and destroyers. The work is to be completed in two years. It is believed that Russia will suspend operations until this work is complete. The enormous construction docks of the Black Sea are under Nixon's orders. In order to complete this enormous order, Nixon will send 100,000 men to Russia, all of whom will be American."

## Notice.

I HEREBY give notice that I have now removed from La Franchia to Squirrels, where all correspondence should be addressed.  
G. W. CAMPBELL, Squirrels.  
Dec. 2, 1904.—In.

## Jos. Levy &amp; Bros

Manufactureros por  
Mayor de Papeleria y Obj  
etos de escritorio.

Agentes para la venta de sacos de papel para empaquetar, papel de envolver en rollos de su pliego, en proceso de sin imprimir, y en gran para todo lo concerniente a imprentas y librerias.

Especial atencion se prestará a la delivery del exterior y se dan las mejores facilidades para la pronta ejecucion de los pedidos.

520, 522, 524 Common St.  
NEW ORLEANS, LA., U. S. A.

## LOST

BETWEEN 8 and 11 on Tuesday morning last in the eastern part of the port a Gold Seal Paw. 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 at the death of a member. The family (nominee of a deceased member) an amount of assessment of One Dollar currency from every member of the Society, less 3 per cent expense. Thus, if there be 1,000 members, the Nominee receives 7500.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP  
Received at the treasurer's office (Wood's Book Store) daily from 6:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

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

## RACES! RACES!! RACES!!!

WE shall be having a grand Race at Zent Island on the 26th and 27th December next. All who desire of taking part in the races must notify the Secretary on or before the 20th December.

There will be a great many sports, including cricketing, &c., on the race course both days. Come one and all and enjoy yourselves in the Xmas season.

4in-3-12

I. L. P. WILSON, Secretary.

## For Sale.

VARONICAVILLE. At Six Miles, Farm containing about 100 manzanas, comprising 24 manzanas in bananas, coconut and pasture land. Full particulars at this office.

4in-3-12

## Notice.

This partnership hitherto existing between Williamson and Sinclair has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any accounts with the late jewelry firm, are requested to make immediate settlement to either party.

4in-3-12

Sgd. WILLIAMSON & SINCLAIR.

## NOTICE.

WE beg to notify the public that we have opened up an

## Ice Cream Palace

opposite Don Rafael Iglesias, in the front Street of Limon. Customers strictly attended to with all politeness. We beg to solicit the patronage of all the friends of the town and country.

C. P. PRINCE, Manager.

## H. WIMMER, Photographer NEW GROUND FLOOR STUDIO, Ninety-nine Building, Limon

High class Photos from C3.50 a dozen upwards. Photo Buttons, Views of Costa Rica, Enlargements & Crayons on the instalment plan. Amateur Work finished.

GOOD WORK GUARANTEED — RAIN OR SHINE.  
Come and Look at our Samples.

## Limon Mutual Life Assurance.

No. 56, POLICY No. 711.

## DIED.—REUBEN M. PETERS

This Assessment of One Colon payable by every member is now due on this policy, and must be paid at the Treasurer's Office (British Vice Consulate) not later than Monday, December 5th.  
No payments will be accepted after date mentioned, and members failing to pay within the limit specified will forfeit their Policy.  
The Treasurer will receive assessments daily from 6.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and on Sundays from 7 to 10 a.m. Members when paying assessments will please bring their last receipt with them.

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

## PENA, CLARE &amp; CO.,

PURCHASERS in Pacarito, Rio Hondo and Limon of Rubber, Coffee, Cacao, Hides dried and raw, Skins and all articles for exportation.  
13 in.—26-11-04.

## CELLULAR CLOTHING.

## NOTICE.

WOOD'S BOOK STORE has been appointed Sole Agent in Costa Rica for the "Aerics" 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 with 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:

3/4 OCTAVE SINGLE REED	75.00 Colones.
3/4 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.



# THE WILDEST HORSES IN NORTH AMERICA ARE THE "BROOMTAILS"

Range the Four Corners of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah.

**P**ERHAPS the wildest horses in North America are the "broomtails," as the nondescript little ponies ranging the four corners of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah are called. This section is known as the Yellow Jacket Breaks, and consists for the most part of a high, rolling mesa, intersected by a network of deep box canyons. Like Manos Canyon, famous for its cliff dweller palace and distant only seventy or eighty miles, the region once was densely peopled by the prehistoric cliff dweller race, says the Washington Post.

Into such a rough country one would think no horseman would venture; yet the whir of the lariats is sometimes heard in all but the deepest gorges. The broomtail pony is there, and, nowadays, a horse is a horse, though the broomtail is perhaps the meanest specimen of the genus broncho.

The wit of the broncho is enough to flummox a tenderfoot, but the broomtail's peculiar tactics make him the wonder of the range.

It is related that one of the old mares once had ridden her sickly colt near the upper Yellow Jacket Spring while she grazed under the rimrock. A horse hunter ran down the glade, and as Madame Broomtail neither could desert her baby nor carry it away with her, she quickly conceived a bit of strategy.

At the first alarm she uttered a shrill snort, which plainly meant, "Keep still, little one." Then she trotted about, tamely snuffing at the intruder until he made a dash at her; whereupon, instead of bounding away with head erect, an easy tack for the lasso, she stopped short with her head between her knees, and kicked earnestly and hard, as only a broomtail can. No expedient could make her lift her head to a roping position, and she studiously avoided the spot where her colt was concealed.

After a while the cowboy attempted to rope her by the rear, but she made a cunning pass with her heels and lamed his mount. She seemed to realize at once that even a sick broomtail might defy a lame pursuer and neigh triumphantly to her baby. Together they disappeared in the timber, and the disappointed horse hunter walked to the nearest camp.

A party of true hunters recently went on an exploring tour of the Yellow Jacket cliff dwellings, and incidentally had some sport with a band of broomtails ranging near the west canon. The discernment of the wild pony enables him to distinguish between a horse hunter and the harmless excursionist at a glance, but he cannot tell when the latter will play a trick on him. He has mastered a few artifices himself, however, and in this case he came out away ahead of second best.

From the expedition camp, perched on the vantage point of a desolate headland, the little horses were often visible as they browsed in a nearby draw. One afternoon three young men, moved by that quality which impels a chase, organized a raid on the wild ponies. The horses they could muster had seen more service on a farm than in the breaks, and the men could neither ride nor throw a rope, but, of course, there would be sport in seeing the wild ponies run.

The amateur horse wranglers made a spirited sweep to windward. That must have pleased the ponies, since, when they have scented the foe at a safe distance, the race is always theirs. But a broomtail's devious nature will not permit him to run straight away and thus relieve his pursuer of the trouble of a bootless race.

The bronchos skillfully maneuvered to keep the enemy in view, while they kept out of sight in the brush. They would run down a draw and cross over to the next one, which they ascended to a point from which the enemy was in sight.

They kept up the game of hide and seek until they had satisfied their curiosity as to the intruders, and then boldly dashed across a ridge in plain view of the men. The horsemen gave chase at once. The course was over the broken country that divides the west canon from the main Yellow Jacket, and the ponies had the best of it from the start. After four or five miles of hard running the men found themselves in a place they hardly knew how to get out of, and the ponies had disappeared as if by magic.

When the men reached camp, worn out and sore from the scratches they had received in riding through the brush, they glanced over toward the draw, and there were the identical wild ponies that had disappeared so mysteriously, quietly feeding within a mile of camp!

Nearly every great horse range in the Western States has had its associated tales of wonderful racers that eluded all pursuers, and the Yellow Jacket country is no exception to the rule. One of the most successful of the hunters tells of a blue-black horse that he had attempted repeatedly to capture, but which he believes can run a mile in 2:05 over a course that is far from being an ideal race track.

His judgment may be wide of the mark, but the significant fact that many similar tales have strayed from the Johnson ranch, where famous Jim

Douglas and King Faro once held court, lends color to the tales of fleet racers free in the fastness of the breaks. The gorges may yet give a record breaker to the turf.

Several enterprising young fellows are engaged actively in the broomtail industry, and each owns quite respectable herds of the little horses, but they do not often attempt the capture of grown ponies. Many of the mares are "lost" animals, bearing brands, and, although no one claims them, it is safer to brand the colts and leave the mares on the range as a source of more desirable increase.

The method of the horse hunters is to ride singly or in twos during the branding season. Such colts as are captured are branded with a "swipe on the shoulder" and released. Later the hunters band and drive the colts to a more accessible range, where they are close herded until weaned from the breaks, divided among their captors, and become domesticated—or as nearly so as a broncho will ever be.

It is commonly understood that the broomtails are descended from American horses that escaped from the settlements; but the large number of pinos (spotted ponies) found in the herds would seem to indicate a strong infusion of Spanish (mustang) blood. Indeed, the Navajo Indians assert that wild horses have ranged the regions of the breaks since the days of the "Man-who-built-the-high-houses" (cliff dwellers). And they ought to know how long their supply of horse steak has been available—but, of course, they don't.

Perhaps the ponies are the degenerate offspring of horses that escaped from early explorers, mixed at a later date with American strays. At the present time it is thought that the stock is improving, as a result of the constant infusion of new blood. The average weight is 700 pounds, but they vary from the most diminutive scrubs to good-sized saddle horses, and a few of them carried the soldiers of Britain in their struggle with the Boers.

## Became Formal in 1634.

The Thanksgiving festival became a formal and an annual one in Massachusetts as long ago as 1631, and it is an example of that colony was soon followed by all the New England colonies. The Puritans, at that time regarded Christmas as a relic of popery, and so they passed laws punishing its observance and accepted Thanksgiving day as the great feast day of the year. In pioneer Thanksgiving times, in Rhode Island and Connecticut, the turkey occupied less prominence on the feast table than did bear meat and venison. When the Governor and His Majesty's commissioners sat down to the feast board in 1713 it was announced that one of the deer that figured in the feast had been shot on ye Lord's Day. The pious commissioners refused to eat until the sacrilegious red man that shot the deer had received thirty-nine stripes, which, in the language of the day, was pronounced "a just and righteous sentence on ye sinful heathen." December 18, 1777, Washington proclaimed as a day of Thanksgiving, and again at Valley Forge, on May 7, 1778. Following Washington's example, several Presidents issued general proclamations on special occasions, but it was usually left to the Governors of the States and Territories to determine whether there should be a day and what that day should be.

## Why the Left Shoe Wears First.

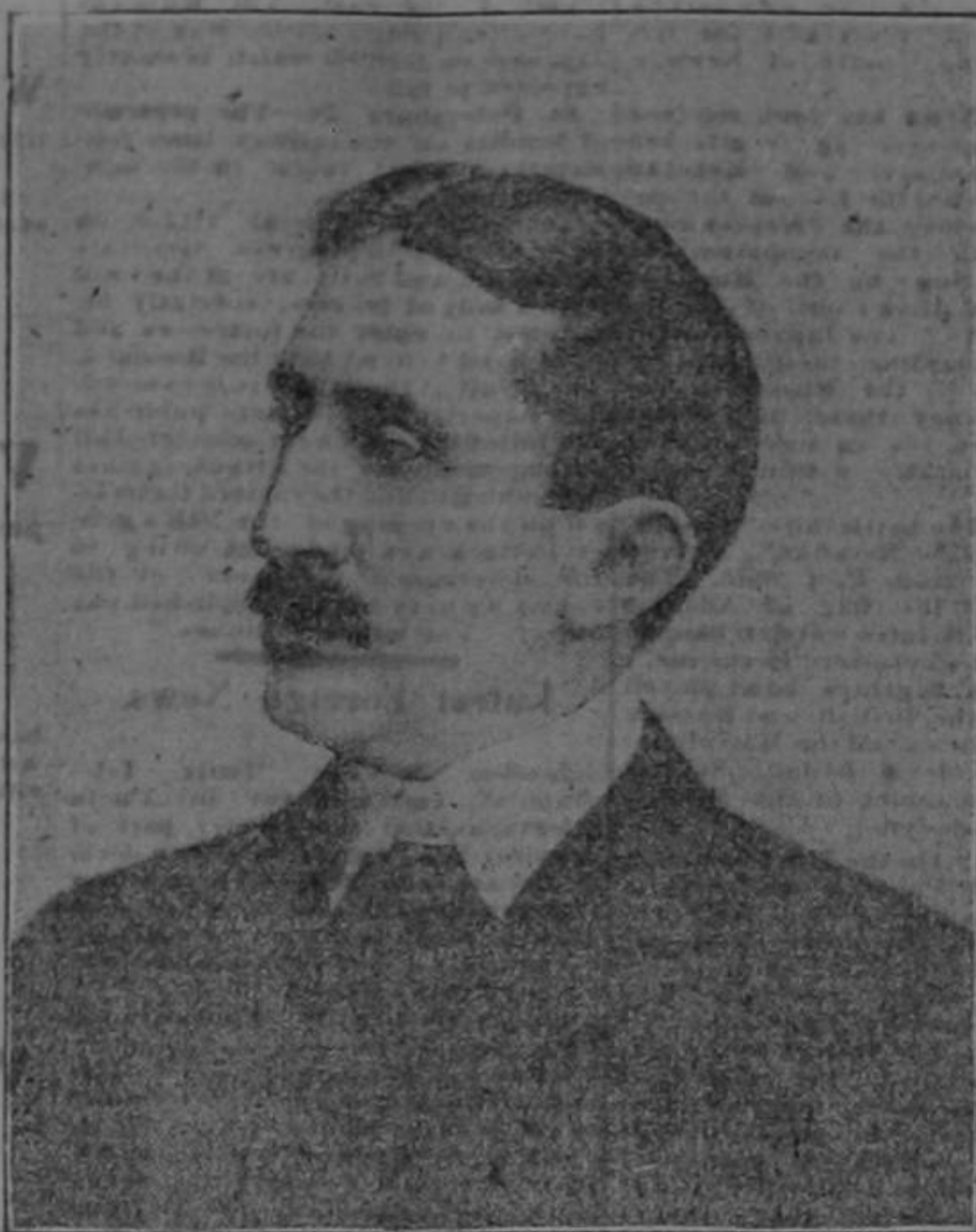
"Did you ever notice that people are right-footed?" asked the proprietor of a shoe store. "Watch my clerks, and you will see that invariably, customers will put out their right foot when going to be fitted. Now, watch that corpulent woman going to sit down over there." The woman with great weight of body took a seat, lifted her curtain of black veiling, and as the clerk approached her, she poked her right foot from beneath an expanse of skirt.

"It's always the case, and I don't believe I ever knew it to fail. The shoe manufacturers evidently are wise to this fact, as in the cartoons the right shoe is always packed on top. Once I had a lot of shoes come to me with the left shoe on top, and it caused me so much annoyance that I wrote to the manufacturer, calling his attention to the matter so that it wouldn't happen again. The majority of people are right-handed, yet a left-handed person has the right-foot habit. The right hand is larger than the left, as it is used more, and consequently develops the muscles to a greater extent. On the other hand, the left foot is larger than the right in most persons. The difference is so slight that we seldom have trouble in fitting shoes, however. It is the left shoe that wears out before the right, and probably for this reason."—Shoe Fitter.

## A Jap Invention.

A manufacturer of pyrotechnics in Nagasaki, Japan, makes a rocket from which, when it explodes in the air, there flies away a large bird which resembles a homing bird in its movements. It is said that the secret of this wonderful production had been in the possession of the eldest child of the family for more than 400 years.

# FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.



EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, President of the University of Virginia.

Dr. Edwin A. Alderman has been elected President of the University of Virginia, which institution has up to this time been ruled by a system of faculty government. With the election of Dr. Alderman the university relinquishes the democratic form of government impressed upon it by its founder seventy-nine years ago, and accepts the form generally approved to-day.

## THE FLAMINGO AND ITS QUEER NEST.

By Walter L. Beasley.

**A**FTER considerable difficulty, Professor Frank M. Chapman, of the Department of Ornithology of the American Museum of Natural History, has secured the first flamingo nests ever brought to this country.

There are about seven species of flamingoes, three of which are in America, frequenting the Bahamas, Florida and Cuba. In height the flamingo averages about five feet. If



THE BAHAMA FLAMINGO.

its curved neck were stretched to its full length the bird would tower above the head of an ordinary man. During May and June, the breeding time, the birds' brightly colored plumage is faded, but reassumes its most radiant hues in winter. When first hatched the young have a straight bill, which, after a time develops into one of bent shape. The first plumage is grayish-white and passes through various tints of pink, rose, carmine, or vermilion to the full scarlet of the adult, which reaches its deepest shade on the wings. Several years are necessary for the bird to attain its full growth.

After a pleasant and uneventful journey we reached the heart of Andros without undue difficulty. Our schooner was left lying at anchor behind the

goons bordered by red mangrove trees, with occasionally bare bars of gray sand and by outcrops of coral-line rock so eroded and waterworn into blade-like edges and sharp, jagged pinnacles that walking is attended by much



A FLAMINGO EGG IN ITS NEST ON MUD.

danger. Our tents were pitched on a sand bar, and preparations were made to visit the flamingo colonies known to exist in the vicinity.

Subsequent research showed that the colony was regularly frequented by these birds as a breeding resort, but that apparently a different spot was chosen each year. Eight groups or villages of nests were found within a radius of a mile, each having evidently been occupied only one year.

The largest of these, placed on a mud bar only an inch or two above the level of the surrounding water, was a hundred yards in length, and averaged about thirty yards in width. An estimate, based on an actual count of a portion of this colony, gave a total of 2000 nests for an area of approximately only 27,000 square feet. This rookery we judge to have been occupied the previous year. At a distance of a mile we found nests scattered about in a dense growth of mangroves. Here the birds were found at work upon their nests for the present year.

A flock was seen which was estimated to contain about 700 birds—a sight of surpassing beauty. Although no shot was fired and a retreat was promptly made, the birds were disturbed by our intrusion, and either discontinued operations or removed to some other locality, and eventually we were forced to leave without seeing fresh nests. Those in process of building, however, told somewhat the manner of their construction. Those built among the mangroves were in an excellent state of preservation, a few even containing eggs. The task of getting these nests into the hold of the schooner was one of great difficulty. The largest secured measured eighteen inches in diameter at the bottom, thirteen inches at the top, and nine in height, and weighed upwards of 100 pounds.

The single nest here figured, however, has been excavated to a greater



COLONY OF FLAMINGO NESTS, BAHAMA ISLANDS.

shelter of some outlying reef, and the final part of the voyage was made in small boats.

The locality is only a few inches above the sea level, and is characterized by wide stretches of shallow in-

depth than the original in order to lighten it for transportation purposes.—Scientific American.

Gannery practice at Newport has frightened away the fish.

# WIT and HUMOR of THE DAY

**Holsterson.**  
There was once a pair of young beauties. Who sported the oddest of cloaks. And the noise that they made. Put the sea in the shade. By the sound of the clogs, I suppose.—*Humorist's Bunch Book.*

**By Way of Variety.**  
Helene—"So they are finally divorced. How about the child?" Percy—"Oh, the child got the custody of the mother. I believe."—*Udd.*

**A Supposedly Good Authority.**  
The Literary Lady—"Hannah, that cake you made was positively unpalatable. I never tasted such a mess." Hannah—"Yes, ma'am, I was quite sure it would be, ma'am. I made it from the recipe in that cook book you wrote, ma'am."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

**Not in His Line.**  
"They have a bright clerk down here at the drug store." "Why, what's the matter?" "I went in and asked for ten cents' worth of colloid to paint shingles with. 'Madam,' he said, 'we don't keep house paints here.'"—*Brooklyn Life.*

**Living Up to It.**  
Mrs. Gossipp—"Do you think that young man who calls on Agatha three times a week has serious intentions?" Mrs. Pinkster—"He ought to have, judging from his occupation. He edits a column called 'Something Doing.'"—*Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.*

**Had Different Reasons.**  
"I'm afraid you can't graduate this year, after all," said the high school professor to the Sweet Young Thing, who was in (Greek or something). "No," she replied, "I can't. The dressmaker simply can't get my dress finished in time—Isn't it too bad?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

**Work a Necessity.**  
"Work," remarked Tired Timothy, "is the bestest thing wot is." "Since when did youse fall in love wot work?" asked Hungry Henry. "I allers loved it," replied T. T. "Why, if it wasn't for work, how'd de easy marks git money ted give us as works 'em, huh?"—*Chicago News.*

**Commendation.**  
"Do you consider Buskin a great actor?" "No," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes. "He speaks very admirably of your performances." "Buskin is not a good actor, but he is a remarkably fine critic."—*Washington Star.*

**Concise Information.**



"How can I go to Jones' grocery store, sonny?" "Why, go down past Jimmy Bailey's barn, turn around the corner of Reddy Johnson's pigpen, go up past Swipe Mulligan's corn crib, down to alley dat Johnny Briggs lives on, cross de street where Danny O'Rourke's home is, go down a block, an' yer right there."—*New York Journal.*

**A Flattering Companion.**  
"So you thing you are a neglected genius?" "I'm sure of it," said the solemn citizen.

"Perhaps you have hidden your light under a bushel?" "No, it isn't that. But you must bear in mind that the star Arcturus, which is really many times as large as our sun, does not produce as much of a public impression as a bicycle lamp."—*Washington Star.*

**As It Often Happens.**  
"Yes," said the hungry looking man, "I'm willing to do anything." "How does it happen that you are out of a job in such a time of peace, plenty and prosperity as this?" "Well, you see, there was a strike." "Oh. And you lost?" "No, we won all right only they gradually discharged all us fellows who'd gone out." "I see. The operation was successful, but the patient died."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

**In Memoriam.**  
"Rather handsome young widow, isn't she?" "She's more than rather handsome. I think she's one of the handsomest women in town." "Too bad she has such poor taste." "I can't agree with you if you think she has poor taste." "Every one of her diamonds is nothing more than paste." "Oh, that may be so. She probably wears them in memory of her husband. He was a bill poster."—*St. Paul News.*

**Howling Once More.**  
Bowling, now so popular in this country, was once prohibited by law. It was formerly known as "nine pins" when only nine pins were used. It became the rage in England and was prohibited there by Edward IV. From the game was brought to this country and was also made unlawful in several States here.

But to avoid the law the enthusiasts added one more pin, making it "ten pins" and became so popular that the ban against it was removed. In late years it has become known as bowling because of the heavy balls bowled down the alley.

# WHERE THE ICE GROWS WILD.

I love the tinted glories of the flowers as they smile In the smiling meadow or the shady forest side; And when the winter frost has come I seek them once again, In a snow-covered field, beneath the twilight window pane. But flowers are not their beauties, I would forsake them all. When the mercury, once dead, starts to shake itself and crawl. I'd come to earth and wave my hand—hoping but to be beguiled— And start for old Alaska, where the ice grows wild.

O, how little I am! On my doorstep you tower. And the loveliest daisies leave you as along the line he goes. And you seem, when I think of you, to be a snowflake in an oven, as I put you in my mouth. And I long to leave the flowers and their sweetness to the bees; To turn the treacherous to bees which go churning through the trees; To feel the lead of death, where the cold in chunks is piled. O, dwell in old Alaska, where the ice grows wild.

—*Washington Star.*



So you went to Dr. Pedat's place, recital, eh? Tell me, what do you think of his execution?" "To be thoroughly frank with you, I think he thoroughly deserved it."—*Brooklyn Life.*

O, what a curious world this is!—*Managers with a wide margin.* He looks like thirty millions when he looks like thirty cents.

—*Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.*  
Mrs. Henpeck—"This paper says that married women live longer than single ones." Mr. Henpeck—"Heavens, woman! Can't you think of something pleasant to talk about?"—*Harper's Bazar.*

Tom—"So Miss Tutney refused you, eh? Did she give you any reason for doing so?" Jack—"Yes, indeed; two of 'em." Tom—"What were they?" Jack—"Myself and another fellow."—*Superior (Wis.) Telegram.*

"I guess Mr. Olden doesn't feel as young as he did several months ago," remarked the observant man. "Why do you think so?" "He used to joke with that undertaker who lives near him, but he doesn't do it any more."

Is experience contagious? Why? There's no disease to catch it. Whenever baby gets it I Am always sure to catch it.

—*Philadelphia Ledger.*  
"Why can't you marry me? It's true, I'm not enormously rich, still I rate an income plenty big enough to support me nicely." "Yes, but think how ridiculously small the pittance allowed out of it will be."—*Town Topics.*

"How did Eunice look at her wedding to-day?" Mrs. Taylor—"Oh, she looked well enough; but she acted as though it was her first wedding! It gave the whole affair a distinctly crude appearance."—*Boston Transcript.*

Customer (angrily)—"Look at these boots! I only bought 'em a week ago!" Shopman—"Ah! you must have been walking in them." Customer—"Why, of course!" Shopman—"Ah, well, we only deal with carriage people here."—*Ally Sloper.*

"Why did you quit the Klondike, Jane?" "It was the stinkiness of 'em, mum. I was a looker on one afternoon window one day, when the mistress comes in and says that she'd give a penny for me thoughts; and then millions, mind you!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

\* Mrs. Sweetly—"My daughter, you know, has just graduated from music school. Did you enjoy her piano recital last evening?" Mr. Blunty—"Oh, yes. I was born near a boiler factory, and my mother always said I inherited a fondness for noise."—*The Iron Free Press.*

**"Napoleon" in Japanese.**  
An interesting case was brought and won by a Japanese in a London court the other day to recover from a publishing firm the sum of £20, part of an agreed price due him for translating five volumes of a Japanese life of Napoleon into English. The plaintiff's case was that he estimated the work would total 20,000 words, for which the publishers agreed to pay £25. The work completed, however, it totalled only 13,000 words, and the publishers refused to pay. Asked how he could make so great a miscalculation, the Japanese said it was difficult to explain, but, as an instance, "Napoleon was four words in Japanese."

**A Fishy Fish's Strike.**  
Indian fishermen to the number of 100, on the Skeena River, British Columbia, are on strike for wages. A fish, the cannery refusing to give more than eight and a half cents. Indian women have also refused to work in the canneries unless the demand of the strikers is met.



# A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE  
REV. A. B. SIMPSON.

Subject: The Manifestation of the King—  
The Recognition of the King—  
The Children of the King—The Kingdom.

NEW YORK CITY.—The following sermon was preached Sunday by the world-famous head of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, the Rev. A. B. Simpson. His subject was "The Manifestation of the King," and his text was: "Till ye the daughter of Zion, behold thy King, cometh unto thee meek, and sitting upon an ass, and a colt, the foal of an ass."—Matthew 21:5.

The time had now come when the Lord Jesus was to be publicly manifested as the son of David and the King of Israel. He had refused the demands of the multitude, who, after His Galilean miracle, had tried to take Him by force and make Him a king; but now as the end drew near it is proper that He should literally fulfill the announcements of ancient prophecy, and for a brief moment, at least, appear as the heir to David's throne and the answer to all the Messianic hopes of Israel.

The Recognition of the King. It was strange that His first revelation to His people as King should be two-fold. First, that which the rulers of Israel, who, as their wisdom, failed to comprehend, was discovered by poor old Bartimeus and his blind companion. Calling Him by His Messianic name, they cried, as the procession passed by, "Jesus, Thou son of David, have mercy on us!" When Jesus heard that name He instantly ordered the man to follow Him, and, calling him to Him, granted their petition like a king, bidding them remove their sight and follow Him in the way.

So it is in every true "Thou hast had these things from the wise and prudent and revealed them unto babes." The wisdom of the world and even the culture of those of logical science have blinded many to the vision of God, and it is the lowly and often illiterate to whom the Holy Ghost reveals "the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven" and the blessed hopes of the coming day of our glorious King.

How did these blind men know that Jesus was the Son of David? With their eyes closed, they saw Him as King, and when He said, "Thou son of David, have mercy on us," they knew that He was the Son of David. Reaching out in our darkness and sense of need, crying for One who we feel can meet and satisfy our need, we press our way toward the light even as the blind men, who, while he cannot discern the objects before him, can see vaguely at least the glare of the light and press toward it. Jesus, so we actually press toward God, and He will lead us seeking and reveal Himself in the vision of light and love even as He did to them.

Seeker for Christ, follow the light you have and He will give more as you follow, and you, too, will hear Him say, "Receive thy sight, thy faith hath made thee whole."

II. The Manifestation of the King. Ancient prophecy had foretold the coming of the King of meekness, truth, and love, and His triumphal entry into Jerusalem was a striking fulfillment. Zechariah especially had literally described the scenes portrayed in this chapter. "Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion, shout, O daughter of Jerusalem, behold thy King cometh unto thee. He is just, and bearing salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass and upon a colt, the foal of an ass." (Zechariah 9:9).

For the first time in His earthly ministry, our Lord permitted Himself to be borne by the beast of burden, which had always been recognized as the beast of kings. Riding upon a little colt never ridden before, draped with the garments of His disciples as they walked beside and accompanied by the mighty multitude surging up from the city at this, the Passover time, when the population of Jerusalem was multiplied tenfold, He slowly descended from Bethany toward the city. At every step the enthusiasm of the crowd grew higher. Cutting down branches from the palm trees they strewed them in the way, and even their garments they flung in hope at His feet, while the voices rose to a mighty shout as they cried in the language of an old prophetic Psalm, "Hosannah to the Son of David, Hosannah in the highest."

But His own demeanor was in strange contrast to all these scenes of tumultuous excitement. "Behold, He came as the King of meekness, lowliness and love. This became still more apparent when the city entered upon the week of the Passover, and the multitude of the crowd grew higher. Cutting down branches from the palm trees they strewed them in the way, and even their garments they flung in hope at His feet, while the voices rose to a mighty shout as they cried in the language of an old prophetic Psalm, "Hosannah to the Son of David, Hosannah in the highest."

It is also typical of His entrance upon the throne of the individual heart when we receive Him as our Lord and King. The little fool on no man had sat before in the exalted throne of the heart that gives Him his exclusive affection. He comes to reign, not as tyrant, but as a King of gentleness and love in all the attractive attributes so finely set forth in the ancient picture that we are considering. He does not come to repress, but to satisfy. He does not dominate us as a despot, but He meets all the needs and longings of our being, and we become His willing subjects and the very partners of His kingdom and His throne. How we who received Him and know Him as our King?

III. The King of Zion and the Lord of the Temple. Immediately upon entering the city He passed through the gates of the Temple, and repeated the miracle of the cleansing which had formed the first chapter of His early Judean ministry. The difference between this miracle and the former is that then He called it His Father's house; now "My house." He was now taking the position of being Himself the Lord of the Temple and the true theocratic Head of the kingdom. A little later the phrase was changed again. As He left that Temple after His solemn warnings and judgments upon the leaders of Israel, He declared, "Yonah house." Mine no longer, "your house is left unto you desolate and ye shall not see Me again until he shall say blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord."

The cleansing of the Temple was occasioned by the abuse which was made of its courts by a class of money brokers and cheap traders, who took advantage of the people's desire for silver change in order to pay the half shekel offering which was required of every one entering the Temple, and out of this there grew up a regular business and a large class of men who, at exorbitant rates of usury, supplied the silver exchange to the worshippers as they crowded into the courts without having provided themselves with the requisite coin.

Another class of tradesmen in like manner filed up another part of the court with their filthy stalls for the supply of doves and other animals for the daily sacrifices. These also were sold at exorbitant prices for the convenience of the worshippers, but really for the gain of the dealers. The same high place He still claims in the Church of God and the individual

heart. The abuse of the Temple courts of old have, alas, been more than paralleled in the history of Christendom. It was the sale of indulgences in the time of Luther for the enrichment of the ecclesiastical parties that brought about the Reformation. The kind of sin here described is not secular business in its own place, but the doing of things in the name of religion which are prompted by mercenary motives. The preaching of the gospel for the sake of gain, wrong financial methods in supporting the church, the desecrating of the house of God by social and secular entertainments and methods of raising money which appeal to the selfishness and jealousy of man, and the using of Christianity in any way as a cloak of convenience, as an advertisement of business, as a means of social preferment or secular gain—these are things which are so common on every side of us that the hearts of many of God's children have been filled with humiliation and sorrow, and moved to earnest prayer for the coming of the King once more to cleanse His Temple and purge from His church these shameful profanations.

The second cleansing of the Temple would seem to suggest that before the Lord's coming there is to be a profound work of sanctification among the people of God answering to that first cleansing of which we read so fully in the early chapters of the Acts of the Apostles. Still more fully does it apply to the individual Christian. For the Christian, too, there is a second cleansing which the Lord comes to bring when He Himself enters the consecrated heart, not only saving, but sanctifying and purifying us into Himself in a deeper sense, than we can possibly know, even in the early days of conversion. Have we received this second cleansing?

IV. The Children of the King. This was not an ordinary crowd, where the children always love to be in front, but it was a genuine outburst of heaven-inspired love and loyalty that made them cry, "Hosannah to the Highest." For the Lord Jesus Himself bore testimony to the genuineness of their praise and uttered from the highest place over all others as He noted the ancient Scripture, "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings Thou hast perfected praise." Others might join in the acclamations because of the contagious influence of an excited multitude, but theirs was a perfect praise. As usual the Pharisees were ready to scorn their juvenile enthusiasm, but the Lord Jesus was also ready to vindicate them as He had once before.

Let us never forget that Jesus is the children's King. By and by, when we welcome Him to His heavenly throne, we shall find that a vast proportion of that ransomed crowd will consist of little children. Let us train our little ones to know Him and love Him as their King. The word used here in their childish praise is the Hebrew word "Hosannah." It is not quite the same as Hallelujah, the usual expression for worship and praise. Literally it means "Lord save us." Our Hallelujahs must begin in Hosannahs. Even the children, too, must learn that they are sinful children, and that they also require His cleansing blood, and only as they accept it and honor it will the Hosannahs become Hallelujahs, and the Lord produce their homage "perfect praise."

V. The Blessing of the King. Immediately after Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem and His cleansing of the Temple, we read these significant words, "and the blind and the lame came to Him in the Temple and He healed them." Purification always leads on to power. The cleansing of the Temple was followed by the healing of the sick and the revelation of the great and good Power of God. So, if it will be found in our personal experience. This was not a momentary gleam of divine beneficence over a dark and suffering world, but Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, to-day and forever.

"And warm, sweet, tender even yet, a present help in need, And love has still its Object, And faith its Galilee. The healing of His symptoms robe, Is of our beds of pain, We touch Him 'mid life's pain and strife And we are whole again."

But, of course, all this awaits its perfect fulfillment in that happier time when the King shall come to His own again and the ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall depart away.

Then, when this earth is purged of all iniquity, will it be also true the inhabitant shall no more say, "I am sick, and the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity."

VI. The Curse of the King. But the King has only one curse, and that only judgment of judgment recorded in all the life of Jesus Christ immediately followed these incidents. It was the cursing of the barren fig tree, to which He came seeking fruit and encouraged to expect it by the luxuriant leaves that covered its branches; but lo! there was "nothing but leaves, and He pronounced upon it the withering words it left it leafless and dead."

This, of course, is a type of the fruitless nation that He had already referred to under the parable of the Barren Fig Tree, and it forecasts the solemn judgment that awaits every professed follower of Christ who shall meet Him at last with empty hands and fruitless life. But there is a beneficent aspect, even in the curse of the King. It tells us of One that has the power to consume and destroy the things which we are unable to cast out of our lives. There are fig trees of sinful habit and physical disease which our human strength cannot throw off alone. Oh, how glad we are sometimes to have a God who is "a consuming fire," and from whose presence Satan, sin and sickness flee away. He tells us we may enter into His desolating power against these things and stand over to His flaming sword, and overcome obstacles too great for us to overcome.

"I am so glad," said a little child once, "that I have a God that can shake the world." Our Christ is not all soft and easy benevolence. Back of His gentleness is an arm of truth and a holiness as inexorable as the lightning of the sky. O! sinner, whatever else you dare, beware of "the wrath of the Lamb."

VII. The Scripture of the Kingdom. In the closing verses of our lesson, chapter 21, verses 23 to 22, the Lord reveals the secret of His own power and tells the disciples how they may share it also. He says of it as faith. "If ye have faith and doubt not ye shall not only do that which is done to the fig tree, but also, if ye shall say unto this mountain, be thou removed and be thou cast into the sea, it shall be done; and all things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive." And so He passes over to us His sceptre, and tells us that we may exercise the same omnipotence of faith through which He wrought His mighty works. He was by faith that He overcame and became for "the Author and Finisher of our faith." But we may exercise the same faith, too. Some may say that coming kingdom we shall be like Him and exercise a power over the universe of God, of which, could we fully realize it now, we would be amazed and appalled. But He is training us now in the use of this mystic sceptre, and teaching us the lesson of that faith of which He said, "All things are possible with God, all things are possible unto him that believeth."

We have but touched its borderland, beloved. There are great continents of faith and power and prayer for us yet to explore. "Lord, teach us to pray," help our unbelief and give us "the faith of God."

## A QUICK RECOVERY.

A Prominent Officer of the Rebecca Writes to Thank Doan's Kidney Pills For It.

Mrs. C. E. Bumgardner, a local officer of the Rebecca, of Topeka, Kans., Room 10, 812 Kansas avenue, writes: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills during the past year, for kidney trouble and kindred ailments. I was suffering from pains in the back and headaches, but found after the use of one box of the remedy that the troubles gradually disappeared, so that before I had finished a second package I was well. I, therefore, heartily endorse your remedy."

(Signed) MRS. C. E. BUMGARDNER.  
A FREE TRIAL—Address Postmaster, Doan's Kidney Pills, Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents.

## Advertising as a Fine Art.

As an illustration of the Japanese advance in the art of advertising can anything be more complete than this? "Our wrapping paper is as strong as the hide of an elephant. Goods forwarded with the speed of a cannon ball. Our silks and satins are as soft as the cheeks of a pretty woman, as beautiful as a rainbow. Our parcels are packed with as much care as a young married woman takes of her husband."

(At 39-04)

## Sweating, Blistering Itching, Tired Feet

CURED IN ONE NIGHT BY

## ROYAL FOOT WASH.

Removes odors of feet, amputations, etc. Stops itching. See our dramatics or postpaid from EATON DRUG CO., Atlanta, Ga. Money back if not satisfied. Write for sample. A bottle will be sent for 10c to any one sending names of five persons afflicted as above.

**SLOAN'S LINIMENT**  
**KILLS PAIN**  
**FOR FARM FACTORY AND FAMILY USE**  
**AN ENTIRE MEDICINE CHEST**  
DR. EARL'S SLOAN  
615 ALBANY ST. BOSTON, MASS.

**WHY GET SOAKED**  
**WHEN YOU CAN GET DRY**  
**TOWER'S**  
**FISH BRAND**  
**OILED CLOTHING**  
**WILL KEEP YOU DRY**  
**IN THE HARDEST STORM!**  
ON SALE EVERYWHERE  
LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK BEWARE OF IMITATIONS  
CATALOGUE FREE  
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.  
A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.  
TOWER CANADIAN CO., LTD., TORONTO, CANADA.

Having failed to get practical results in producing rainfall by use of explosives, the same French experimenters are now trying to ward off hailstorms by exploding bombs in advance of approaching storms, with results so far encouraging, the Massachusetts Ploughman states. A successful device of this kind would be a treasure for the tobacco growers.

## WORLD'S FAIR ST. LOUIS.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

If you are going to the World's Fair you want the best route. The L. & N. is the shortest, quickest and best line. Three trains daily. Through Pullman Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars. Low Rate Tickets sold daily. Get rates from your local agent and ask for tickets via L. & N. Stopover Allowed at Mammoth Cave.

All kinds of information furnished on application to  
J. G. HOLLENBECK,  
Dist. Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

## NEARLY DONE.

"How long has the minister been preaching?" whispered the stranger who had wandered into the church and sat down away back.

"About thirty years, I believe," replied the other occupant of the pew.

"That being the case," rejoined the stranger, "I'll stay. He must be nearly done."—Tribune.

## Glove Wearers.

"It is a peculiar fact that the Southerners have small hands. I rarely sell a size over 10, and the average sizes are from 7 to 9. In the North the average size is from 10 to 12. Another peculiar fact is that east of the Mississippi I sell the dressed kids, while west of the river, even in St. Louis, the demand is for smoothies. I very seldom sell a smoothly dressed glove west of the Mississippi. Styles have changed, cities have changed, Milwaukee has changed and men have changed during the 25 years I have been selling gloves. I have travelled out of Milwaukee fourteen years and never before was interviewed about the business. Among the cowboys the gauntlet formerly reigned supreme, and nothing could be sold them but a finely dressed gauntlet of the best buckskin, which is plain, but as carefully made as the finest imported kid from France. The cowmen are extremely particular about their gloves, and wear out a good many pairs. They are as particular about their gloves as the Northerner is about his white shirt or stand-up collar."—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

It is permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Serial bottles and trusses free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 511 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The present population of Peru does not exceed 3,000,000.

Pine's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. HAZEN, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1901.

Manila girls carry water in bamboo cylinders.

## JAPAN'S CONSTITUTION.

How it Differs From the Constitutions of Occidental Nations.

There is an important difference between the constitutions of Western nations and that of Japan. The former are the outcome of popular uprisings against the tyranny of rulers—in other words, of a demand, as of natural right, by the people. Consequently, even in monarchical Europe, constitutions are drawn in such terms as to lay the greatest stress upon popular rights, while at the same time curtailing the power of the sovereign.

The Japanese constitution, on the other hand, emanated from the Emperor, the fountainhead of all power. Before the people dreamed of popular rights or of a Parliament, the Emperor had already marked out the grand policy of establishing constitutional government in the future, because of his evident desire and purpose to elevate the country to an equal place among the civilized nations of the world, not only because he wished it, but also because that course was in strict accordance with the national policy bequeathed by his ancestors.

Following that policy, our constitution was drawn up with close adherence to and careful preservation of the fundamental principle of the Imperial Government from time immemorial.

In form, however, it is similar to Western constitutions, with this difference, that the text of our constitution contains only the fundamental principles of state—namely, the prerogatives of the Emperor; the rights and duties of the people; the powers of Parliament; the powers and duties of ministers of state and judiciary and finance.

These are all embodied in seventy-six articles. Matters of detail, such, for example, as provisions relating to the rules and proceedings of Parliament, the laws for the election of members, the national budget, etc., are separated from articles enunciating fundamental principles, and are embodied in laws supplementary to the constitution and enacted at the same time.—The Century.

## Famous for Catchy Titles.

The Pall Mall Gazette uses it as famous for the catchy titles of its leaders. J. Nicol Dunn, editor of the Morning Post, who used to be connected with the Pall Mall Gazette, has recently let the secret out as to how these titles were found. Every morning there was an assembling of the staff, and each member would write on a slip of paper his suggestion for the day's leader. The slips were collected in the office top hat, and after a discussion the most striking was selected. One day, as Mr. Dunn tells, the selected slip contained the words: "Can't think of a title to-day," which ingenious title duly appeared at the head of the leading article.

## INEXPENSIVE.

"Why is moonlight so conducive to romance?" said the sentimental young man.

"Well," answered the practical girl, "for one thing, when you are gazing the moonlight you aren't interrupted by remembrances of parental worry about gas and electric light bills."—Washington Star.

## WANTED

1,000 Men and Women to Try \$6.00

Worth of Samples Free.

Send me money. Only send your name to

W. C. HUGHEN, Atlanta, Ga.



A prominent club woman, Mrs. Danforth, of St. Joseph, Mich., tells how she was cured of falling of the womb and its accompanying pains and misery by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Life looks dark indeed when a woman feels that her strength is fading away and she has no hopes of ever being restored. Such was my feeling a few months ago when I was advised that my poor health was caused by prolapsus or falling of the womb. The words sounded like a knell to me, I felt that my sun had set; but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound came to me as an elixir of life; it restored the lost forces and built me up until my good health returned to me. For four months I took the medicine daily and each dose added health and strength. I am so thankful for the help I obtained through its use."—Mrs. FLORENCE DANFORTH, 1007 Miles Ave., St. Joseph, Mich.

A medicine that has restored so many women to health and can produce proof of the fact must be regarded with respect. This is the record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which cannot be equalled by any other medicine the world has ever produced. Here is another case:—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For years I was troubled with falling of the womb, irregular and painful menstruation, leucorrhoea, bearing-down pains, backache, headache, dizzy and fainting spells, and stomach trouble.

"I doctored for about five years but did not seem to improve. I began the use of your medicine, and have taken seven bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, three of Blood Purifier, and also used the Sanative Wash and Liver Pills, and am now enjoying good health, and have gained in flesh. I thank you very much for what you have done for me, and heartily recommend your medicine to all suffering women."—Miss EMMA STYDER, 218 East Center St., Marion, Ohio.

## "FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN."

Women would save time and much sickness if they would write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice as soon as any distressing symptoms appear. It is free, and has put thousands of women on the right road to recovery.

Mrs. Pinkham never violates the confidence thus entrusted to her, and although she publishes thousands of testimonials from women who have been benefited by her advice and medicine, never in all her experience has she published such a letter without the full consent, and often by special request of the writer.

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

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20 years of successful practice is a pretty good record. Don't you think?

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Diseases Peculiar to Men.

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## CONSTIPATION

"Over nine years I suffered with chronic constipation and during this time I had to take a large quantity of warm water every morning before I could have an action on my bowels. I finally tried Cascarets, and today I am a well man. During the nine years before I used Cascarets I suffered with indigestion, heartburn, flatulence, and a general feeling of uneasiness. I am now a well man and I can say in behalf of a better humanity."

R. V. Fisher, Los Angeles, Ill.

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Pleasant, Palatable, Painless, Taste Good, No Food Ever Sticks, Weakens or Drip, No Dr. or Nurse Sold in bulk. The genuine Cascarets stamped on each box. Guaranteed to cure your bowels.

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CHILLS WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. One in time. Sold by druggists.

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To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.



## RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

## LATEST CABLES.

London 22.—By order of the Government at Tokyo, the Japanese representatives in Europe are investigating the report that Russia has purchased warships from Chile and Argentina. The Government at Tokyo has information that a short time ago the two countries referred to, sold Colombia 6 or 7 warships and that it was the intention of the Bogota Government to deliver these ships to Russia. Investigations made in South America by Japan has resulted in the most emphatic denial on the part of Chile and Argentina. These governments are desirous of selling several warships, but are not disposed to pay heavy indemnities for violation of the laws of neutrality. In spite of these denials which have been telegraphed to Japan there are several Japanese diplomats in Europe, who are of opinion that by some means or other these ships will fall into the hands of Russia. Investigations made by Japan confirm the news published here a short time back that an American horse was making the necessary arrangements for account of Russia.

Tokio 22.—News has been received here that the Japanese after mining through the Russian lines reached Nagaoka Hill on Thursday last.

St. Petersburg 22.—The Japanese forces in the vicinity of the River Hun have advanced and received reinforcements from Yenkov. Everything indicates that Oyama is making an extensive movement with the object of occupying Mukden.

Chifu 22.—According to Chinese arriving here, another attack has been made by the Japanese on Este Mountain. From the same sources it is learnt that during the last ten days the Japanese have received reinforcements at the rate of one thousand per day. On the 14th, 50 pieces of artillery arrived at Dainy; some were in bad condition but the greater portion were in perfect state. The Japanese say they can capture the enemy with 150 men. The Russian Consul here has received a letter from Port Arthur stating that the Japanese are using a foreign projectile with the figure of a sausage. The Japanese are opening trenches from which the most horrible smell comes; the gasses however are not fatal.

Tokio 22.—The following has been received from Oyama: "At daylight on the 18th, the enemy attacked our lines near Kianglungton, but were repulsed. Next day they were seen in the vicinity of the Shinko heights bombarding our positions with mortars and camp artillery, but without doing any damage. A force of the enemy's artillery was seen near Haiman and Kiaooyantau; we, however, opened a heavy cannonading on them and compelled them to retire in a hurry. The enemy set fire to Honglasian and the heights southeast of the town."

St. Petersburg 22.—A force of 3,000 Chinese, under the command of Japanese officers, attacked the Russian rear guard and are menacing the railway at a point 62 miles east. Information from Vladivostok reports the presence of a large force of these men whose mission is to destroy the railway. The movements of these bandits are a sure indication that the Japanese are making active operations. It is believed that an attack on the centre and left flank is intended.

Tokio 22.—The Secretary of War has received news of the capture of the German steamer "Baletan" while attempting to run the blockade at Port Arthur. At 3 a.m. the squadron which was in the vicinity of Yantai, near Talam Bay, discovered the ship steaming towards Port Arthur. The gunboat "Tetsuta" chased and captured her. On board was found an immense quantity of winter clothing, blankets, medicines and beef in tins. The Captain says this cargo is intended for New Chwang. As the cargo and route are both of a suspicious nature she was carried to Sasebo.

Mukden 23d.—The Russian forces occupying the Tie Pass have retired on the advance of a Japanese column of 1,000 men. News has been received that the Japanese are advancing towards Saitanin. Since the attack on the 18th by the Japanese on Poutihoff Hill, nothing further has occurred. Four battalions took part in the attack under a local Commander. The Japanese advanced to within 50 yards of the Russian trenches. At daylight eight dead Japanese were found and buried by the Russians. The Russians lost about half a dozen men.

Yensan 23.—A Korean arrived here yesterday on foot from Vladivostok; he reports that the greatest activity prevails there in the building of new fortifications outside of the existing ones. These have also been strengthened. Four large steamers are discharging thousands of tons of provisions. The three large warships have been thoroughly repaired and ready for service. There are also 8 torpedo boats, and an auxiliary gunboat is being prepared from a small steamer.

As a proof of the terrible slaughter in the recent battles, out of 600 men in troop 37, only 40 are fit for future service.

St. Petersburg 25.—The cause of the suspension of hostilities on the part of Kurapatkin is most likely due to the scarcity of food, forage for the animals, and drinking water, all of the streams being converted into a solid mass of ice. The labor of breaking into this in order to secure sufficient for drinking and cooking is enormous. The immense number of animals to be provided for presents a serious problem. The difficulties are increased by the entire absence of fuel, and the millet fields are being cut down to provide the necessary fuel. The Haggas or bandits are continually harassing the forces; every day they get more daring in their depredations between Mukden and Harbin. The principal object of these attacks being the destruction of the railway, which is constantly interrupted causing great inconvenience and delay in the operations. Recently the lines were badly destroyed in six different places by the use of incandescent shells, of which they appear to be well supplied. The Russians

cannot impede the work of destruction.

Mukden 25.—Both armies occupy well fortified positions; neither one or the other appears inclined to attack and it is difficult to say which has the strongest force that would make a flanking movement a success. It is believed, however, that the Japanese have more men, and could easily make the attempt if they desired.

Their superiority is demonstrated by the recent activity in their centre. It is probable that both armies have received equal reinforcements.

Berlin 25.—The correspondent of the "Local Anzeiger" says "In spite of reports to the contrary, Chinese arriving at Mukden from the Japanese camps repeat in the most positive manner the report of Kuraki's death. Lieut. Schupkeff, who arrived there from Port Arthur, reports that the Russians have constructed three lines of defence which the Japanese must capture before they can reach the city. After taking the city, the garrison will retire to the fortresses on the coast which are stronger than any other. The garrison consists of over 4,000 men in perfect fighting conditions. Schupkeff is of opinion that the plaza can hold out until the end of January at the very least."

Washington 25.—The Japanese Legation here, has received a despatch from Tokyo as follows: "The Japanese report that the noises behind the main arsenals took fire at midday on the 22nd, and up to 8.40 p.m. were burning fiercely. The fire was caused by shells from our naval cannon."

St. Petersburg 25.—General Kuropatkin has assured the military critics that it is not likely any further fighting will take place after the winter. In view of this the French and Spanish attaches are on the point of leaving Mukden for their respective countries with the intention of returning next year. Oyama is of the same opinion.

Vigo 25.—The Russian auxiliary cruiser "Kaban" which arrived here on the 16th sailed yesterday for the south after repairing her condensers.

London 25.—Japan has purchased large quantities of coal in Cardiff, Wales. Over 10,000 tons have been already despatched. The steamer "King Robert" of 35,000 tons register, is now loading for account of Japan.

Zandagan, Manchuria (by mail to Mukden) 25.—In the attacks of the 17th and 18th the Japanese lost 500 men killed and wounded. The attack was renewed on the 19th, but not with the spirit displayed on the two previous days. General Linivitch, the commander of the first division passed over the Russian position on horseback yesterday.

Naples 25.—A telegraph despatch from Berlin reports that the Krupp works have 27,000 men employed day and night making cannon and projectiles; at present 200,000 shells are ready for delivery to Japan.

St. Petersburg 25.—Once again indications point to the possibility of another great battle. Judging from official reports the Japanese again suffered a serious reverse at Sinsintien, where they made an attempt to flank the Russians. Military men are of the opinion that it is possible both armies will pass the winter separated only by rifle shot. The defenses are so well constructed that it will be very difficult for either side to take the offensive. It is believed that Kurapatkin wishes Oyama to take the initiative because the Russians occupy a much superior position than the Japanese. Behind these strong defenses the City of Mukden stands, where the Russian forces are concentrated for the winter. The Japanese are constantly receiving reinforcements. The rivers are frozen and are sufficiently firm to bear the weight of artillery and waggons of provisions. This, of course, makes the advance of the Japanese much easier than during the summer.

Chifu 25.—An immense mountain of coal, stored near the Port Arthur railway, took fire on the 20th, from the Japanese fire and is still fiercely burning. A junk which left Port Arthur on the 22nd reports that the flames were increasing. A Japanese torpedo boat overhauled the junk but permitted it to continue its voyage to this port.

Tokio 25.—A telegraph despatch received here at midnight from the Japanese headquarters, before Port Arthur reports that at midnight on the 21st the enemy made a counter-attack, coming out of the group of fortresses of Kokison Mountain but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Port Said 25.—The second division of the Russian Pacific squadron arrived here yesterday; the greatest precautions have been taken to protect them during their passage of the Canal. The division consists of the battleships "Sissoi", "Velek", and "Navarin"; the cruisers "Jemkhug", "Almoz", and "Srielandia"; the torpedo destroyers, "Bodri", "Blestiaschy", "Bezuprechnue", "Bytsi", "Brovi", "Bendovi", and "Buing" and several transports of small tonnage. The bands played "God save the King" in honor of the British guardship "Furious" which is in port. The Russian representative paid a visit to Admiral Voelkersams on board the flagship.

All the ships are supplied with wireless telegraph apparatus. The squadron will not coal here; they will only take water, fresh meats, and fodder for the animals on board. Admiral Voelkersams indignantly denied the report that his officers and men made a disturbance in Cona, island of Oreta. He said several of the crew became intoxicated and were carried on board, but neither deserters nor wounded men were among them.

London 25.—A Chifu despatch reports that the Japanese captured a British steamer called the "Tung-choro," on board of which was found two thousand cases of beef for Port Arthur.

RELIEF AFTER SIX YEARS.—Mrs. M. A. Clark, of Timberrange, N. S. W. Australia, writes: "I wish to inform you of the wonderful benefit I have received from your valuable medicines. I suffered from a severe cough for six years and obtained no relief until I took Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. One bottle cured me and I am thankful to say that I have never had the cough since. Make any use of this letter that you like for the good of any other poor sufferers." For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, LIMON.

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Queen	50
Quiver	50
Review of Reviews	05
Scribner's Magazine	00
Strand Magazine	1.40
Sunday at Home	50
Tailor and Cutter (Illustrated)	00
Temple Magazine	1.50
Weldon's Bazaar (Children's)	10
" Dressmaker (Illustrated)	10
" House Dressmaker, do.	15
" Milliner	15
" Journal of Costume	50
" Ladies' Journal	25
" Practical Needle	20
Wife World Magazine	40
Windsor Magazine	55
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