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PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1906.

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## Limón Weekly News.

PORT LIMON, SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1906

F. M. H. WOOD.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY F. M. H. WOOD, PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, CENTRAL AMERICA. R. HESLOP, AGENT, ZENT JUNCTION. ANTONIO LEHMANN CENTRAL AVENUE SAN JOSE.

### Spot Where Two Oceans Are Revealed to View.

FERTILE COSTA RICA, WHERE COFFEE GROWS TO PERFECTION.

From "Panama Star & Herald."

There is in America one hill on which one may stand and, without moving his feet, may see over one shoulder the blue Pacific, and over the other, shoulder look down on the sparkling waters of the Atlantic. So far as is known, no other spot on the habitable earth affords such a view.

He who stands there amid stunted caks may see, almost at his feet, hillsides where grow apples and pears, and where plums and others of the roses, flower and fruit, as they blossom and bear in countries where snow and ice bind the land through months of every year; yet on that mountainside snow and ice are never seen, and there the seasons are unchanged through all the months of all the centuries.

A little farther down that slope are rolling fields where wheat and barley, maize and other grains common to northern lands, and rice and roots, beets and turnips, and potatoes, smooth and velvet of skin, thrive even so far down as the due to which the coffee fields reach. Below them the lemon and the lime, the orange and the mango, with many another tropic fruit furnish abundance of juicy refreshment.

Beyond those fields one looks down on that black plain which stretches 400 miles northward, to where the coast of the Caribbean runs east and west, a vast forest in which are hidden many a river, many a village and many a mahogany, cedro real and rubber tree. All along its shore coconut palms bend their burdened heads before the never-ceasing trade winds that sweep over all these lands, and give to them the most delightfully even, cool and healthful climate known on earth.

Nearer at hand he who looks down from the crest of Turrialba's 13,000 feet will see a gleaming thread which is the river Reventazon, winding among patches of light green, and spots which are almost black, that tell him where lie broad acres of sugar cane and big plantations of bananas. He may even see, lying at the very foot of the mountain, those plantations from which come the best and the biggest bunches of bananas brought to the markets of the north. And on those plantations coffee and cacao give good harvests of high price also even so far down as three hundred feet above the level of the sea.

If he who stands on Irazu will look to the southward he will see, almost at his feet, the city of San José, capital of Costa Rica, sitting at the head of a broad and fertile valley which extends almost to the Pacific. Town after town come into view as the eye follows the lines of the two railways that reach out from the capital toward the great South Sea.

These are along the line of that road which was for hundreds of years a great inter-oceanic highway, travelled by visitors from Old Spain and her dependencies, and by a stream of freighters. That road was the bond which brought and kept together the people of Costa Rica as those of no other republic of Latin-America have been kept, in a harmonious whole, proud of the long record of peaceful prosperity which has been theirs.

That peaceful result of industry has been unbroken for more than a generation, and has

brought such well being that the people grumbled about hard times, even when their money was at par, while that of their neighbors was a drug at \$2 to \$20 for \$1 of gold. They talked of giving up the growing of coffee because it paid so little, even when the price they got covered the cost of production and marketing, and left as much as that cost besides. Many a barefooted farmer of that land can dig up from his chest, at a minute's notice, from a few hundred to a few thousand dollars in hard cash. Yet they talk of hard times!

Coffee was the chief source of the wealth of the Costa Ricenses; and it made them rich. Now bananas give that country a noteworthy part of its revenues. Sugar cane, maize and tobacco, timber and gold, with a few hides, make up the major part of the things her people sell. Fifty years before coffee was planted in Costa Rica, cacao formed her chief export; now she grows scarcely enough for home consumption, although no country is better suited by nature to the culture of cacao.

Planted about the year 1785, coffee gave such rich returns that all other crops were almost wholly abandoned, as producers of income. A dozen years ago Costa Rica sent 40,000,000 pounds of coffee yearly to other lands. That equalled one and a half pounds for each tree registered in that republic, or 15 1-5 pounds for each of the 262,000 inhabitants then in the country. Of the quality of the coffee of Costa Rica a fair judgment may be had from the fact that of 75 lots exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair, 55 won medals; which was the greatest success accorded there.

Very few of aboriginal race are to be found in Costa Rica, and those dwell in hamlets hidden in the forests or in retired valleys among the mountains. These are carefully protected by the government, which deserves great honor for its care of these wards. Even with all these, the major part of the republic is almost uninhabited.

Among its hills are deposits of gold, silver and cinabar, copper, iron and lead, some of which are profitably worked. There are beautiful and fertile valleys, where one may choose such climate as will best please him, by selecting a home at greater or less altitude. He may enjoy the never ending summer of the coast at sea level, where the mercury rarely sinks below 70 degrees Fah. and never rises above 90 degrees; or may go high up the mountains and have a temperature ranging from 65 degrees to 75 degrees Fah. day after day, month after month in succession.

Costa Rica gives to the United States the greater part of her trade, and in other ways takes advantage of her nearness to and friendly relations with the sister republic of the north, to the great benefit of each. Her friendship and trade is worthy of all the attention American merchants and manufacturers will give, and her lands, forests and minerals offer opportunities to American enterprise and capital. —"New York Commercial."

Royes, Dictator.

SNUBS COGRESS.

(From "Star & Herald.")

Private mail advices received by a prominent gentleman in this city say that Gen. Reyes on the 9th inst. sent a cable to the Minister of Colombia in Washington saying that he had called a meeting of the most influential people in order to form a new constitution; and that he would not recognize the existing one, nor would he recognize the present members of Congress as such; that is to say, he has proclaimed himself dictator.

Good for General Reyes. This is what Colombia needed. Her shameless politicians have been aching for trouble and they now have it.

## ENGLISH PERIODICALS

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Fireside	50
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Harmworth's Magazine	40
Harper's Magazine	1.40
Little Folk Illustrated	50
London Art Fashions, illustrated	1.45
London Tailor, illustrated	50
Longman's Magazine	50
Macmillan's Magazine	50
Pall Mall Magazine, illustrated	1.45
Pearson's Royal Magazine	45
Queen	50
Quiver	05
Review of Reviews	50
Scribner's Magazine	40
Strand Magazine	1.40
Sunday at Home	50
Tailor and Cutters, Illustrated	50
Temple Magazine	1.50
Weldons' Bazaar, Children's	10
" Bazaar (Childrens')	10
" Dressmaker (Illustrated)	10
" Home Dressmaker, do.	15
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## 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.

## CELLULAR CLOTHING.

NOTICE.

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

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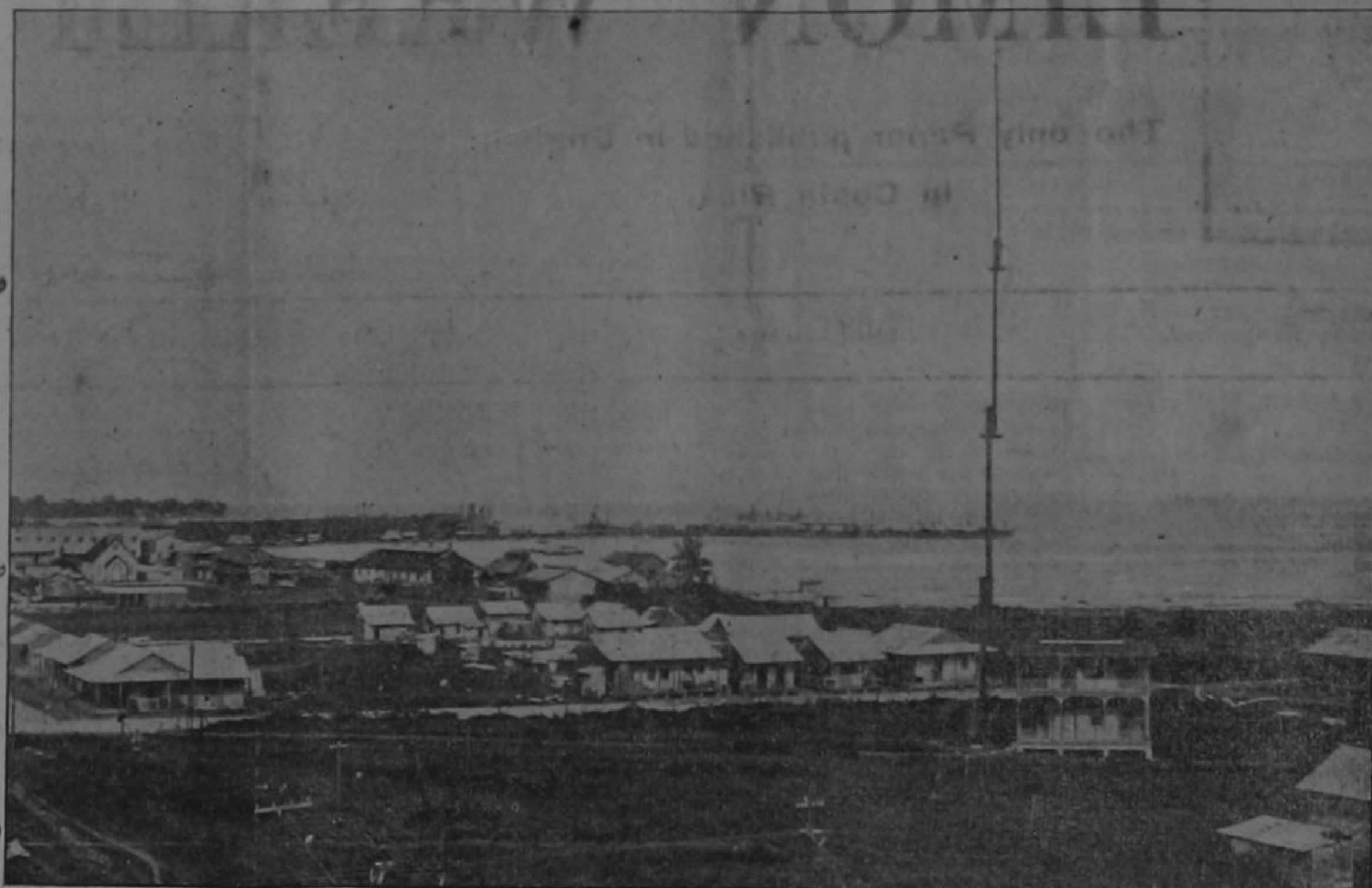
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**Children's corner**

Here I sit upon the step,  
No one here to play with me;  
Boys can't bother with a girl,  
So none of 'em would stay with me.  
Poor little me!

Johnny, he won't run with me—  
Says my legs ain't long enough.  
Freddie he won't fight with me—  
Tells me I ain't strong enough.  
Poor little me!

Tom won't even speak to me,  
'Cause I don't wear rousers,  
What's the use of coming out?  
Might as well stay in the house.  
Poor little me!

WHAT "HORSE POWER" IS.

What is the relative amount of work that a man can do in comparison with a horse or machinery? At his very best the strongest man stands in pretty poor comparison, even with a horse, for hard, continuous labor. He might perform for a few minutes one-half horse power of work, but to keep this up for any great length of time would be impossible.

Thus the gain in forcing horses to do a part of the world's work was enormous. One horse could exhaust a dozen men in a single day, and still be ready for the next day's work.

THE MOON AND THE WEATHER.

The moon is the most powerful agent in producing the tides on the earth; it also produces some slight variations in the earth's magnetism. So far as science has been able to investigate, there is absolutely no change in the weather which can be attributed to the moon, although half or more of mankind seem to believe that the moon does have some control over the weather. All such beliefs, including the same for planting gardens and for going fishing, are mere superstitions—the survivals of an age of ignorance.—St. Nicholas.

AMERICAN GOLD COINS.

The First \$10 Piece Dates From 1795 and \$20 From 1849.

Some people entertain the notion that the American Government began the coinage of gold and silver currency in 1776; but this is a mistake, for at that time and for some years after the currency of this country consisted entirely of scrip. The first copper pennies were coined in 1793, the first silver in 1794, and in the year following the first gold coins (\$10 pieces) were struck by the American Government. Today these gold coins are exceedingly rare and worth their face value several times over. They are of exactly the same size as a modern silver half dollar, and on first glance one is tempted to believe that they contain more gold than the modern \$10 gold coins, but a careful comparison of the two reveals the fact that there is no difference as to weight. The difference lies in the fact that the modern \$10 gold piece is very thick, whereas the first coins minted in 1795 are exceedingly thin.

The latter bears on its face a dust of the Goddess of Liberty, altogether unlike the lady which one encounters on modern American coins. She is big and fat and snub-nosed, and her Phrygian cap is of such size and shape and worn in such a peculiar manner that she looks more like a fat Dutch frau, wearing a sunbonnet, than she does like the presiding genius of a great Nation. Over the head of the portly divinity are the thirteen stars representing the States of the infant republic.

On the back of this coin there is what purports to be an eagle, holding in its talons an olive branch and in its beak a wreath of laurel. That is all. The eagle was so atrocious, however, and looked so much more like a buzzard or a fly-up-the-creek than it did like the monarch of the air, that in 1797 a new issue of gold \$10 pieces

**A BOY'S SHREWD GUESS.**

A Monroe County boy was discovered by the owner of an orchard in the act stealing apples. The boy happened to see the owner in time to make a getaway. "Here, boy," called the owner to the boy, who was hitting the gravel down the pike, "come back and you can have all the apples you can eat and all you can carry away." Instead of going back, however, the boy kept right on going. Meeting another man in the road, who had heard the owner of the orchard call, the man asked him why he did not go back. "Well," said the boy, "I did think for a minute I would go back, and then I looked again and saw that the fellow had one hand behind his back, and it sort o' flashed through my mind that maybe he wuz a liar."—Kansas City Journal.

**A SHARP VOICE.**

The distinguished William Pitt Fessenden, having been urged to sing at a party, excused himself as follows. He said that in his boyhood days he attended a singing school, and thought that he was making his progress. The school was to have a public exhibition, and he went into the attic of his father's house one Sunday to prepare for it. The old gentleman, after hearing him practice for a few minutes, called out, "Pitt, stop that noise immediately. People are going by to meeting, and what will they think to hear you up in the garret sawing boards on Sunday?"

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was struck, bearing the same obverse Goddess of Liberty on the face, but a genuine eagle on the back. The latter is the familiar "spread eagle" of our Government seals and stamps, bearing upon its breast the shield, with the Stars and Stripes; in its left claw a sheaf of arrows, and in the right a laurel wreath.

One can readily imagine that an eagle must have been pretty bad for the people of 1795 (who wore powdered wigs and took snuff) to have found fault with it, and so it was; but when our forefathers improved in this matter they did very well indeed, and the spread eagle of 1797, with outstretched wings and bearing in its bill the E Pluribus Unum scroll, which resulted from their efforts, has endured from that day to this.

In the 1797 \$10 piece the thirteen stars were changed from the face to the back, where they have ever since remained. It was not, however, until the year 1866 that the motto of "In God We Trust" was placed above the eagle, and beneath the thirteen stars, upon the American gold and silver coins.

Until 1849, when gold was discovered in California, the United States Government coined no gold pieces higher than \$10; but along toward the latter part of 1849 one \$20 gold piece was struck by way of experiment. Only this single \$20 gold piece was at that time struck, and it is today the only 1849 double eagle in the world. It resides in the mint at Philadelphia, and although collectors have offered large sums for it, the Government has refused to part with it. In the year following, 1850, the Government turned out a large number of double eagles, which it has kept up ever since. The handsomest of the gold coins issued by the American Government is undoubtedly the \$3 gold token issued during the period from 1854 to 1883. This is the coin which bears on its face the bust of an Indian princess, which, despite the fact that it is artistically perfect, is ethnologically incorrect, for the reason that the princess wears a head-dress of ostrich plumes, a bird indigenous to South Africa, and with which the aborigines were not at all familiar.—Washington Post.

**The Artificial Diamond.**

The reward of the inventor who can produce artificial diamonds is so tempting that the Moissan experiments with the electric furnace, which were inaugurated some eight or ten years ago, have been continued until the present day. They are now being carried on in the laboratory of the Sorbonne, in Paris, with ever-increasing success. The first diamonds made by the electric furnace were of microscopic size and few in number. In fact, they were so minute and uncommon that it took a great deal of repeated experimenting to secure enough specimens to demonstrate beyond a doubt that the brilliant crystals were actually diamonds. As the work continued various modifications were worked out, as the experience of the investigators became greater, until now success seems imminent. The crystals are positively known to partake of all the characteristics of the diamond in crystalline structure, hardness and chemical composition, as demonstrated by combustion experiments. The largest crystal yet obtained is only one-half a millimetre in length, and while this is only a spark, it indicates that the process is capable of yielding diamonds of good quality, and that some day in the not distant future the laboratory processes of Mother Nature, as exemplified in The Rand, may be duplicated in man's laboratory and in a commercial way.

Strangely enough, a woman is seldom grateful to you when you try to help her make up her mind, the Somerville Journal comments.

At Schonbrunn, the Austrian Emperor's palace, is the finest collection of orchids in the world, numbering 13,000 plants.

Stronger Than Ever, and More Powerful Than the Large City Dailies.

It is saddening to see the tendency of the big city dailies to have fun at the expense of the country weekly and its distinguished editor. It is obvious that the city daily can not give a quarter column of space to an item to the effect that Mr. So-and-So, of the Four Cross Roads, is building a new store. Yet that news is just as interesting to the people of the Four Cross Roads as is some city paper's news to city people that a new department store is to be opened in the retail district.

Both the city daily and the country weekly have their own separate field to fill. The country weekly fills a most important place in the scheme journalistic. It is its province to tell the happenings of its community. These happenings may look funny in print to the editor of a city daily, but it is not for him that the country weekly is published.

And the country weekly is not read in the "way back" regions alone, either. Many a city man takes time from large affairs to tear the brown wrapper off the little weekly paper and forget the big world about him, and the big city dailies, while he reads about the old folks.

A city man who thinks only in millions might be supposed to be the last in the world to find interest in the fact that Miss Bessie, daughter of Ben and Jane Snook, is married to John Jones. But human nature has strange involutions. The city man and Ben Snook may have been boys together; chums in many a youthful adventure, and Jane—then Jane Smith—may have been his first sweetheart.

Who can know all the reasons why many a city man likes to read over and over the country weekly? Is it not enough that his own heart knows?

The country editor's calling is not one which promises vast riches. He must have devotion to his work, and, considering what he gets out of it, he delivers a surprising high class of goods.

It is doubtful if the country editor always realizes just how great an influence he has and his opportunities. As a matter of fact, he is nearer to the people to whom he appeals than any other man who spreads black ink on white paper.

The men who make city dailies do not repose for a large portion of the time on downy beds of ease, but, after all, the editor of the country weekly has the hardest work to do of any man in the newspaper business. He is generally his own printers' foreman, press foreman, advertising manager, collector, editor-in-chief, and whole staff of reporters. When he has nothing else to do he can kick off handbills or business cards. In such cases he is his own power plant also.

The country editor may not just exactly come up to the ideas of the editor of a big city daily, but he suits his own subscribers, and even some editors of city dailies know that that is the highest test.—From the St. Louis Chronicle.

He Was Too Clever. Mr. Turveytop has, up to very recently, considered himself quite clever, and nothing so pleases him as to get the better of some unsuspecting person.

For a long time his wife had been in need of a new bonnet, and after hinting that her happiness would never be complete till she had one, he at last decided to gratify her desire. So he went into a shop and picked out a couple, one of which was cheap and the other very expensive.

Upon these he changed the price tickets, putting the cheap price-mark on the expensive bonnet, and vice versa, and then took them home.

For a long time his wife pondered, and at last said: "Now, dear, the expensive bonnet is a beauty, and it is really very good of you to allow me my choice. Some women would take it without a word, but really I don't think we can afford the more costly one, and besides, I think the cheap one is more stylish, too. Why, what is the matter? Are you ill?"

But Mr. Turveytop had fled into the night, where unseen he could kick himself to his heart's content.—Chicago Journal.

Promissory Notes.

It is said that a man whose musical talent was as widely known as his impetuous condition once accosted a friend on the street, drew him into a doorway, and requested a loan of \$25. "When do you think you'll be able to repay it?" asked the friend, to whom it was by no means a new experience.

"This time," said the ready borrower, with an engaging smile, "I hoped you'd be willing to make it a 'Kathleen Mavourneen' loan."

"A what?" demanded the practical man.

"A 'Kathleen Mavourneen' loan," said his expensive friend. "It may be for years, and it may be forever."—Youth's Companion.

How It Really Happened.

"Do I understand that you were a soldier in the Civil War?" queried the pedestrian of the one-armed man who had asked for alms.

"Well, I thought I was up to yesterday, but now I dunno," was the reply.



The density of several frozen gases has been measured by Sir James Dewar at temperatures between thirteen degrees and fourteen degrees C. above absolute zero. He finds that the specific gravity of solid oxygen is 1.425; solid nitrogen, 1.026, and solid hydrogen, 0.076. A curious fact is that if the elements, oxygen and hydrogen, occupied in water the space they do in the solid state, a given weight of water would have a volume nearly twice as great as it actually does have.

A novel apparatus for destroying insects and larvae upon the ground has been presented to the Odessa Technical Society by M. Lokuzewski. A horse or motor wagon carries a small dynamo, which is geared to the axle, and is connected with an induction coil with a Wehnelt interrupter. The negative pole of the coil is connected with the iron framework to the earth, while the positive pole at high tension charges a series of metallic brooms behind and under the wagon. These brooms, movable vertically, emit a shower of sparks, and any insects within range are killed.

It is generally known that lightning striking the ground sometimes forms tubes lined with fused minerals, but comparatively few persons have ever seen these phenomena. In April, 1904, during a thunderstorm in Essex, England, a ball of fire, which seemed to cast darts in all directions, was seen to descend from the clouds. There was a crashing explosion, and afterward, in an oat field, three distinct sets of holes, ranging from nine inches down to one inch in diameter, were found in the ground. They were perfectly circular, diminishing in size as they went deeper, and were cut through the yellow clay as clean as augur holes.

Among the exhibits at the Royal Agricultural Society Fair, in London recently, was the Just-Hatmaker machine for drying and sterilizing milk. Two cylinders, an eighth of an inch apart and warmed by superheated steam within to a surface temperature of 110 degrees C., are caused to revolve inversely. Milk passing between the cylinders forms a thin layer on each. It is quickly evaporated to dryness, and then is stripped off in the form of thin, solid sheets. These are reduced to powder, which may be compressed into tablets. When mixed with warm water the substance immediately forms a liquid possessing all the properties of boiled milk.

Under the discharge of a high tension electric current a glass plate remains apparently unchanged, but on breathing upon it characteristic discharge figures appear. These figures, however, disappear when the glass is cleaned. The magic prints are made permanent by Hans Axmann, a German physicist, by using an induction apparatus giving sparks of about twenty inches, and connecting one pole with the edges of the glass plate and the other pole with a soft metal electrode of suitable shape held upon the glass by slight pressure. The experimenter has kept for ten years plates on which, in spite of all cleaning, the discharge figures stand out clear and distinct whenever the breath condenses upon the glass.

Knights of the Garter.

The fact that the Archbishop of Canterbury, now on a visit to America, was when Bishop of Winchester (1895-1903) "prelate of the Order of the Garter," draws attention to the highest and most illustrious order of Knighthood in Great Britain. This order was founded, says Selden, by King Edward III. on April 23, 1344. But some trace the origin of this order back to 1192, 1192, when Richard I. compelled twenty-six of his knights to wear a thigh of blue leather on the leg when fighting with the infidels. The generally accepted tradition, however, is that King Edward III. was dancing at a ball with the Countess of Salisbury, when she dropped her garter, which the Sovereign picked up and at first tied about his own leg. Observing, however, that this act excited a good deal of attention, he handed it back to the fair owner with the words: "Honi soit qui mal y pense"—"Evil to him who evil thinks"—words still used as the motto of the order. The King said further "that shortly they should see that garter advanced to so high an honor and renown as to account themselves happy to wear it."—Harper's Weekly.

Testing Cables by Roentgen Rays.

A novel application of the Roentgen rays to the testing of submarine cables has recently been made in Europe, and has been found useful in determining defects and imperfections which might cause a breakdown of the cable and involve considerable expense for repairs. The apparatus consists of a Roentgen-ray tube, above which is a fluorescent screen, while the cable to be tested is passed through guides just below, so that a shadow is cast on the screen. The cable is allowed to run through the testing apparatus, and the observer looks for any indication of a fault in the shadow. Foreign substances, air bubbles, or bad joints in the rubber or gutta-percha insulation are readily detected, and may be remedied at the works. Imperfections of this kind can remain unnoticed by other tests, and a cable with such imperfections may be laid on the sea bottom at great expense and operated for a number of years before it will fail.—Harper's Weekly.

### WIT and HUMOR of THE DAY

A Luxur. My new alarm clock is a gem; It's a great invention. I make it ring at 6 a. m. And then pay no attention. —Washington Star.

Girls' Ways. Patient—"Why did the girls at the beach laugh at Fred's whiskers?" Patrie—"Because they tickled them, I suppose." —Youkers-Stademan.

Bill Has Some Hopes. Chumpey (toomily)—"What makes you think there is hope for me?" Miss Kidder—"She told me she wouldn't marry the best man living." —Philadelphia Ledger.

That Compact Existence. "You can always tell a New Yorker." "How?" "He always takes it for granted that a piece of furniture bigger than a writing desk is a folding bed." —Washington Star.

Nothing Like Experience. Elderly Party—"Don't you think automobiling a poor form of exercise for young men?" Miss Chickstep—"I don't know. It seems to be good for the arms." —Chicago Tribune.

Shakespeare Revised. "He who steals my purse," quoth the famous actress, "steals trash, but he who robs me of my jewels—" Here she smiled significantly—"Get me a lot of free advertising in the glibbie press."

At the Post. Hicks—"Whatever else may be said of Bogart, he's pretty well posted in social matters." Wick—"I should say so. He's posted for debt in every club he belongs to." —Philadelphia Ledger.

Far From It. Young Widow (to partner at ball)—"Mr. Cogan, I've made a wager of a pound of chocolates that you are a single man." Mr. Cogan—"You've lost, ma'am. I'm one of triplets." —Chicago Tribune.

Not Based on Experience. Askiit—"I see you have written an article on how to succeed. Is it based on your own experience?" Rockey—"Oh, no. If I'd done as I advise, I would have been noble and honest, but I wouldn't have been rich." —Town Topics.

Grades of Ignorance. "The trouble with the man who thinks he knows it all is that he really has only a little knowledge." "Yes, the trouble with the man who thinks he has a little knowledge is that he really has little knowledge." —Philadelphia Press.

Nothing But Toast. "Your wife has been boasting that she can bake bread," said Maryat. "Can she, really?" "Oh, yes," replied Newliwed, "she can bake bread, I suppose, but she can't bake dough and make bread of it." —Philadelphia Press.

His Pride. Mrs. Jones—"Did Shartley give you that plugged dollar? Why don't you give it back to him?" Jones—"If I did he'd think it was because I couldn't pass it off, and I don't want him to think that I'm not just as smart as he is." —Detroit Free Press.

A Wounded Soldier. "My good man," said the charitable lady, "why won't you work?" "Madam, I can't," replied Tired Tifins. "I was wunst a corporal of industry." "Yes?" "But I got wounded an' disabled early in de fray, mum, early in de fray."

Equally Ignorant. Bill Collector—"The boss wants to know when you're going to settle this account." Mr. Slingshot de Munnaway—"Please tell your boss his curiosity in that direction is no greater than mine. Kindly refrain from slamming the door as you go out. It jars on my nerves." —Chicago Tribune.

Hard to Please. Friend—"Well, how do you like running for office as far as you have gone?" Candidate—"I hardly know. Can't seem to please the opposition at all. They abused me for not talking, and now that I've taken the stump, my speeches don't seem to suit 'em any better than my silence." —Boston Chronicle.

His Wish. Fond Mother—"You will be five years old tomorrow, Willie, and I want to give you a real birthday treat. Tell me what you would like better than anything else." Willie (after thinking earnestly for five minutes)—"Bring me a whole box of chocolate creams, mother, and ask Tommy Smith to come in and watch me eat 'em." —Youth.

A Bad Aim. Bilkins—"Yes, sir, I was fired from the circus without a cent of pay and not even a recommendation." Friend—"What part did you take in the performance?" Bilkins—"I've been playing the human frog."

Friend—"H'm. You must have made an awful bad jump to have landed so completely in the soup!" —Detroit Free Press.

To be continued.

reason for this commendable amiability more than any other, Miss Elgin. But now I demand the package." "I shall not restore to you what rightfully belongs to James Greene," said Kate, firmly. "Then, though I dislike the alternative, I must take it by force." "Will you dare place your hands upon my person?" cried Kate, indignantly. "Had you admit you have the package this moment!" said Hammond, with sparkling eyes. "I have not said so," replied Kate. "And if you did, I would not believe you." "Lying is not one of my faults, though doubtless I have many. I have not the package, Luke Hammond. So spare me the indignity and yourself the baseness of touching my person."

"I shall not lay a finger upon your right royal highness," sneered Hammond. "Mrs. Harker, search Miss Elgin's person for the package in question."

"I tell you, scoundrel, I have not the package," cried Kate, recoiling from the talons of the harpy he addressed. "Mrs. Harker, search. I do not believe her," said Hammond. "I will not resist," said Kate, with flashing eyes and blushing cheek. Hammond turned his eyes elsewhere, for a lingering spark of manly delicacy stung his ignoble nature. "She has spoken the truth," said Mrs. Harker, after an examination which she made as tedious as possible.

"Now I demand to know where you have hidden it, Miss Elgin," exclaimed Luke Hammond, ashly pale with rage. "You, Luke Hammond, have not the power to force my lips to tell you," said Kate, scornfully. "Foolish girl!" exclaimed Hammond, "you do not know the man with whom you dare to tamper."

"Oh, yes, I do," replied Kate, with a significant smile. "I know him to be a very bold and unscrupulous rascal. But he is too weak to force the secret from my lips."

Luke Hammond strode the room with quick, fierce steps, and Kate smiled as she heard the grating of his teeth. "I could kill you!" he cried, in a tempest of fury.

"I know it," said Kate. "But you dare not. And now, let me pass from this room."

"Never! Not until you restore to me that stolen package, Catharine Elgin!" said Hammond, placing his tall figure in her path. "Daniel, take this key and go to the crimson chamber. I will be with you soon."

"Dare you to keep me a prisoner here?" exclaimed Kate. "Very little daring in the matter," said Hammond, as Daniel departed with the key.

"And you, Mrs. Harker," said Kate; "will you lend yourself to this outrage?"

"Mr. Hammond is the master of this house, Catharine Elgin, and I shall do as he commands," said Nancy. "Do you think such black villainy will go long unpunished?" said Kate. "You know I must some day be at liberty again, unless—and I begin to think it not impossible—you murder me. Can you imagine that Kate Elgin will bear such treatment tamely?"

"I will place a bar in the way of your puny resentment," said Hammond. "Mrs. Harker, see that a bed and other room furniture is placed here for Miss Elgin's accommodation. Your father, Catharine Elgin, lived here for twelve months, while the world read his epitaph on his tombstone in Greenwood. I think I can safely say you shall remain here as many days."

"You are a great villain," said Kate. "I begin to doubt whether my mother could have been of kindred blood with such a monster."

Luke Hammond started, and fixed his cold, keen eyes upon her. She returned the scrutiny with a glance of contempt. "Your mother recognized me as her brother, did she not?" asked Hammond, with triumphant calmness. "She was on her deathbed when you first placed your foot in this house," said Kate. "True, she recognized you as the brother she had known in her girlhood. But she said you had changed much since she saw you as a boy. Had she known you as I know you now, she might well have said, as she did say of you, 'My brother Luke is not the man his boyhood promised.' She saw enough of you to dislike where she had once loved."

"She had not seen me for many years, and my life of travel had altered me greatly," said Hammond. And then, to avoid the dangerous subject, he continued: "When you have made up your mind, as I hope you will, to restore the stolen package to me, you shall be less restrained. Until then, Catharine Elgin, you are a prisoner. In the meantime I shall seek for the package myself."

"And who will seek for Kate Elgin?" inquired Kate, with a meaning look. "James Greene, the carpenter, perhaps," said Hammond, with a scoff. "Let him, I think Luke Hammond is more than a match for James Greene." "James Greene will seek me, and he will exact terrible reparation from you," said Kate, as she seated herself with calm dignity. "You do not know him as I do."

er, locking the door after him, and sped to his library, muttering, with pallid lips: "The will! The drawer was not locked!"

### CHAPTER V. KATE ELGIN A PRISONER.

Luke Hammond rushed into his library with his hair on end, and plunged his hands into the drawer in which the valuable document he sought had been placed. "It was not there!"

Great beads of sweat rolled from his pale face; his lips, purplish white and quivering, muttered incoherently. In vain he drew out the drawer and emptied the contents upon the table, and scattered the papers about. The package he sought was not there. "It is gone!" he finally exclaimed, shoveling the disordered mass of letters into the drawer with trembling hands. "She has it! She has it! Coming in here, finding the drawer open, she, as any woman would, especially one whose interest prompted her, examined my papers and found the will. But she may not have concealed it—she could not have been certain what it was—I had enclosed it in blank paper. I must hasten to her and have her searched by Nancy Harker."

He then locked the library door, locked his desk, and entered the closet which concealed the secret door. Coming back immediately, he hastened to the small closet he had opened once before that night, and filled a goblet half full of spirits.

"Brandy! I thirst for it as once I did for water." He swallowed it at a gulp. "After water I used wine. Wine grew insipid—then I longed for brandy, and now even that cannot quench this gnawing craving for stimulants when I am excited!"

He replaced the goblet, and entered the hall of the eastern wing; this time he was careful to leave no open doors behind him.

He then hurried to the room to which Catharine Elgin had been carried by Nancy Harker. There he found the poor girl just in possession of her consciousness, and sitting in a large arm-chair.

"Catharine Elgin," said Hammond, in a quick, harsh tone, totally unlike any in which he had ever addressed her before, "it is useless now to attempt to deceive you. Your father lives."

"My eyes have told me that, Mr. Hammond," said Kate, rising the instant he appeared. "My ears have heard his voice calling me by name—I have been pressed to his living bosom. Traitorous villain! why have you done this evil thing?"

"That is my affair, Miss Elgin," said Hammond, "and of that we shall speak hereafter. At present my business is with you. You have been in my library—"

"Your library!" exclaimed Kate. "Have you the audacity, sir, to call anything in this house yours while Henry Elgin lives?"

"Henry Elgin is dead to the world—dead to you," said Hammond. "But, as I remarked, more of that hereafter. You have been in my library within the half hour. While there you stole—I say stole, Catharine Elgin, that you may know I am in earnest—you stole a package enclosed in a blank envelope, but sealed with three seals. I demand its instant restoration."

"I have been in the library," said Kate. "I did take a package from an open drawer. I know not why I forgot or rather trampled upon all scruples, unless it was because the hand of Providence moved me. The package was before me. I took it in my hand, and something whispered—'Tear off the envelope.' I had sought the library to tell you that your stories of ghosts were nonsense, for I heard the groans of my father even in my room. Little did I think, Luke Hammond, he was alive! I tore off the envelope, for I believed my father had left a will; and because I knew you kept your most important secrets in that drawer, I read upon the package these words: 'The last will and testament of Henry Elgin. To be delivered to James Greene.'"

"Then, hearing a noise in this part of the house, and seeing a closet open in which the library lamp showed an open door, I arrived in time to save your life."

"Do you now bitterly regret having arrived so soon, Miss Elgin?" said Hammond, with a sneer. "No," replied the noble girl; "I do not desire your death. You are too wicked, and have too many fearful sins on your soul. However much I may loathe and despise you, sir, I should shudder to think that death had claimed you unrepentant."

"Ah! you are very pious, very humane, Miss Elgin," sneered Hammond. "Neither could I wish," continued Kate, "that my dear father's name should be stained with human blood; and that, the blood of my mother's brother."

# LUKE HAMMOND, THE MISER.

By Prof. Wm. Henry Peck, Author of the "The Stone-Cutter of Lisbon," Etc.

### CHAPTER IV. Continued.

"Rats!" said the invalid, as he poised his weapon for the attack. "Yes—they have haunted my bedside. I remember them even in those dark days of insanity."

He was talking to himself, and not to them. Luke Hammond was a man of extreme caution, and not content with Mrs. Harker's assertion, stole softly from the room, saying, as he went: "Keep your eye on him, Daniel. If he makes a rush, fell him as gently as possible."

The words were spoken in too subdued a tone to reach the invalid's ear. Out in the hall again, Hammond listened, scarcely drawing his breath for several moments.

"A false alarm," he muttered, as he returned to the crimson chamber, finding the parties as he had left them. "Now, then," he continued, as he raised a chair, and held it breast high, the legs towards the invalid, "be ready to rush when I cry—charge! Daniel, creep cautiously along the wall at his right; you, Nancy Harker, the same on his left. Measure your advance with mine. He will strike at me. When he strikes, pin him to the corner, and each seize an arm. Advance!"

Hammond's directions were unheard by the invalid; but, as the three assailants began to approach the corner, the sick man raised his hatchet and fixed his steady, fiery look upon Hammond.

They advanced more and more near until less than five feet separated them from their victim. "Charge!" cried Hammond, springing forward.

But the invalid, strong and active in his hour of peril, darted from his corner at the same instant; and as Daniel's chair crashed against Nancy Harker's, where the invalid had been, the hatchet came down like a thunder-bolt, shattering Hammond's chair to fragments, and beating that villain backward to the earth.

The glittering weapon was rising again, and Hammond glared upward in all the agony of fear, when a woman's voice, shrill, clear and piercing, was heard, and Catharine Elgin sprang into the crimson chamber, and into the arms of the invalid, crying: "Father! My father!"

She swooned the instant after, for the shock of finding her father alive, whom she had for twelve mourning months thought dead and buried, was too much for her nature to sustain.

"At him, Daniel!" cried Hammond, regaining his feet, and seeing that Henry Elgin—for the invalid was none other—was absorbed in a fond father's tenderness.

Daniel and Nancy Harker sprang upon Henry Elgin, forced him from his unconscious daughter, and, aided by Hammond, bound him to his bed.

The struggle had been too severe and protracted for the temporary strength of the sick man, and he had fainted ere he was bound, hand and foot.

"What shall we do with her?" said Nancy Harker, pointing to Kate's pallid face and corpse-like form.

"Bear her to the white and gold chamber," said Luke Hammond. "She will be our destruction if we let her go free before."

He paused. "Before what, Luke Hammond," cried Nancy. "Before she is the wife of my son, Charles Hammond," said he. "Carry her away before she revives."

"Ah, that's the game, is it. I suspected as much," said Nancy Harker, as she raised the unconscious girl in her powerful arms, as a nurse lifts a sleeping child.

"Take the lamp, Daniel, and go with Mrs. Harker," said Hammond, "Trouble and danger! all in a storm," he muttered, as his accomplices bore poor Kate away to the apartment so long occupied by her father.

"She must have been on the watch," ruminated Hammond, picking up the hatchet. "She must have taken the hint from that shrewd young carpenter, James Greene, and watched me. But how did she find an entrance to this part of the house? The doors are locked, barred and nailed on this side. Daniel is too cautious not to have fastened the trap-door in the cellar of the main house—even if Catharine Elgin could have found that entrance, concealed as it is. Strange, very strange," he muttered, as he paced from wall to wall.

Suddenly pausing and smiling his forehead in anger with himself, he exclaimed: "Dolt! Dolt that I am! Fool that I was! In my haste I did not close either the closet in my library nor the door in the partition! She may not have purposely tracked me. Perhaps she went into my library to see me, to get a book—anything. There, not finding me, she saw the secret closet open, and roamed hither—for she is a bold and fearless girl. Perish the thought!" he cried, all agast. "If she should have opened that drawer of my desk! The will! The genuine will of Henry Elgin!"

He sprang from the crimson cham-

MR. R. J. SCHWEPPE.

"PANDEMONIUM'S" BRIEF SKETCH OF PRESENT MANAGER'S CAREER. In its issue of January 15th, our esteemed San José contemporary "Pandemonium" produces a splendid photograph of Mr. Schweppe, the present Division Manager of the United Fruit Company, and refers to him in the following eulogistic terms: "The great Fruit Company, whose employees and expenditure equal—if they do not exceed—that of our own government, have just changed Managers by the formal renouncement of Mr. John M. Keith."

"It was in reality very difficult to find in selecting a successor to Mr. Keith, a person of such high intellectual gifts as well as business tact, and a gentleman so universally liked in our country, where—as with his uncle Mr. Minor, he is regarded as a Costa Rican in heart."

"Under such circumstances the appointment of Mr. Schweppe appears appropriately made by one acquainted with our customs."

"A young man of piercing if not scrutinizing features, the first impression the new Manager of the United Fruit Company produces is that of equanimity and perfect breeding. Tall, of measured and natural movements, he possesses this physiognomy so characteristic in the genuine Yankee to such an extent that it appears to be rather of the ancient Roman."

"Mr. R. J. Schweppe was born at St. Louis, and studied at Yale. He has resided in Costa Rica four years. During this time he has discharged the duties of Paymaster and Assistant Division Manager of the United Fruit Company."

"Under the skilful administration of Mr. Keith the United Fruit Company has become popular and well liked throughout Costa Rica. We feel sure that Mr. Schweppe will know how to preserve in the highest degree the prestige of a so powerful a Company."

MATINA.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

Sunday, January 22nd was a red letter day with the children and members of the Matina Anglican Church. For some time before, arrangement were made to hold a children's service on that day, and Mr. W. S. Cooper, late of Brazil, kindly consented to take the services, morning and night. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock an exceptionally large gathering, including the members of the Good Samaritan Lodge (St. David) congregated in and outside of the Church to listen to the children, who entertained them right heartily with songs and recitations. Much praise is due to Mr. Campbell, the Catechist of St. James Church (San José Creek) who presided over the affairs of the afternoon as Chairman, and who in his very graceful way, chaperoned the business successfully through.

Raphael's Forecast in his Almanac for 1905.

RUSSIA.

The Czar of all the Russia is now at war. All his professions of peace, all his professed efforts to establish an Arbitration Court for the settlement of international disputes have resulted in war. Instead of listening to the counsel of peace and justice, he lent his ear to the party of aggression. Witness Manchuria, Finland, and Armenia. Let us hope the little Jap will thrash the big Russian soundly and well. It will mean a twenty years' peace. The Czar is coming under some bad influences. Not only is the Sun afflicted by Uranus, but the planet Saturn is slowly retrograding to an opposition of the Solar Orb at birth, and from powerful places. The Moon, also gets woefully afflicted by the Sun, Saturn, and Mars, so the year 1905 will be a black one in the annals of Russian history. Under the strain his health will give way, and we shall witness a most pathetic sight in the great European Empire of Russia. Revolutionary movements will increase by leaps and bounds, and this war entered into with so light a heart may turn out to be the herald of Liberty for the Russian people.

These Almanacs are sold at Wood's Book Store.

Transfer of the Costa Rica Railway Company to the N.R.R. and U.F. Cos.

The "Money Market Review" publishes the following:— The base of the arrangements between the F.C.C.R., N.R.R. and U.F. Cos. is as follows: The N.R.R. Coy. takes over the management of the Costa Rican road from the 1st July, 1905, until the expiration of the concession of 99 years which commenced on the 1st January, 1891.

All the accounts and obligations of the Costa Rican Railway, including houses, workshops, machinery, material, etc., etc. are to be delivered to the N.R.R. Coy. on that date.

The Costa Rican Railway Company have the right to keep an employee to see the terms of the contract carried out. The Northern Railway Company will pay the Costa Rican Company as follows:—The year ending 30th June 1906-7, £131,100 per annum; year ending 30th June, 1908-9, £135,600 per annum; year ending 30th June, 1910, £140,100 per annum; year ending 1911, £144,600 per annum. From 1912 to end of concession £149,100 per annum. The N.R.R. Coy. will deposit at least 14 days in advance of the dates mentioned sufficient money to enable the Costa Rican Coy. to pay interest on mortgages on the different emissions of their bonds.

PREPARE FOR CROUP.—The time wasted in sending for a physician when a child shows symptoms of the croup, often leads to fatal results. A reliable medicine and one that should always be kept in the home ready for immediate use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It never fails and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears. For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, LIMON.

The Slides.

For the first time since December 20th, the Limón train for San José ran past Lomas on Wednesday last as far as Las Pavas. Here passengers were required to walk a distance of one hundred and fifty yards, where an engine was found in waiting to convey them to Chiz, at which place a washout of considerable dimensions was encountered. On the other side the train from San José was in waiting, and the remainder of the journey was completed by half past seven. The washout at Chiz is now the only thing which prevents the trains passing, and it is a question of only a day or two, provided rain keeps off. Mr. Morson, the Traffic Superintendent, deserves the highest commendation for the lively interest he has taken in securing for passengers free and easy transit for themselves and baggage between the slides. Never before in the history of slides have passengers encountered the accommodation that has been provided for them this year. The Company seemed to have an engine and coach at every place where it was needed. The actual work of clearing the road was accomplished under the immediate direction of Mr. K. Reid, the Resident Engineer, assisted by Mr. J. Larsen, the Road Master, who are equally deserving of credit for the manner in which they have handled the various gangs of men, who, by the way were largely composed of natives. This year while the slides were more numerous, none of them entailed so much work as the one at Lomas last year, though the loss to the Company is undoubtedly greater, especially when the damage on the old road is taken into consideration. Under the superintendence of Mr. G. W. Rothery the Parímina River has been spanned by a trestle work bridge of about 200 feet, and the first train passing over it on Tuesday last was received at Guacimo by shouts of joy on the part of the residents. Some five hundred men are now engaged in replacing the bridges over the Guacimo River, and in a month from date there is a probability that this will have been accomplished.

PANAMA.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN PANAMA AND THE UNITED STATES.

From "Board of Trade Journal." With reference to the notice which appeared at p. 503 of the "Journal" for the 15th December relative to the conclusion of an agreement between Panama and the United States, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Foreign Office, a copy of the Executive Order of the United States Secretary of War, dated 3rd December, 1904, embodying the agreement in question. The principal provisions of the Order, which took effect on the 12th December, are as follows:—

No goods are to be imported at Ancon or Cristobal, the terminal ports of the canal, except (1) supplies for the construction of the canal and for the officers, workmen, and labourers in the canal zone in the service of the United States, (2) articles in transit across the isthmus, and (3) coal and crude mineral oil for fuel purposes to be sold at Ancon or Cristobal to sailing vessels: coal and oil for such purposes are to be admitted at those ports free of duty.

Panama agrees (1) to reduce the ad valorem duty on goods described in class 2 of the Tariff of the 5th July, 1904, from 15 per cent. to 10 per cent.; (2) not to increase the rates of duty on articles described in the other schedules of that Tariff, except on wines, liquors, alcohol and opium, on which the Republic may fix higher rates; (3) to reduce the consular fees and the port charges at Panama and Colon by 40 per cent.; and (4) not to impose any duty or tax upon goods imported into Panama and Colon, and destined for the canal zone.

No duties or charges of any kind are to be imposed upon goods or persons passing into or from the canal zone or into the Republic.

Vessels entered at, or cleared from, the canal ports are to be allowed the use and enjoyment of dockage and other facilities at the ports of Panama and Colon on payment only of the dock dues to the owners of the docks. Similar privileges are to be granted at the canal ports to vessels entered at, or cleared from, Panama or Colon; and suitable provision is to be made for the transit of passengers and merchandise between Panama and the canal zone.

SEVENTEENTH AGREEMENT.

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a supplementary agreement has been signed between the United States and Panama, which provides that after 12th December no cargoes shall be landed at the canal ports unless accompanied by a Panama consular invoice from the port of shipment.

See "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th August, 1904, pp. 28-9.

DEATHS.

The following are the deaths recorded in Limón during week ending Feb. 3rd 1905:—

- Jan. 28.—Cliforino Mercado, Colombian, 20 years.
" 30.—Henry Stuart, English, 60 years.
" 30.—John McLean, English, 68 years.
" 31.—William Holmes, English, 26 years.
Feb. 2.—James Fox, English, 55 years.
" 2.—Mary Jaue McLaughlin, English, 56 years.

ECONOMY is the surest road to wealth, but there is nothing gained by neglecting a cough or cold. Buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and cure it before pneumonia develops. It will be economy in the end. For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, LIMON.

CURRENT ITEMS.

SUNDAY, February 10th, will be observed at the Baptist Church as Temperance Day.

A SEVERE rain straggled over the capital on the 27th, causing much damage to property in a town.

THE Hamburg-American steamer "Schaumburg" which left here for Colon on Thursday noon took 44 more laborers for the Isthmus.

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

THE regular fortnightly meeting of Court Gaol, No. 8590, A.O.F.F.S., will be held on Tuesday, February 7th, at 7.30 p.m. Members are asked to be early in attendance.

News from the "Los Amigos Mines" reports that Mr. Purdy received a severe wound on the head, caused by a sheet of zinc which was carried away by the hurricane, striking him.—"El Noticiero."

THE will of the late Sr. Antonio Orta leaves \$5,000 each to his relations, and his farm La Almada to be utilized for founding an orphan home for the poor of both sexes, particularly natives of Guatemala of which he was a native.

MANY laborers who left here a short time ago for Colon have applied to the United Fruit Coy's agent at that place for free passage back to Costa Rica.

A NUMBER of friends assembled at the wharf on Monday last to bid good bye to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lindo, who, with their family, left by the "Altai" for Kingston.

THE Atlas s.s. "Sania" will leave here on Monday coming, the 6th inst., for Kingston direct, taking mails and passengers. Cheques on the Colonial Bank for remittance by this steamer can be had at this office up to the hour of sailing.

THE Costa Rican Railway Company have paid into the office of the Sello Nacional the sum of \$1,937.45, being the tax on tickets sold during the month of December, during which period 35,860 passengers were carried. The Limon Charity Hospital gets \$232.52.

THE resignation of Sr. Jimenez the Acting Judge has been accepted and the Alcalde appointed to fill the post pro tem. The Alcalde's Assistant will execute the duties pertaining to the latter office meanwhile.

MR. H. H. TITCHER, representing Messrs. Joseph Levy & Bros., Wholesale Stationers, New Orleans, arrived here on Wednesday last from San José, where he and Mrs. Titcher have been detained for a couple of weeks by the slides.

OUR local band is making rapid progress, and we congratulate the conductor on the success he has attained. We are certain their efforts by-and-bye will be appreciated by the music loving people in this port, and most of us are of that category.

THE "Official Gazette" publishes the following: Due to the failure of forming a quorum on the 8th December last of the Electors of Limón, it is hereby decreed that at 12 o'clock on the 12th day of February the election of officers to serve on the Municipality of Limón will take place by order of the President.

It is expected the Costa Rica Railway Company will have a steam shovel permanently located in the slide district for the future. It is calculated that with such a commodity they will be saved a considerable amount in labor, in addition to which the work will be done more expeditiously.

HARVEST Festival services will take place to-morrow at the Baptist Church. The Rev. S. Witt will conduct the services at 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. and the Rev. A. N. Macdonald the service at 7 p.m. Sale and Social on Monday night when ice cream and cake will be served.

THE passengers by the "Altai" last week from Cartagena in transit for New York included Mr. Arthur G. Chovil, who has large banana interests in Colombia. Mr. Chovil expects to be permanently located in Costa Rica in the near future. Mr. Ford, brother of Mr. T. J. Ford, General Manager of the Cartagena and Magdalena Railway, was a passenger by same steamer en route for Jamaica.

Two things only are capable of arousing the enthusiasm of Cartagonians, viz., earthquakes and religious processions. We were enjoying the music in the park at Cartago one evening last week, and we heartily sympathized with Professor Campabadal on the apparent lack of appreciation on the part of the Cartago public. The performance was a very meritorious one and reflected considerable credit on the musicians.

Latest Foreign News.

Washington 23.—Among the measures necessary is a project to despatch warships to La Guayra, which it is thought will have the effect of compelling Castro to change his policy. It is reported that the President of Venezuela has broken off diplomatic relations, not only with the United States Minister but also with all the Foreign Ministers, resident in Caracas. On Thursday while in the middle of negotiations with Mr. Bowen, Castro left the capital, thus paralyzing all negotiations. All the Foreign Governments have communicated with the Secretary of State relative to the handiwork of the Chief Executive of Venezuela, England, France, Italy, Germany, Spain, and Belgium have claims against Castro and are only waiting to see if this government will call him to order. It is quite possible that this Government will despatch a military and naval force to carry weight to the ultimatum which is to be presented after investigation the claims of the Asphalt Company and the means adopted to confiscate the Co's property.

St. Petersburg 24.—There exists many contradictions in the calculation of the number of killed and wounded on the 22nd. Many of the latter were not taken to the hospitals. The official report does not give the number, or any idea of the killed and wounded. In the Puteoff Works the total number of killed was 47 and 54 wounded. In the Admiralty Gardens 60 killed and 15 wounded. In the Morka district 15, and in Vasseli Osteroff 45 killed.

Moscow 24.—At 2 p.m. yesterday the employees of the Brignieg Works to the number of 1,000 refused to work because their comrades in St. Petersburg had gone on strike. They left the works and formed a procession, marching through the principal streets. Deputations of these visited all the factories and advised the workmen to leave off working. The largest printing establishment in Moscow, the Jyden has been closed.

Sebastopol 24.—An immense fire broke out in the Admiralty shops commencing at 9 a.m. Several other places were set on fire at the same hour. The flames spread rapidly and the entire block of buildings were soon enveloped and the inmates had barely time to leap from the windows. The most energetic measures were adopted to save the docks. The origin of the fire so far is unknown.

St. Petersburg 24.—The Moscow strike is identical with that existing here and the proclamations and methods are equal.

Washington 24.—The Russian Ambassador says the disorders do not constitute a protest against the war, and is only a gigantic strike among the labouring classes to express their sentiments. The Government has resorted to force, in order to suppress the disorders, as there was no other means of coping with it. Without doubt many politicians have taken advantage of the occasion to organize public demonstrations and foment rebellion.

London 24.—St. Petersburg advices report that the strikers have again concentrated in the Neresky Prospect. The situation is very grave and the inhabitants are sending their women and children to Helsingfors and other points for security. At a meeting of 350 lawyers, a resolution was adopted expressing sympathy with the strikers and protesting against the Government's policy in having shed the working men's blood. They have also expressed their intention to suspend their profession in the tribunals. A subscription was opened to raise funds to assist the rising of the strikers. The strike in Moscow has reached alarming proportions. Every newspaper and periodical office has closed its doors.

St. Petersburg 24.—News of the most serious nature comes from all the districts and principal cities of the Moscovite Empire. Khosoff and Sebastopol are completely in the hands of the strikers and every industry paralyzed. The strikers have adopted the same tactics as observed in the capital. The naval station at Sebastopol has been completely destroyed by a rebellion on the part of the seamen of the Black Sea fleet, who say that their lives are a burden in consequence of overwork and robbery on the part of the officials and employees. 8,000 men assisted in the destruction of the buildings. The troops sent to quell the revolt fired in the air and refused to shoot their countrymen. The destruction of all the Government buildings is said to be the work of the strikers. The strikers have resolved to capture the Vasseli Ostroff market by assault in order to destroy the provisions. In Colpensu several hundred strikers marched towards the capital, but were compelled to retreat before the troops who fired into them. 12,000 workmen of Caporloff marched a distance of 18 miles towards the capital but were also forced to retreat by the troops. A dynamite bomb was exploded in the middle of a company of Cossacks encamped near the Winter Palace. It is impossible to arrive at a correct number of the killed through the explosion. Wherever a public building or a company of soldiers were, dynamite bombs were exploded. A Jacobite Club has been formed whose work is very significant. The members have formed themselves into an army in whose hands the future Provisional Government of Russia lies. At the head of the band is a celebrated journalist, Mr. Lessen of Odessa, and several other prominent men. They have decided to repudiate all debts contracted by the Government after the 22nd inst. The city is in a state of siege. The inhabitants are not permitted to leave their houses or they will fall victims to the bullets fired by the band. When it was expected that the strikers would march on the capital the Emperor and the Royal Family fled to Tsarkoelaha; the Czar who is prostrated through a nervous attack, insisted on immediate flight. He first thought of going to Petershoff, but was finally persuaded to go to the Golchina Palace. The whole night the city was enveloped in darkness, and it is momentarily expected that the Palace will be burst as the

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strikers have secured immense quantities of kerosine. According to latest advices the killed on the 22nd were thrown in the River Neva through holes cut in the ice.

St. Petersburg 24.—2.30 p.m. The disorders have commenced anew. The troops and cavalry fired on and charged the strikers who defended themselves with dynamite bombs. The Council of Ministers has been hurriedly summoned and has decided to make no concessions but to adopt the most energetic measures.

Brussels 24.—Hundreds of young men assembled before the Russian Legation last night and stoned it shouting "Down with the assassins." The police charged them and finally dispersed the gathering. The Minister of Foreign Relations visited the Legation later on and expressed much sorrow for the occurrence.

Geneva 24.—Groups of revolutionists and students from the Universities have joined to protest against the action of the Russian Government and many hundreds are on the point of leaving for the seat of the troubles to assist the strikers in their rebellion.

Cannes 24.—To-day 14 wounded officers of the Russian Army arrived here, they were met at the station by Grand Duke Michael Mikhalovitch.

Port Said 24.—The steamer "Macedonia" arrived here to-day with the Empress Eugénie(?)

St. Petersburg 24.—Hundreds of people are destroying the proclamations. Men who formerly were not suspected have accepted places in the ranks of the strikers with avidity, all have signed the "Social & Democratic order of workmen."

St. Petersburg 24.—One of the Proclamations issued by Stockers is as follows: "Brothers, while the present aristocracy exists our conditions can never be better. In consequence we must maintain over our flag the following demands:—

"The immediate suspension of the war. The establishment of constitutional representatives of the people elected by universal and equal suffrage and not by direct and secret votes. Abolition of restricted privileges to the working classes. The safety of life and property, liberty of conscience to speak through the Press, or at public meetings, studies and political societies." The second proclamation dated 23rd says: "Yesterday the cruel and brutal acts of our autocratic government caused our blood to flow in the streets. We viewed the death, and wounds inflicted on defenceless women and children, and the pavements were red with the blood of the working man. Who gave the order to the troops to point their rifles at the working men's heads? The Czar, the Grand Dukes, Ministers Generals and Nobles. They are the murderers. Kill them!! To arms comrades!! Capture their arsenals and use the arms deposited therein. Tear down the prisons and liberate the defenders of liberty. Demolish all government buildings. Throw down Czar and Government. The time has arrived for us to establish our proper Government. Long live the Revolution! Long live the Constitutional Assembly!"

The third proclamation begs the people to respect private property. St. Petersburg 25.—It is currently reported that the Prefect has been arrested and the Chief of Police murdered, but it is impossible to confirm either report. General Treppoff, ex-Chief of Police has been re-appointed Chief of Police and the post of Prefect abolished.

St. Petersburg 25.—The Imperial standard is not flying over the Golchena Palace to-day and it is reported that the Czar, Czarina and Royal Family have fled to Levadia, but no confirmation of the report can be obtained. The principal ministers are not in accord with the acts of those persons responsible for the public order since Sunday. They wash their hands of all responsibility and take every opportunity to assure their friends and the public that do not approve the means adopted by the Government since Sunday evening; when the intentions of the working men were made known to the Czar, he listened to the suggestions of the Grand Dukes Valdemer and Sergius and approved of the policy of firmness suggested by his relatives. Mr. Rydzelsky, Assistant Minister of the Interior who had charge of the police until last Saturday said that to-morrow will be one of the worst days known to St. Petersburg. He believes that the Revolutionists will visit private houses and take whatever they wish, and if they do not commit outrages they should not be refused what they demand. A great number of officials, all young men have left the city as it is expected that to-morrow railway communication will be suspended. News from the provinces report that the people are tearing up the rails, especially the government lines.

St. Petersburg 26.—Last night the city was in darkness as the electric light were not in working order and the workmen made attempts to break open the arsenals as they are fully aware that without arms they can do nothing. Many intelligent friends of the revolutionists say that the trouble will only last three or four days, but the majority do not agree in this, as in one district alone £1,250 was collected in the short space of two

hours for the succor of the strikers families, whose most powerful enemy is hunger. A petition addressed to foreign parts begs for aid and a prominent editor who was the author of it was arrested. The petition bore many well known names. The British and American Press has been asked to open subscriptions to aid the strikers and to send the money to a Russian newspaper the "Vorwärts" in Berlin. The "Daily Mail's" correspondent in St. Petersburg says yesterday two of the most important events occurred here, the first being that of all taking part in the manifestation not one has been reduced to submission, and the second that the authorities are perfectly resolved to reduce to them that condition in order to put an end to their protest. First came the battle of Kolpino then next the appointment of General Treppoff. It is impossible to give a detailed account of what took place in Kolpino, but the following more or less are the principal events: Very early in the morning a procession of 25,000 working men left Kolpino for Tsarkoelaha by the main road. When five miles on the road they were confronted by a regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery. The Chief of this force ordered them to retire, but instead of doing so they continued to advance making hostile demonstrations to within a short distance of the troops. After a series of discharges they fled in all directions leaving many dead and wounded behind.

St. Petersburg 25.—A state of siege exists here to-day. Patrols of armed cavalry occupy the streets and are firing on the revolutionists who reply with dynamite bombs. Many soldiers have been killed and dozens wounded. The Ministry is inflexible, determined to make no concessions of any kind. Formerly the most severe measures were adopted to suppress any rising. Alexis, the heir to the throne is in a very critical condition due to an attack of cold. The want of money and provisions is one of the most serious drawbacks to the strikers. Bands of women are returning to the cigarette and cigar factories, begging to be put to work. The managers, however, are afraid to resume work as they dread the strikers setting fire to the factories. An official note has been published in which the Czar returns thanks to Treppoff for his distinguished services as Chief of Police for Moscow. In Moscow the strike movement is not so determined as it is here, due to the absence of firearms the men are more moderate, and the troops are not inclined to fire on them. It is however believed that they will shortly muster millions, due to the desertion of the soldiers.

St. Petersburg 26.—Under the iron hand of Treppoff a state of siege exists here. The Government exists over a volcano and is resolved to maintain order at any cost. To-day many of the victims of Sunday were burned. The spectacle in the streets was very sad but no disorders occurred. 167 bodies were consigned to the grave. The appointment of Mr. Linder as under Secretary for Finland is considered an error. Linder is very unpopular due to his active policy in making the Baltic provinces more Russian. The workmen of the Newspaper Factories have been paid the balance of wages due them. The strikers are quiet.

Moscow 26.—The strike is increasing and the police re-inforced in the streets. The industrial district on the other side of the River Moskova is guarded by troops who patrol all the streets night and day. Batches of strikers also patrol the streets at all hours but no more demonstrations have been made. The lawyers have had another meeting and presented their manifesto to the Courts. In every street bulletins signed by Treppoff, Chief of Police, are to be seen. Besides these are copies of telegraphic despatches received from London stating that the disorders are due to the instigation of Anglo-Japanese as both England and Japan have spent large sums to impede the arrival of the Russian second squadron in the Near East.

Berlin 26.—The Chinese Minister called on von Bulow and assured him in the most positive manner that China has not violated her neutrality in any manner.

New York 26.—The snow storm has been the worst experienced here for many years and the entire city is isolated. The wind reached a tremendous velocity forming mountains of snow 10 to 12 ft high in many places. No signs of diminution, an intense cold accompanies it. In many places the thermometer registers several degrees below zero.

Panama 26.—News has been received that a Japanese steamer on the United States warship "Boston" which is anchored here, died from yellow fever yesterday. Six other cases are reported among the officers and crew. This news has been supplied by Minister Barrett in reply to an enquiry from the foreign Consul body relative to the disease in question. In his first circular, Mr. Barrett, reported that from the 1st June to date 18 cases of yellow fever occurred on the Isthmus of which 3 were fatal. Arrangements have been concluded with the Government of Panama, General Davis, the Governor, and Mr. Barrett resulting in the

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**FEBRUARY.**

1905.

SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

During the past year the Japanese captured 24 steamers with contraband of war, of these 13 were Russian and 7 British. The coal captured amounted to 25,000 tons. The Japanese sacrificed 17 ships in the blockade of Port Arthur. The Russians sank 9 transports and merchant ships. 300 officers and 17,511 Russian prisoners have arrived in Japan and have been sent to Tengachia and Hametei. General Nogi returns to Tokio to occupy the post formerly occupied by Count Kamimura. It is said that during the last few weeks of the siege and after the death of his eldest son Nogi was without sleep and many times was discovered with his head resting on his hands in a slight sleep. Nogi is now entirely without family.

Chifu 25.—To-day 13 Chinese junk arrived from Port Arthur carrying 300 persons, men women and children. The voyage occupied 60 hours. They were placed on the British ship "Mun chen" chartered by the Russian Government to convey them to their country; 11 other junks are on their way but grave fears are entertained for their safety due to the tempestuous weather at present prevailing. Among the latest arrivals are the Russian Civil Administrator, Mr. Wercheine, who the Japanese allowed to leave Port Arthur in charge of the refugees. The Japanese Consul says three steamers left Dalny for this port with 15,000 more refugees from Port Arthur.

Tokio 25.—A despatch from Koupaie reports that the Russian forces on the west of the River Leo have their headquarters in Simingten and their commissary in Sankraitze, 7 miles west. 400 Cossacks are guarding the roads between Fei-linghand and Nukermen, 62 miles west of Mukden. This proves that the Russians have violated Chinese territory in extending their zone. Captain Jensen of the battleship "Sebastapol" says the ship is not seriously damaged but sunk at the entrance of the harbor for the purpose of closing the keys to the sea. Despatches from Nodzu report that the Russians are continually sending up balloons to watch the Japanese movements. At mid-day Friday, one was seen west of Huang-han and east of Shapoo, the Japanese battery bombarded them and destroyed both.

Tokio 25.—A Russian Admiral who arrived here as a prisoner has had an interview with a newspaper correspondent giving him much valuable information of the defense and capitulation of the plaza. He says the surrender was a disgrace because there was no immediate necessity for it. He severely criticizes Stossell and praises Kondrachenko whom he said was the hero of Port Arthur. He confesses that there existed much ill-feeling between the army and navy which will come out at the official enquiry, the result of which it is difficult for a Russian officer to mention. The capitulation was a mistake and dishonor as the plaza had enough food and ammunition to last another month and if Kondrachenko had lived, the plaza would have held out indefinitely. At a council of war which was held 3 days before the surrender and attended by all the principal chiefs of the army and navy, numbering in all 22, only 3 voted for the surrender, Reiss, Chief of Staff and two others.

Seoul 24.—The Railway Company between Chemulpo and Seoul have made preparations to transport 20,000 men from Dalny. They are intended for operations against Vladivostok. A Japanese official has arrived at Seoul to take command of and reorganize the Korean police force. The Japanese Government are completing their plans for the bettering of the country's finances.

St. Petersburg 24.—The Czar has received the following from Kuropatkin: "Our right flank made a movement against the enemy, we occupy Kaijotosa and Kheigoutaya. No particulars of our losses has reached me. Not a shot was fired, the attack was confined to the bayonet. The enemy fiercely defended Khughtoya but finally retreated and we took possession of the town."

Chifu 24.—After six days stormy passage, 4 junks from Port Arthur arrived with 17 refugees. 2,000 Russian refugees are on board the steamer destined for Russia.

Port Said 29.—The Russian transport "Ishih" has arrived. London 29.—The "Daily Telegraph" is informed that Japan is making energetic warlike preparations. The construction of a 19,000 ton battleship and two 17,000 ton cruisers besides several torpedo craft has been commenced. A fifth army corps under General Kamimura is being organized. It is composed of men under 40 years old.

New York 29.—At a banquet in the Astor Hotel in honor of the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Uchida said: "If Japan triumphs we will take possession of Manchuria and all that part of Siberia adjacent. Japan also desires to possess China and Korea and she will then rival the greatest nations on earth in industry and arts."

Tokio 29.—The Japanese captured above the Island of Hokkardia the Austrian steamer "Barma" with 2,000 tons of coal for Vladivostok.

Hoonson via Chifu 29.—The Japanese are moving north and are fortifying all the points between here and Haantung with the intention of occupying all the coast territory south of Haantung. The Russians are also increasing their preparations. Forty pieces of artillery have been carried to Song Shung.

St. Petersburg 29.—Kuropatkin sends the following to the Czar: "We captured 100 prisoners and occupy the heights of Wichitain near the River Han. Our losses were 50 killed. On the 26th our forces again made a movement against Sanxofos. The Japanese attacked our positions on the south and southeast, but were repulsed, our cavalry attacking them in the rear. After desperate fighting we occupied the enemy's trenches at the Sakhe River and repulsed every attempt to retake them."

Rome 29.—An undated despatch from General Kuskoik headquarters says the Japanese retired before the Russians losing 4 guns.

Tokio 29.—Togo, Kamimura, Fushini and other chiefs have made a junction and are on the point of commencing a new offensive against the Russians.

Tokio 25.—Admiral Kamimura left today to resume command of his fleet. The Secretary of war has prepared his second report on the war.

London 29.—The "Daily Graph" says: "In official and naval circles in Sebastapol it is said the Admiralty has received the most alarming reports from Kuropatkin with regard to his squadron which has suffered great damage on account of a hurricane."

Mukden 29.—A great battle is pending on the whole line, the hospitals here and at Harbin are being made ready to receive a large number of wounded. Already 1,000 have arrived. Hundreds of Japanese have been captured. The battle commenced on the right, Kuropatkin taking the initiative. The Japanese were repulsed for a distance of 5 miles from their advanced positions which was defended by brigades of reserve. On the 26th the battle extended to the centre. The Japanese attempted to capture Putsoff Hill and other positions but were repulsed with heavy loss. The troops are well clothed and fed and show great animation. Mischevko's horse shows the same activity, capturing a war train on the extreme right of their west flank.

St. Petersburg 29.—A despatch from Shansamuru says that the Russians lost 45 officers and 1,000 men in capturing Sandepas Hill, but captured 120 Japanese and several cart loads of ammunition.

Tokio 29.—The inactivity at the River Shaka has been severely censured. On the 25th when Kuropatkin captured an entire corps of the city of Chengten, Oyama immediately took the offensive and fighting took place in Chinchinshap and Harkoistai. Oyama reports that he defeated the Russians in the first battle although they claim the victory. The blockade of Vladivostok is imminent. The cruiser fleet is on the point of sailing. Togo and Kamimura will lead the battleships. In the vicinity of Borneo three cruisers and 7 torpedo boats are cruising. A division of troops have been landed in Formosa. The fundering of the cruiser "Tokoro" is announced, an official list of the officers and crew has been published. Negotiations for the purchase of the Chilean cruisers continue. During the last year 15 new submarines have been purchased and 10 more are expected shortly under American instructions.

London 29.—The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent in St. Petersburg says Kuropatkin has telegraphed the Czar that his offensive strength is very seriously embarrassed through the repugnance of the European troops to advance.

Wonsan 29.—Fearing an attack by sea the Russians have destroyed the telegraph stations and bodegas on the west coast of Corea. The main Russian force has retired to the north and only small scouting parties remain. They are also deserting their positions in the mountains where they have immense storehouses filled with provisions of every kind.

Headquarters of General Kuropatkin 29.—The Japanese have communicated to the Russians everything that has occurred in St. Petersburg since the 22nd. The officials and troops are profoundly afflicted.

St. Petersburg 29.—Much surprise is expressed here over the publication of a Paris despatch announcing that Kuropatkin had opened negotiations with Oyama towards an arrangement.

Tokio 29.—The American steamer "Dallas" has been captured by the Japanese loaded with provisions of every kind destined for Vladivostok.

St. Petersburg 29.—Alexieff has been again named Viceroy of Manchuria.

Tokio 29.—A contract has been signed in England for the construction of 2 battleships of 16,000 tons each. The cost to be of 14 inches.

St. Petersburg 29.—The Czar has telegraphed Kuropatkin to obtain a victory at any cost in order to distract attention in Russia.

**ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

ENQUIRER.—The British Vice-Consul in Limon receives no salary. His Government allows him merely a nominal amount for office expenses.

**EL Tesoraria Municipal de Limon.**

Balance de Caja practicado el la Tesoreria Municipal de Limon el dia 31 del mes de Enero de 1905:—

	INGRESOS.	EGRESOS.
Saldo que viene del mes anterior	27,402.11	
Arriendo del Mercado en enero	325.00	
Viverias	3,000.00	
Destaces	519.50	
Matina	943.66	
Zent	980.00	838.75
Cancel Publica	55.50	606.90
Rastro	140.25	387.95
Cañeria	1,369.00	1,120.75
Alumbrado	3,459.49	1,167.70
Siguirres	1,956.20	
Guapiles	1,450.50	17.05
Diverzas Patentes	3,994.90	
Aguardenterias	2,996.50	
Talamanca	78.00	
Multas	15.00	
Sueldos		1,623.85
Gastos Diversos		1,391.90
Parque		332.30
Higiene Publica		2,942.80
Avenida Primera		1,615.35
Lavaderos		50.00
Filamónica		200.00
Saldo para el mes siguiente		36,418.21
Sumas iguales	443,685.51	443,685.51

EDUARDO BERRIO, El Tesorero Municipal. Limon a 3 de Febrero de 1905.

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**FOR SALE.**

A SURVEYOR'S CHAIN, perfectly new, 50 feet. Price \$12.

**The Hurricane on the Pacific Coast.**

Adices from Miramar via Puntarenas, dated 27th, 7 a.m., says: In Bellavista all the working people's houses, part of the Commissary and houses of the principal employes were destroyed. Miramar is completely ruined. Many ranches were carried away by the storm.

Houses of the principal residents suffered considerable damage. From the island in the same district news comes that all the houses and ranches have been destroyed. The estimated loss in Miramar is \$15,000. The Church alone suffering to the extent \$4,000. Sheets of zinc were carried a thousand yards distant, and tiles lifted like card board.

News from La Junta says: "At Tres Amigos a tree fell killing Joaquin Herrera, wife and 2 children." "El Noticiero."

NEGLECT ALWAYS DANGEROUS.—To the average man it seems childish to doctor a cold, and unless it becomes particularly annoying to him, little or no attention is given it. Often a cold contracted in the winter is allowed to run until the opening of spring. This is a grave mistake, as even though the warm weather may bring relief, the system is thereby weakened and rendered susceptible to disease. A cold should never be neglected, whether it be a child or an adult who is afflicted, as health and often life is risked. A bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, costing but a small amount will bring speedy relief and by its use all dangerous consequences will be avoided. For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, LIMON.

**Jos. Levy & Bros**

Manufactureros por Mayor de Papeleria y Of. jetos de escritorio.

Agentes para la venta de papel y papel para empaquetar, papel q envolven en rollos ó en pliegues, los papeles ó sin imprimir, y en general para todo lo conexas a la 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.

**NOTICE.**

FROM this date our office in Limon will be under the charge of don Ricardo J. Bonilla. Limon, Jany. 27th., 1905.

4 ins. 4-2-05.

**NOTICE.**

WE beg to call the attention of the public to our Coaches placed at their service from this day, in case of polite and careful drivers and at 25 cents a trip.

The stand of the Coaches when not in use will be in front of the Dairy Store of Mr. P. H. Jufias, where tickets from 6 upwards will be sold at a discount and arrangements made for excursion trips; daily, weekly and monthly service. Extra charge when cabs are kept waiting.

"THE COMPANY," P. H. J.

Limon, 1st Feby., 1905.

4 ins. 4-2-05.

**Furniture For Sale.**

IRON Bedstead, 1 Spring Mattress, 1 Marble Washstand, 2 Bureau, 1 Mattress, 1 Toilet Set, 1 Commode, 2 Walnut Rockers, 6 Walnut Chairs, 2 Bamboo Tables, 1 Dinner Wagon, 1 Dining Table, 1 Hanging Lamp, 1 Clock. Apply A. R. MENDEZ, Limon. 2 in. 4-2-05.

**FRANK TORRES FUENTES, Lawyer and Notary Public.**

Has established an office in Ninonine Building, adjoining La Botica Nueva, where every business in connection with his profession will be transacted. Office hours: 8 to 10 a.m. and 12 to 5 p.m. French, English and Spanish spoken. 4 in. 28-1.

**Limon Mutual Life Assurance, POLICY 869. ASSESSMENT 58. DIED—ISAAC WILLIAM CROSDALE.**

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, February 27th.

No payments will be accepted after date mentioned, and members failing to pay within the limits 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.

**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.

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON.

THE GENTLEMAN MINUS THE STUDENT

A Protest Against the Accorded Double Standard of Collegiate Conduct.

By Dr. Jas. H. Carlisle, Watford College.

DOMINION DANIEL WEBSTER, looking back to an incident in his fifteenth year (1797), when his father was taking him to a school six miles from the home, writes: "On the way my father intimated to me his intention of sending me to college. The very idea thrilled my whole frame. He said he then died for his children, and if I would do all I could for myself he would do what he could for me. I remember that I was quite overcome and my head grew dizzy. The thing appeared to me so high, and the expense and sacrifice it was to cost my father so great, I could only press his hands and shed tears. Excellent, excellent parent! I cannot think of him even now without turning a child again."

Perhaps 100,000 young men may be in American colleges this year. Let us speak to one of them early in the session. "Is it your purpose to be a gentleman while in college?" Perhaps he is at first disposed to resent the question as an insult. But give him a few moments to collect his thoughts and he may give us a frank answer. "Yes, of course, I expect to be a gentleman, that is, as much of a gentleman as a student can be. You know some things are excused in a student and expected in him that can not be done by ordinary young men of our age. I expect to be a gentleman, minus the student; a gentleman, except in the things where my student character makes me fall short." Unfortunately there was a time when an answer like this was natural. For generations a student was looked upon as a privileged wild animal, not subject to the written laws of college, city or State, or to the equally important unwritten laws of refined, or even civilized society. College laws, at one time, seemed to recognize a peculiar college code. In the eighteenth century fines were imposed on American students. The grades of fines and offense seem strange to us now. For playing cards a fine of five shillings might be imposed, while one shilling and a half would do for playing any game for money. "Going upon the top of the college was an offense equal in gravity to drunkenness or lying. It is not surprising that under a system like that the college-boys had rather a confused creed of morals and manners."

We need not go back to the rules of that day to learn what it is to be a gentleman in college. We shall not try to give a full definition of the word. We may safely take for granted that truthfulness, honor and kindness are included. Does the fact that a young man has entered a college campus release him from any of these traits? "I was a truthful boy and man until I entered college. I expect to be truthful in vacation and after I leave college. But during the session time some who meet me officially must be satisfied with a little lower standard in me." Will any student deliberately adopt a creed or a practice like this? Take the question of honor, certainly a wide, all-embracing word. Will the student claim the privilege to play fast and loose with it while in college? "There are certain kinds of property, in the possession of certain people, which I will most sacredly respect. There are other kinds of property which my ideas of honor and right allow me to handle without any sense of wrong or shame." It may be extreme to say that a student who will take one article from any person will take any article from any person whenever he can do so with safety. But it is not extreme to say that this same student has a very defective, color-blind conscience and mistaken sense of right. Take the trait of kindness. The name of Philip Sydney is a household word in all lands where the English language is spoken. When a boy at school, twelve years of age (1598), he wrote two letters to his father, one in Latin, the other in French. He was rewarded by an answer in which were wise maxims that helped to form the boy's character and life. Here are two short sentences, worthy to be read and practiced by every English reading boy. "Be courteous of gesture and affable to all, with diversity of reverence according to the dignity of a person. There is nothing that winneth so much with so little cost." Does the student of to-day approve this, with the reservation that his high standard must be revised to suit the public sentiment of our campus? Let us suppose a case. A new student on his way to college steps for a night with a young man already in college. All that a sincere, refined hospitality and courtesy can suggest is offered to the guest. The two go on to college. In a few days or so the former best joins with fellow students to annoy, mortify, harass and afflict his late guest. If there is chivalry, honor, manliness or nobility here it is that of the Arabian host, who entertains his wayfaring guest with all possible politeness, bidding him farewell with profound bows and repeated wishes for a safe journey—then carrying on by a direct path ways and robs him of all his money.

"I expect to be a gentleman, considerate and tender, except in my special relations student."

Can you let down in your refinement, courtesy, manners and morals for four rich years of your life, and then let up with no permanent loss in character or reputation? Course yes, jokes that wound, may suggest a change in Sir Henry Sydney's maxim. Nothing does much harm, causes so much suffering to one party, with so little real satisfaction to the other. It is your duty and your privilege to be a gentleman plus the student. When you came to college most of your classmates went into the walks of business life, farms, mills, stores and offices. They are expected to show their gentlemanly character in their spheres. You have some helps which they will not have. Your intercourse with men and books will enable you to put in your character and life traits, tones, colors, graces, beauties which may not be in their reach. Will you, for the fleeting, unsatisfying amusement of a thoughtless hour lower your standard below theirs? Let us approach another student with a still more important question. "Is it your purpose to lead a God-fearing life in college?" Here again the frank student may give a qualified answer. "Yes, of course, I expect to do this, but you know that I am in a peculiar position for a few years. I must, of course, follow the crowd in some things, which ordinary church members of my age could not do without loss of self-respect and the respect of others. In this important parenthesis of four years in my life I must lower the type of piety which I intend to resume when I get my diploma."

This is certainly unfortunate. In these years when your piety and character might be taking their permanent shape, all disturbing, enfeebling influences should be avoided. Your student relations, duties, associations should be wings to you, but not weights. Phillips Brooks has a fine sermon on "The Mind's Love for God." Here are some golden words: "Love God with all your mind, because your mind, like all the rest of you, belongs to Him, and it is not right that you should give Him only a part to whom belongs the whole. When the profession of your powers goes up joyfully singing to worship in the temple, do not leave the noblest of them all behind to cook the dinner and to tend the house. Give your intelligence to God."

Here is one great mistake easily and often made by students: "The tie that binds me to my fellow students is stronger than all the ties binding me to the college, the community, the church, my parents or my Maker." This short creed is the idol, the phantom of the campus den that has disturbed the religious creed, poisoned the moral sense and wrecked the life of many a noble young fellow. To be a gentleman plus the student will not make your college life barren or joyless. It is an irreligious, if not a blasphemous thought, that our Heavenly Father allows no enjoyments to His young followers. A college campus is the place where gentlemanly character may be found in full richness and completeness. It needs no wrong or questionable amusements to make a happy college course, no hours spent in scenes that are to be recalled in later life with a blush or a tear. Take another sentence from Sir Henry Sydney: "Give yourself to be merry, for you degenerate from your father if you do not find yourself most able in will and body to do anything when you be most merry, but let your mirth be ever void of all scurrility and biting words to any man. For a wound given by a word is oftentimes harder to be cured than that given by the sword."

To every student who may read these lines a merry, gentlemanly college life.

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Striking Career of a Sioux Indian. Dr. Charles A. Eastman, the educated Sioux Indian, whose animal stories have just been published by the Harpers under the title "Red Hunters and the Animal People," was born about forty-five years ago in Minnesota, the ancestral home of the Sioux. During the first fifteen years of his life he lived in a tepee of buffalo skins, subsisted upon wild rice and the fruits of the chase, never entered a house or heard the English language spoken, and was taught to distrust and hate the white man.

The second third of his life was spent in school and college, where after a short apprenticeship in a mission school, he stood shoulder to shoulder with our own youth in Beloit, Knox, Dartmouth, and the Boston University. During the last fifteen years he has been a man of varied interests and occupations—a physician, missionary, writer, and speaker of wide experience, during most of the time holding an appointment under the Government. He has lived in Washington, D. C., in St. Paul, Minnesota, and is now a resident of Amherst, Massachusetts. His wife was Elaine Goodale, the poet. They have five children.

First Aid in Wrecks. The Pennsylvania Railroad has just adopted a plan for the relief of passengers injured in wrecks. All baggage, mail and express cars and important stations are to be equipped with stretchers, yard offices, shops, locomotives, etc., are to have "first aid boxes," which are sealed tin boxes containing six sterilized packets embracing a large triangular bandage, an ordinary bandage, two compresses and two safety-pins. Surgeons of the road will give instructions to trainmen and terminal employes regarding the handling of stretchers and attending to the wounded.—The Pathfinder.

Psychology of the Settle Hen. The hen patiently "sets" only through the overpowering pressure of a mysterious creative impulse that masters her restless impulses to be outside scratching and cackling instead of working for posterity.—Boston Herald.

ST. PETERSBURG WORKING CLASSES

Various Pursuits in Which They Are Employed --Bad Conditions of Life From Which the Industrial Population Suffers --A Typical Russian Factory --Labor Enactments in a Very Backward State.

THE conditions of the working classes in Russia are the outcome of certain peculiar features of national economy which existed in no other country, at all events, in modern times. Russian industries were originally either the result of State action (the so-called "possession factories"), or that of the enterprise of landowners who used a part of their serfs to work their mills (the "proprietary factories"). In most cases the enormous majority of the workmen employed were occupied in industrial pursuits only during the winter, returning in the summer to their villages to attend to agricultural labors. This state of affairs was in part due to the serf system, which tied the peasant to the soil and only allowed him to leave it temporarily; but it has outlasted serfage, and obtains to some extent even to this day. Wages are 10 to 20 per cent. higher in summer than in winter, and there is usually a shifting of hands at Easter and in November, so that in many factories the majority of the men are changed every six months. But a permanent factory class has gradually been growing up in Russia, and now there are few important factories where the number of men employed during the summer is appreciably less than in the winter. This is particularly the case in St. Petersburg, where the large factories are worked on modern industrial lines, and the working-class population is beginning to resemble that of other countries.

Labor legislation, however, is still in a very backward state, as the authorities are always extraordinarily nervous lest anything done in favor of the working classes might ferment a desire for liberties of a political character. Hours of labor, which were formerly unlimited have now been fixed at eleven and a half, but in some establishments they are voluntarily reduced to ten and a half or eleven, and in many cases no night work is done at all. But it is in the conditions of life that the Russian industrial population is particularly badly off.

The typical Russian factory was a vast establishment, usually in a rural district at some distance from a town, but forming a large village or small town in itself. Here the workmen were lodged, fed, clothed, educated, amused, and policed by the factory owners and formed a little world to themselves. But with the growth of the industrial movement in the towns these conditions have to a great extent ceased to be. At the same time, while agriculture no longer supports anything like the whole population, the industrial development is not yet sufficient to deal with the surplus, and the supply of labor is always far in excess of the demand. The conditions of life for working men are exceptionally hard in the large towns, especially in St. Petersburg, where the rents are very high. The squalor of working men's dwellings is such as would not be tolerated in other countries. The Government has done nothing to bring about an improvement in this connection. It regards ordinary artisans with suspicion, and actually places difficulties in the way of their settling down in large numbers in any particular quarter of the town most convenient to their work, as it fears that close contact may generate dangerous political movements and facilitate revolutionary propaganda. Everything that has been done to improve their lot is due to the philanthropic initiative of certain firms. The ordinary lodging houses of the Russian workmen are simply unspeakable. To find seven or eight persons of four or five different families is by no means uncommon, and, in fact, it is quite a common occurrence to find corners of rooms are let separately. Working men's wages range in St. Petersburg from sixty kopecks a day to three rubles for the foreman (37 cents to \$1.60), but in many instances they are even lower. Rents, on the other hand, are proportionately very high. In one large factory in St. Petersburg, in which some 7000 hands are employed, a good deal has been done for the benefit of the workmen, somewhat on the lines of the old Russian factories. Large tenements have been built, sheltering 1500 out of the 7000 persons employed; a certain number of the employes whose continual presence on the premises is desirable are lodged free, and in these cases there is no limit as to overcrowding. The rest are lodged at the rate of nine rubles a month (\$4.75) for one room, and here the company has fixed a limit of six persons per room. The law has established no limitation. The management of this firm is trying to instill the necessity for cleanliness into the workmen, but as a rule their conditions are of the filthiest. There is a difference, however, in favor of the workmen of non-Russian extraction—Germans, Finns, etc.—who seem to be better in every way. The Russian workman works hard and steadily, and learns easily, but he has absolutely no ideas of his own or initiative. He will do what he is told, but does not care to know why he is doing it.

Another philanthropic work undertaken by the same firm is the establishment of schools for the children of the employes. Another factory which I visited was a large cotton mill belonging to a Russian company, but worked largely under English management. It employs some 600 or 700 men and women (no children). The English overseers seemed to be satisfied with the Russian workmen as a whole, and were of opinion that if they were better paid, lived in better lodgings, and had better food they would be equal to the workmen of most other countries; but in the conditions in which they exist no real improvement is possible. The average wage being twenty to twenty-two rubles or \$10.50 to \$11.50 a month (in many cases it is even less), a large part of which goes in house rent, they cannot grow up healthy or with highly developed intelligence. In his ten or eleven hours a day he does less work and less good work than an English or American workman in eight or nine. Nor can education mend matters to any great extent, as the Government purposely discourages it, again for political reasons.

Another system which tends to depress the Russian working classes is the credit system which obtains in the provision shops and eating-houses. Each workman has a credit book at the eating house which he frequents, and his debt is allowed to mount up until pay day (which is usually once a fortnight or once a month). Then he pays if he can, and if not the credit is carried on, but one-quarter of his wages can be seized by the shopman. If the artisan loses his employment supplies are cut off until he gets another job. Thus the one possible advantage of the system—that of giving credit during bad times—is done away with. If he obtains another job the shopman is down on him at once, and again retains a quarter of his wages from his new employer. Owing to the passport system all escape is impossible. In some cases the shop belongs to the employer, and thus we have the truck system in its worst form. If, on the other hand, the debt is paid and anything remains over, it is all spent in vodka. The Russian is naturally inclined to drunkenness—even in the highest circles of society it is by no means uncommon for men to get drunk every night after dinner—and for the poor it is the only pleasure in life. Attempts have been made in St. Petersburg by the Temperance Society to instill a taste for rational amusements unaccompanied by alcohol among the lower classes, and the Landsome and well-managed Narodny Dom (People's House) was started for this object. There one can enjoy music, light, warmth, and cheerful surroundings for ten kopecks, while at the same time good refreshments are supplied at moderate prices. But the place has become chiefly the resort of the lower bourgeoisie. The working man does not go there, for he can seldom afford the ten kopecks entrance, and even the cheap prices of the food are not cheap enough for him. If he has a little money to spare he prefers to spend it on drink, and although the total quantity which he consumes in a year is not large, he takes enough each time to make himself thoroughly drunk. It may be said that the wretched conditions of the industrial classes are no worse than those in which their peasant fathers and mothers lived. But, apart from the fact that the food in the latter case was often really better than in the former and the overcrowding less great, the country air and the country life tended to make up for otherwise unsatisfactory conditions, whereas Russian workmen in the factories suffer all the disadvantages of industrial civilization without its compensations.—London Times Correspondence.

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No Porter Needed to Guard. "Some people," remarked an employe at Broad Street Station, "have their own ways of doing things. The other day a party of four persons arrived at this station from one of the summer resorts. They were laden with a miscellaneous assortment of luggage, and the head of the family had an immense white bulldog. The luggage was so heavy that they were compelled to call upon the porters for help. "When they reached the café door they directed the porters to pile the luggage in a heap on the floor. Then, their request being complied with, they placed the bulldog on the top of the heap and went into the restaurant and dined, falling to appear for two hours. "In the meanwhile the dog was 'monarch of all he surveyed,' for none dared go nearer than ten feet of him. "The party finally took a train to one of the suburbs."—Philadelphia Press.

Natural Ignorance. Miss Marie Manning, the author of "Judith of the Plains," tells this incident of her recent European trip. The novelist was seeing Rome for the first time, and in the course of her sight-seeing was anxious to include a visit to the tomb of Caesar. Meeting a citizen on the street she inquired, in her best Italian, the location of the tomb. The man looked greatly embarrassed.

"I am desolated, Signorina," he apologized, speaking in excellent English. "I do not know. Caesar has been dead so long!"—Harper's Weekly.



QUEEN HELENA OF ITALY AND HER TWO DAUGHTERS. (The little Italian princesses are Yvonne, born June 1, 1901, and Mafalda, born November 19, 1902. A son, who is to be christened Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, was born September 15.)

NEW SHOE-FASTENER.

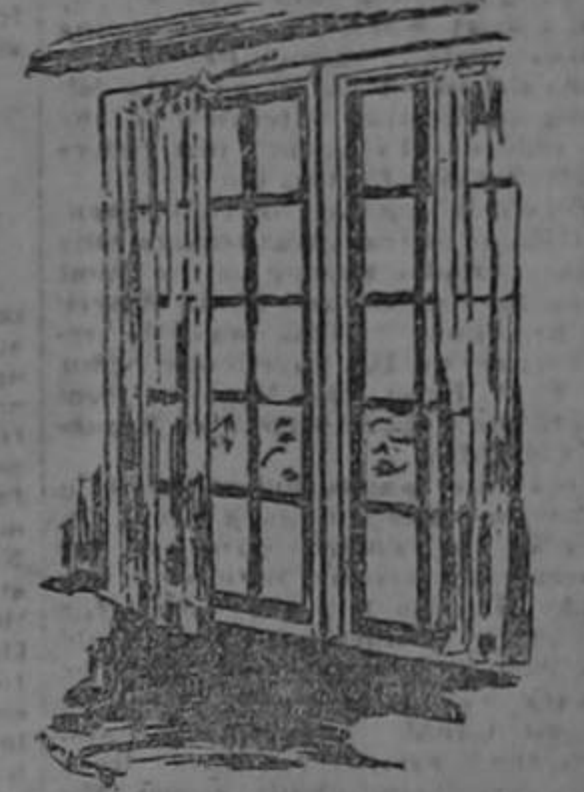
Designed to Replace Laces and Buttons on Footwear. Farewell to shoe laces, farewell to shoe buttons! The shoemakers of this goodly land decide to adopt the new style fastener that has been invented by a resident of Chicago. The little things that worry a man at the opening of the day are frequently responsible for much that goes wrong during the remainder of the waking hours—a lost collar button, for instance, or a missing button from his shoe, or a broken shoestring. The new shoe is equipped with an arrangement which is very similar to that with which many of us are familiar as applied to gloves. Strong springs at the lower end are fastened to the open edges of the shoe, and when the shoe has been drawn upon the foot



THE NEW SHOE-FASTENER. It is only necessary to spring these together to complete the appareling of the foot. It is the work of an instant, and the removal of the shoe is just as simple and just as speedy. The springs are so shaped as to adapt themselves to the curvatures of the foot.

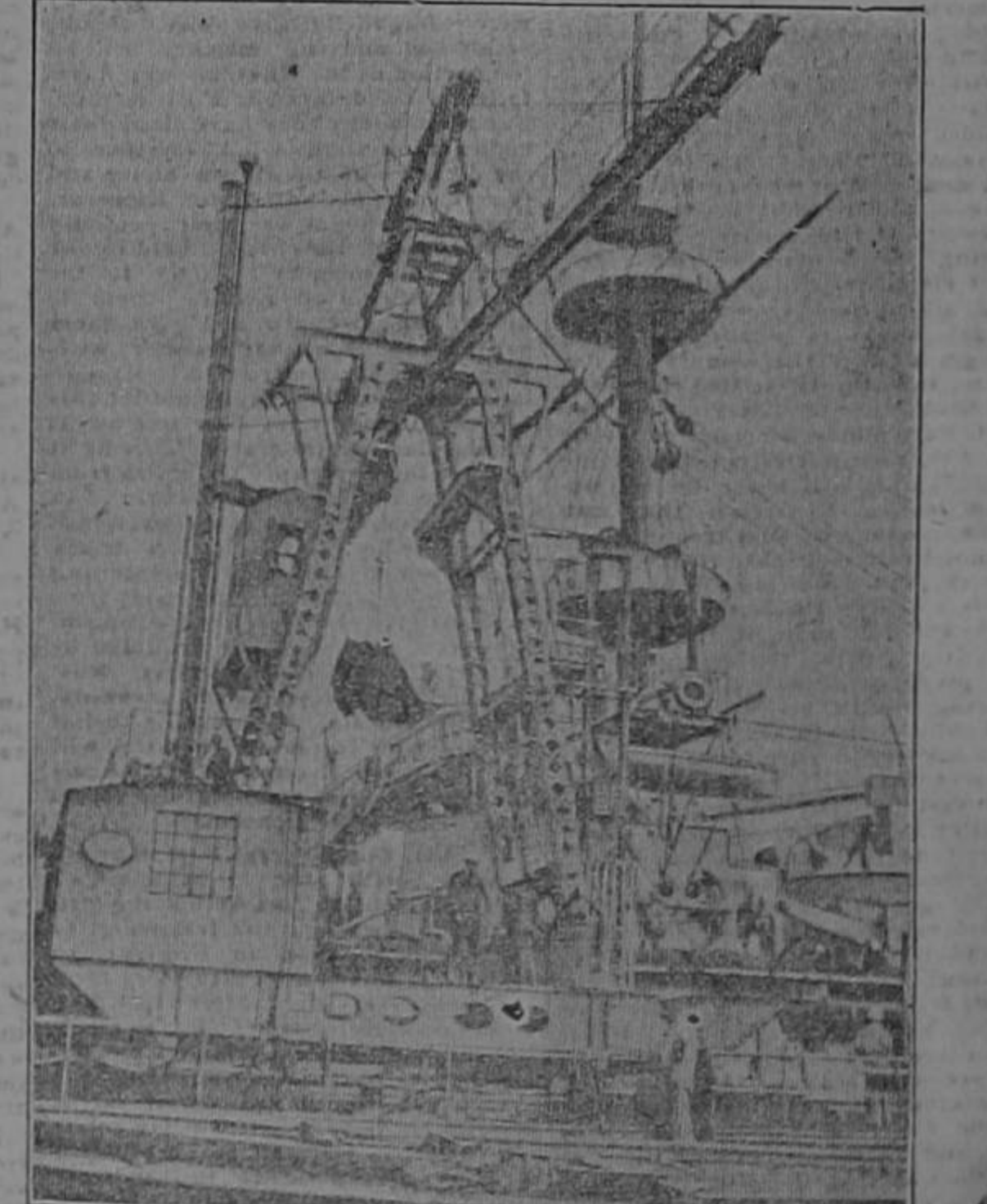
CURTAINS ON SWINGING ROD.

Because the casement window is so decorative it is coming every day into more general use. The old-time objection to it, that it is loose and draughty, has been overcome by effective weather strips. Another objection, the difficulty of arranging convenient drapery, has also been removed by the metal rod here shown. This ingenious device, bent at a right



angle, is first fastened by metal bands at some distance down the upright part of the window frame, its upper termination being fitted into a rubber wheel of much greater diameter than itself. When the casement is closed and the curtains drawn the wheel resting against the wood holds the rod with its weight of drapery in place. When it is desired to open the window a single movement of the band draws rod and curtain in retreat, parallel to the movement of the casement, which opens inward.

Consumption's Roll of Honor. Dr. John B. Huber, writing on the history of consumption in the Medical Record, mentions the following more or less great persons who have died as its victims: Marie Bashkirtseff, Xavier Bichat, H. C. Bunner, Friedrich Chopin, Stephen Crane, John Galsworthy, John Paul Jones, John Keats, Dr. Rene T. H. Laennec, Sidney Lanier, Jules Bastien-Lepage, Ethelbert Nevin, Henry Purcell, Elizabeth Felix Rachel, Friedrich Schiller, John Sterling, Laurence Sterne, Robert Louis Stevenson, Henry Timrod, Carl Maria von Weber, Artemus Ward, Henry Kirk White, Baruth Spinoza.



COALING A BRITISH WARSHIP.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "KNOWING THE TRUTH."

The Rev. Cornelius Woolfkin Dwells on the Condition of Learning Spiritual Truth as Laid Down by Jesus—Open-Mindedness Is the First Qualification

Brooklyn, N. Y.—In the Greene Avenue Baptist Church Sunday morning the minister, the Rev. Cornelius Woolfkin, preached the sermon. Mr. Woolfkin's text was from Deuteronomy xxxii:29: "The secret things belong unto the Lord, our God, but the things that are revealed belong unto us and to our children, that we may do all the words of this law."

A noted astronomer once said: "I have searched the stars, but I find no God." A noted philosopher said, "If there is an infinite, personal God, He is unknowable." Materialistic science and rational philosophy have formulated the creed of agnosticism, viz: that God is unknown and unknowable. It sounds conservative, modest and wise. But it is not really new. One of the ancients wrote in the long ago, "Canst thou, by searching, find out God? Canst thou know the Almighty unto perfection? Zophar, the Naamathite, was a clever agnostic. The Hebrew lawgiver writes, "The secret things belong unto the Lord our God."

If God be the Infinite, Eternal and Absolute, it is impossible to comprehend and explain Him. There must always be dimensions of mystery unknown and unknowable in Him. The astronomer never expects to find the walls of the universe. There is always the unknown beyond. If science and truth are to be attained, can we ever hope to bring the eternal God completely within the range of human conception? We are all agnostics. Even Christians worship at the altar of the super knowable God. It is no discredit to the theist that he cannot tell the day of God's birth. We need not distress ourselves because we cannot walk about God and know His diameter and circumference. He is unknowable.

But because we cannot know all, shall we rest content to know nothing? The scientist is aware that he can never know it all. Does he therefore break his instruments and content himself to abide in ignorance? He knows in part. He will know more, though he never knows it all. So, concerning God, there are things that may be known. The mystic of the unknown is the very charm of eternity. The ages will ever clothe themselves with new garments of mystery.

How may we know God? God is a spirit and must be spiritually known. John Fiske, speaking of the spectroscopic, calls it "an addition to our senses." All our inventions are extensions to our senses. There is auto-hearing, auto-hearing, auto-hearing. Tyndale said, "The silence of the forest at noonday is agitated with sound, if we could only hear it." There are some things telescopically discerned, others microscopically and spectroscopically. Without these they are not discerned at all. Why does one man only glance at a picture, and pass on, while another will study it by the hour? Why will some people leave the music hall, while others are held spellbound by the symphony? Because some things are artistically discerned and others musically. There must be the subjective faculty to appreciate objective genius.

Why do some men go through life without any sense of reverence, worship and prayer, while others bow in humility and adoration to one whom they call God? Because God is spiritually discerned. The natural man receiveth not the things of God, neither can he know them. He is lacking the soul's telescope, microscope, spectroscope, etc. Natural devices cannot discover a spiritual God.

The study of man himself presents a faint analogy of this truth. Science studies the human body, articulates the skeleton, knows the nervous system; explains organization. But does the anatomist discover the voice man? Does he find that sovereign—the will, the magistrature—the conscience, the artist—the imagination, the orchestra—the emotions, the librarian—the memory? They are all there, but the instruments of physical dissection do not discover them. They are mentally discerned. When the physical sciences are pronounced upon physical science, they become fools. And when materialists, as such, pronounce upon spiritual things they likewise turn out folly. One qualification cannot constitute authority upon all things.

It is sometimes said that religion speaks in a language of its own—a foreign tongue. This must be so in the nature of the case. Every new idea demands the garment of new words or phrases. Every science creates its own language. We might find a hundred volumes written in our native tongue and yet not understand what is written. Spiritual realities must express themselves in spiritual terminology. Instead of quarreling with the introduction of new terms, we should as true students learn their meaning and so widen our apprehensions.

The condition of learning spiritual truth is laid down by Jesus in the text. "He that will," do His will shall know the teaching." There must be right attitude first, and then the experiment of action. Open-mindedness is the first qualification for apprehension. Prejudice distorts and blinds the judgment. It is the chief factor in our limitations. It is the handicap which honest examination and experiment. Prejudice shut the theologians out of natural science for years. Prejudice is shutting the materialist out of religious science to-day. The whole universe is governed by law. Let a man obey the laws of nature and nature will unfold its mysteries to him. Let a man put himself in alignment with spiritual realities, and the spiritual world will discover itself to him. "He that cometh to God must believe that He is, and that He is the rewarder of them that diligently seek Him."

There must be action, the test of experiment. Here is a stumbling block. Men have their own wills and hesitate and halt at doing the will of God. The chief difficulties concerning religion do not rise out of intellectual embarrassment so much as a failure in attitude and action. Yet without these men cannot know.

The means of knowing are twofold. St. John says, "That which we have heard, that which we have seen and handled with our hands declare we unto you." There is first the message of tradition—that which we have heard. There is tradition in science. Some things have been worked out, tested and proven. They are accepted as axiomatic by the consensus of all students. Who thinks to question the roundness of the earth or its motion round the sun? Few of us have proved it, we accept it on scientific tradition. We do the same in all scientific study. Tradition is the foundation already laid, and we build thereon. To exclude the authority of tradition would check all progress. So religion has its traditions. Some things come to us with the "sterling" mark of the centuries. He who discredits all religious tradition ignores the past and begins anew. This makes the difference between the man of faith and the skeptic. The man of faith receives what has been proven and builds thereon. The skeptic only examines the foundations, sometimes without even laying new ones.

But there must be personal experience also. When Morse asked Congress for an appropriation of \$20,000 for his telegraph venture the committeeman having the deciding vote was undecided. Mr. Morse took him to his hotel, showed him some miles of wire. He had, however, him some room and there experiment with the instrument according to the plan. He turned and voted for the appropriation, saying, "I have seen—I have handled the Rev. J. Wood's child in the latest issue."

instrument, and it will do what is claimed for it." And any man may experiment with the realities of our religion and test its claims to comfort, wisdom, peace, rest, hope, love, prayer, etc. And only when we thus know will we be effective witnesses of truth. Jesus said, "We speak that we know and testify that we have seen." With such knowledge the known becomes the key of the unknown and leads us into deeper knowledge.

The purpose of learning to know God is to obtain the life eternal. When Kepler, the astronomer, after many failures, finally discovered the laws of planetary motion he fell upon his knees and cried, "I thank O God, that I am a thinking man. Thy thoughts over after Thee." This knowledge made him partner with the thought of the eternal God. So every truth experimentally discerned puts us into partnership with God. We learn to think His thoughts; to will His will; to love with His love; to live His life. And His life is eternal. Therefore Jesus says, "To know Thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent, this is life eternal."

The range of things thus knowable is very wide. Only a few of them may be suggested. We may know the forgiveness of our sins. We are made conscious of our sinfulness through the exercise of our conscience and our inability to overcome what we know to be the ideal. But when we accept the overtures of divine grace and yield to the incoming and inviolating of God's Holy Spirit, we experience a peace and power which are the subjective evidences of our being loosed from our sins. This is the first thing in Christian knowledge.

Next, "we know that we have passed from death unto life." Such a transition is made on all planes of life. A new climate helps some men to pass from death to life in body. Education enables men to pass from death to life mentally. Society sometimes causes men to pass from death to life morally. The development of latent genius makes men pass from death unto life. So the touch of God's spirit awakens new ideals, affections and possibilities, and the love of a spiritual society evidences a passage from death unto life.

"We know that all things work together for good to them that love God." This is not self-evident, as we take a narrow view of mortal life. But when we see the wider ranges we learn it is so. There may be experiences which darken the scene and plunge the judgment into panic. Joseph while being led a slave to Egypt could not understand this. Nor could Moses, Daniel and the prophets in the day of trial. But afterward they saw it to be so. The glory which Moses saw was not some lustrous form, but rather that all the past history was transfigured with God's presence and favor. It is the backward look that gives us this assurance. "We know that if our earthly house of this body be dissolved we have a building of God eternal in the heavens." That is, we know that we have an immortal destiny of eternal life. Subjectively we know that every appetite has its satisfaction. Hunger suggests food and thirst argues for water. If God creates a fin on the fish He makes an element for it to swim in. If He fashions a wing, He supplies the air for it to fly in. Surely these lower appetites are not gratified only that the deeper and nobler may be disappointed. And objectively, "Christ hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel." His resurrection satisfies our desires and becomes prophetic of our destiny. Let us study earnestly the truth of God with a view to doing His will, and we shall know in part now and more perfectly by and by.

Preachers Must Deliver God's Message. Some recent events have led to a revival of the "broad Church" plea that a preacher should speak out all that he believes to be the truth, without fear of the congregation, and unfeared by orthodoxy or heterodoxy. This frankness is supposed to be warranted by Paul's word, "as of sincerity." \* \* \* we speak." The "sole emphasis is put upon sincerity." But the first emphasis should not be placed there. Sincerity is, of course, an absolutely essential thing in a preacher, but fidelity is a prime essential. A man may be sincerely mistaken, and his mistake may have far-reaching consequences of ill for others.

The first essential is fidelity to trust. The first business of a Christian teacher is to receive His message, and then, sincerely, to transmit it. The fundamentals of the message are permanently fixed—they are historical—and no plea of "sincerity" must be allowed to interfere with them. If the chief emphasis be placed upon subjective sincerity, the door is easily opened to every heresy and every fad. This, in fact, is what has happened times without number.

It is sometimes asserted that the "churches are empty" because people will not believe in the "miracles." We are bound to object to the statement; it is not true. But it is, unfortunately, true that many "occupants of the nave," are in a state of amazement at the flagrant contradiction between the truths announced week by week in the Creed, and the denials of these truths, or the watering down of them by many who live by them.

The crux of the whole question is not in any detail concerning the miracle, but in this: Is God Master in His own world, or is He not? And has He interfered or not with His order for the purpose of saving men? If the answer is "no," is a man entitled to call himself a believer at all? But if God has intervened in the Person of Jesus Christ to save the world, is Jesus really came from Him to reveal Him, then something out of the ordinary must have happened.

Our Lord either commenced His existence for the first time at Bethlehem, or He came from "the other side" into our world. If the former, then He was simply one member of our race, and there was no true incarnation. If the latter, then "miracle" is not simply possible, it is imperatively demanded. A true incarnation demands an exceptional entrance into and an exceptional exit from our world. So the whole matter comes to this: Have we a Saviour or not? Yes or no? Common sense here is both illogical and impossible.

One further thing, since the matter is so vital. We hear of preachers who would have the stories of the virgin birth, the resurrection and the ascension, either eliminated from the Gospel record, or so etherialized as to be denuded of all their historic significance.

They have no reasons save their dislike for the supernatural. But the nearest approach to a reason is the fact of the silence of the Gospels concerning these great things. Our Lord, it is said, never mentions His own miraculous birth; some evangelists omit the story. St. Paul never mentioned it, and this is said to be "evidence to the contrary." Evidence! It is playing with words. They testified to the ultimate truth which included it. And that is the great thing after all. Did not our Lord say repeatedly that He had come down from heaven? Did not John speak of Him as come from the bosom of the Father, and as being in the beginning with God? Did not Paul speak of His pre-existence with God? It is not just to omit reference to these things. What, then, becomes of this vaunted "argument from silence"?—London Christian.

A Comforting Assurance. This instantaneous return at Christ's bidding of the widow's son into the body he had vacated might well be a comforting assurance to the bereaved for all generations of the absolute safety of their loved ones in their heavenly Father's hands. Demonstrative grief over a lifeless body is almost atheistic, certainly un-Christian. It is like blaming the loved one for having not come down from heaven in the latest issue, "I have seen—I have handled the Rev. J. Wood's child in the latest issue."

HOPE FOR THE SICK.



Mrs. HENRIETTA MARSH

A VICTIM OF LA GRIPPE.

Mrs. Henrietta A. S. Marsh, 769 W. 16th St., Los Angeles, Cal., President Woman's Benevolent Ass'n, writes: "I suffered with la grippe for seven weeks, and nothing I could do or take helped me until I tried Peruna."

"I felt at once that I had at last secured the right medicine and I kept steadily improving. Within three weeks I was fully restored, and I am glad that I gave that truly great remedy a trial. I will never be without it again."

In a letter dated August 31, 1904, Mrs. Marsh says: "I have never yet heard the efficacy of Peruna questioned. We still use it. I traveled through Kentucky and Tennessee three years ago, where I found Peruna doing its good work. Much of it is being used here also."—Henrietta A. S. Marsh.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio. Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1905.

The average cost of labor in the production of coffee is 4.7 cents a pound.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles. Itching, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Puro Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Only the very rich have fences around their farms in Japan.

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN TO CONSIDER.

First.—The medicine that holds the record for the largest number of absolute cures of female ill is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It regulates and cures diseases of the female organism as nothing else can.

Second.—The great volume of uncollected and grateful testimonials on file at the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., many of which are from time to time published by permission, give absolute evidence of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

Third.—Every ailing woman in the United States is asked to accept the following invitation. It is free, will bring you health, and may save your life. Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation. Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. From symptoms given, your trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised.

Out of the vast volume of experience Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

A Tobacco Grower's Profit is dependent upon a properly balanced fertilizer. No crop is so easily spoiled as tobacco. The fertilizer must be right, and to be right it must contain at least 10% actual Potash.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief. Removes all swelling in 8 to 30 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer to you. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Son, Specialists, 608 S. Atlanta, Ga.

WRITE H. C. McFADDEN, General Passenger Agent, ATLANTIC & PACIFIC RAILROAD, WASHINGTON, D. C. SOUTH GEORGIA LANDS.

PREVENT TEETH FROM DECAY! Write for Information FREE. DR. C. VAUGHAN, Washington, D. C. No More Blind Horses For Special Ophthalmic.

WISCONSIN'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup, Trachea, Blood, Use in Time. Sold by Druggists.

A PLEA FOR DOGS.

Some Points to Be Borne in Mind About a Really Mad Dog.

A mad dog does not rush. A mad dog does not attack. A mad dog does not froth at the mouth.

A mad dog will not fight back, even when cornered. The symptoms usually described as those of rabies are only those of a simple form of epilepsy or nervous disorder, and are not contagious.

Hydrophobia is not caused by heat; epilepsy is. Hydrophobia is only communicable by a bite; epilepsy is not communicable at all. Dogs suffering from hydrophobia do not froth at the mouth; epileptics do.

Dr. Wesley Mills says: "Discrimination [as between this disease and epilepsy, or fits of various kinds, arising from the heat of the sun as dogs run the streets." Again he says: "Fear of water is a pure hypothesis so far as the dog is concerned."

Let a poor little house dog, unaccustomed to roughing it for himself, become nervously excited by the din of the street, or overheated on a hot summer day, and some fool raises the cry of "Mad dog!" and shies a brick. The dog runs, and that is enough. Men are but savages under restraint, and anything that runs must necessarily be guilty, and soon a howling mob is in pursuit, and the dog is lucky, indeed, that escapes.

Every large city in America has a dog pound; hundreds of men are employed as dog catchers. They are frequently bitten. Did any of them ever have hydrophobia?

Hundreds of men in this country keep dog kennels and breed dogs for sale; other hundreds make a business of training dogs for field trials, hunting and performing. They are frequently bitten. Did any one of them ever have hydrophobia? "Give the dog a chance!"—London Society.

Future Heat.

"People think the present prices of coal are high," said Mr. Randolph R. Macey, of Philadelphia, at the Raleigh, "but the next generation will look back on the present time as the day of cheap fuel." Mr. Macey is the representative of one of the largest anthracite mining companies operating in the Pennsylvania field.

"Is it because a trust will be formed so strong that it can charge whatever it may please?" he was asked. "Not at all," he answered. "No trust ever has been, and none ever will be, for long stronger than the law of supply and demand. It is this law that will double and treble the price of coal within the next two decades. The demand for coal is increasing all the time, and the end of the supply, if not actually in sight, is not very distant from our range of vision. There will be coal, of course, for centuries to come, but there will not be coal in abundance. You will live to see the day when anthracite coal will retail at \$25 a ton in Washington."

"And I think it very probable that it will cost no more to heat your house than it does to-day. People waste coal. Science has not given the attention that it should to the husbanding of our fuel supply. It is within the range of possibility that a single Seattle of coal should be made to heat a large house twenty-four to forty-eight hours, or even a longer period of time. Fabulous wealth awaits the man who will invent a system that will reduce by even fifty per cent. the supply of coal necessary to obtain a given result. Think what it would mean to plants where power is generated, to say nothing of domestic consumption."—Washington Post.

Lima, a Live City. South America isn't so bad a region, according to Alberto de la Torre Buena, who in Castello's Magazine calls Lima the one which most highly recommends itself to rich and poor. Living is cheap, and there are finer public statues in the squares than New York has. That of Bolivar weighs eleven tons.

Race course, tennis clubs, theatres—all fine and really popular, not exclusive. Spanish communities are essentially democratic. There is a stone bridge 300 years old and good as ever. It is at least finished and the Williamsburg Bridge in this city is not. The slaughter house and its stockyards, the telegraph lines and post office are owned and conducted by the Government. The income goes to the national treasury. Taxes needn't worry any one.

"Pearl of America" the natives call Lima of the marvelous mountain air and the generous spaces. Not "Pearl of South America."

Saved by His Physician. One day in Shanghai, when feeling ill, I called a Chinaman to me and said: "John, do you have good doctors in China?" "Good docters!" he exclaimed. "China has best docters in the world."

"Mr. Eudon over there," I said, pointing to a house covered with doctor signs, "do you call him a good doctor?" "Eudon good doctel!" he exclaimed. "He glad! He best doctel in China. He save my life lonce."

"You don't say so!" I said. "How was it?" "Me tellee," he said, very confidently. "Me velly sick. Me callee Doctel Han Kou. He give me some medicine. Me get velly, velly sick. Then me callee Doctel Sam Sing. He give me more medicine. Then me grow worse. Me going to die! Bimeby me call Doctel Eudon—ah! he no got time an' no come. He save my life!"

DOING GOOD BY STEALTH.

Wigg—Deacon Buncomb is fond of doing good deeds on the sly.

Wagg—Yes; but he's terribly sure up if other people don't find out about it.—Philadelphia Record.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kille's Green Nerve Restorer, Serravallo's Tonic and Treatise (free) Dr. R. H. Kille, Ltd., 241 Avenue St., Paris, Pa.

When the Kaiser drove through Hamelin recently hundreds of children stood along the route, dressed either as rats or in the picturesque costume of the famous "Pied Piper's" period.

Do not believe Pinto's Cure for Consumption has any merit for coughs and colds.—John F. Pozna, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1905.

Sleepers of mahogany are used on the Mexican Central Railway. Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by all druggists, \$1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Wales wants a capital, but has none. To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

The electric motor is fast displacing the leather belt in factories. VERY LIKELY. "Cholly says 'Society is a dooceebore, don't y' know.'" "Ah, he must mean his own society."—Philadelphia Press.

Too Much For Him.

A bachelor one day set the table in his lonely abode with plates for himself and an imaginary wife and children. He then sat down to dinner, and as he helped himself to food he put the same quantity on each of the other plates and surveyed the prospect, at the same time computing the cost. He is still a bachelor.

Cataract Cannot Be Cured With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Cataract is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Cataract Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing cataract. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CUNNEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

FEMININE CHARITY. Him—Miss Singleton says she recently celebrated the twenty-second anniversary of her birth. Her—Yes; Miss Singleton is certainly a bargain. Him—A bargain! Her—Yes; 22, marked down from 37.—Chicago News.

(At 52-04)



Mrs. Rosa Adams, niece of the late General Roger Hanson, C. S. A., wants every woman to know of the wonders accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot tell you with pen and ink what good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me, suffering from the ill peculiar to the sex, extreme lassitude and that all gone feeling. I would rise from my bed in the morning feeling more tired than when I went to bed, but before I had used two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I began to feel the buoyancy of my younger days returning, became regular, could do more work and not feel tired than I had been able to do before, so I continued to use it until I was restored to perfect health. It is indeed a boon to sick women and I heartily recommend it. Yours very truly, Mrs. ROSA ADAMS, 819 12th St., Louisville, Ky."

Any women who are troubled with regular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, general debility, and nervous prostration, should know there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. No other medicine for women has received such wide-spread and unqualified indorsement. No other medicine has such a record of female cures.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am very pleased to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for womb and ovarian difficulties from which I have been a sufferer for years. It was the only medicine which was at all beneficial, and within a week after I started to use it, there was a great change in my feelings and looks. I used it for a little over three months, and at the end of that time I suffered no pain at the menstrual period, nor was I troubled with those distressing pains which compelled me to go to bed, and I have not had a headache since. This is nearly a year ago. I always keep a bottle on hand, and take a few doses every week, for I find that it tones up the system and keeps me feeling strong, and I never have that tired out feeling any more."

"I certainly think that every woman ought to try this grand medicine, for it would prove its worth. Yours very truly, Miss ELISE DANFORTH, 208 De Soto St., Memphis, Tenn."

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN. Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham. She will understand your case perfectly, and will treat you with kindness. Her advice is free, and the address is Lynn, Mass. No woman ever regretted having written her, and she has helped thousands. \$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS. Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP. GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, regularity you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ail you, start taking Cascarets today, for you will never get well unless under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C. C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

**Weekly Shipping List.**

**ARRIVED.**

Jan. 16.—At 8 a.m. s.s. Miami, English, c. Johns, 46 crew and 2,424 tons register, from New Port, England. 1 passenger. 220 bales cargo. No correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Jan. 19.—At 2 a.m. s.s. Limon, English, c. Frost, 42 crew and 2,109 tons register, from New Orleans. 7 passengers. 38 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Jan. 20.—At 1.30 a.m. s.s. Bound Brook, German, c. Hansen, 29 crew and 829 tons register, from Mobile. No passengers nor correspondence. general cargo. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Jan. 20.—At 5.15 p.m. the German launch Anetta, c. Archibald, 4 crew and 5 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. 8 passengers. No cargo. 1 packet correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Jan. 21.—At 3 a.m. s.s. Sibiria, German, c. Brambeer, 52 crew and 2,246 tons register, from Carthagena. 29 passengers. general cargo. 5 sacks and 1 packet correspondence. Consigned to John M. Keith.

Jan. 21.—At 6 a.m. s.s. St. Germain, French, c. Mourand, 127 crew and 2,116 tons register, from Colon. 10 passengers. 33 sacks correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Jan. 21.—At 10 a.m. s.s. Dora, English, c. Mitchell, 24 crew and 1,457 tons register, from St. Thomas. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: iron. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Jan. 23.—At 12.30 p.m. s.s. Appomattox, English, c. Castle, 47 crew and 2,140 tons register, from Jamaica. No passengers nor correspondence. 33 bales cargo. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Jan. 24.—At 12.30 p.m. s.s. Esparta, English, c. Rose, 42 crew and 2,109 tons register, from New Orleans. 11 passengers. Cargo: 2,760 bales merchandise. 37 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Jan. 25.—At 5 p.m. s.s. Belvernon, Norwegian, c. Olsen, 21 crew and 687 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. 1 passenger. No cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Jan. 25.—At 2 p.m. s.s. Colombia, Norwegian, c. Heitzberg, 18 crew and 511 tons register, from Colon. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Jan. 25.—At 8 a.m. s.s. La Plata, English, c. Dagnall, 158 crew and 2,800 tons register, from Colon. 104 passengers. Cargo: 899 bales merchandise. 11 sacks correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Jan. 26.—At 6 p.m. s.s. Venezuela, Italian, c. Carbone, 85 crew and 2,227 tons register, from Barranquilla. 16 passengers. general cargo. 3 sacks correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Jan. 27.—At 9 a.m. s.s. Altai, German, c. Gerdes, 46 crew and 1,584 tons register, from Carthagena. 24 3 sacks and 2 packets correspondence. Consigned to John M. Keith.

**SAILED.**

Jan. 14.—At 3.30 p.m. s.s. Preston, Norwegian, c. Irgins, 31 crew and 908 tons register, for New Orleans. 2 passengers. Cargo: 16,938 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Jan. 13.—At 2 p.m. the American schooner Lillian Woodroof, 6 crew and 288 tons register, for Belize, Honduras. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by the Costa Rica Railway.

Jan. 13.—At 6 p.m. s.s. San José, English, c. Owen, 53 crew and 2,109 tons register, for New Orleans. No passengers. Cargo: 27,200 bunches bananas. No correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Jan. 14.—At 10 p.m. the launch Anetta, c. Dickson, 4 crew and 5 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. 2 passengers. No cargo. 1 packet correspondence. Despatched by J. Kaempfer.

Jan. 16.—At 2.45 p.m. s.s. Allegany, German, c. Bode, 47 crew and 1,606 tons register, for New York via Kingston. 16 passengers. Cargo: 18,700 bunches bananas, 10 bales skin, and 14 bales rubber. Despatched by John M. Keith.

Jan. 18.—At 6.30 p.m. s.s. Miami, English, c. Jones, 45 crew and 2,424 tons register, for Manchester. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 38,077 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Jan. 21.—At 3.30 p.m. Limón, English, c. Frost, 51 crew and 2,109 tons register, for New Orleans. 2 passengers. 10 sacks correspondence. Cargo: 41,016 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

At 3.45 p.m. s.s. Bound Brook, German, c. Hansen, 29 crew and 829 tons register, for Mobile. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 21,201 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

At 6 p.m. s.s. St. Germain, French, c. Mourand, 127 crew and 2,116 tons register, for Colon. 29 passengers, 6 sacks and 2 packets correspondence. Cargo: 60 sacks cacao and 15 vegetables. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

At 6.30 p.m. the launch Anetta, c. Archibald, 4 crew and 5 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. 6 passengers, 2 sacks correspondence. No cargo. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Jan. 23.—At 2 p.m. s.s. Sibiria, c. Brambeer, 52 crew and 2,246 tons register, for New York via Kingston.

66 passengers. 3 sacks correspondence. Cargo: 17,400 bunches bananas, 10 bales skin and 3 bales horns. Despatched by John M. Keith.

Jan. 25.—At 3 p.m. s.s. Colombia, Norwegian, c. Heitzberg, 18 crew and 511 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Jan. 25.—At 4 p.m. s.s. Appomattox, English, c. Castle, 47 crew and 2,140 tons register, for Manchester. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 27,388 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Jan. 25.—At 5 p.m. s.s. La Plata, English, c. Dagnall, 158 crew and 2,800 tons register, for Colombian ports. 5 passengers. Cargo: 433 sacks coffee and 98 cacao. 3 sacks and 3 packets correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Jan. 26.—At 6 p.m. s.s. Belvernon, Norwegian, c. Olsen, 21 crew and 687 tons register, for New Orleans. 4 passengers. Cargo: 17,638 bunches bananas.

**Latest Foreign News.**

London 23.—The "Daily Mail's" correspondent in St. Petersburg says "It is admitted that the incident of firing shot at the celebration of the blessing of the waters was a conspiracy on the part of the military in charge of the salute. Instead of loading with blank cartridges, the third gun was loaded with shot which passed through the Imperial Standard immediately over the Czar's head, the elevation of the gun was however miscalculated. The officers of that battery are all noblemen of the highest grade whose loyalty to the throne was considered a sufficient guarantee for the soldiers' loyalty. The Grand Duke Serigus, supreme chief of the artillery was also under the flag and witnessed the firing of the third cannon and the fall of the shot. He promptly rushed up to the Captain of the artillery and demanded of him the reason why the gun was shot, this officer said it was through an error. The balls which passed through the windows of the Palace are of a model never supplied to the Russian army. It is well known that among the Russian soldiers there are many Nihilists and Revolutionists. The situation is very grave. Up to now it is well known that the autocratic police depend a great deal on the military. The most energetic measures are being adopted. The correspondent says that the loaded piece was fired forty yards from the standard and that 5 balls passed through the flag of the regiment carried immediately over the Czar's head. It is said that the Czar was implored that morning not to attend the celebration or to appear at Farkoselo as danger was expected although the quarter from which it would come was not known.

London 23.—The internal conditions of Russia is causing much alarm in this country. It is believed that the Empire is on the verge of a revolution. The Press without exception state that an attempt on the Czar's life was premeditated by the discharge of the gun.

London 23.—A St. Petersburg despatch reports that the Minister of the Navy, Admiral Avechin was struck on the head by a heavy window frame of wood which fell on him.

St. Domingo 23.—Yesterday a contract was signed between Commander Dellingham, the representative of the United States, and the Santo Domingo representatives by which the United States arranges to pay the debts of Santo Domingo, amounting to \$3,000,000, as a guarantee of the loan. The United States will collect all Customs duties of the Republic until the debt is paid. It is said that serious difficulties may arise through this arrangement.

Paris 23.—At the session of the North Sea Commission yesterday Mr. Hugh O'Biernie of the British Embassy, Great Britain's Agent at the enquiry read the charges consisting of 17 specifications minutely describing the attack on the British fishing fleet from Hull. It was specifically declared that no Japanese torpedo boats or warships were among the fishing fleet and further that no Japanese warships were anywhere in the North Sea. Baron Taube, the Russian Agent, read the reply which stated that two strange boats approached the Russian squadron and that the search lights discovered them to be torpedo boats. On the Russian fire being opened the boats disappeared. The paper also stated that Admiral Rojstevensky was obliged to act as he did in order to destroy the torpedo boats. The British paper claims that on the night of the attack on the fishing fleet the only warships in the vicinity were the Russians. There were neither warships nor torpedo of the Japanese navy in the North Sea. There were no Japanese on the fishing boats, that the Russian fire continued although their search lights clearly showed that the vessels were peaceable fishing boats, that none of the Russian ships gave assistance to the crippled fishing boats although several remained in the vicinity and within hailing distance after the firing. That the fire killed two and wounded six men, sank one and damaged five ships. That the attack was without provocation upon peaceable fishermen pursuing their usual and rightful avocation.

NEGLECT ALWAYS DANGEROUS.—To the average man it seems childish to doctor a cold, and unless it becomes particularly annoying to him, little or no attention is given it. Often a cold contracted in the winter is allowed to run until the opening of spring. This is a grave mistake, as even though the warm weather may bring relief, the system is thereby weakened and rendered susceptible to disease. A cold should never be neglected, whether it be a child or an adult who is afflicted, as health and often life is risked. A bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, costing but a small amount will bring speedy relief and by its use all dangerous consequences will be avoided. For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, LIMON.

# WATCHES!

Keystone-Elgin Watches, direct from the Factory.

## LADIES

SOLID SILVER, INLAIN WITH

GOLD FILLED CASE.



TWELVE DOLLARS GOLD (\$12.)



SEVEN DOLLARS GOLD.

## GENTS

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FIVE DOLLARS GOLD.

## GENTS

GOLD FILLED CASE. GUARANEED TWENTY YEARS

... 100% SILVER ...

EASY TERMS



FIFTEEN DOLLARS GOLD



TWELVE DOLLARS GOLD

KEYSTONE CASES, Elgin Works.

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

AGENTS WANTED ON THE LINE.....

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

## BANANAS.

HALF interest in small Banana Farm, more than half of it entirely new land. Railway runs through it. Plenty land available. Capital required: \$5,000 gold. Apply by letter "Investment," "Limon Weekly News" Office.

## NORTHERN RAILWAY OF COSTA RICA

### TIME TABLE.

FOR ALL POINTS IN ZENT AND :—

Banana River Districts.

WESTBOUND.		EASTBOUND.	
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.		DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY	
Departs	8:15 A. M.	LIMON.	3:00 P. M.
Arrive	9:20 "	ZENT.	1:50 "
"	9:40 "	ZENT JUNCTION	1:35 "
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.
Departs	4:05 "	BEARESEM.	4:00 "
"	4:05 "	PHILADELPHIA	4:00 "
W. G. CHASE, Superintendent.			

## FOR SALE.

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

## CASTINGS

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

SAND & STONE.—

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

## TO LET,

BAKERY, in good condition, near Northern Railway Station. \$40 monthly. Apply this office.

## UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

—MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT—  
GENERAL LINE OF DRY GOODS,  
BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS AND GROCERIES  
SOLE AGENTS FOR..

Schlitz Beer, Canadian Club Whiskey, White Rock Lithia Water, Vacuum Oil.

At Lowest Prices.

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

United Fruit Company  
Port Limon

## WOOD'S - BOOK - STORE

TOILET REQUISITES, ETC.

The Best Quality and Lowest Prices

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

## SPECTACLES.

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

## Watch Chains

Gent's Rolled Gold, c.	50, 63.00, 65.00 and 67.50.
do.	guaranteed 20 years. 10.00.
Ladies' do.	65.00, 66.00, 67.50, 610.75 and 612.90.

## Smokers' Materials.

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

ALL AT

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON.