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LIMON WEEKLY NEWS.

The only Paper published in English in Costa Rica.



The Largest Paper of any kind Published in Central America.

WOOD'S BOOK STORE Only Place in the Country where English and American Newspapers and Periodicals are on Sale.

VOL. V. No. 225.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1905.

PRICE: TEN CENTS

Limón Weekly News.

PORT LIMON, SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1905

F. M. H. WOOD,

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

Weekly Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 19.—At 7 a.m. s.s. Mohican, English, c. Broome, 26 crew and 1,749 tons register, from Kingston. No passengers nor cargo. 1 sack correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Dec. 19.—At 7.30 a.m. s.s. Canada, French, c. Giron, 138 crew and 1,982 tons register, from Colon. 27 passengers. 609 bales cargo. 6 sacks correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Dec. 19.—At 10 a.m. s.s. Manistee, English, c. Neale, 47 crew and 2,501 tons register, from Manchester. 4 passengers. 356 bales cargo. No correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Dec. 19.—At 10 a.m. the launch Vanguardia, c. Jennet, 5 crew and 18 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. 2 passengers. No cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to Maduro & Sons.

Dec. 20.—At 10 a.m. the launch Washington, c. Smith, 5 crew and 5 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. 6 passengers. No cargo. 1 sack correspondence. Consigned to J. Kaempffer.

Dec. 20.—At 11.30 a.m. s.s. Ellis, Norwegian, c. Hansen, 31 crew and 1,250 tons register, from New Orleans. 8 passengers. No cargo. 42 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Dec. 22.—At 9 a.m. the launch Washington, c. Smith, 5 crew and 5 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. 2 passengers. No cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to J. Kaempffer.

Dec. 23.—At 7.30 p.m. s.s. Limón, English, c. Porter, 43 crew and 2,169 tons register, from New Orleans. 8 passengers. No cargo. 28 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Dec. 23.—At 8 a.m. s.s. Sibiria, German, c. Brambeer, 45 crew and 2,246 tons register, from Carthagena. 33 passengers. general cargo: 6 packets and 1 sack correspondence. Consigned to John M. Keith.

Dec. 25.—At 6 p.m. s.s. Preston, Norwegian, c. Irgins, 32 crew and 978 tons register, from Colon. 4 passengers. general cargo: 3 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Dec. 26.—At 6 a.m. s.s. Centro-America, Italian, c. Casella, 86 crew and 2,235 tons register, from Savanilla. 11 passengers. 21 sacks cargo. 2 sacks and 3 packets correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Dec. 25.—At 4 p.m. the American schooner Lillian Woodruff, 288 tons register, from New York. No passengers nor correspondence. general cargo. Consigned to the Costa Rica Railway.

Dec. 27.—At 5 a.m. the launch Washington, c. Smith, 5 crew and 5 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. 5 passengers. No cargo. 1 sack correspondence. Consigned to J. Kaempffer.

SAILED.

Dec. 19.—At 5 p.m. s.s. Alleghany, German, c. Bode, 46 crew and 1,608 tons register, for Kingston. 111 passengers. Cargo: 4,748 sacks coffee, 7 sacks rubber, and 46,500 bunches bananas. 9 sacks and 1 packet correspondence. Despatched by John M. Keith.

Dec. 19.—At 8 p.m. s.s. Canada, French, c. Giron, 115 crew and 2,190 tons register, for Colon. 82 passengers. Cargo: 1,334 sacks coffee, 17 sacks and 3 packets correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Dec. 19.—At 8.50 p.m. s.s. San José, English, c. Owen, 53 crew and 2,107 tons register, for New Orleans. 4 passengers. Cargo: 38,000 bunches bananas. 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Dec. 20.—At 10 p.m. the launch Washington, c. Smith, 5 crew and 5 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. 3 passengers. No cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by J. Kaempffer.

Dec. 21.—At 9 p.m. s.s. Ellis, Norwegian, c. Hansen, 34 crew and 1,250 tons register, for New Orleans. 6 passengers. Cargo: 28,933 bunches bananas. 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Dec. 23.—At 10 p.m. the launch Washington, c. Smith, 5 crew and 5 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. 3 passengers. No cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by J. Kaempffer.

tons register, for Bocas del Toro. 3 passengers. No cargo. 1 sack and 1 packet correspondence. Despatched by J. Kaempffer.

Dec. 24.—At 8.30 p.m. s.s. Manistee, English, c. Neale, 46 crew and 2,501 tons register, for Manchester. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 30,114 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Dec. 26.—At 10.30 a.m. s.s. Taunton, Norwegian, c. Ellefsen, 24 crew and 836 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. 3 passengers. No cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Dec. 26.—At 12.45 p.m. s.s. Mohican, English, c. Brown, 26 crew and 1,749 tons register, for Carthagena. No passengers. No cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Dec. 26.—At 3.15 p.m. s.s. Sibiria, German, c. Brambeer, 45 crew and 2,246 tons register, for Kingston. 33 passengers. Cargo: 637 sacks coffee, 12 sacks cacao, 4 sacks rubber, 50 pairs unions for railway cars, 3 packets gold with \$9,240.10 and 12,700 bunches bananas. 2 sacks correspondence. Despatched by John M. Keith.

Dec. 26.—At 4.30 p.m. s.s. Centro-America, Italian, c. Casella, 86 crew and 2,235 tons register, for Colon. 29 passengers. Cargo: 4 boxes medicines. 25 sacks and 1 packet correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Dec. 27.—At 9 a.m. s.s. Constantia, German, c. Hoff, 54 crew and 1,927 tons register, for Colon. 1 passenger. Consigned to John M. Keith.

Dec. 28.—At 10 p.m. the launch Washington, c. Smith, 5 crew and 5 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. 2 passengers. No cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by J. Kaempffer.

Dec. 29.—At 2.30 p.m. s.s. Preston, Norwegian, c. Halvorsen, 32 crew and 978 tons register, for New Orleans. 4 passengers. Cargo: 27,850 bunches bananas. 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Dec. 29.—At 2.45 p.m. s.s. Constantia, German, c. Hoff, 55 crew and 1,928 tons register, for Carthagena. No passengers. Cargo: 412 sacks coffee. 3 sacks correspondence. Despatched by John M. Keith.

Dec. 29.—At 10 p.m. s.s. Orinoco, English, c. Doughty, 146 crew and 2,301 tons register, for Port Columbia. 20 passengers. Cargo: 981 sacks coffee, and 40 bales printing paper. 1 sack and 2 packets correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Inseparable Twin Brothers.

An English Exchange says: A remarkable example of brotherly attachment comes from Pelton Fell, near New Castle. Joseph and John Bainbridge were born sixty years since. They shared the same cradle, the same table, went to the same school, and afterwards worked together. So much alike were they in appearance, manners, and disposition that the father seldom knew whether he was addressing Jack or Joe, but the mother always distinguished between them. Arrived at manhood, their close companionship never varied, and now for the past thirty-five years they have lived together in a house at Pelton Fell, sharing each other's likes in the same way as when children. Neither of them married, and from their birth these two brothers have never been separated.

LIMON MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

(REORGANIZED.)

ADVANTAGES OR BENEFITS.

One hundred Colones advanced if the death of a member. The family of nominee of a deceased receives the amount of assessment of One Dollar currency from every member of the Society, less 5 per cent expense. Thus, if there be 1,000 members, the nominee receives \$100.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Received at the treasurer's office (Wood's Book Store) daily from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

F. M. H. WOOD, Secretary and Treasurer

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 installment plan. Amateur Work finished.

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

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

Limón Mutual Life Assurance. POLICY 689. ASSESSMENT 56. DIED—MARGARET FULLERTON.

THE Assessment of One Colon payable by every member is now due on this policy, and must be paid at the Treasurer's Office (British Vice-Consulate) not later than Monday, January 30th. 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.

Banking and Exchange

THOMAS SCOTT, San Jose, Costa Rica.

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

BILHORN'S PORTABLE ORGANS



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

Prices: 3 1/2 OCTAVE, SINGLE REED 75.00 Colones. 3 1/2 do DOUBLE do 85.00 do 4 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.

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.

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

CELLULAR CLOTHING. NOTICE

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

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

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

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON.

PRICE LIST OF

American Newspapers and Periodicals, Etc.

Table with columns for publication name, price, and frequency. Includes titles like Advocate (Jamaica), Argosy, Cassell's Family Magazine, Cosmopolitan, Century, Current Sea State, Delicador, Engineering News, Frank Leslie's Monthly, Frank Leslie's Weekly, Globe Democrat (St. Louis), Graphic, Gleaner (Kingston), Gleaner (Jamaica), Harper's Weekly, Harper's Monthly, Harper's Bazar, Herald, Sunday, Herald, every issue, Hypnotic Magazine, Inter-Ocean, Journal, Sunday, Judge, Limon Weekly News, Locomotive Engineering, London News, American Edition, London News, English Edition, La Estrella, Ladies' Home Journal, Las Novedades, Metropolitan Magazine, Munsey, McClure's, Metropolitan Catalog (Fashion), Nineteenth Century, North American Review, Paritan, Pearson's, Picasano, latest daily every week, Pall Mall Magazine, Puck, English or German, Police Gazette, Panama Star and Herald, Review of Reviews, Scribner's, Sunday Sun, Staats Zeitung, weekly or Sunday, Strand Magazine, Scientific American, Scientific American Supplement, Times-Democrat, latest daily every week, Tribune (New York), World, Sunday, World, latest daily every week, Waverly Magazine, Wide World Magazine, Young Ladies' Journal.

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

WOOD'S BOOK STORE,

LIMON, COSTA RICA, C. A. No agents. Send your order direct.

J KAEMPFER, COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE

One Block North Old Railway Station.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY EXECUTED

RUBBER BOUGHT AT HIGHEST PRICES. Agent in Limon for the

COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AVISO.

Todos las personas que deben a mi establecimiento anteriormente, y no carcelan sus cuentas antes el 15 de Enero de 1905 se puestas en manos de mi ahogado para cobrarlos

NOTICE.

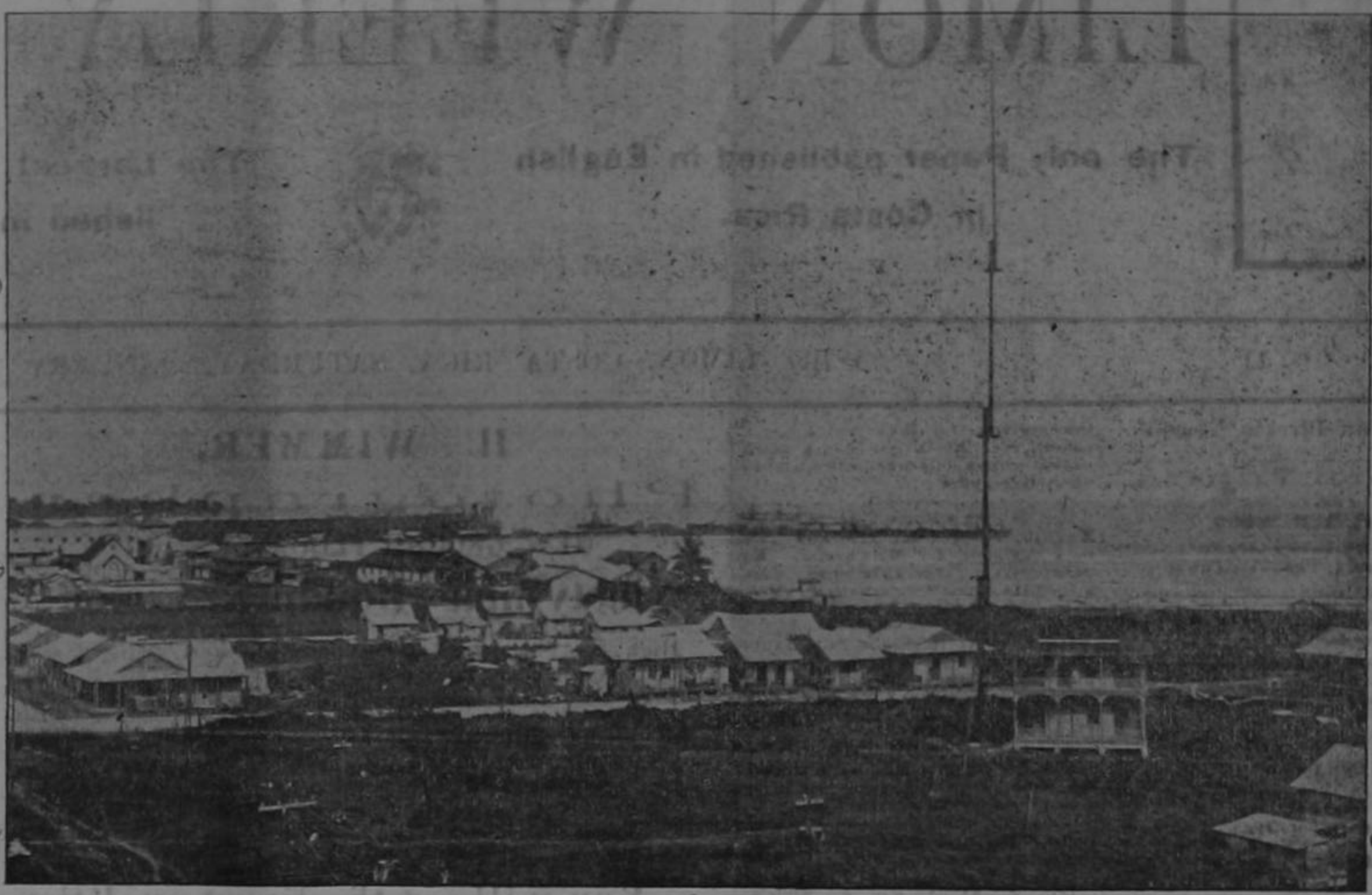
All persons still indebted to the late firm of Esau Lyen are hereby called upon to settle their accounts on or before January 15th, after which date those unpaid will be placed in the hands of a lawyer for collection.

ESAU LYEN. Lemón, Dec. 22nd, 1904. 4m—24—42

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON. PRICE LIST

Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

A	
Automatic Pencils	.25
Almanacs, Whitaker's, \$1.00 and \$2.00	
Almanacs, World	1.00
Almanacs, sheet	.15
Alphabet Cards	.25
Atlases	\$2.00 and 3.00
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	15.00
Balls, cricket	6.00
Bill heads, small, 100	.35
Bill heads, medium, 100	.50
Bill heads, medium, .55	
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	
Blotters, hand	1.25
C	
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
Cheer, set	3.00
Cheer 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, 25 and .85	
Checker boards	1.50
Copying brushes	1.25
Calendars, desk	.50
Calendars, stand	.75
Composition books, 5, 10, 15 and 25	
Concordinos, \$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, Cassell's	.25
Carbon paper, 8x13	.15
Christmas cards (assorted) from Chamols leather	.50
Cards, birthday, 25, 50 and 1.00	
Counter books, 25, 50, 60 and .75	
D	
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
E	
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
F	
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	
G	
Gold paint	.50
Guitar Strings, wire, 1, 15c; 2, 15c; 3 for	.15
Guitar Strings, wire, 4, 20c; 5, 10c; 6,	.20
Goggles	.50
Guitars, fair quality	\$12.50
Glue, Le Page's liquid	.40
H	
Harmonicas, 15 and .75	
I	
Ink, Stephens'	.10
Ink, Stephens', 1-2 pint	.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	
Inkstands, \$2.00, \$5.00 and 6.00	
Indexes, 35 and .85	
Invoice books, from	3.50
Ink eradicator, Collins'	1.50
Ink, India	.50
J	
Journal paper, per quire	\$1.00
Journals, 100 pages	1.25
Journals, 200 pages	2.00
Journals, 300 pages	2.75
Journals, 400 pages	3.50
Japanese lanterns, from	.25
K	
Key chains	.35
Key rings, 10 and .15	
King Edward's photograph	\$1.00
Knives, pocket, 1.00 and 1.50	
L	
Lamps, table, from	\$1.50
Lamps, hanging, from	3.00
Lamp shades, 50 to 2.00	
Lamp chimney, 25 to .50	
Lamp shades, from	.15
Laces, shoe, brown or black, pr.	.15
Ledgers, with indexes, 100 pages	1.50
Ledgers, with indexes, 200 pages	2.25
Ledgers, with indexes, 300 pages	3.00
Ledgers, with indexes, 400 pages	3.75
Labels, gummed, 1,000	3.00
Lotto, 50, 100 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
M	
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
Muslo books, 50c and 1.00	
Mirrors, hand carved	3.00
Musical boxes, toy	1.50
Musical boxes, toy	2.50
N	
Needles, crochet	.10
Note paper, per pkt.	.10
Note paper, per ream	\$1.50
Note paper (flowers) per doz.	.50
Note paper, initials, per doz.	.50
Nail brushes, 25c and 1.00	
O	
Oil board, per sheet	.10
Oil for typewriter	.50
Oil can	.50
Oil Paints, tin box	\$5.00
P	
Pen racks, spiral	.25
Pistols, toy, 25c and .75	
Pipes, cornob	.25
Pipes, briar, \$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 combined	.25
Pencils, slate, (board)	.05
Pencils, copying	.20
Penholders, 5c and .10	
Penholders, cork	.25
Penholders, self-jecting	.25
Printing outfit	1.00
Pens, gold fountain	1.50
Pens, Esterbrook's, per gross	2.00
Pens, Spencerian, per gross	2.50
Pens, school, per gross	1.50
Poker chips, per 100	1.50
Pencil sharpeners	.25
Pencil holders, leather	.35
Pencil holders, metal, 15c and .25	
Point protectors	.10
Paper fasteners, per box	.50
Paper weights, 75c, \$1.50 and 3.00	
Purses, chain	.50
Purses, gold coin	1.00
Q	
Queen Victoria photograph	\$1.00
R	
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	.75
Receipt books, cash, 100 leaves	.40
Receipt books, rent, 50 leaves	.40
Receipt books, rent, 100 leaves	.75
Razors, each	3.00
Razor straps	1.50
Razor cases	.25
Rosin, for violin	.25
S	
Slates, 25c, 40c and .50	
Soap, Pear's unscented	.50
Spectacles, colored	\$1.50
Spectacle cases	.25
Stamps, India rubber	1.00
Sand paper	.05
Stylographic pens	2.50
Scrubbing pads, 5c, 10c and .15	
Silver paint	.75
Sealing wax, pound	.50
School bags from	.50
Scissors	.75
Scissors, folding pocket	1.00
Straws, per box	1.75
Sling shot, rubber	.25
Sponge, for cups	.50
Scholar's companions	1.00
Shorthand note books	.25
Shipping blocks, 85c and 1.00	
Sponge cups	1.25
T	
Toys, assorted prices.	
Tooth picks	.35
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	
Tape measures, 3 ft.	.75
Tape measures, 5 ft.	.85
Twine, per 1-2 lb. ball	.50
Tooth brushes	.50
U	
Typewriter oil	.50
Tally books	.35
Tags, per 100	.60
Tops	.15
Toy books, 25c and .50	
Toy books, linen, 50c and 1.00	
Typewriter erasers	.25
Tissue paper, per doz.	.50
V	
Views of Costa Rica	.50
Violin strings, 1st, silk	.30
Violin strings, 2, 3 and 4 (gut)	.25
Visiting cards, 100	\$1.00
Visiting cards, 100 printed	2.50
Violinello strings, 1 and 2	.75
Violinello strings 3 and 4	1.00
Union jacks, 35c, 50c and 1.00	
Violin bridges	.25
Violin pegs	.25
Views of Central America	12.50
W	
Whistles, tin, 25c and .50	
Wall paper, per roll, from	.30
Wrapping paper, per pound	.15
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 Ascencion Esquivel.
First Vice President—Licenciado don Ricardo Jimenez.
Second Vice President—Licenciado don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez.
Third Vice President—General don Juan B. Quiros.

CABINET MINISTERS.
Licenciado don Leonidas Pacheco, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Clerical, Grace, Justice, Benefit and Public Instruction.
Don Manuel J. Jimenez Secretary of Finance and Commerce.
Don Tobias Zuniga, Secretary of War and Marine in charge of the Interior Police and Public Works.
President of Supreme Court, Licenciado don Manuel V. Jimenez.

LIMON.
Governor—Don Wenceslao de la Guardia.
Secretary—Don Federico Goicher.
Administrator of Customs—Don Balvanero Vargas.
Port Medical Officer—Dr. Sepimus Stegall.
Judge of Criminal Court—Licenciado don Marcial Alipzar.
Chief Police Agent—Don F. M. Delfo Granados.
Police—Don Eduardo Balboa, comandante.

MUNICIPALITY.
Don Zacarias Chevez—President.
Don M. F. Quesada—Vice President.
Don Eduardo Beeche—Secretary-Treasurer.

CONSULAR CORPS.
Colombia—E. de J. Navia, Esq., Consul.
Panama—Ramon F. Acevedo, Esq., Consul.
Venezuela—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Consul General.
Peru—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Vice Consul.
France—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Consular Agent.
Italy—Miguel de Agostini, Esq., Consular Agent.
Germany—George Kaempfer, Esq., Vice Consul.
Great Britain—Froderick M. H. Wood, Esq., Vice Consul.
Norway and Sweden—Oscar Vemor Bando, Esq., Vice Consul.
United States—Francis P. Dimaria, Esq., Consul.
Spain—L. Percy Scott, Esq., Vice Consul.

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

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

SODA WATER MAKERS—
Simon Cohn.
STATIONERY—
Wood's Book Store.
STORES—
A. C. Campbell.
John Sachs.
TAILORS—
C. W. Grant.
T. P. McGuiness.
H. Portuondo.
R. A. Watson.
TELEGRAPHS—
Zacarias Cheves, Chief Operator.
WATCHMAKERS—
J. A. Calorie.
A. J. L. Steele.
Jacob Stevens.
WHARF MASTER—
Captain W. G. Baker.

DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL REMEDIES.

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

IN A SUBMARINE BOAT.

Morgan Robertson Describes a Unique Experience—Safer Than on the Surface.

A descent in a submarine is not as harrowing an experience as might be imagined, writes Morgan Robertson in the World's Work. At first thought, two distinct forms of death present themselves to the mind—suffocation and drowning. But there is less danger of drowning than there is in a surface craft of the same size; for the submarine, strongly built to withstand a calculated pressure at 350 feet depth, cannot spring a leak from any accident less than a collision with a stronger craft—which can be avoided by diving deep enough. As for suffocation, that fear disappears when the mind dispassionately considers the forty cubic feet of air, compressed to a pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch, and carried in tanks conveniently distributed about the boat's interior.

Most of the perils incident to a seafaring life are avoided in the submarine. Yet there are dangers and inconveniences, of course, peculiar to this mode of navigation, that do not pertain to surface craft. Aside from the nervousness that one feels at first when inclosed in an air-tight cylinder with several feet of water over head, there are no bad sensations to afflict one. You are practically in an engine-room, with the smell of oil and gasoline in your nostrils and the buzzing of a motor in your ears. While the boat is on the surface, you can feel the motion of the waves and hear the wash of the water; but not when it is submerged. There is no sinking sensation, such as is felt in an elevator or on a toboggan. A depth dial will tell you how deep down you are, and an inclination dial will apprise you of the angle at which you are diving or rising; but aside from the vibration of the motor, you feel nothing, except, perhaps, in a heavy sea. Then, as the submarine, whether submerged or not, is tossed about, and lifted up and down by the passing waves, there is a feeling of lateral pressure, such as comes to you in a swing. This is rather remarkable, since you feel no "vertical" sensation.

There are rules to be observed. You must sit still in the place given to you; for, should you wander around, you would bring trouble to the mind and profanity to the speech of the man at the horizontal steering gear. In the Lake type of boat, two men can walk forward and walk aft without disturbing the trim more than a few degrees, but, in the short, more mobile Holland type, this is not practicable. You must not smoke; for there are gasoline fumes, and "battery gas" about you, and a lighted match at the right spot and moment might cause an explosion that would overcome, by internal pressure, the 350 pounds of external resistance in the stout steel walls of the hull, and you might not live long enough to be drowned. You cannot enjoy the scenery of the sea except through a limited periscope, but you may eat hot meals cooked on electric stoves, and read fine print under as good electric light as you have on shore. Should water come in through a leak or a carelessly opened sea-cock, and overcome the 300 pounds reserve buoyancy, you have a means of escape denied to you in the closed compartment of a surface boat.

A Prince's One Fish.

I read recently that Prince Arthur of Connaught had had a day's salmon fishing in Scotland and had caught only one fish. An admission of this sort is quite contrary to piscatorial ethics. A mere commoner would not have been expected to make so bold an announcement. He would have called it ten at least, or if he had been tied down to a single capture by the presence of eye witnesses his fish would certainly have assumed noble proportions.—Black and White.

True design is not constructed decoration, but decorated construction, says Country Life in America.

Out of the life that was lone and unloved, Peace after pain, and the song for the night; There are kind hearts and hands, and we're loving them best; Good-by to you, Lady, Good-by!

At the gates of your palace the dead days will throng; Take ghosts from the shadows of earth and of sky;

I am hidden away in the hills of song; Good-by to you, Lady, Good-by!

The rocks for the wrecks, as all startles they roam; But somewhere life's honey is sweet in the comb.

Land of all loveliness—land of all light! Land of life's dreams, where the dreams never die!

God lead you there, when your soul feels the night— Good-by to you, Lady, Good-by!

Now, the joy of the billows—the fleece of the foam. To a world where life's honey is sweet in the comb.

—Frank L. Stanton.

MILLY'S FORTUNE

HOW so cravenly flies discomfort oftentimes runs into danger. John Hardy proved the fact when, in an effort to escape the bustle of preparations for his aunt's (Mrs. Graham's) big party, he took a tempting wood path and came all unawares upon two pretty girls.

One stood, the moral and pattern of impatience; the other, half bent, was eagerly searching through the grass and tangle of the pathside, now parting its greenery with two slim white hands, now letting the hands fall at her side, while she stooped lower, peering at some small, bare space.

"I can't come, Betty," he heard the searcher say, plaintively. "You know the bracelet's my mascot—Aunt Helen said so when she gave it to me—"

"A mighty poor mascot," Betty retorted. "I'd throw it away rather than wear it—rubbish thing. It's ten years since you got it, and we are just the same—poor as church mice, yet bound to live up to the Morris name. Besides, nothing but bad luck could hang about that little ugly cameo."

Hardy drew back embarrassed. Evidently he was hearing things not meant for stranger ears. He was on the point of running away, when a cry of triumph, turning quickly to terror, arrested him. Instantly he darted forward—to see the mascot's owner upright and rigid, staring at a twig where her bracelet hung just above the head of a coiled and hissing snake.

"How ever shall I get it?" the girl demanded, laying her hand appealingly on his arm, while Betty looked on aghast. Hardy smiled down at her, made a stroke or two with his stout cane, flung away the writhing reptile, then picked the bracelet out of its green ambush and held it toward its owner, saying easily, "There, Miss Morris. Now, I claim a reward. You are to give me the first three waltzes to-night."

"Why, how do you know?" Millicent Morris began, amazed. Hardy looked at her with twinkling eyes. "You forget there is a speaking likeness of you over Billy Graham's mantel at Yale," he said. "That reminds me—Billy's my cousin—I'm John Hardy at your service—and just now seeking asylum from my natural or unnatural protectors."

"Then come home with us. Ask him, Betty—Betty's head of the house," Milly returned promptly. Hardy looked entreaty at Betty, who answered it hospitably enough. Thus, five minutes later he found himself walking between the two into an adorable old garden, and on a big, white silent house, the very picture of restfulness.

"Yes, it is nice. I love it all—every stick and stone and blade of grass," Milly said, when he exclaimed over the charm of everything. "That's the trouble," she went on. "I want to live here always, and Billy says when we are married and settled down it will be over there. He ought to have Betty, not me. She likes things new and gorgeous and well kept. If I had my fortune I wouldn't change much here—only put sound posts in the gates and plant orchards and—yes, and have a brand new rose garden that shouldn't put our old flowers out of countenance."

"Don't talk so, Milly. Mr. Hardy will think you're out of your head. She does get a little that way when you start her on her fortune," Betty said, half severely, half apologetically, the last words, of course, to Hardy. For a minute he did not answer—he was staring intently at the cameo in the recovered bracelet. "Let me look at that, please," he said, holding out his hand for it. "The carving is peculiar—still, I seem to have seen it before."

"No, you haven't," said Milly confidently, but handing over the bauble. "There is just one more like it, and Aunt Helen had that. Her ship went down, with all on board—that's why I haven't got my fortune. It's somewhere, all in gold and jewels, but just where nobody knows or can find out. I'm named for her daughter that died. The bracelets were carved for por-

Consin Milly. So made the design herself. See, it's a star, and a crescent moon, with a flower dropping down. To think of having everything you want and dying at twenty!" "That is rather tragic," Hardy admitted. Then for five minutes he studied the cameo closely, and at last gave it back with a face pale and preoccupied. Rallying gallantly, he talked brightly through an hour. He talked again in the woodpath he sat down for a sturdy wrestle with his own soul. He lived over again the day when the sea had cast up treasure at his feet. He was alone—it was seven years back, after a phenomenal storm. He had stood at the very edge of the hungry breakers, watching them rave and roar, when it swept tumbling in—the brass bound oaken chest, full of gold and banknotes and precious stones, unset, many uncut. There had been no name, no mark anywhere—only at the very bottom of all, wrapped in silk, a bracelet, a slended loop of gold set with a fanciful cameo. He had half smiled over the pattern of it, even though he knew some heart tragedy lay back of it.

He had not told of his find—search for owners of such treasure prove seemed so hopeless. He had meant to ask his uncle's advice and be governed by it. Then that very night came the dispatch—the good uncle was dead, and Hardy his sole heir. Altogether Fate seemed bent on forcing him to keep what he had found. He had kept it, accounting for his change of estate by a true story of inheritance greater than he had had the right to expect. Now, he knew where the bulk of his fortune belonged.

Almost he persuaded himself to hurry back to the city, take out the accursed graven stone and pound it to powder. Suddenly, somewhere high above his head a robin sang clear and gay. The sound brought back to him a country church—himself a restless little boy, sitting at his mother's side, and suddenly growing calm as together they got to their feet and repeated in unison with the rest the Lord's Prayer.

"Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." It rang in his ears like a voice of a friend. He had flung himself face down upon mossy turf. Instantly he was up and racing back toward the Morris house fast as his feet could go. There he burst in upon Milly and Betty, wild eyed and white faced, but joyous, indeed, told them everything—making no reserve even over his temptation and how he had been saved from it, and wound up with: "Now my soul is at peace; I can dance and be happy. Let things stand until to-morrow, please. It would be cruel, almost inhuman, to spring a sensation such as this, and eclipse Aunt Harriet's party."

"We would never, never do that," Milly said joyously. "She hates me enough as it is—because Billy likes me. She thinks, as I do, he is quite wasted on me. Indeed, she said to him when he told her we were engaged: 'Oh, you idiot! Why didn't you take Betty?'"

Billy asked himself that question before the party was over. He got home an hour before the guests assembled. Betty was easily far and away the star of them all. All in flimsy white, with strands of dull red coral at her throat and twined in her golden hair, she was so ravishing it is small wonder Billy's callow heart wavered. In the third waltz he capitulated—lost his head entirely, and was only saved from making himself a pretty spectacle by Betty's superior poise. Betty was shrewdly observant—she had read Hardy's face like an open book while he waltzed with Milly. So she managed it the four of them should meet in a shrubby nook outside the dancing tent. There things straightened themselves with barely a word spoken. But next day, with the great news of Milly's fortune, the world heard that she had lost a lover and gained a brother in Billy Graham—Martha M. Williams, in San Francisco Call.

Saved.

"But the trouble with life insurance is that you never can get anything out of it yourself. It's all a dead weight for the benefit of somebody else. You merely carry the load, and when you put it down that's the end of the case, as far as you're concerned."

"No, you're off there. My life has been saved by the insurance I'm carrying."

"Say, you don't think I'm weak minded or anything like that, do you? How could your insurance have the least thing to do with saving your life?"

"The doctors were going to operate on me for appendicitis, but the insurance companies that are interested in me rushed in and stopped them. It's a great thing. Better take out a policy for a couple of hundred thousand dollars."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Putting in a Word For Papa.

The daughter of an uptown physician of credit and renown is a bright little girl of seven, who has been much petted by her admiring friends. Perhaps this has spoiled her a little, but she is so sweet and entertaining that visitors take to her at once. One of these visitors, a new neighbor, made a call on the child's mother, and soon had the little maid in her lap. In the chatter which followed the woman made some allusion to the little one's grandmother.

"Why, don't you know?" cried the child. "Know what, dear?" asked the visitor.

"Why," said the child, "grandma is dead, and Aunt Susan is dead, and most all papa's patients are dead, too!"—New York Press.

MYSTERIOUS CAVERNS.

Subterranean Passages That No One Can Explain.

FROM PEARSON'S WEEKLY.

THE famous underground labyrinth near Chislehurst was recently traversed from end to end by a party of the British Archaeological Association, but the explorations are said to have thrown no new light on the puzzle these wonderful excavations present to the antiquarian.

Who constructed them, in fact, nobody knows; nor for what purpose, nor when. Altogether there are about four miles of passages, varying in height from six feet to ten, and in width between one yard and four.

They have been cut out of the solid chalk, at an enormous expenditure of time and labor, the walls showing everywhere marks of the workmen's picks.

An even greater mystery attaches to the Dene Holes of Essex and Kent, ancient artificial caverns in the chalk, having deep, narrow, vertical entrances.

Many of these entrances are fifty, eighty, or even one hundred feet in depth, and three or four feet in diameter. They pass straight down through the overlying sands and gravels into the chalk beneath, in which are excavated several large and lofty chambers, arranged symmetrically around the bottom of the shaft.

All sorts of explanations have been advanced to account for the existence of Dene Holes. Some authorities say they are merely prehistoric chalk pits. But this is obviously ridiculous. For there is plenty of surface chalk to be had in the neighborhood without sinking shafts for it.

Others assert that they were used as places of refuge when an invader sailed up the Thames; but against this may be urged the fact that the bottom of a Dene Hole would be about the last place in the world in which a man would care to be found by his enemy.

Another favorite theory with some archaeologists is that they constituted the habitation of our forefathers in days before the art of building was known in this country. But no trace of permanent habitation has been found in any of them, and it is much to be feared that any race dwelling in the Dene Holes would quickly succumb to ague and rheumatism.

Others have hazarded the theory that they were prisons, subterranean chapels, places of sepulture, and even silos for the storage of green fodder. But these explanations are all mere guesswork.

Two facts about them only are certain. One is that they are very ancient. So long ago as the reign of Henry IV, people knew nothing of the race that excavated them, and attributed them to the magic arts of the British King Cymbeline. Another is that the labor of constructing them must have been enormous. It is estimated that from one single group of Dene Holes in Hangman's Wood, Essex, no fewer than 150,000 tons of chalk were quarried and raised.

At Trelowarren, in Cornwall, are some very remarkable subterranean chambers and galleries, the original use of which is quite unknown.

Some of the galleries are more than ninety feet long, and, though high enough inside to allow a man standing upright, are approached only by very low doorways, through which any one desiring ingress would have to creep on his hands and knees. Chambers and galleries alike are lined throughout with hewn stones, many of which are of immense size.

Other similar but smaller underground structures have also been discovered at Boliet and Pendean in the Land End district, as well as in the parish of St. Constantine, and at Sancreed, near Penzance.

It is well known also that subterranean galleries of precisely the same character have been found beneath the old forts or "raths" of Ireland, and from this circumstance some authorities are inclined to believe that they were intended as storehouses for reserve warlike stores, arms and provisions.

These Irish galleries, however, must in nowise be confounded with the curious beehive-shaped underground chambers, which are so abundant in County Cork and elsewhere, and which are called by the peasants "Dane holes," because, they say, the Danes were wont to hide in them in olden times.

This may have been so, by the way, for many of these subterranean apartments would form excellent hiding places; but they were certainly constructed originally by the Irish themselves, at a period long anterior to the advent of the Danish invaders.

Probably they are allied to the "Piet's houses" of the Orkney Islands, which are either chambered tumuli or underground dwellings, or both.

The rock "tombs" of the ancient Etruscans are also of this category. Men lived within them, and they also buried their defunct relatives within them, underneath the floor, just as the Inuits do now. A few inches of earth sufficed to separate the living from the dead. In Peru, again, are similar subterranean tumuli houses covering thousands of acres of ground.

When the British conquered India they thought the vast cave temples at Ellora and elsewhere were the work of giants. And in that belief they were almost justified, for it even now well nigh passes comprehension how, or by what means, they were originally constructed.

From one series of these alone it is estimated that there were excavated one thousand million tons of solid rock. Near Atrangaabad is a collection of splendid subterranean temples, with single chambers, and halls measuring 270 feet deep by 150 feet wide, and these extend for miles.

The roof is of living rock, supported by hundreds of rock-hewn pillars, and all around are chapels, chambers and cells. It, in fact, constitutes, in its entirety, a sort of gigantic subterranean "holy city," just such as would be built nowadays above ground.

But of all artificial caves, the Catacombs at Rome have been the cause of most wonderment and speculation. It is estimated that there are altogether about six hundred miles of galleries, the greater portion of which is still unexplored.

Constructed for the most part between the beginning of the second and the end of the fourth centuries, as a species of subterranean cemetery, they began to be disused as such so early as 380 A. D., and burial within them entirely ceased with the sack of the city by Alaric in 410 A. D.

Afterwards they came to constitute a place of pilgrimage, but by degrees people lost interest in them, and their very existence was at last utterly forgotten.

Then on May 31, 1578, some laborers digging in the Campagna discovered a sepulchral chamber. This resulted in further excavations, and these in turn revealed to the amazed inhabitants of Rome "the existence," to quote a contemporary account, "of other cities concealed beneath their own."

Of course, the Roman catacombs, although the finest and most extensive, are not the only ones of their kind in the world. Near Naples, for instance, some very elaborate ones are to be seen, with a subterranean church attached.

There are also others at Syracuse, which are unique, in that they are supposed to have been of pagan origin; at Malta, beneath the foundations of the ancient capital of the island; at Taormina, in Sicily; at Alexandria, and elsewhere.

The so-called "Catacombs of Paris," it may be mentioned, are also regarded by the best authorities as being merely disused quarries. But at Poggio Gajella, near Chiusi, the ancient Clusium, are some remarkable underground works of vast extent, to which neither this latter explanation, nor that given for the catacombs proper, will apply.

They consist, for the most part, of low, winding labyrinthine passages, leading in and out of one another, and round and round, in the most perplexing manner, but constantly conducting the explorer back to a large circular central hall, the roof of which is supported by a massive cylindrical pillar hewn from the living rock.

No plausible explanation has ever been offered regarding the original purpose of this mysterious subterranean maze, although some archaeologists believe it to have been intended as a place of execution for criminals, the condemned person being simply turned loose therein, and left to wander about in the cold and darkness until death overtook him.

DANGER OF WHITE BREAD.

Some Mills Have Machinery For Bleaching the Flour.

I was informed a few weeks ago by a gentleman who owns large flour mills that the craze for white bread is being carried to such extremes that many millers are putting up expensive machinery for the purpose of actually bleaching the flour.

This is being done by ozone and nitrous acid, the object being to make an artificially white bread and to enable the grain to be used which would otherwise give a darker color to the flour.

The development of the grinding process during the last few years has been such that the old-fashioned stones have been replaced by steel rollers actuated under great pressure.

The germ and other most nutritive constituents of the wheat are thus to a great extent abstracted and the valuable character of the bread greatly reduced.

It is the opinion of many who can speak with authority on the subject that bread, instead of being, as formerly, the "staff of life," has become to a great degree an indigestible non-nutritive food, and that it is responsible, among other causes, for the want of bone and for the dental troubles in the children of the present generation.

It is doubtless true that the variety of food now obtainable in a measure compensates, in the case of those who can afford it, for this abstraction of phosphates; but I think I am justified in stating that every medical man, if asked, will give it as his opinion that very white bread should be avoided, and that "seconds" flour, now almost unobtainable, should only be used either for bread or pastry.—Correspondence of the London Times.

Novel Automobile Whistles.

A European inventor has converted the spokes of an automobile into whistles, which are operated by the air action. The whistles are controlled by a series of small rubber balls in connection with the seat, their release opening a valve in the spokes and producing a peculiar whistling noise easily heard above the sound of traffic.

SIEGES.

Modern Methods of Warfare Tend to Shorten Their Duration.

"And they came and sat down before the city" is the way in which old writers referred to that simplest and most ancient form of warfare in which one combatant pressed his adversary within a wall and waited for thirst or starvation to force a surrender.

The siege is so old a part of the art of war that it is almost instinctive. Man may, indeed, have learned it from the lower animals, for any New England town can still produce a dog whose chief joy in life is to lay siege to a woodchuck's hole, and when the prisoner grows unwary and makes a sally, to cut off his retreat and capture him by assault.

Nearly every considerable war has had its notable sieges, some of which have given birth to great literature and great pictures. To the siege of Troy we owe the Iliad and the Aeneid, and to the relief of Lucknow that story which will always stir Scottish hearts, of the girl whose keen ears first caught the notes of the bagpipes.

During the siege of Paris the usual sufferings of beleaguement were aggravated by divisions and insubordination among the defenders. The tortures of famine, which drove men to fish for starving rats in the sewers, were followed by the greater horror of the Commune. The defenders of the city greatly outnumbered the besiegers; yet the city fell in four and a half months.

Plevna and Vicksburg will be remembered, the one for the enormous loss of life sustained in successive assaults and sallies,—ninety-five thousand in all,—and the other not only for the cost in life, but for the extensive mining and countermining and the large number of prisoners taken.

Modern methods of warfare tend to shorten the duration of sieges. The advantage, in the long run, is always with the assailant, and his ability to bring up great guns has cut off any possibility of such a siege as that of Ashdod, which, according to Herodotus, lasted twenty-nine years.

The Industrial Loafer.

The really busy man is often the man who appears to have nothing to do. Sometimes the alleged busy man is simply a fussy man. J. P. Morgan is said to be slow to move and slow to speak. Admiral Togo, it is said, appears to have more leisure than any man on his feet. Mr. Rockefeller is very deliberate in speech and action.

A tendency to talk much, far from proving a man importantly busy, tends to stamp him an amateur in large affairs. Some of us have heard the story of the fellow just out of jail bragging of his busy days. "What do you mean?" said a bystander who knew his record. "You're just left solitary at Concord Prison. How could you be busy there?" "Well," was the reply, "I had a thirteen puzzle and prickly heat." One man's work is another's leisure, and the busiest man may seem to be a loafer.—Saturday Evening Post.

High Thinking and Old Age.

That mental power helps to keep the body strong and to preserve it from decay cannot be doubted. The longest-lived men and women have been, as a rule, those who have attained great mental and moral development. They have lived on a higher plane than other men, in a serene upper region above the jar, tumult and fret that weaken most lives. It was at the age of seventy-five that the Count de Tressan recomposed his old chivalric romances and wrote a history of the progress of the human mind. Herbert Spencer, one of the deepest thinkers and hardest workers of his day, has just passed away at the age of eighty-three. The intellect of Thomas Wentworth Higginson, who reached fourscore on December 22, 1903, shows no signs of abating vigor. His publishers have recently announced a new work.—Williams Matthews, in Saturday Evening Post.

The English Wheat Crop.

The wheat area of the United Kingdom this year is the smallest on record, being 1,400,000 acres. The average for the preceding ten years was 1,827,981 acres. But the total yield this year appears to be somewhat in excess of that of 1895, the year of next smallest area, being about 40,000,000 bushels. This is about 5,000,000 quarters, and will leave the kingdom dependent on overseas supplies for about 27,000,000 quarters (216,000,000 bushels), either as wheat or flour. This year's crop is 8,000,000 bushels short of last year's, and the yield per acre—twenty-three bushels—is two bushels less. The quality is generally fine this year, though the straw is unusually short, which is attributed to the summer drought, during which, however, the grain seemed to thrive, being then well established. Prices are expected to advance somewhat.—Consular Reports.

Irishman Wouldn't Trust.

An extra piece of ice was wanted. An ice wagon was at a neighbor's door, but there was no small coin in the house wherewith to pay for the desired article.

"Well, never mind," said mamma; "you run out, Blanche, and get a nickel's worth; the man will trust you until to-morrow."

Now Blanche was not accustomed to dealing on credit, and did not take kindly to the idea, but was moving very slowly to do her mother's bidding when some words in large letters on the top of the wagon attracted her attention and suggested an unanswerable objection.

"But he won't do it, mamma! Look there on the wagon! It says, 'Not in the trust!'"—Lippincott's.

WIT and HUMOR of THE DAY

Bad Beginning.

Lady (calling on new vicar's young wife)—"Have you seen the library at the Hall? Sir George is quite a bibliophile, you know."

Vicar's Wife (warmly)—"Oh, I'm so glad to hear that. So many of those wealthy men have no religion!"—London Punch.

A Good Blower.

"Do you remember Munchausen? He was the biggest boaster I ever knew. And his blowing never did him any good."

"Oh, yes, it did."

"How so?"

"Why, he plays the big horn in a concert band."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Worm's Evolution.

"Have you seen Henpeck's sporty new clothes? I thought his wife always bought his clothes for him."

"So she did, but he broke away from her this once. The worm will turn, you know."

"Hub! the worm seems to have turned into a giddy butterfly!"—Philadelphia Press.

Shocking Symptom.

"Your husband seems to be making a large and unique collection of books," remarked the caller, looking with interest at the costly array of rare volumes on the library shelves.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Gaswell, with well-bred indifference. "I believe he becomes more bibulous every day he lives."—Tit-Bits.

There's a Jolter.

Monologue Artist—"I suppose, now, you think that the things that I get off on the stage are spontaneous—that they come to me for the first time as I deliver them?"

Admirer—"Of course; if you had prepared yourself in advance you would not have reeled off such a mess of rot."—Boston Transcript.

Insufficient.

"So your wife has given up the study of Theosophy?"

"Yes. She decided that one astral body would be of no use. Unless she could be at a tea, a progressive euchre party, a meeting of the sewing circle, a matinee, and a department store at the same time it wasn't worth worrying about."—Washington Star.

The Early Bird.

"What makes you so late, my boy?" "I didn't know you were coming so early, sir!"—Ally Sloper.

He Was Convinced.

Smithy—"I know I need glasses." Oculist—"How do you know?"

"Because last night I was reading a newspaper, and I couldn't tell whether or not a certain word was 'bulldog' or 'blinding'."

Oculist—"Which did it turn out to be?"

Smithy—"It turned out to be 'bulldog.'"—Judge.

Theory and Practice.

"The rewards of science are but scant," said the man with the high forehead.

"Yes," answered the man with the square jaw. "Nobody is going to pay you as much for picking up a rock and telling you what geological period it belongs to as he will for directing him to a market that will take it up as building material."—Washington Star.

Nothing But the Truth.

"Yes," said Stormington Barnes, "we did well in the West. At a one-night stand in Arizona we played to a \$10,000 house."

"Say, what are you giving me?" queried Walker Ties.

"Facts," answered the footsore tragedian. "The one man who comprised the audience was said to worth fully that amount."—Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

Won in a Walk.

"Well," said her proud old father, as the trembling young man entered his presence, "it is unnecessary for me to ask you what you want. You have come to ask me for my daughter. Now, tell me about yourself. What are your qualifications?"

"I—I am a vegetarian for one thing, and—"

"Good. She's yours. I'll not have to pay meat bills for you, anyway."—Chicago Record-Herald.

An Illustration.

Wife—"What is meant, John, by the phrase, 'Carrying coals to Newcastle?'"

Husband—"It is a metaphor, my dear, showing the doing of something that is unnecessary."

Wife—"I don't exactly understand. Give me an illustration—a familiar one."

Husband—"Well, if I were to bring you home a book entitled 'How to Talk,' that would be carrying coals to Newcastle."—London Tit-Bits.



A Recent Outrage by Venezuela

From the "Daily Telegraph." The Imperial Government has ordered an official enquiry to be held into the recent attack by Venezuelans on British miners.

WHY WERE THEY THROWN INTO PRISON.

and treated like common felons. As soon as the news of the outrage reached Georgetown, the Government took action; but, as representations through the usual diplomatic channels were likely to take some considerable time in proving effective, Mr. T. S. Hargreaves, Secretary of the Institute of Mines and Forests, undertook, at the instance of the wives and relatives, to proceed to Venezuela to intercede with President Castro.

The men have since returned to British Guiana and their complaint has been placed before Lord Lansdowne, who, as stated above, has ordered an official investigation.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

THE CARELESS USE OF ALCOHOL CAUSES A DEATH AND BURNS THREE PERSONS.

From the "Colon Telegram," Screams proceeding from the house in Bolivar Street, occupied by Mr. Joel Benjamin, caused considerable excitement in the neighbourhood and attracted an immense crowd before the premises on last Thursday forenoon.

It appears that the servant of the house, Rebecca Lynch, a young colored woman, was endeavouring to light a coal stove by throwing on it some alcohol from a tin which she held, and the latter igniting, set her clothing on fire, and finding the flames increasing she ran from the kitchen into the bedroom where Mrs. Benjamin was nursing her sick infant.

The woman came rushing towards Mrs. Benjamin, her face pale, and she was seen to be in flames, the back of her clothing also being in flames, she had the presence of mind to throw herself on the floor, immediately extinguishing the fire.

The work of demolishing the Leviathan, known as Blue Building, has been accomplished by Johnson the contractor. A glance at the main sills of this building makes one wonder why it has not fallen long ago and crushed its inmates.

AN EDITOR'S OPINION.—John S. Dawes, Esq., editor and proprietor of "Guardian and Star," Hokitika, New Zealand, said: "I have found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a very valuable medicine, having received great benefit from its use when suffering from a cold, and as a preventive for croup in children its excellent properties have been testified in my family. For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, LIMON."

PORT ARTHUR FALLEN.

On Tuesday morning a San José telegram announced the fall of the Russian Gibraltar of the East. This celebrated stronghold has "fallen" so many times that many persons doubt the report.

SURRENDER OF PORT ARTHUR. Tokio 2.—The following has been received from General Nogri: "I have received from General Stossel a letter relative to the surrender of Port Arthur on the night of the 1st. We captured Wan Tai by assault."

New York 2.—A Tokio cable for the Sun says "Nogi sends the following: "At 5 p.m. the first white flag from the enemy's lines reached our positions south of Sha'but delivering a letter to our officers. This reached my hands at 9 p.m. and was as follows: "Judging by the condition of the entire hostile lines I consider further resistance useless. In order to avoid the further useless sacrifice of life I propose to enter into negotiations to arrange a surrender. If you consent to my proposal I beg you will name some one to discuss the conditions of capitulation. Please also designate a place of meeting for the Commission."

Berlin 2.—A Tokio despatch for the "Lokal Anzeiger" published in official bulletin form announces that Port Arthur surrendered under honorable conditions for the garrison.

Tokio 2.—The Emperor telegraphs Nogri ordering him to concede to Stossel all military honors. This order was contained in the following despatch which Nogri received from Field Marshal Yamagata, Chief of the General Staff: "When General Stossel's offer to surrender was submitted to the Emperor, His Majesty said General Stossel has given valuable services to his country in spite of all the difficulties he encountered and it is my wish that every military honor be paid him."

Chefu 2.—Russians arriving here say that General Stossel hoisted the white flag of surrender on Sunday morning.

The Slides and Washouts on the Costa Rica Railway.

Four slides exist between Aragon and Porvenir, one of which is very large. At Las Paras at least 500 feet of earth has been washed out. At Fifty, Fifty-two and Fifty-nine Miles slides of a minor nature exist. The Bonilla river changed its course making a washout west of the bridge. At least 200 men will be required to repair the line between Las Paras and Bonilla. The slides at 15th Cliff and Las Lomas are of a very heavy nature. Between San José Creek and Twenty-six Miles at least six miles of track were washed away. Engine 22 is still buried at Las Lomas. The Madre de Dios bridge has been thrown three feet out of line by the immense boulders blocking the river. Cimarrones river has also changed its course about 250 yards.

One of the abutments of Rio Hondo bridge was carried away and the bridge collapsed. On the old line a forty foot bridge near Iregua and another of 25 feet near Germaina destroyed. The eastern approach of La Loma bridge is worked away and both bridges at Guacimo gone. The last mile of Cairo village was under twelve feet of water on the 22nd.

Captain L. D. Baker.

From "Church Notes," Jamaica. Capt. Baker, late of the United Fruit Company, and the pioneer of the banana industry in this island, will soon be in Jamaica. An address and souvenir are to be presented to the genial Captain who has never ceased to show—whether absent or present—his interest in our affairs.

The Last of A Dangerous Building.

The work of demolishing the Leviathan, known as Blue Building, has been accomplished by Johnson the contractor. A glance at the main sills of this building makes one wonder why it has not fallen long ago and crushed its inmates.

The Water Supply.

A fairly large stream of good drinking water flows between the hills at the top of the street above the plaza de Toros; this has been completely blocked by tons of sand and rubbish brought down by the heavy seas of last week. In spite of this, however, hundreds of persons are daily seen wending their way towards this point, and by dint of much patience and the use of a small vessel to scoop it up, bucket after bucket of the precious liquid is secured. A member of our staff who resides in the vicinity called at La Gobernacion on Wednesday and suggested that half a dozen laborers be sent there by the Government, for the purpose of cleaning out the sand and rubbish in order to permit the water to flow. His suggestion was thankfully received and immediately acted upon, and the street cleaning gang turned on the work. A very good flow of clear water now comes through the channel, and from early morning till a late hour at night crowds of men, women and children are to be seen carrying it away.

CURRENT ITEMS.

THE "Bound Brook" will leave for Mobile to-day with bananas.

CONTRACTORS banana cheques for the month of January will be calculated at the rate of 111 per cent.

THE schooner "Hagle" (Captain Lopez) is announced to leave here this afternoon at four o'clock for Greytown.

DR. Geo. L. Dorand, the American Dentist, writes that he will be returning to Limon some time between the 10th and 15th inst.

THE following are the lucky numbers in the New Year's drawing of the San José lottery:—2154, \$20,000; 1336, \$5,000; 6178, \$5,000; 8375, \$2,000; 11,280, \$1,000.

MR. W. M. SKAMAN, Manager of the United Fruit Company, arrived here from the States last week looking over an outfit for Mr. Seaman accompanied by his assistant.

THE friends of Mr. Jack de Pass will sincerely sympathize with him in the serious sickness of his wife. The reports as to her condition last evening, we are pleased to say, were favourable.

HOLDERS of Complimentary passes on the Northern Railroad are hereby informed that in consequence of the delay in issuing the new ones caused by the slides, the old passes are good until called in.

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

THE Secretary to the American Legation, Mr. Bailey, arrived here last week from New Orleans, and is awaiting an opportunity to proceed to the interior just as soon as the state of the railroad permits a transfer.

IT is currently reported here, that Mr. Minor C. Keith has closed his arrangements for taking over the Costa Rica Railway, and that Mr. John M. Keith has assumed the management of the Company from the 1st instant.

MR. STEVENS, a Civil Engineer engaged with the Costa Rica Railway, claims to have discovered a new road to Turrialba from La Francia on the old line. It is said that the road is an old Indian trail, and Turrialba can be easily reached on horseback in five hours.

THE following appears in "Official Gazette" of the 22nd:—"From this date (21st) in the presence of Don Luis Saenz Pacheco, Notary Public, I have sold all my rights in the Gran Hotel of Limon to Mr. John S. Wilcox." (Signed) J. Borserini.

UP to Thursday last the body had not been found of Mr. Peter Black, the old line baggage master who was drowned while attempting to cross the Paismina river some days ago. Diligent search was made for it for three days without avail.

THE "Limon Weekly News" enters on its fifth year with this issue. We hope shortly to celebrate its birthday by the introduction into our office of new printing machinery, whereby its columns will be made a little more intelligible to our readers. In the meanwhile we crave indulgence.

MR. Bandy, late bookkeeper at Zent for the United Fruit Company, assumed the post of chief clerk to the Hamburg-American Agency in Limon on the 1st. Mr. Kaempfer is to be congratulated on having secured the services of so efficient an assistant, as Mr. Bandy who, we understand, is master of several languages.

MATINA.—The Children's Day Service which should have taken place at the Anglican Church here on January 1st, has been postponed until January 22nd. On that day the members of the St. David's Lodge I. O. of G. S. and D. S. will march to the church, and the Rev. Mr. Cooper, recently from Brazil, will occupy the pulpit.

THE H. A. steamer "Valencia" is reported a total wreck at Jeremie, Haiti. The "Alta" of the same line was despatched at an early hour on Monday last in order to call at that place on her way north, and take off the mails, passengers and crew. Particulars of the accident have not been received up to the present.

THE "Limon" left yesterday afternoon for New Orleans under the command of Captain S. V. Frost. Captain Frost came down as chief mate of the "San José," and he relieved Captain Porter, who goes to Boston to take charge of the "Admiral Dewey." The "Limon" carried away 37,000 bunches of bananas.

WE understand that ten Elder Fyffe steamers will be calling here from England for fruit from April on. This will mean three new steamers in addition to those now in and that have been in the service here. The new steamers will be under the respective commands of Captains Lund, Long and Blower.

THE latest information we received yesterday regarding the water supply is that we shall be in possession of same to-morrow. (Sunday.) Heaven knows what would have become of us had it not been for the kindness of the Northern Railroad, who have been put to considerable expense in furnishing every part of the town with a constant water supply daily.

THE attention of the owners of lots and houses is called to a police order dated 31st December last, warning them that gutters must be placed around their dwellings for the purpose of carrying off rain water, and the fencing of their premises. Any failure to comply with these regulations will result in the Government undertaking the work in addition to imposing a fine of \$25.

OUR correspondence columns contain a letter from the Churchwarden of St. Mark's Church with reference to the scandalous conduct of a drunken man at their recent watch night service. We certainly cannot but wonder why the Church authorities did not prosecute the man, and for the information of our readers we will say that the Costa Rica law provides a punishment for such offenders. Persons committing these offences can be fined as much as One Hundred Colones.

Address to Mr. W. G. Chase.

NORTHERN RAILROAD COLORED EMPLOYEES PRESENT THEIR SUPERINTENDENT WITH A NEW YEAR ADDRESS.

The colored employees of the Northern Railroad anxious to show their delight at the recent appointment of Mr. W. G. Chase as Superintendent of the Road presented him with a New Year address, but we regret its lengthy character prevents us from publishing it in this issue. Mr. Chase, however, wishes to take to the colored employees for their kind wishes for the coming year. Nothing, he says, has he ever appreciated so much, nor has anything touched him more deeply than the expressions of affection and esteem contained in the address. He wishes at the same time that the year 1905 may shine brightly on all the employees.

SLIDES AND WASHOUTS.

OLD LINE BEYOND GUACIMO TO BE ABANDONED.

TRAINS on Thursday last passed through La Florida on the New Line and to Iroquois on the Old Line. From La Florida to Yaso is a continual succession of slides and washouts, on which the Costa Rica Railway Company have already some 1,000 men employed, and some 1,000 more men will be required at least to complete the work. The men are paid \$2.25 per day, and the work is being pushed forward so expeditiously that the limit originally fixed by the resident engineer is likely to be reduced considerably. On the old line, however, matters are more serious, and there is some talk of abandoning the road beyond Guacimo, as the bridges at this place will cost so much to replace that the traffic will not justify the expenditure. Those in a position to know assert that in this event the Costa Rica Railway Company will be under an obligation to buy out the various properties in that district, as was Mr. Minor C. Keith when he abandoned the road from Guapiles to Carrillo. While it is undoubtedly in the interests of the public and of the Company to get through communication as possible, we think in view of the immense properties owned by the United Fruit Company between Guacimo and Guapiles some arrangement might be effected whereby the Northern Railroad with their efficient staff of track-men might in the meanwhile be doing something to connect that part of the country with Limon, and so save from destruction and waste many thousand bunches of bananas.

SHIPPING FORECASTS.

Table with columns: TO ARRIVE, DATE, FROM; and TO LEAVE, DATE, FOR. Lists shipping schedules for various ports like Boundbrook, Esparta, San José, Sarnia, Buenos Aires, La Plata, Alleghany, etc.

New Year Greeting, 1905.

[By K. J. MACPHERSON, Limon, C.R.] Christian, brothers, fellow-soldiers, Tried and true, Drinking at the self-same fountain, Toiling up life's rugged mountain, Thence to view— May our God this New Year bless you On your way, May the peace He gives you Never pass away. May your souls, with light impouring, Dance for joy, Lit by Love's unquenching fire; In each laudable endeavor, O employ All the means that Heav'n provideth, And strong will, Till life pauses and, evolving, Flows on a still. On—towards the Great Forever,— On to God; Perfect vision now commanding, Range of knowledge ever expanding— On the sod Whence in Time it drew mid sorrow Vital breath, Now in onward stage of being Entereth. One with God: our life completed Evermore. Palsied human thought can never Grasp the awful word "Forever," Or endure— For its weary weight oppresses: It excels All that finite mind can fashion Where God dwells. Yet the Highest hath His dwelling, Fixed and sure, In the contrite heart that lowly, Trembling, kneels unto the Holy To outpour Prayer, and thanks and adoration Faint and dim: 'Tis a mystery which staggers— Worship Him!

Advertisement for Sunlight Soap. It doesn't pay to allow your linen to be rubbed and torn to tatters by the use of impure soaps which do not lather freely. Insist upon Sunlight Soap. It always pays to use Sunlight Soap.

Daring Robbery.

A daring robbery was committed at the residence of Mrs. Smith (Mr. Jack William's premises) between 11 p.m. and New Year morning. At 10.30 p.m. Mrs. Smith's son left the premises and his mother decided to pass a few hours with her aged and infirmed mother, who resides within fifty feet of her cottage. After carefully locking the front door she passed through the back, closing the door behind her. On returning to the house shortly after midnight she experienced some difficulty in opening the door, and on entering found it had been barricaded inside with several chairs while a lighted lamp which she had not left there, stood on the table, her bedding had disappeared and the entire contents of her trunks, consisting of clothing, bed and table linen, jewelry &c., glass ware and other articles had also been included in the haul. The front door was open, the thief evidently seeking egress through it. In the yard she picked up a small bag containing some trifling articles of jewelry, evidently dropped by the burglar in his hurry. The entire district is brilliantly illuminated yet no one was observed passing at that hour with the bundle of stolen articles. Mrs. Smith was only left with the suit of clothes she wore. This is the second robbery within 8 days in our city, and we sincerely hope that a repetition of our record reign of terror is not in store for us.

Watch Night Services.

ST. MARKS (ANGLICAN.) The services at St. Marks on watch night were largely attended; by 10.30 p.m. the sacred edifice was densely packed and it was with difficulty entrance through the main door could be effected. The Catechist, Mr. Price, conducted the service. At about five minutes to midnight the congregation knelt in silent prayer and at the stroke of 12 the electric light gradually disappeared as a signal that the old year was passing away, within a few seconds they again blazed forth in all their brilliancy and the sonorous tones of the bell pealed forth a welcome to the new year. We regret to record the disgraceful behaviour of a drunken carpenter who was seated within a few feet of the chancel. This man amused himself by ridiculing several of the congregation and finally y-lled out at the top of his voice during the service. One of the Church Warden's requested him to withdraw upon which he put on his hat and became argumentative, raising his voice in a manner to disturb the service. He finally left the church but returned shortly after and remained outside vowing vengeance against the Church. As all Churches are licensed as places of public worship, and the law protects them, it would be well if the Church authorities took this opportunity of bringing the delinquent before the courts, the result of which would without doubt have a salutary effect on others who who make it a practice to disturb the worship of God.

OUR SANITARY CONDITION.

Unfortunately for the chief of the Sanitary Department, Dr. Céspedes, our water supply has been cut off for the past fortnight; notwithstanding this his efforts to clean up the port are so thorough that evidences of his handiwork are visible in all directions and in the remotest part of the town. This can but result in an improvement in our sanitary condition, and during the next quarantine season it is hoped our experience will prove that quarantine officers are not a necessity here, and, of course, with the removal of six months quarantine in the year, business is sure to improve. What little expense, therefore, we are called upon to incur now, will probably be more than made up for by the benefits to be derived from a healthy port. The failure in the water supply is due to the Banana river changing its course, and it will perhaps be some days before the necessary alterations can be effected. It is hoped, however, the delay will not interfere too much with the good work the Doctor is doing. IN AMERICA Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a great favourite with the mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough. It contains no harmful substance and always gives prompt relief. Sold by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, LIMON.

NINE MILES.

A Service of Song took place at the Baptist Church here on the night of December 27th. The Rev. S. Witt, who was to have presided, was prevented by the inclement weather. The choir trained by Mr. L. Small was a witness to that gentleman's musical genius, patience and devotion to the church. A word of praise is due to Mr. A. Morris for the plucky manner with which he filled the chair when necessarily forced him to do so; also to Miss Eva Ernst, of Nine Miles, who sang a most beautiful solo. The behaviour of the audience was most commendable, and the service was in reality the most successful of its kind ever held here. (Communicated.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible of the opinions and views expressed by our correspondents, nor do we undertake to return manuscripts addressed to us. Correspondents in all cases must give their name and address for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

BRAWLING IN A CHURCH.

THE EDITOR:—LIMON WEEKLY NEWS. Permit me through the medium of your columns to give publicity to the name of the drunken man who behaved in such a disgraceful manner in St. Mark's Anglican Church during the watch night services. I endeavoured by every means possible to induce him to leave the sacred building quietly, but this only made him more abusive, and he finally went outside where he remained until after the service for the purpose of fighting me, he said. During the five minutes of silent prayer his voice was heard at the highest possible pitch. I have been urged by the congregation to prosecute him in order to find if the law protects places of public worship. The man's name is William Duncan, a native of Fallmouth, Jamaica. Yours, C. BRICKLES, Church Warden.

THE EDITOR: LIMON WEEKLY NEWS.

Mr. Editor,—The citizens of Limon owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. W. G. Chase, the General Superintendent of the N. R. Co. for the generous manner in which he has supplied them with water since the stoppage of our water supply. From 4.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. a switch engine with two tanks has been up and down the Company's tracks running through the city, and hundreds of citizens have been kept supplied with the precious liquid. In spite of the heavy rains we have had, it was utterly impossible for the people to store water for the want of barrels which were so ruthlessly destroyed by irresponsible agents of the government. An attempt was made to return a few barrels which had been confiscated and placed in the "pound" and many persons who never owned a barrel, took advantage of this liberality (?) on the part of those responsible for the recent raid, to secure the few barrels left intact; while their legitimate owners had to go without. It is sincerely hoped that the present scarcity of water will be a warning to some persons and a similar cruel and wanton destruction of water vessels will not again occur. If people are to be compelled to cover their casks why should the Government not supply them with a couple yards each of netting, it would cost them but a few cents while the purchase of this article in the stores, means 75c. per yard, a sum that many poor persons cannot afford. Many persons like the writer ridicule the theory that the mosquito is responsible for the fever which it visits us occasionally, and as far as covering the water barrels to keep them out I consider that as this was done from experience I know that if two barrels are placed within ten feet of each other, one covered and the other open, the former will invariably be packed with mosquitos while the open barrel will not have one, as the mosquito will only breed in dark places. Let us hope that our next water rate will show a substantial rebate. With apologies and thanks for the space I am &c., &c. MARKET.

Latest Foreign News.

London 27.—The English press is commenting on Mr. Root's speech before the new England Society. The "Times" doubts the interpretation of his remarks relative to the Monroe doctrine. In continuation it says: "If we ask, are the American people thinking of collecting the debris due to Europe, the reply would be, certainly not meanwhile they will not impede the collection by those to whom they are due, but if any European nation has to resort to warlike methods in the collection then the United States will step in and do its police duty, a proceeding hardly respectable in the eyes of the civilized world."

Naples 27.—The "Giornale de Italia" announces that from the ministries of San Juan to San Pedro a series of experiments have been successfully carried on in wireless telegraphy with an instrument invented by a young monk named Emilio D. Carbone. Although the instrument has not been perfected, the results have been so far marvellous.

Paris 27.—Russia's defence in the Dogger Bank incident is practically complete for presentation to the Commission. The principal points are as follows: First, she seeks to prove that the squadron was justified in defending themselves against an attack. This, of course, compels Russia to prove the presence of Japanese torpedo boats. Second: That although they were not attacked the Russians had every right to do so and consequently adopted defensive measures in good faith. Third, that they did not go beyond lawful means where the risks and dangers were extreme, quoting the sinking of the "Victoria" by the "Camperdown" and the recent firing by the British fleet at target practice within a few feet of a passenger steamer. The British are desirous of closing the enquiry as quickly as possible, but the Russians are very wishful of delaying it.

St. Petersburg 28.—In view of the telegraphic notices which reached here yesterday, a press correspondent here says: "The proposed reforms will not come in force until after the conclusion of the war." This has caused much surprise and an article published this morning in the Russ, says among other things: "We wait, but the delay in carrying out these reforms will result in their being demanded."

Washington 28.—Mr. Root's speech at the New England banquet is considered by many prominent persons here, as the forerunner of energetic measures against President Castro, of Venezuela, which will in all probability take the form of the despatch of warships to Venezuelan waters. Mr. Root's speech is doubly significant, taken in conjunction with the many inspired comments published recently by the press of the United States relative to our obligation in order to avoid a violation of the Monroe doctrine by the European Powers. Brazil has raised her Legation to an Embassy. The first Brazilian Ambassador will be Don Joaquim Nabuco, the present Minister in London. In the same manner the United States will elevate her Legation in Rio Janeiro.

Razon, Polish Russia 28.—After a mass celebrated in the Catholic Cathedral an immense crowd of the working classes marched through the streets with red flags. This resulted in a conflict with the police, the troops were finally called out and the commander and several men of the 26th regiment were wounded.

New York 28.—A rebellion has broken out in the island of Samar, Philippines, several officers and men have been killed. General Allen is pursuing the rebels.

St. Petersburg 28.—In consequence of the enormous robbery of the Red Cross funds the public sympathy has been completely diverted from the society and no one will subscribe. It has now been officially announced that the society will be thoroughly reorganized.

Paris 28.—A Tangier despatch says the German Legation has notified Gerin subjects to prepare to leave at a moment's notice.

Calcutta 29.—Lord Curzon to-day received Prince Inayat Ullah with great ceremony in the Throne Room of the Government House. Both Viceroy and Prince were attended by a brilliant staff. The scene was most impressive and the Prince was evidently delighted with his reception.

Vienna 29.—Dr. von Kroeber, the Prime Minister, finds his position so difficult that he has decided to resign.

San Francisco 30.—Laden with the largest cargo that has ever been shipped from San Francisco on any vessel, the steamer "Moncolia" left for Japanese ports to-day. Her freight amounts to 18,000 tons and her treasure \$1,500,000 for Far Eastern ports. Her cargo for Japan is all contraband. She also carried 500 passengers. Prominent on her cabin list are Prince Fushimi and his suite, who are returning to Japan and Archbishop Angis, the Papal Delegate to the Philippines, accompanied by his Secretary.

Washington 29.—The State Department has been officially notified that mines have been placed in Kelling harbor northeast coast of Formosa.

St. Petersburg 30.—Nothing can be heard regarding the man festo except expressions of the deepest disgust and disappointment. It is quite evident that the Government is going to act up to the letter of its promise, with regard to any one fermenting the idea of reform being looked on as an enemy of the country. At Moscow yesterday the sitting of the Town Council which was crowded to overflowing was stopped by order of the Chief of Police, and a banquet which was to take place at the Hermitage Restaurant in the city was countermanded. Public feeling runs to the highest pitch. The Government is fully determined to repress any political movements from whatever quarter. The situation is altogether serious. In the Samara district a number of proposed meetings have been prohibited. It is officially announced that a disease whose characteristics are similar to those of the Bubonic plague, has appeared among

the the Kirghiz Cassoaks in two settlements, in the Ural territory, resulting in the deaths between November 24th and December 26th of 190 persons. A letter received from a sailor on board of the Russian transport "Kamschatka" which was published to-day describes the attack made by the torpedo boats on the transport, preceding the attack on the other vessels of Admiral Rojastvensky's fleet. He says that the torpedo boats circled around from 7 until 10 p.m., the "Kamschatka" firing 204 shots. The sailor says he thinks one of the torpedo boats was sunk.

Tens of thousands of men employed in the Bakou oil fields have struck work. The tie up of the whole city is complete; only one establishment being operated. The electric station, waterworks, newspaper offices, street railways and Bourse are closed.

Washington 30.—Honduras has agreed to pay the United States, after prolonged negotiations an indemnity of \$78,000 in Mexican currency for the murder of Chas. M. Kenton an American planter at Brewster's lagoon, Honduras in 1905. Le-le Comb as, the United States Minister to Honduras has also effected the settlement of the dam of the estate, of the late Jacob Balz, of New York, for \$47,000 Mexican money due on unredeemed bonds. This wipes out all the existing disputes with Honduras. It has been definitely decided to retire General Horace Porter as Ambassador to France. Porter's successor will be George von Lengerke Meyer, the present Ambassador to Italy. Mr. Choate will be succeeded in London by Whitelaw Reid.

St. Petersburg 30.—A special despatch from London to the "Russ" announces on high diplomatic authority that England has granted to Afghanistan permission to enable her to supply herself with the most modern artillery to defend her frontier.

London 30.—The Leyland line steamer "Yucatan" arrived in the Mersey yesterday from New Orleans. She experienced terrible weather, her quartermaster was washed off her decks and drowned in sight of his shipmates who were powerless to assist him due to the violence of the storm. The Mersey below Liverpool is again enveloped in a thick mist and many ships are fog bound at the mouth of the river. The "Teutonic" was unable to reach her dock and the passengers and mails were taken off by tenders. When she finally started she got no further than the bar and had to anchor. The "Majestic" from New York with 3,000 bags of mail on board is fog bound at the mouth of the estuary.

St. Petersburg 30.—Admiral Birlhoff is quoted in an interview as saying that all the ship yards of the Baltic are working day and night and the third squadron will go out in two sections. He pledges himself to have the first section, which will include the "Scuddiver", "Aproximushyoff", "Nicholas II" and "Korniloff" ready by February and the second, consisting of the "Siava", "Alexander II" and "Azoyoa" a little later. A loud cry has been raised against the Comandary department for having failed laudably in its duties; also since Kihiloff returned, the railroad has been working most erratically, causing much trouble, as the accumulated stores have been consumed and now the army is entirely dependent on what the railway brings. The sold is causing intense suffering.

Calcutta 30.—The visit of Prince Inayat Ullah, the son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, to Lord Curzon is very significant.

Yokohama 30.—The str. "Manibu," bound for the neighbourhood of Port Arthur which left here to-day carried as passengers, 10 naval attaches, four lieutenants, 12 members of the house of Representatives, one Secretary of the Diet and a Lieut. Commander. No press representatives accompanied them.

Kishineff 30.—The Acting Governor's proclamation has effectually stopped the agitation started by the Bessarabians against the Hebrews which threatened the severest penalties for any attempts to inflame the minds of the people or disturb the peace.

Paris 30.—Delcasse, the Foreign Minister, has issued an order that all employees of the foreign department must shave off their mustaches and beards. The order has created a great deal of excitement and some opposition. In answer to protests received from the Federation of Government employees, Delcasse is said to have stated that even the mustaches of the employees in the service of the State must go.

London 30.—The estimate for the yield of cereals in South Australia this year is 13,575,000 bushels, which is an increase of 1,346,000 compared with last year.

Paris 30.—The Belgrade newspaper of the opposition came out to-day with editorials vigorously demanding that the regicide of King Alexander and Queen Draga be executed, as were the murderers of Prince Michael in 1868. The papers were promptly seized.

Rome 30.—Experiments with Arton's system of Radio-telegraphy has been made between Rome and Sardinia, resulting in a successful demonstration of the inventor's claims that the electric magnetic wave messages, transmitted by his system cannot be diverted from the point for which they are intended. King Victor Emmanuel who witnessed the experiments, congratulated the inventor upon his achievement.

At Bow Street Police-court yesterday, before Mr. Marsham, William Foster, a well-dressed youth, who declined to give any account of himself, was charged with burglary.

At a quarter past one yesterday morning he was discovered by a commissionaire underneath a table in the dining-room of a flat in Buckingham Street, Strand. He said he saw one of the windows upon, and entered from the garden at the back of the flat. He was out of work, and he wanted to see what he could get. The commissionaire then aroused Professor Huntington, of King's

College, who occupied the flat, and the prisoner was given into custody. A demand for inquiries was ordered.

When searched the prisoner was found to be in possession of a glazier's diamond, and the following lines written on a scrap of paper in pencil:—

THE VILLAGE BURGLAR.
Under the spreading gooseberry bush
The village burglar lies;
The burglar is a crafty man,
With whiskers on his eyes,
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Keeps off the little flea.

He goes on Sunday to the church
To hear the parson shout;
He puts a shilling in the bag,
And takes the sovereign out.
And when he reaches home again—
He smiles without a doubt.

And going home one winter's night
He sees an open door;
An overcoat hangs in the hall,
And he creeps along the floor.
A moment later out he comes,
And then the deed is o'er.

He proudly gazes on his prize,
And holds it out a stretch.
He hurries down the lighted street,
And ah! the crafty wretch—
He takes it to the pawnshop
To see what it will fetch.

How'er a policeman passing 'long,
With measured beat and slow,
Has seen the burglar's little game,
And quietly lets him know.
And he takes him to the prison cell,
When the evening sun is low.

Boozing, borrowing, burglarizing,
Have told an awful tale,
And now at leisure he repents,
With many a mournful wail.
Something attempted, something done
Has earned six months in goal.
Fairfield. TED HILDITCH.

CHIRRIPO.

CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

(Communicated.)

Although the inclement weather of December has actuated much against the success of our entertainment here, yet on the whole things passed off remarkably well. Recitations, dialogues etc. were nobly rendered by the children; the songs, solos and duets were admirably performed, with Miss F. Cunningham, of Limon, captivated the entire audience with her melody, as did also Mr. J. Corniffe. Great thanks are due Mr. Ebenezer Humphrey, who presided at the organ, and we heartily and unanimously give many cheers for Chirripo and its manager, wishing him a long existence and a Very Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Success also to the "Limon Weekly," and its editor. May they be a mighty factor for universal good.

A. LEWIS & W. AIKEN,
Chirripo Club.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LATEST CABLES.

Tokio 30.—Foreign correspondents just returned from Port Arthur declare that the fortress is the strongest place ever besieged. They further maintain that what has been accomplished by the Japanese almost stagger belief, even when seen; and they do not believe any other army in the world could have made such progress and through such conditions. Port Arthur can be compared to six Sebastapools, all situated on the top of hills, and arranged in mutually supporting groups, connected by tramways and telephones, backed by a massive wall that marks the movements of the troops from one and another. The stronghold will, without a doubt be captured, but the credit due to the third army by its wonderful achievements should not be overlooked. It was reported that Holland had placed Saug in the straits settlements, twenty miles north of Malacca at the disposition of the Russian Second Pacific squadron, but the report is entirely without foundation according to a Hague despatch. It is officially declared that Holland will observe the strictest neutrality both in her colonies and at home and that neither Sabang or any other Dutch East Indian port will be placed either directly or indirectly at the disposal of the belligerents.

Las Palmas (Canaries) 30.—The British str. "Bellarden" which left here to-day reports that on the 22nd, in latitude 11 north and 23 west a large Russian ship drew close to her and after examining her with her search lights steamed away westward.

St. Petersburg 30.—The "Russ" to-day in an outspoken letter replying to Admiral Birlhoff's appeal to Russians not to openly criticize the conditions of the navy, says: "The time has passed for alliance in view of the fact that the old system of concealing facts is responsible for the loss of 150,000,000 roubles worth of warships and has covered us with shame and grief. It is absurd to hide the defects that can still be repaired in the ships that remain at Cronstadt and Liban. We have already criminally wasted enough time." The same paper enumerates the defects in the ships still in service averring, "The peculiar structure of the vessels destined for the Far East made the voyage dangerous, and the torpedo boats are in such a shocking condition that it is a matter of surprise that the authorities accepted their delivery. Torpedo boats intended to reinforce Rojastvensky's squadron must not be despatched with the numerous defects which have been proven to exist in them."

Mukden 30.—Trefutable evidence has been obtained that the Japanese are not only hiring Chinese bandits to cooperate on the Russian flanks, but that they are enlisting Chinese under Japanese officers. The Japanese are adopting cunning expedients to defeat the surprise attacks of the Russian scouts from whom they have suffered much. They cover the steep approaches of their trenches with water which freezes and forms icicles, making the scouts slip and fall in confusion. In other places they

scatter millet stalks over the approaches, the crackling of which gives them warning of the approach of the enemy.

Berlin 30.—General Kuroki wrote a letter dated—Batlen Id of Manchuria November 5th—thanking the people of Germany for their congratulations on his successes. This letter removes all doubt, if any existed, that the brave Japanese General is still alive.

Berlin 30.—It is believed here that the latest rumor regarding the willingness of Emperor Nicholas to listen to mediation proposals, rests upon fresh enquiry made by France as to what terms His Majesty is willing to accept mediation. Official circles here entertain the possibility that something in this direction has been going on since it has been known that France and Great Britain are anxious to stop the war.

Seoul 30.—The Japanese attempts to raise the "Variae" have been discontinued and it is impossible to recommence the work before Spring, by which time the three quarter of an inch steel plates forming the hull, will be so badly damaged by the action of the air and water that the damage will be irreparable, except at a prohibitive expense. It is very likely that all further salvage operations will be abandoned.

Hong Kong 30.—A large Japanese cruiser arrived at Amoy, opposite Formosa yesterday, and two Japanese cruisers were sighted off the port to-day.

Chefoo 30.—It is reported that the Japanese in front of Port Arthur have mounted two 28 centimeter guns on 202 Meter Hill. The persistent rumors have been circulated for the last two weeks to the effect that several torpedo boat destroyers escaped from Port Arthur and have succeeded in reaching Vladivostok are denied by the officers of steamer "Elam" which arrived here from that place to-day. The officers say that the cruisers of the Vladivostok squadron "Rossia" and "Grombol" are in good fighting shape.

Tokio 30.—The Emperor received in audience to-day and decorated captain Zurbonson of the steamer "Wilhad" which brought some Japanese refugees from Russia.

Mukden 30.—Volunteers who closed the Spaake river on Friday last surprised a small force of the enemy, killing about 100 and taking fifteen prisoners.

Tokio 30.—The Navy department publishes a list of nine officers and sixty-five men killed while on special duty. The time, place and circumstances are not explained and it is presumed that another cruiser has been ruined sunk and damaged. Trustworthy advices from Port Arthur confirm the report that General Kondriachenk has been killed. General Stavel has again been injured by a fall from his horse. General Smilnoff is wounded. Further advices report that the stern of the "Sebastapool" is covered in shallow water, and her low damaged in two places; her steering gear has also been destroyed. It is confidentially believed that relief will arrive by March. Despite its heavy losses on November 20th and subsequently, the garrison is said to be cheerful, and has resolved to continue the struggle as long as a single soldier remains. The army claims they have sufficient food to last until February. The prices of food in the beleaguered city are very high. Beef at a rouble and a half per pound, horse meat six kopecks, dog meat 25, turkeys at 150 roubles each, eggs 160 roubles each, (a kopeck is two-thirds of one cent gold and a rouble is forty-nine cents.) But few junks have reached the garrison during the past month and it is expected that the capture of Pigeon Bay will further curtail the landing of supplies.

Mrs. MINOT and family left by the s.s. "Altai" on Wednesday last.

Jos. Levy & Bros

Manufactureros por Mayor de Papelaria y Objetos de escritorio.

Agentes para la venta de sacos de papel para empaquetar, papel de envolver en rollos ó en pliegos, impresos ó sin imprimir, y en general para todo lo concerniente á Imprenta y libreria.

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

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 Scarf Pin. It is an heirloom and of little value to the finder who will be given a reward of Twenty Five Colones on returning in good condition to "Limon Weekly News" office.

Notice.

I TAKE this opportunity for informing my clients and friends that I have removed my establishment from Blue Building to the building immediately opposite, between Mr. Wm. Russell's store and the old Commissary wholesale building.

CHARLES YEN FOOK.

NOTICE.

I TAKE this opportunity for informing my friends and clients that I will re-open my Dental Office in Limon on or about the 15th inst.

(Signed) DR. GEO. L. DORAND,

Of Union Dental Co. Ltd., New Orleans.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE

CARTAGO, C.R.

C. W. ARMSTRONG, Proprietor.

Delightful climate, large airy Rooms and first-class Table.

PURCHASING AGENT

For all classes of Farm Supplies and particularly HORSES and CATTLE.

ADDRESS: ARMSTRONG.

BOOTS AND SHOES

WOOD'S BOOK STORE.

ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.

From C3 per Pair,

THE BEST STOCK IN LIMON.

High Top Boots, FOR USE ON BANANA FARMS.

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

All shoes are guaranteed to be made of Leather.

Dr. MAURO AGUILAR.

OFFICE: INTERNACIONAL DRUG STORE.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE:—

8.00 a.m. to 10 a.m.

3.00 p.m. to 5 p.m.

EMERGENCY CASES AT ALL TIMES

SOAP! SOAP! SOAP!

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

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

Woods' Book Store

where the following varieties of the article in question can be purchased

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

WANTED. Contract to make Banana Farms of 2 or 3 hundred manzanas.

Apply Contractor, care of "Limon Weekly." 410-10-12.

Notice.

The 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 with either party.

Sgd. WILLIAMSON & SINCLAIR.

WATCHES WATCHES!

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

AVISO.

Todos las personas que deben a mi establecimiento anteriormente, y no cancelan sus cuentas antes el 15 de Enero de 1905 se las puestas en manos de mi ahogado para cobrarselas

ESAU LYEN.

NOTICE.

All persons still indebted to the late firm of Esau Lyen are hereby called upon to settle their accounts on or before January 15th, after which date those unpaid will be placed in the hands of a lawyer for collection.

Limon, Dec. 22nd, 1904.

410-24-12

ESAU LYEN.



Women who work, whether in the house, store, office or factory, very rarely have the ability to stand the strain.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered misery for several years. My back ached and I had bearing down pains, and frequent headaches.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Last winter I broke down suddenly and had to seek the advice of a doctor. I felt sore all over, with a pounding in my head, and a dizziness which I had never experienced before.

AS TO SCRIBLET'S FAME. Scriblet has turned out a great quantity of stuff with his pen, but has never written anything that will endure.

A Successful Record. The chief medical examiner of the Royal Arcanum reports that 103 members committed suicide during 1903.

Five-hundred Reward. \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages.

Tagging Fishes. The United States Fish Commission has contracted the small boys' habit of tagging fishes.

WORLD'S FAIR ST. LOUIS. Louisville and Nashville Railroad. If you are going to the World's Fair you want the best route.

LABORERS IN INDIA receive four cents for sixteen hours' work.

Woman's Realm

Will It Do Any Good? These "don'ts" are commonplace, but it is the commonplace transgressions of which so many thoughtless persons are guilty that makes their repetition seem desirable.

To Avoid Wrinkles. The finding of a gray hair does not bring the same qualm to a woman as the discovery of a wrinkle.

Patchwork Modes Predicted. Surplice modes are followed in a number of waists—notice that "waists" seems a better term than blouses or shirt waists.

The Richest Women. Mrs. Robert J. C. Walker, the Philadelphia woman who has just inherited \$50,000,000, has been obliged to stay in her home most of the time since the announcement of her inheritance.

Glovesless Hands. Not without regret is the fashion of appearing glovesless to be observed. The thin end of this sartorial wedge was inserted some time since at the theatres.

FASHIONS OF THE DAY. Soft silk dresses will reign supreme over all costumes.

AN EYE FOR COLOR. Happy is the woman who has an innate sense of harmony, who knows not only one tint from another, but knows what colors will blend and what colors will quarrel.

LABORERS IN INDIA receive four cents for sixteen hours' work.

home or pleasing wardrobe and all to no purpose.

The woman who has an eye for color can work the happiest effects and often with very small means. Her home is restful and inviting, with an indefinable charm which money alone can never buy.

The woman who has a sense of harmony, either native or acquired, will not make the mistake of overloading her rooms or her garments.

Why Some Women Overdress. "It is really ridiculous the way some good-looking women gown themselves," she said to her friend, who was seated next to her in the parlor car of a train.

"When a woman starts to dress why won't she remember that her face is the thing to think about? Why can't she make herself attractive as naturally, and as simple as possible?"

A sensible dress for any woman is a plain brown dress. The only better dress is a plain black one or a plain white one when the woman is young.

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Yankee of South

North American Characteristics of Chile—Views of an American in the South American Republic—Life Runs Smoothly There, Without Rush or Bustle—Climate Trying in Winter—Political Life of the Country.

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Chile is Chilean. It is also North American. This mixed expression unfolded on me gradually.

I had looked for Latin or Spanish America, and found little of that character except the language. Valparaiso, as might be expected of a great seaport, is cosmopolitan.

The plan of the town is Spanish enough in its regularity of parallel and cross streets, plazas, the broad central avenue of the Alameda, and houses which reproduce the dwellings of old Spain.

The un-Spanish element is also seen in Santa Lucia, the craggy hill which is Santiago's most precious possession, and which any city may well envy it.

In the memory of recent generations Santa Lucia was only a mass of rocks until the inspiration to transform it into a mountain-side park was felt.

Where the newcomer from the States is deceived is in supposing the many familiar names he sees and hears, which have not a trace of a foreign tongue, must be of his own people or of his English cousins.

One or two generations is not enough to account for the names. They go a long way back.

The day does not really begin until after the midday breakfast, and it ends in time for a leisurely preparation for the evening dinner.

If I should have a quarrel with Santiago, it would be over the climate. This is the winter season—almost mid-winter.

At most the appearance is of early autumn. But the cold is a damp, penetrating cold indoors, and not a crisp, invigorating cold outdoors.

There is compensation. Though the skies are sombre—triste (sad) is the Spanish word, November gray in Eng-

h—the snow slopes and ridges of the Cordilleras of the Andes are visible nearly always through the haze.

Then have a "political situation" in Chile most of the time, as they tell me. It takes the form of ministerial or cabinet crises.

To read of these crises a long distance off gives the impression that they are serious interruptions of government functions. Seen on the ground they are less serious.

Instead, he has to govern jointly with the congress under the parliamentary theory carried to the extreme limit.

A crisis was on when I arrived. It has since been resolved in the usual manner, and the administration is proceeding smoothly.

I had a chance to see the opening of the Chilean congress. It is quite a dignified function. Mounted troops from the garrison were drawn up in the street.

The senators and representatives assembled in the large salon where their joint sessions are held; the diplomatic corps with the papal delegates were seated at one side.

Commerce and industry are not in the most flourishing condition, and that is why the new congress has serious problems before it.

Hints of popular discontent are heard in the workmen's movement, which is unlike anything heretofore known in Chile.

Bird Mimicry. "The roar of the ostrich resembles the roar of the lion because the ostrich stole from the lion this sound, even as one playwright steals from another a plot."

"Buntings imitate pipsits, and greenfinches imitate yellow hammers. They seek their food in the winter together, and they gradually steal each other's calls.

"The jay is an insatiable imitator. Some jays will include in their repertory not only the whoop of the kite, the scream of the buzzard and the hoot of the owl, but also the beat of the lamb and the neigh of a horse.

Even the nightingale imitates. In a nightingale's perfect song I have often heard the tip-sip-sis-sis of the woodwarbler and the bub-ab-uble of the nuthatch."—Washington Post.

Oldest Letter in the World. What is probably the most ancient letter in the world has just been discovered in some excavations being made in the Province of Attica, and M. Wilhelm, secretary of the Austrian Archaeological institute here, who has succeeded in deciphering it, asserts that it was written four centuries before Christ.

"Mnesiengos sends his greetings to those in the house and informs them that he is in good health. Please send me a blanket or some sheepskins, if possible of the ordinary kind, without ornaments. As soon as the occasion offers I shall return them."

Crown Customs. King Peter "placed the crown on his head," whereas King Edward had his crown placed upon his head by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

King Peter "placed the crown on his head," whereas King Edward had his crown placed upon his head by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

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A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A STRONG DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "THE KNOWLEDGE OF GOD."

The Rev. Livingston L. Taylor Tells Why Religion is an Affair of the Soul and God—Sectarian, Dogmatic Insistence is Feibious.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sunday evening, in the Puritan Congregational Church, the pastor, the Rev. Livingston L. Taylor, had for the subject of his sermon, "The Knowledge of God." The text was from Psalm lxxviii:2: "My heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God." Mr. Taylor said:

I come back to this pulpit in no uncertainty of mind with reference to what my message should be. I know, at any rate, where it must begin. Unless I mistake the terms of my commission, unless I mistake the nature of the means placed at my disposal, which are the Bible and the church, unless I mistake the example of my Master, it is my business to help men, so far as in me lies, to find God.

There is no mistaking my own mind, nor what the summer has done to confirm it in this conviction. To me, as to many of you, the glory of the Lord has been revealed anew in earth and sky and sea. To me, as to many of you, has come the opportunity to read and to think and to enter into the thoughts of other persons. We have gone out of doors with our religion. We have taken our ideas of God and life away from home with us. We have traveled far and wide with them in the books which we have read. How have they fared?

For myself I did not by any means get rid of Jeremiah's words by preaching on them last Sunday morning. They stay by me, as they began to stay by me in the early summer. "The gods that have not made the heavens and the earth, these shall perish from the earth and from under the heavens." Heaven and earth bear testimony against every inadequate idea of God. We must have a God whom nothing in heaven or on earth can detract. We must have a God our faith in whom need not be shaken by anything we may learn about nature, or about the Bible, or about the life of men and nations. We must have a God who will not break down and perish out of our souls in the hour of trial. We must have a God who shall be God to us, our God, even when we can only cry with Job, "Oh, that I knew where I might find Him!"

We must have a God whom nothing in the heights or in the depths, nothing in the past, the present or the future could detach the faith of Paul. Such is the God our need of whom may be traced to us at any moment by the lightning flash of some great calamity. Such is the God our need of whom will bear down upon our minds more and more heavily as we face more and more frankly the facts of life.

Here is a man who has been summoned by a midnight message to the bedside of his child. As he goes from ferry to ferry to ascertain what route he can reach to him most quickly, every man he addresses reads his secret and shows his kindness. Connections are close. Over every signal a light that delays him the engineer sees a night lamp in a sick room that tells him every second lost must be made up. The conductor nervously hurries passengers off and on the train at every stop. The race is on. The father stands beside his child. There are the doctors. There are the nurses. There are the friends. Everything that human love and sympathy and skill can suggest is being done. Where is thy God? I say, father, where is thy God? Nature says to him, "I have contrived a little sack in your child's body. I have filled it with poison. Within twenty-four hours I propose to break it. If I break it your child will die. If you are willing to take other chances, let the surgeons remove it. Then I will do the best I can for you."

Some men tell me that their God is nature. Does your God thus speak His whole mind? Why, that room where a father is making up his mind what answer to give to nature's ultimatum is flooded with pure love. Everybody cares. Are you ready to say "Everybody cares but God"? There is a sick child there to be accounted for. There is a harrowing ultimatum of nature to be accounted for. But there are loving hearts in that room to be accounted for, also. And there is a universal capacity for sympathy and helpful action to be accounted for. It is a scene which fairly represents the tragedy of the world process. In which aspects of it do you discern the working of the higher law—in the merciful progress of the disease or in what is being done to relieve the suffering or in any purpose, or even any tendency, to be discovered in such a scene, is it the triumph of pain and the perfecting of cruelty that is being promoted? or is it the perfecting of faith and love?

who are wrestling with the great underlying questions of God and soul, or of soul, immortality or annihilation, liberty or necessity.

Such a man wrote a little while ago to the editor of a well-known periodical. Prayer, the Bible, Christ, miracles, these were the subjects in thinking about which he had become bewildered. He said sadly for help. It would be easy to say that he had simply got himself into "a state of mind" and that it would do no good to reason with him. But that would be easy is not always sure to be what would be fair and right. Faith has sometimes had too great a fondness for "Easy Method with Doubters." This man says: "Most of the religious discussions that I hear or read seem to me to deal with mere side issues—why young men don't attend church—how to reach the masses—while I want to hear (and never do hear)—about the fundamental, elementary principles of religion. Is man immortal? Is there a God, and if so, why does He leave us in doubt? What is the Christian religion reduced to its simplest expression? I am sick of platitudes, evasions and glittering generalities. I want to be treated with sincerity. I want to hear the simple truth, not "as to a little child," but as to a grown man, who must reason as well as feel, a man who has sinned and suffered and now faintly would find a safe anchorage for his soul in this sea of doubt and trouble."

The editorial article written in answer to this communication breathes the spirit of Him who went to His disciples in the storm with which they were battling on Galilee. It says very little about the troublesome questions the man has raised. It takes God and the soul for granted. It reduces religion to its simplest terms and lets it go at that for the present. Whether it is the accomplished thing for the storm-tossed correspondent I do not know. But I do know some whom it has helped and others whom it is likely to help. Men of whose spiritual vicissitudes I have some knowledge have spoken of it with gratitude.

The narrower method of sectarian, dogmatic insistence is perilous. The existence of a denomination may depend upon the observance of the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath. But it is a ruinous thing for a young person to get the idea that the existence of God is wrapped up in that dogma and that he might as well abandon the religious life altogether as to let that dogma go. It has been an element of denominational strength to have certain fixed ideas with reference to the proper mode and subjects of baptism. But it is a spiritual misfortune if a young Baptist has not a pastor wise enough to tell him, if he lets go this doctrine, that religious life is quite possible without it. It is possible to cherish and to insist on views of the Bible, the modification of which seems to some, when they find it necessary, to threaten the very foundations of their faith in God.

Religion is an affair of the soul and God. The Bible, the church, the creeds, the sacraments are designed to serve the soul and God in this high and holy relationship. God has a life in the souls of men which these means are meant to promote and never to hinder. They do not come between the soul and God. Some sweet old mystic has said: "The eye by which I see God is the same eye by which He sees me."

And we may say, also: "The longing with which we long for God is the longing with which He longs for us. The love with which we love Him is from the fountain of His love for us." In a relationship which is the sharing, the identity of life, what room is there for intermediary means and ministries? We have precious documents, precious doctrines, precious sacraments and ordinances. But it is not they that give life to the soul. They do minister richly to that life, but it is, as it were, from without that they minister. If the soul ever really knows God at all, it knows Him as it knows itself. The soul is sure of itself. By the same sort of certitude it is sure of God.

Don't get the idea that you can prove the existence of God. Some day you may fall in with a man who is a better reasoner who will take the other side. Then, if you really think you believe in God, because you can prove that He exists, you may find your faith badly shaken. "Every one that loveth is begotten of God and knoweth God. He that loveth not, knoweth not God; for God is love." We know God with that immediate kind of knowledge with which we know the feelings of our own hearts. If it is possible for us to love, it is possible for us to know God and to know that we know Him. And John tells us that the proof there is a God and to be known and that we know Him, is the same kind of proof, the very same proof, that we must give, if we say that we love.

Luke tells us how Jesus sent out seventy of His disciples to do in all the towns of Galilee as they had seen Him do. They healed the sick. They preached the gospel of the kingdom. They returned to Him with great joy to tell Him all. As He listened to them, as He looked into their faces, He rejoiced. He had understood them. It was then that He said: "I thank Thee, O Father, Lord of Heaven and Earth, that Thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent and didst reveal them unto babes." He has succeeded. Plain men, seventy of them, had come to know God through Him.

To every minister of His, to every follower, Jesus is saying: "Enter into this supreme joy of thy Lord. This is the joy for you to seek; this is the success for which you should work and pray; that through you men may come to know God." It was for this very thing that He gave thanks the night before He died. To some He had given eternal life. And what could He say in His thanksgiving that would be more pleasing to His Father than what He did say? "And this is life eternal, that they might know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent."

As we begin our work, the words of the beautiful old prayer ring in my ears: "O God, from whom all help desires, all good comes, and all just works do proceed." We want our following in service to be prompted and accompanied by holy desires, guided by good counsels and abounding in just works. The desire to know God is the holiest of all desires, the deepest fountain of good counsel, the most effective inspiration of just works. May it be the honest and the constant desire of our hearts!

All was quiet in the invalid's room, until a step was heard coming up the stairs. Then a faint voice called: "Alfred, is it you?" "No," answered another member of the family, looking in and then approaching the bed. "But what is it you are wanting? Cannot I do it?" "I only wanted to be lifted and turned a little," was the reply. "I think I'll wait a few minutes for Alfred to come. He knows just how."

Alfred was only a boy, a merry, healthy young fellow of eighteen or twenty, full of his studies and out-door pursuits, wanted on the cricket field and in all parties of young friends, but he was no stranger in that sick room. He had thought it worth while to learn "just how" to minister to the sufferer, and his strong, young arms were the chosen ones to lift the grand-mother's wasted, pain-racked form many times daily. Was not that tender little service the very crown of manliness? It was Bayard Taylor who wrote: "The bravest are the tenderest."—Young People's Paper.

A Game of Chess. He was an old farmer on a visit to town, and he saw two young fellows playing chess.

The game was long, and he ventured at length to interrupt it. "Excuse me," said he, "but the object of both of you is to get them wooden objects from where they are over to where they ain't?" "That partly expresses it," replied one of the players.

"And you have to be continually on the lookout for surprises and difficulties?" "Constantly."

"And if you ain't mighty careful you're going to lose some on 'em?" "Yes."

"An' there's that other game that I see some of you dress up odd for, and play with long sticks an' a little ball?" "You mean golf?"

"That's what I mean. Is that game amusin'?" "It's interesting, and the exercise is beneficial."

"Well, I reckon it's a mighty good joke." "To what do you refer?" "The way I've been havin' fun without knowing anything about it. If you young gentlemen want to really enjoy yourselves you come over to my farm, and' git me to let you drive pigs. You'll get all the walkin' you want, an' the way you have to watch for surprises, an' slip about so's not to lose 'em, would tickle you nearly to death."

But for the need of horrible examples many a man's usefulness would never be properly listed.—The Philadelphia Inquirer.

"WHACKS" And What They Mean.

When Old Mother Nature gives you a "whack" remember "there's a reason" so try and say "thank you" then set about finding what you have done to demand the rebuke, and try and get back into line, for that's the happy place after all.

Curious how many highly organized people fail to appreciate and heed the first little, gentle "whacks" of the good old Dame, but go right along with the habit whatever it may be, that causes her disapproval. Whiskey, Tobacco, Coffee, Tea or other unnatural treatment of the body, until serious illness sets in or some chronic disease.

Some people seem to get on very well with those things for awhile, and Mother Nature apparently cares but little what they do.

Perhaps she has no particular plans for them and thinks it little use to waste time in their training.

There are people, however, who seem to be selected by Nature to "do things." The Old Mother expects them to carry out some department of her great work. A portion of these selected ones off and again seek to stimulate and then deaden the tool (the body) by some one or more of the drugs—Whiskey, Tobacco, Coffee, Tea, Morphine, etc.

You know all of these throw down the same class of alkaloids in Chemical analysis. They stimulate and then depress. They take from man or woman the power to do his or her best work.

After these people have drugged for a time, they get a hint, or mild "whack" to remind them that they have work to do, a mission to perform, and should be about the business, but are loafing along the wayside and become unfitted for the fame and fortune that waits for them if they but stick to the course and keep the body clear of obstructions so it can carry out the behests of the mind.

Sickness is a call to "come up higher." These hints come in various forms. It may be stomach trouble or bowels, heart, eyes, kidneys or general nervous prostration. You may depend upon it when a "whack" comes it's a warning to quit some abuse and do the right and fair thing with the body.

Perhaps it is Coffee drinking that offends. That is one of the greatest causes of human disorder among Americans.

Now then if Mother Nature is gentle with you and only gives light, little "whacks" at first to attract attention, don't abuse her consideration, or she will soon hit you harder, sure.

And you may also be sure she will hit you very, very hard if you insist on following the way you have been going.

It seems hard work to give up a habit, and we try all sorts of plans to charge our ill feelings to some other cause than the real one.

Coffee drinkers when ill will attribute the trouble to bad food, malaria, overwork and what not, but they keep on being sick and gradually getting worse until they are finally forced to quit entirely, even the "only one cup a day." Then they begin to get better, and unless they have gone long enough to set up some fixed organic disease, they generally get entirely well.

It is easy to quit coffee at once and for all, by having well brewed Postum, with its rich, deep, seal brown color which comes to the beautiful golden brown when good cream is added, and the crisp snap of good, mild Java is there if the Postum has been boiled long enough to bring it out.

Household Matters

Creeping Rugs. Creeping rugs for the little ones who are just beginning to creep are novelties which appeal to the mother heart. They are made of a material like Turkish toweling, backed with canvas, are washable, and large enough to furnish a moderately active baby with a fair afternoon's promenade.

Refrigerator Hints. Keep the ice compartment full of ice. The more ice the greater the economy. Ice saving schemes are absurd, defeating the purpose of the refrigerator. It is the food that is to be kept instead of the ice. Keeping ice in the sick room or at a picnic is another matter.

Overripe fruits and vegetables are a menace to the health if left in the refrigerator. A cellar or other damp spot is no place for the refrigerator; on the other hand it should not be put out of doors unprotected.

If much ice is used on the table and for other purposes an authority advises a storage box for extra ice. It should be sponged out often with warm water in which a little soda has been dissolved, and the drain should not be neglected.

Should ants get into a refrigerator a saucer of tartar emetic mixed with sugar and water should be placed there. It will drive them away. Do not think of covering the shelves with cloth or paper any more than you do the ice. There must be good circulation, with consequent melting of ice, to preserve the food therein.—New Haven Register.

A Man's Role For Coffee. "The coffee at any breakfast table," says a veteran New York hotel manager, "is one of the most important elements of a satisfactory meal."

"Coffee should never be decanted. The pot must be fitted with a cover that lifts off, and not one which swings back. It must also have a cover for the spout. Make your own filter from a piece of not too fine white flannel sewn into a bag terminating in a point, which must be long enough to reach to fit snugly over the top. Have your coffee (two-thirds Java, one-third Mocha, or any mixture you prefer) ground as fine as powder. It will require all your blanchiment to get your grocer to do this, but the secret of the excellence of this way of making coffee depends upon the fineness with which it is ground. Fill your pot with boiling water to heat it, pour it out, fit on the flannel bag, a heaping teaspoon for each person, and 'one for the pot', and pour on one large cup of boiling water for each spoonful of coffee. The water must be absolutely boiling and it must be poured slowly. Let it stand several minutes on the back of the range; lift out the bag and send it to the table. I will not say 'have hot milk.' For the perfect coffee you must have thick, sweet, rich cream; put in the sugar, then the cream, fill up the cup from the steaming vessel and you have that coffee which makes the politician wise."—Good Housekeeping.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Macaroni should be kept in an airtight receptacle and when cooked plunged into boiling salted water.

Buttermilk is excellent for cleaning sponges. Steep the sponge in milk for some hours, then squeeze it out and wash it in cold water. Lemon juice is also good.

A little orange or lemon juice put on the blacking brush after it has been dipped in the blacking of polishing cream will give a brilliant shine to the boots or shoes.

The latest in yacht pillow covers consists of two squares of goatskin, laced around the four sides with silk cord and decorated at each corner with cluster of loop ends.

To rid a room of flies it is a good plan to heat a poker and lay it on a lump of camphor, which will give off fumes most objectionable not only to flies, but to other insects also.

To purify water, tie a small piece of undyed flannel into the tap, leaving it rather loose, and it will be found to absorb all impurities from the water. Renew the flannel from time to time.

Water in which potatoes have been boiled is very effective in keeping silver bright. It can be bottled for use, and if required to be kept a long time a tenth part of methylated spirits will do this.

Fruit jars, tea and coffee pots, stewing pans, in fact all kitchen utensils with covers, should be left open in the intervals of using. The same rule applies to the wash boiler and bread or cake box.

Wet umbrellas should be stood on their handles to dry. This allows the water to run out of them, instead of into the part where the ribs and the silk meet, thus causing the metal to rust and the silk to rot.

Many mothers take the trouble of having adjustable paper covers to slip over the books brought into the home from public libraries. In these days of microbe fear such a course insures peace of mind, even if nothing else is gained.

To clean the coffee pot fill it with water, put in a pinch of borax and a piece of hard soap, and set on the stove, letting it boil for half an hour. It will be as bright as new and should be submitted to this treatment frequently.

GOVERNOR OF OREGON Uses Pe-ru-na In His Family Finds It an Excellent Remedy For Colds and Coughs



The Magnificent State Capitol Building at Salem, Oregon.

PRAISE FROM THE EX-GOVERNOR OF OREGON.

PERUNA is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Letters of congratulation and commendation testifying to the merits of Peruna as a cathartic remedy are pouring in from every State of the Union. Dr. Hartman is receiving hundreds of such letters daily. All classes write these letters, from the highest to the lowest. The outdoor laborer, the indoor artisan, the clerk, the editor, the statesman, the preacher—all agree that Peruna is the cathartic remedy of the age. The stage and rostrum, recognizing cathartics as their greatest enemy, are especially enthusiastic in their praise and testimony. Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from cathartics. Cathartics are well-nigh universal; almost omnipresent. Peruna is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh of its victims. Peruna not only cures catarrh, but prevents it. Every household should be supplied with this great remedy for coughs, colds and so forth. The ex-Governor of Oregon is an ardent admirer of Peruna. He keeps it continually in the house.

In a letter to The Peruna Medicine Co. he says:

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O. Dear Sirs—I have had occasion to use your Peruna medicine in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy. I have not had occasion to use it for other ailments. Yours very truly, W. M. Lord. It will be noticed that the ex-Governor says he has not had occasion to use Peruna for other ailments. The reason for this is, most other ailments begin with a cold. Using Peruna to promptly cure colds, he protects his family against other ailments. This is exactly what every other family in the United States should do—keep Peruna in the house. Use it for coughs, colds, the gripe and other climatic affections of winter, and there will be no other ailments in the house. Such families should provide themselves with a copy of Dr. Hartman's free book, entitled "Chronic Catarrh." Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio. All correspondence held strictly confidential.

A PLACE OF SAFETY. "Don't you feel a little nervous in your new automobile?" "No," answered the man whose clothes smell of gasoline, "when I am in that machine a sense of perfect security comes over me. I know I can't be run over."—Washington Star

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To better advertise the South's Leading Business College, four scholarships are offered young persons of this county at less than cost. WRITE TODAY.

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No More Blind Horses. For Specific Ophthalmic Bore Eyes. Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure

W.L. DOUGLAS

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. The reason W. L. Douglas \$3.00 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world is because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the difference in price, you would stand by W. L. Douglas \$3.00 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape so better, wear longer, stand up for greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.00 shoe on the market to-day, and why the sales for the year ending July 1, 1904, were \$6,262,049.00. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere.

SUPERIOR IN FIT, COMFORT AND WEAR. I have worn W. L. Douglas \$3.00 shoes for the last twelve years with absolute satisfaction. And I can assure you in fit, comfort and wear is other styles costing \$5.00 to \$7.00. W. L. Douglas, Dept. Col., 10 S. Wabash, Chicago, Ill.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his \$3.00 shoes. Corona Coltskin is conceded to be the finest Patent Leather made. Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Massachusetts.

CASCARETS BEST FOR THE BOWELS CANDY CATHARTIC

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, swollen skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ailment you start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels CASCARETS today, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C.C. Never sold in bulk. Sample booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

IS KUROPATKIN A TOTAL FAILURE?

SAVAGE CRITICISM OF THE RUSSIAN COMMANDING GENERAL.

Celebrated Russian War Correspondent Pronounces Him Incapable.

DEBARS HIS MILITARY CAPACITY, TRUTHFULNESS OR COMMON SENSE.

That the persistent praise of Kuropatkin as a strategist, as the idol of the Army and its father, echoed by all correspondents attached to Russian headquarters and industriously spread by the official press here and abroad, is the reverse of what the newspapermen would say if they dared, is evident from the following letter addressed by Demtschinski, the most famous of Muscovite journalists—indeed, their Archibald Forbes—to Suworin, the well-known editor of the semi-official *Novoe Vremya*.

The letter was intended for editorial consumption only, being written to inform the man at the helm of what was really going on:

Mukden, December, 1904.

My Dear Suworin: That, with the rest of newspapermen here, I join in the praise of Kuropatkin needs no explanation as far as you are concerned, my dear sir. You know that my position would be intolerable if I neglected that duty; but war being full of uncertainties, I desire to put myself on record as to my real sentiments.

Above all, let it be understood that Kuropatkin favors the publication of certain misstatements calculated to show him in the light of a much-abused man who cannot get troops enough to justify an attack. I have before me numerous clippings saying that a great many regiments intended to strengthen Kuropatkin never got further than Harbin. That is an absolute lie. Not only have all the troops designated for Kuropatkin joined him, but he has, in addition, scooped in several divisions intended for Linevitch. I have seen the troops boldly stolen by our impenetrable generalissimo; I have read their marching orders from headquarters. They (the First and Fifth Corps) learned that they would not be commanded by Linevitch only when Kuropatkin held them captive within the confines of his own troops.

Poor Linevitch! His honor, his reputation, his campaign, are at stake, owing to Kuropatkin's treachery; but the generalissimo does not care. He wanted another 100,000 men to help him do nothing and took all he found.

All over the world Baron Stackelberg has been placarded as a monumental fool who forced Kuropatkin to indulge in that disastrous southern movement. My word of honor, it is a rank lie, this charge against Stackelberg. Kuropatkin was the man who advocated the movement. The plans were drawn by his own hand. I saw them before St. Petersburg approved of them, recognizing Kuropatkin's handwriting and signature. There was a third plan by Schillinski. The latter proposed a movement towards Fungyangtchong. All were submitted by telegraph, and the St. Petersburg War Council accepted Kuropatkin's.

CONFIDENCE STORY A FAKE.

Neither is it true that the Army idolizes Kuropatkin, or has confidence in him. Reverse the statement and you will be on the right track. The Army is making fun of Kuropatkin. The officers have a good laugh whenever they see the printed stories of Kuropatkin's wonderful strategy.

Four times Kuropatkin deceived generals, officers and men. Four times he declared, calling the same as witnesses, "The time for action has arrived. We will go ahead after this. We will never retrace our steps again"; and a few days after that he gave the order to retreat.

At Liao-Yang I was present when Kuropatkin inspected certain Russian positions. He addressed the men as follows: "Little brothers, you must never leave these positions alive. Here we must succeed or perish. No more retreats for the Russian Army."

When he had gone the majority of the officers concluded that it was about time to prepare for a journey north. If the general-in-chief promised them death in victory in the trenches they were quite sure that they would soon

find plenty of life and vodka in Mukden music halls. Such is the confidence of the Army in their general's sayings and doings.

The troops regard Kuropatkin merely as a clever advertiser. What they say about him as a tactician I feel not called upon to repeat, as I know nothing of battles and strategic movements. But yourself and others have frequently praised my (what you were pleased to call) "genius for administration and organization." Hence I feel at liberty to add my criticism to those of others who denounce the General-in-Chief's organization. To mention one of many points: At the Army Intelligence Bureau, the clearing-house for headquarters reports affecting military movements, I was told recently by the officer in charge, "Impossible to give any information before the end of the week. All these dispatches—a big heap, the accumulation of four days—will have to be deciphered before yours of to-day passes."

As to the administration of the railway under Kuropatkin's rule, I need only mention that it takes seven days to go from Mukden to Harbin, a distance of 500 versts (about 320 miles). Tired of the frequent stops my train indulged in, I left it to inquire whether there was not another train making better connections. In this way I saved two days.

HOW WOUNDED ARE TREATED. Among others I met the Commandante of a hospital train, carrying 868 sick soldiers. He told me that neither himself nor his patients had had a single meal for three days. What they did eat they gathered at the stations; mostly cold stuff. I finally landed in Harbin on the hospital train, the last forty-two miles being made in eighteen hours, but as we did not get in until after midnight, there were no meals for the sick even then.

In the hospital cars I found the men on straw placed on wooden benches, victims of typhus side by side with consumptives, pneumonia patients in the same wagon with poor devils suffering from smallpox. I called for the physician—there was none. I asked for the head nurse—there was none. There was not even a single Sister of Charity. And Kuropatkin calls this sanitary organization!

As to the misuse of public funds, and the robbery practiced upon poor soldiers and the wounded, the following skit is freely circulated in the Army, and even at headquarters:

Prince Orloff to the Quartermaster General—I take pleasure in handing you a million of roubles for our poor soldiers in the Far East.

Quartermaster General to Paymaster General—God bless the most gracious Prince Orloff. In these bags you will find one-half million roubles in gold, which His Grace has just given me for the benefit of the men in the field.

Paymaster General to Army Paymaster—O holy Russia had only more such generous benefactors as His Excellency, Prince Orloff. See to it that these 250,000 roubles, appropriated by him for the benefit of our soldiers, are properly disbursed.

Army Paymaster to Corps Intendant—Prince Orloff deigned to spend 100,000 roubles for our soldiers. Here they are in these sacks, well counted. Receipt? Thanks, not necessary.

The Intendant to H's Subordinate—Here are 20,000 roubles, Prince Orloff's gift to the soldiers.

Under Intendant to the Regimental Commander—Here by turn over to your honor 2,000 roubles intended by Prince Orloff to be spent for the soldiers.

General Order No. 120—Among the gifts for the soldiers are: A box of chocolates from Mrs. Muschin, three pairs of woolen trousers by an unknown, one rouble by His Excellency, Prince Orloff.

ABOUT COLDS.—In all countries and among all nations of the globe, cough medicines are used and used probably more extensively than any other one class of medicines. Every human being is subject to throat and lung troubles, which may terminate his existence. People ever there realize the dangerous consequences of a neglected cold, for the majority of fatalities have their origin in and are characterized by a simple cold. The more careful and prudent persons do not permit a cold to run its course, but treat it promptly. For many years Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been in use throughout the United States and many other countries and time has proven it to be the best adapted of any remedy yet made for all throat and lung diseases, and especially coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by **INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, LIMON.**

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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 "	BEARESEM.	4:00 "
"	4:05 "	PHILADELPHIA	4:00 "

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

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Cloth Brushes, cl.	\$1.50 and	Ladies' Purses, from	1.00
Aluminium Dressing Combs	0.36	Shaving Soap, Erasmic	1.00
Toilet Pins	0.35	Soaps: Pear's 50 cents, 3 tablets	1.25
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large assortment of ordinary Spectacles and Folders to suit all sights at \$1.50.

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Captain Cigarettes, per tin	1.75
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Pipes, all prices, from 50 cents to	1.50
Cigarette Books, 10 cents, three for	0.75
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