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PORT LIMON COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1906.

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**Limon Weekly News.**

PORT LIMON, SATURDAY, FEB. 11, 1905

F. M. H. WOOD.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS, PORT LIMON COSTA RICA, CENTRAL AMERICA.

R. HESLOP, AGENT, ZENT JUNCTION ANTONIO LEHMANN CENTRAL AVENUE SAN JOSE.

**RUSSIA AND JAPAN.**

**LATEST CABLES.**

Tokio 2.—The losses during the battles at Chunchicho and Heikontai are 5,000 Japanese and 10,000 Russians. Russian activity is being suspended. In both battles the Japanese were triumphant. It is supposed that the Russian object was to flank the Japanese left and distract their attention from Leo. The press express the opinion that Kuroptkin's attack was in obedience to an order from the Czar by forcing a fight with Oyama before re-inforcements arrived from Port Arthur and thus distracting the attention of the people of Russia. Oyama reports that a detachment of Japanese occupy two points, 3 miles west of Subfangtai and succeeded in dividing the Russian forces. Another was sent against the Russian position southwest of this point and drove the enemy out. A despatch from Seoul reports an engagement in which the Japanese lost 25 men but succeeded in occupying the district of Hokentai, forcing the Russians to retire from the right of the River Hun. The Japanese captured 500 prisoners.

London 2.—A St. Petersburg despatch to the "Chronicle" says: "It is acknowledged here that Kuroptkin has had a severe reverse on his right. The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent reports that the Russian provisions have accumulated on the Baikal lagoon, and traffic on the railroad is entirely suspended through the ice. Vladivostok is isolated by land and sea.

St. Petersburg 2.—Mr. Thomas Smith, the American Vice-Consul, at the request of the Japanese Government has left for Myeido to investigate the condition of the Japanese prisoners. General Meschenko has been wounded in the knee. The Brigade of Rifles suffered terribly in the recent battle, no less than 25 officers were killed between the 25th and 26th.

London 2.—The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent in Tokio telegraphs that the losses suffered during the recent battles between the 25th and 29th reach 42,000 Russians and 7,000 Japanese.

Mukden 2.—The dead bodies have not yet been buried. Stalckenberg's troops suffered greatly. The Russians captured 500 Japanese prisoners. The original force of Japanese on the right was 10,000 men, they retreated in panic but were re-inforced by troops sent from the right. Meschenko's knee is fractured. Kondratovitch was shot through the lungs the ball passing through the vertebral column. Colonel Andrieff, Chief of the General Staff is very seriously wounded in the head.

St. Petersburg 2.—Gripenberg's forces penetrated to within 15 miles of Leo Yang but were driven back by the Japanese fire. Much discontent exists in St. Petersburg over affairs in the East during the past four days. The revolutionists are taking advantage of the opportunity to make the war unpopular.

Tokio 5.—Oyama reports two companies of Russians with cannon of large type attempted to bombard our centre and left but were repulsed on the 30th. Two battalions of infantry and one regiment of horse were also repulsed at Futatsu. On the 31st the Russians bombarded Chenchichio, Lapoti and Litagotan and two companies of infantry attacked the first point near Pietatsu. The attack was a brave one against our flank in which Nestchenko was wounded. Our troops fought with the most desperate energy in spite of the intense cold. Tegu returns on the 6th, but his plans are not made public.

Mukden 2.—The hospitals are full to overflowing with wounded. A correspondent in Varsovia says tranquility is nearly established, nevertheless it is but the crust over a volcano. The greater part of the troops have left the centre of the town and the strike is almost ended. Several hundred arrests have been made and all suspected persons have been examined. The commission entrusted to investigate the affair of firing with ball cartridge at the recent blessing of the waters have decided that it was premeditated. The entire responsibility is placed on a member of the troop named Bagdanoff, of the 17th battalion of the horse guards, who is an ex-student and member of a revolutionary society.

London 3.—The following is the estimate of the casualties in the Far Eastern war:—

Port Arthur losses: Japanese 10,000 Russians 21,000; other battles, Japanese 78,000, Russians 129,000. Total Japanese 128,000, Russians 150,000.

Tokio 3.—The Japanese captured the British steamer "Vyfield" loaded with contraband of war for Vladivostok. The capture was effected above the Island of Hokkaido. With reference to the inactivity of the Vladivostok squadron, Admiral Skrydlied according to a St. Petersburg telegram

says that at the time the squadron was under the orders of Alexieff he repeatedly said they must not attempt to go to Port Arthur. The popular opinion is that it will be better for Russia to put an end to the war as quickly as possible, though it will be unsatisfactory to the pride of the nation.

**ODDS AND ENDS.**

(From "Star & Herald.")

In view of the dispute about the Lippe-Deimold regency, it is interesting to note (says the London "Sunday Times") that nearly all the reigning families of Europe have had married into them persons who were not of royal blood.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, Katherine, wife of Peter the Great, became Empress of Russia, though she knew neither her own parents nor her own name. Daughter of a peasant, she started as a domestic servant, and soon married a Swedish dragoon. Captured by the Russians at Marienburg, according to Prince Peter Dolgoruky, she became the mistress of General Bauer, Prince Menschikow, and others, until Peter the Great married her. The blood of this woman flows to-day in the veins of nearly all the great rulers, as she is the direct ancestress of the Russian and German imperial houses, of the kings of the Netherlands, the grand dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Saxe-Weimar, and the heirs to the throne of Greece and Denmark.

The family tree of the German empress has suffered through the marriage of one of her ancestors to the charming Countess Danneskjold-Samsoe.

King Oscar of Sweden is the grandson of "Bernadotte," a French Corporal who was raised to the rank of a field-marshal by Napoleon the First, and was adopted by King Charles the Thirteenth as crown prince of Sweden.

The Napoleons are descendants of a Corsican lawyer, and the King of Roumania is a grandson of one of the Princesses Murat of "no family," while the pedigrees of the Bavarian and Italian heirs to the throne are darkened by their ancestors' marriages with Polish families. These are only a few cases showing how illusory is the "pure blood" of these great families.

Field-Marshal Oyama, who is in command of the Japanese armies in Manchuria, was once a pupil in the Temple Hill School at Geneseo, N.Y., and Walter G. Patterson, one of Geneseo's leading residents, remembers Oyama, and relates many amusing experiences of the young Japanese, whom he describes as an undersized boy of fifteen, heavy set, but bright-eyed and keen-witted.

"I am perhaps the first man who saw Oyama under fire," said Mr. Patterson, the other day. "One Saturday morning a crowd of students started afoot for a peach orchard belonging to 'Tomp' Campbell, which was a favorite place with the boys. While climbing a fence Oyama was the last over. Suddenly Mr. Campbell appeared with a shotgun. He took aim at Oyama, and fired a charge of rock salt into his body. Oyama stood the pain stoically as one of the fortunes of war to be encountered when raiding peach orchards."

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(Signed) DR. GEO. L. DORAND,

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# THE STUDY OF BIRDS

## Ways of Making Subject Interesting to Children.

BY FRANK M. CHAPMAN.

**T**HERE are ten potent reasons why we should study birds. The first is a scientific one, because birds are very sensitively organized and respond so readily to environment that they furnish the scientist with the best illustration of the working out of natural laws. The second is an economic one. By preventing the undue increase of insects and small rodents and acting as scavengers they probably prevent the earth from becoming uninhabitable.

Then, being the most conspicuous of the higher animals, they may be the most easily studied. They are the most eloquent of nature's voices, and surpassing in grace and beauty. They exhibit the most exquisite human traits of character in their home life. And, last of all, the individual bird lives in the species. The robin's song is the same in our age as in our youth, so that birds never seem to grow old. They bring back to us more vividly than anything else in nature the memories of youth, and are the closest bond between man and nature.

But how shall we study them? We cannot pick them, like flowers, or impale them on pins, like bugs. The means of close study resolves itself into the opera or field glass. But I would not antagonize a child by a too scientific attitude at first. A person may love birds and hate ornithology. I would present the human side of the bird's life at first—something like the experience of the little girl I knew in Virginia, who tamed a clipping sparrow so that it came to her every day to be fed.

Never make a bird into a human being. A bird is far more interesting as a bird than dressed up in false clothing. But take up first the points of human interest in the bird's life. Don't try to teach children to observe birds in classes or families at first. Begin with the seasons. Why concern ourselves with birds of summer when the snow is on the ground? I would suggest beginning the study of birds in winter, when there are the fewest birds. As each season comes in, teach the child to recognize the birds that come with that season. The first interest in birds is roused when he learns to know them by sight, and ever after his bird pictures will rest in a lovely framework of the passing seasons.

How will the museum help you in all this? The museum has, first, a general collection of birds of the world, then a general collection of all birds found within fifty miles of New York. In the latter, in addition to the two cases of permanent residents, there is a case of seasonal birds. You need not hunt out the birds of each season in the general collection. To-day you will find the October birds in that case, and next week the November birds of this region, and, furthermore, upon your request the museum will send you a little traveling museum of the season's birds, to remain in your classroom three weeks.

As soon as the child learns to know the bird by sight he wants to know more of it. The first classification of his knowledge is to lead his attention to the fact that one-half of all known birds, and eighty or ninety per cent. of all that come under his observation, belong to the class of perching birds, distinguished by toes of great grasping power. All the perching birds are divided into not more than seventeen or eighteen families. Some prominent member of each family is generally known to the pupils, and with the cases of birds from the museum it is not a difficult thing to learn the distinguishing marks of each family.

The beauty of bird study is that it does not end with school days, but life. A child will find out that certain birds have certain well defined haunts and he will learn where to look for them. When the apple trees are in blossom they are always full of orioles, and, curiously enough, the oriole always arrives in this section just as the apple trees begin to bloom. So each bird has the haunt it loves.

After some knowledge of seasons and types has been attained the attention is turned to nests. The detached nest brought by the teacher to the schoolroom is of some interest as a specimen of bird architecture. But the real interest of the nest lies in the place where it is built. That tells the whole tale of the bird's life; and so all the nests in the museum are shown as placed in their original location. How much more interesting, for example, is the bank swallow's nest when we see the sandbank, riddled with holes like a pepper-box, with the nests sometimes three feet in from the surface. Birds change their nesting habits according to their surroundings, both natural and artificial. The black crowned night herons of Long Island build their nests in trees seventy or eighty feet high. But in wild Manitoba the same bird builds low among the reeds. All along the Atlantic coast the fishhawks build in tall trees, but on Gardiner's Island, where the owner has protected them for years, they build flat upon the ground, the most marked example I have ever known of a variation of habit to meet artificial conditions. Sometimes individual birds will adapt their nests to special conditions, like the shape of walls, in a way that betrays actual intelligence.

After the nest comes the egg. As it is believed that the birds descended from reptiles, and as all reptiles lay white eggs, it is believed that all birds originally laid only white eggs. Color has come for protection. This is proved by the fact that all birds that lay in protected places, like owls and woodpeckers, lay white eggs; while all that lay in exposed places are almost exactly like their surroundings. The tern's egg in the open beach cannot be distinguished from the beach pebbles without close inspection. The grebe lays white eggs in a low nest, but she never leaves the eggs, no matter how hurriedly, without pulling the nest material over to hide them.

Then come the young birds, and human interest multiplies, and the camera becomes of immense value. The study of the traits of young birds is most fascinating. Their first instinct, after that of hunger, is that of absolute obedience to the parents. Young birds feel no fear till they are old enough to try to escape. Before that they will regard the intruder with perfect fearlessness. But at a single note of command from the parent they will lie low, silent and motionless till the danger passes. Young skimmers on the Virginia beach will let you step upon them in this blind obedience. I watched a nest of newly born blue-jays for an hour and three-quarters one day in hopes the mother would come back and sit for her picture. Those little birds had been fed every five minutes up to that time, and yet, though starving, they maintained absolute silence all that time, in response to the parent's command. Bitterns at seven days' old have no fear of the camera. Ten days later it throws them into a paroxysm of fright.

Then there is the feeding. How does the parent raise a nest full of birds, all equally fat and well fed, when every little mouth is nagging every time she comes to the nest? Amid so many attractive openings, how shall she know the one most in need of food? Perhaps the little scamp fed last gets the new worm or bug. But there is a involuntary reaction of the muscles which does not take place when the bird has just been fed, and the parent, keeping tab on the greedy ones, snatches out the tidbit deposited in the wrong place and puts it where it will do the most good.—New York Tribune.

### Old War Horses.

These old horses never forget the call, no matter how long it has been since they last heard them.

One day some years ago, when I was passing an open lot in the outskirts of Chicago, I found a boy trying to play on the cornet. While the boy and I were at work on the cornet, an old ash hauler came along driving an animal that had once been a good horse, but was now only a collection of skin and bones. The horse stopped when he heard us and stuck up his ears. I came to the conclusion that he had once been a cavalry horse and asked the old man where he got him. "From a farmer," he said. I could not find a "U. S." on the horse; he had probably been discharged so long ago that his brand had been worn off. But taking the cornet, I sounded the stable call, and the horse began to dance.

"Hold fast to your lines, now," I warned the old man. "I am going to make that old horse do some of the fastest running he has ever done since he left the cavalry." Then, beginning with the call for the gallop, I next sounded the charge, and the old plug went plunging up the road at his fastest gait, dragging his wagon after him. I gave him the recall next, and he came down to a walk, much to the relief of the old driver. He said that this was the first time he had ever seen the horse run. He had never been able to get him to go faster than a slow walk before. "You don't feed him well enough to get him to do much running," I told him. "That horse, when he did have to run, got his twelve pounds of corn and all the hay he could eat every day."—Forest and Stream.

### He Surely Had the Blues.

"What's the matter, old man?" he said, as they met the next morning after. "You look blue."

"I feel blue."

"But last night you were the jolliest member of our party."

"I felt jolly."

"You acted like a boy just let out of school."

"I felt like one."

"You said that your wife had gone away for the first time in three years, and there wasn't anyone to say a word if you went home and kicked over the mantel clock."

"I remember it."

"You said that if you stayed out until four o'clock there was no one to look at you reproachfully, and sigh, and make you feel mean."

"Yes, and I stayed out until four o'clock, didn't I?"

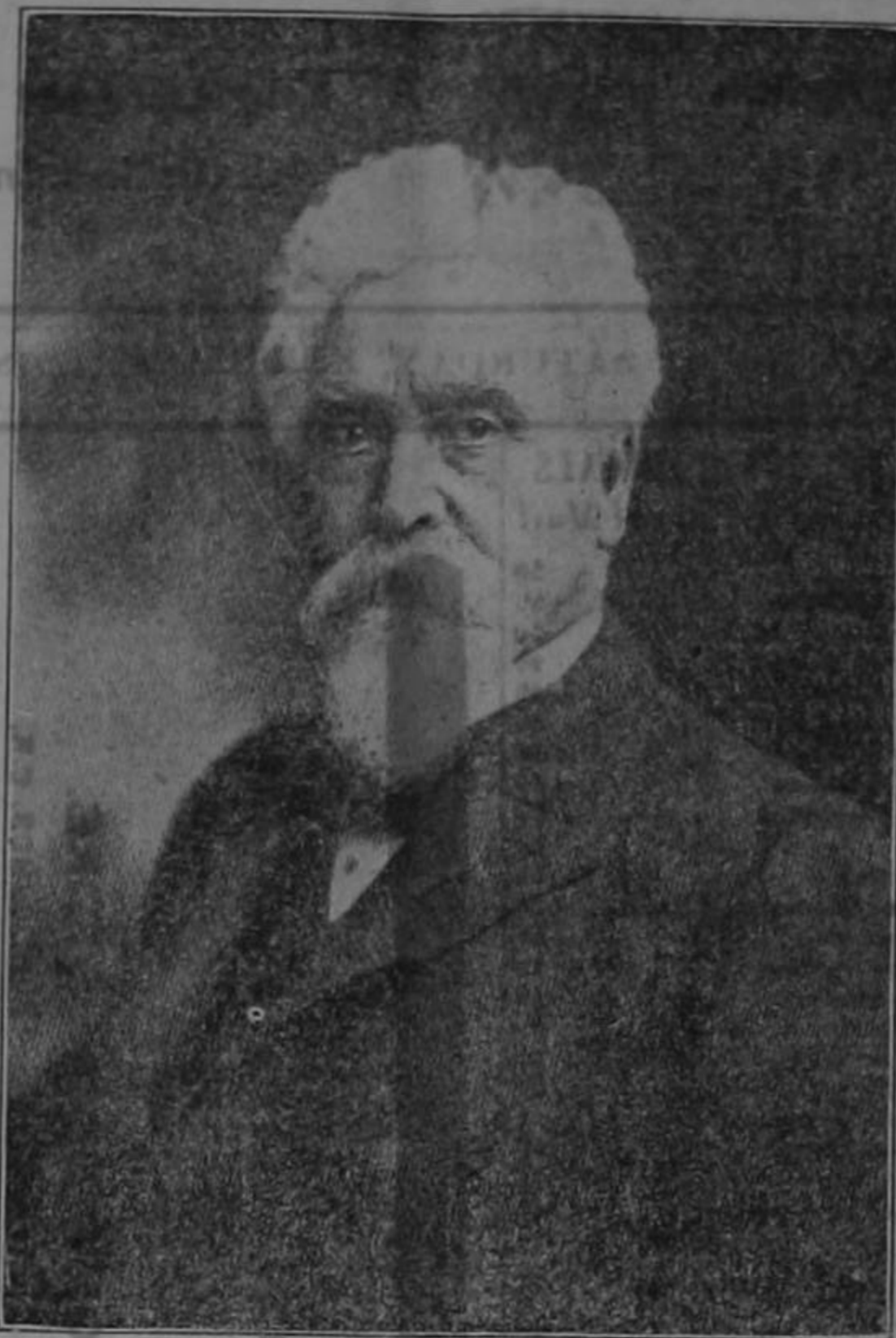
"You certainly did."

"And I gave you a war-whoop on the front door-step."

"Yes, and you sang a verse from a comic opera song, and tried to dance a clog."

"Yes, and my wife missed that trait. Now, please, go away and let me alone."—Sunday Magazine.

# IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



SIR HIRAM STEVENS MAXIM.

The American explosive expert who won an English knighthood. Sir Hiram Maxim is a product of the land of steady habits. He was born at Tangersville, in the State of Maine, on February 5, 1840. He comes of an early Puritan stock.

### BUTTONS ON BED CLOTHES.

One is very careful to button up overcoat and jacket when facing Boreas at this season of the year, and so double-lock the door, as it were, but why all this caution should be abandoned on the going to bed is a marvel. Warm clothing is taken off, the



CLAMPS ON THE BED CLOTHES.

window thrown up in the interest of fresh air, and then some bedclothing is loosely thrown over the body. Why, if it is necessary to button up so tightly during the day, when adequately clad, should not the same care be taken at night? The covers are very liable to work loose and expose the unprotected body, but this kind of exposure is actually courted. Up in Canada, where they have weather that is really truly cold, they have become tired of this illogical manner of handling bed-clothing, and now they are going in for bed-clothing clamps. These are fastened to the side rails of the bed so as to hold the corners of the covers and effectually prevent any displacement. A shank and movable jaws, the adjustment of which is controlled by a spring, are all there is to the device, but the idea is worth a fortune in itself.

### A Chic Retort.

Mr. Choate's quickness at repartee is well illustrated by the following story: During a "week-end" at an English country house his neighbor at breakfast one morning chanced to be a pretty American who had come to misfortune in trying to manipulate her egg in the English fashion. With face full of dismay, she turned to him:

"Oh, Mr. Choate, what shall I do? I've dropped an egg!"

"Cackle, madam, cackle," answered the ambassador.—Lippincott's.

### GERMANY IN SOUTHWEST AFRICA.

For many years the "little wars" of England have been proverbial and have been made by the critics a cause of reproach. Now Germany has a "little war" on her hands in Southwest Africa.

It began with an uprising of the despised African negroes, and instead of being crushed by the mailed fist of the War Lord has now lasted four months, and the powers that be in Berlin expect it to last at least a year longer. It is by no means certain that this war



TYPE THE GERMANS ARE FIGHTING

of Germany with the Herreros may not yet develop a situation which England has many times confronted in Africa and India. The Herreros are a sturdy people, capable of putting warriors in the field by the thousands. Racially and in habits of life they are not unlike the fighting brutes who some years ago followed such men as Chaka and Dingaan, Cetewayo and Lobengula and their successors.

### Nothing Doing.

"Dear," said the poet's wife, noticing his abstracted look, "you are worried about something."

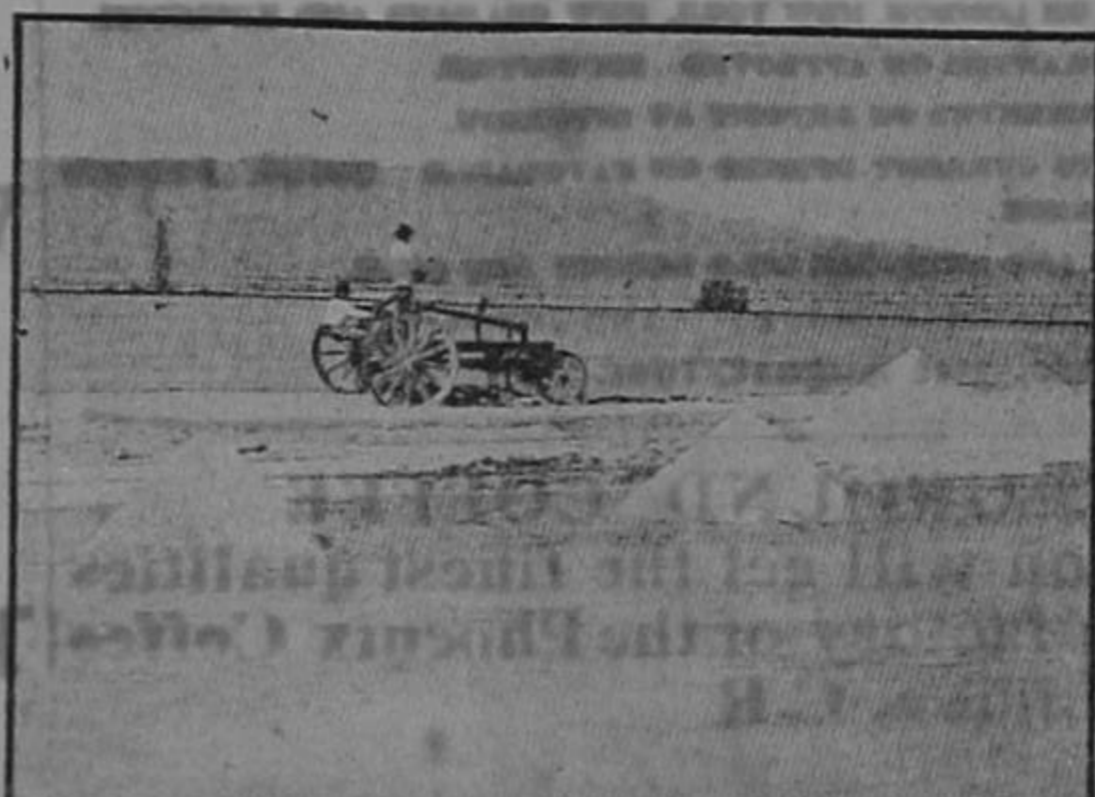
"Well—er—yes," replied the poet.

"Tell me; what have you on your mind?"

"Nothing. That's what worries me."—Philadelphia Press.

In London the unusual heat of the last summer gave a further vogue to the straw hat and made silk hats so unpopular that the factories dismissed many of their workmen.

### PLOWING SALT IN COLORADO DESERT



# GETTING EVEN.

How a Waiter in a Salt Lake Cafe Played a Practical Joke.

"When I first ran a cafe in Salt Lake, fifteen years ago, we didn't have Japanese dishwashers, and we had to take white men who were out of luck and were willing to do anything," said Angelo Manca. "They did not usually stay long, but some of them might have stayed longer if the cooks and waiters had not made them the butts of practical jokes.

"One morning in answer to an ad, a big, husky fellow waited in and offered to wash dishes. He might have been a little bit hungry, and he certainly looked like a Hoosier. I put him in the kitchen and after the waiters sized him up they went after him. One of them walked into the kitchen slyly with a plate of leftover cakes, set them down before the dishwasher and ordered him to eat them. The dishwasher was surprised and wanted to know why. 'It's a rule of the house that the dishwasher must eat all the cakes that come back to the kitchen,' the waiter explained. The new dishwasher ate the cakes without further question.

"Pretty soon another dish of cakes was set down before him and he ate those also. It was so funny that whenever the supply of cold cakes lagged for a while the waiters would call for a plate of them, carry them out and leave them a little bit, and then take them back to the dishwasher. Early in the evening the recruit came out to me and asked for his pay, saying he was going to quit. I asked him what the trouble was. He said: 'I ain't no fault to find with the work, but I don't like that rule about the cakes.'

"What do you mean?" I asked.

"Why, that rule that the dishwasher has got to eat all the cakes that go back to the kitchen."

"What in thunder are you talking about?" I asked.

"I'm talking about just what I said—this thing of making a man eat up all the cakes that come back. I've ate sixteen plates to-day, and I can't swallow another bite, and when they brought me the last bunch I just quit and come out. I'm done with it. I feel like I was going to bust."

"I looked at him and he was swelled up under the belt like a toad. I had to laugh as I told him to go back and leave the cakes alone. Then he got mad, and I had to pay him off and let him go. As he went out he said:

"I'll get even with that feller, see if I don't."

"A little later the waiter went out. He was a dude. He was making good money and he spent a lot of it for clothes. He was fixed up as if he was going to be married. About five minutes after he went out he came back with one eye nearly closed and a big bump over the other. He had a cut on one lip and another on the side of his nose. His clothes looked as if he had rolled over in the mud, and they were torn in two or three places. I asked what was the matter and he said:

"I met that dishwasher outside, and he certainly fixed me plenty. I thought he was full of prunes when he came in this morning, but it didn't help his disposition any to fill him up with cakes."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

### A Weighty Subject.

Looking toward the holidays, an excellent business is assured in the best grades of goods. It was believed by many last spring that large forms in cravats had run their course and that this season would bring a return to narrower shapes. But the trade is calling now for two and three-quarter and three inch four-in-hands, whereas a year ago two and a half inches was the standard width. This, too, in spite of the well known fact that the waistcoat opening is higher this year than last and that wing collars are not so extreme in form. The upper class tailors agree that waistcoats are to be higher next spring, and this will compel a return to cravats slightly narrower, say two and one-half inches. We have always advocated the large cravat as more sightly to wear and more profitable to sell, and intelligent retailers have been quick to adopt this view. Of course, the demand for wide cravats must be created coincidentally with the demand for wing collars—the two are inseparable in their close relationship.—The Haberdasher.

### Animals in Art.

"Sheep are in strong demand in the picture cattle market," said the manager of a department store art gallery. "If I were a painter of animal studies I would confine my work entirely to pictures of sheep. They sell better than any other animal pictures. I suppose the reason is that sheep lend themselves to more artistic poses than other quadruped subjects. They can be more effectively grouped, and the contour of their bodies is in soft and rounded lines well adapted to artistic work. Then sentiment is a factor in the popularity of these pictures. The women and children always are attracted by them, especially by pictures of sheep lost in a storm, which appeal to their sympathies. Cows are a poor second to sheep in popularity, and the demand for horses is very light. The horse is a somewhat conventional subject and one very difficult to portray artistically, while the sheep can be easily and effectively introduced into a picture."—Philadelphia Record.

### A Bath-House Mistake.

Around Stockholm there are many suburban resorts where sea bathing is indulged in when the weather is warm enough. At one of these resorts a visitor observed a large signboard at a gateway, reading "Dam Bad Hans." This notice gave him quite a shock, until he found out it means "Ladies' Bath House."—St. James Gazette.

# Humor of Today

**Hard Grab.**  
"Twas a lot of shipwrecked sailors— They had eaten all their stuff, So they tried to eat the tender, But they found it far too tough."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

**An Inference.**  
May—"His fiancée is quite wealthy." Belle—"How do you know?" May—"I judge from her looks."—New York Press.

**His Angel.**  
Egg (pointing)—"That woman saved my fortune for me." Trigg—"How?" Egg—"Jilted me."—Judge.

**Not in a Hurry to Die.**  
Maude—"Don't you know that cigarettes are a slow poison?" Percy—"Well, do you suppose I want to die in a hurry?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**Fully Armed.**  
"No," said Minerva as she sprang fully armed from the brain of Jove. "No, what?" queried Jove. "I'll never be taken for the Venus de Milo."—Houston Post.

**On the Ocean Liner.**  
"He's been running after that girl for six months." "Why don't he stop?" "He's afraid if he does she'll be running after him."—Judge.

**An Inducement.**  
Tired Mother to restless child—"Now you set still! I've droy you ten miles to enjoy this entertainment, and you shall enjoy it, if I have to pull every hair out of your head."—Life.

**Friend of Matrimony.**  
"What do you think of this plan to forbid the marriage of weak-minded people?" "I don't approve of it; without marriage the world would go to the dogs."—Houston Post.

**In With a Plunge.**  
"I wish to offer and take an active part in the battle of life. What would you advise me to do?" "Get married!" wrote the editor of the "Replies to Queries."—Lynn Fort Worth Record.

**His Conclusions.**  
"I'm afraid, Johnny," said the Sunday-school teacher, rather sadly, "that I shall never meet you in the better land." "Why? What have you been doing now?"—Pick Me Up.

### His Idea of Trouble.



Policeman—"Was that big guy who was talking to you looking for trouble?"

Cutting Hintz—"Yes; he wanted to know where the marriage licenses are issued."—Comic Cuts.

### More Cause For Solemnity.

Father (who has been called upon in the city and asked for his daughter's hand)—"Louise, do you know what a solemn thing it is to be married?"

Louise—"Oh, yes, pa; but it is a good deal more solemn being single."—Judy.

### Revised.

Pincher—"I believe in that old saying about taking care of the pennies. You know it, don't you?"

Spenders—"Oh, yes. Take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of your heirs."—Philadelphia Press.

### True Friendship.

Harold—"My trusted and bosom friend, Jack Armstrong, has cut me out in the affections of Dolly Giddy-gurt! What do you think of that?"

Jerrold—"Why, I think that's the kind of a friend to have, old chap!"—Puck.

### Just Why He is a Tramp.

Charitable Old Lady—"But why do you go tramping through the country, like this, my poor man?"

The Vagrant—"Well, mum, the truth is, I've heard that these 'ere Pullman cars is rather stuffy."—Glasgow Evening Times.

### Little Woman's Query.

Ethel—"Pa, why does Uncle Frank always say, 'Beware of the widows?'"

Pa—"Because, my child, widows are supposed to be expert in catching husbands."

Ethel—"Gracious! I wonder if I'll have to be a widow before I can get married?"—Philadelphia Press.

### By No Means.

"Five dollars," said the medium "thanks. Now a spirit wishes to speak to you; a female spirit; would you like it materialized?"

"Er—can you tell who it is?" "Certainly! It is your mother-in-law."

"Oh, no. Here's another \$5. Don't!"—Fort Worth Record.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "THE WORLD'S INTEREST IN CHRIST."

The Rev. Dr. Cleland Boyd McAfee Tells What is the Best Argument For Jesus—His Own Character With Its Striking Symmetry Is Completely Convincing.

BROOKLYN.—Dr. Cleland Boyd McAfee, pastor-elect of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, preached there Sunday. His subject was "The World's Interest in the Success of Christ." The text was from John xiii: "Whom He had raised from the dead, Dr. McAfee said:—

This is at least candid. There was no magic magnetism about Jesus. He drew men to Him in no subtle, indistinguishable way. He drew them by what they saw Him do, by what they saw Him be. Here was a crowd drawn to Jesus by the effect He had had on a man. That is the sermon of the morning in a sentence. The best argument for Jesus is the effect He has on men. I call it best, not as most philosophical or profound, and not as bearing logical tests better than others. It is best because we can all see it and feel the force of it.

I asked a wise man once what he counted the best argument in behalf of Christ. He replied, "Christianity." And what is the best argument against Christ? Instantly he replied again, "Christianity." Broden it. Who is the best argument for Christ and His gospel? The Christendom of today. Set Christendom against heathenism and see what Christ can do with men. Set it over against the Christendom that should be and see what Christ has still to do.

Now all that is very simple, and it is at such simple points in our lives that Christ comes into closest contact with us. The only claim He makes to Kingship is based on the fact that He is one who can. He can bring things to pass. He can accomplish. He can achieve. You remember how constant His faith was about Him in His journeying. He healed some and they told it. He taught others and they announced it. He fed a multitude and they sang to Him. I am not supposing that the crowd really believed in Jesus for what He claimed to be, but the crowd was drawn to Him by the effect He had had on men, and this was brought under His spell. And no man will ever believe in Jesus on the mere evidence of lives about Him. He must accept Him for Himself. But the effect He has on lives will have its part to-day as then in turning men to Him. The unchanged life does not draw. The thoroughly changed life is His best argument.

You remember I have already said that there are better arguments for Christ than the lives of His followers—better philosophically and better factually. His best argument is just a careful, candid study of His own character with its peculiar balance of traits, with its striking symmetry—that would be very convincing. For my part I enjoy the so-called metaphysical arguments, even some which are not popular in the philosophical faculties nowadays. There are very profound books written which men might read with profit.

But we are just common men, and we do very little profound thinking, almost no abstract thinking, and we are reached sooner and most effectively by the argument of results. There are men, of course, not so bright as ourselves, who would be hard pressed just to read the books which present these obscure arguments. In my reading, the other day, I ran across a sentence from one of these profound writers which will interest you just by way of illustration. It is a definition of religion and runs this way: "Religion is the ultimate and vital apprehension by the individual of what is conceived to be reality in its fullest sense; the inner truth of things; whether such reality be regarded as co-extensive with, as included in, or as distinct from the world of natural phenomena, it always, however, being regarded as some way related to the individual himself; any such apprehension embracing belief, emotional response and the determination of conduct; in so far as conduct is supposed to have a bearing on the connection of the individual with such reality." Now that is not a very bad way of stating certain facts about religion, and yet I doubt if some of us would care to go far in books worded that way. Some of you have been under the influence of religion a good many years, but have never worded it just that way.

There are easier ways of wording the profound truth of Christianity. I wish it seemed possible, for example, to get a wide reading for the two-year-old book by Principal Fairbairn of Oxford, Mansfield College. He has called it "The Philosophy of the Christian Religion." The book grew out of Principal Fairbairn's appointment as Haskell lecturer in India. He had the sacred books of Hindum and felt that he knew how to meet its positions with sympathetic understanding. When he reached India, however, he found Hindum a very different thing in practice. That turned him back upon a candid study of his own faith, to see whether and wherein it might differ in present practice from its original form. Such a study was certain to result profoundly, and it is a profound book. I wish all of us Christians might follow an argument which results in such sentences as these: "The Son of God holds in His pierced hands the keys of all religions, explains all the factors of their being and all the persons through whom they have been realized." "The Incarnation is the very truth which turns nature and man, history and religion into the luminous dwelling place of God." I think I shall not forget that phrase that the Incarnation turned the world into the luminous dwelling place of God, that Jesus, once born into manhood, has never died out of manhood, and shall instead draw manhood into His own fellowship and likeness.

We shall be able to feel the personal meaning of all this when we stop to name over some of the traits which mark the changed life. It is a life of faith—of quiet confidence in God. There is no illusive, hazy trusting that things will come out right by some mysterious method. It is the life of belief that we are in a Father's world, making our way to a Father's house. That faith stands over against the doubt and fear and anxiety of the unchanged life. And because it is faith in God it accomplishes faithfulness to men and our duties. And this is what the world sees. It cannot see faith in God. It can see only the faithfulness in the life we live. From gross dishonesty on up to unreliability, at whatever stage it appears, unfaithfulness prevents an argument for Christ.

This is the argument of the changed life. And I cannot mistake that it is such argument which Christ Himself most prizes and in which the world most needs—needs not in these large ways and places alone, there is so much as in the men with whom it must deal most closely. My brethren, it is the argument of the changed, Christianized lives that is most needed. The books are strong—and unread. The uncommon, marked cases are many—and unobserved. Our lives are daily before our fellows, closely read, constantly observed. These are the world's arguments. And what is sought is not some impossible perfection. Many of our fellows are not unreasonably. No, but there is wanted an alignment between our professions and our actions that we are actually taking hold of us. We claim to be servants of the best Master, we are not

faithless servants; we do not claim to be better than other people. We claim only this, as Christians, that we are seeking to do as Christ approves, that we are seeking to live the kind of life He lays out for us. The practical teachings in His New Testament epistle quite fit in a succinct way: You say you are honest; very well; show me your honesty without paying your debts and I will pay my debts to show my honesty. It is the practical outworking which convinces other men. Men are saved by their faith in Christ. But other men know that they are saved by the way they act. The argument resulting so is worthy of study. But it would be so wild as to be silly to expect men who look on the religion of Christ for the outside to labor over 600 pages of profound work. We are turned back again to the easier argument in Christ's behalf—the visible effect He has on His life around Him. It was possible to study Jesus in that day to see Him and to see Lazarus, whom He had raised from the dead. Indeed, Lazarus, changed into new life, was so strong an argument that his enemies would have killed him to silence him.

And it is still the commonest method to explain away or to deny the effects of Jesus in the world. If He has laid hold on a people, we must find out how climate and ancestry and custom have been really for attractive and winning. We talk about disposition and training. That is, we want Lazarus explained away unless we mean to acknowledge the power of Christ. The changed life is the argument which the world finds most forcible. The world is interested, not in Christ's theory, but in His success. That argument can be made in a large way. His influence can be traced through the long stretch of years. Our own race and nation could be made an illustration. Or the minds of men could be pointed to peoples only yesterday in savagery and now lifted into a well begun civilization. I read recently the life of James Chalmers, the missionary in the South Seas. Just after he became acquainted with the people one of his wife's friends, as a mark of respect and affection, brought her a piece of human flesh, nicely cooked, as a dainty for her own table. They were often invited to cannibal feasts. On a new island, only four years ago, Chalmers was killed and his body eaten. And the gospel of Christ, with the arts of civilization, has taken hold upon such people and made them fraternal and safe and helpful. There is no Christian island in the South Seas where a voyager is not safe; there is no non-Christian island where he is safe.

It is a life of hope. It has not yet received its best things. The best times are not past or present, however glad they may be. There are better things to come out of the Father's love as we go on in the Father's world. And this hope works into the sight of men in the form of cheer, of brightness, of encouragement. Some one asked the other day what I thought of laughing Christians. It was a new phrase to me. We do not think much of silly Christians, I suppose, of shallow Christians, who are not so much with real joy as with a laugh. But what can one think of a Christian life whose hope never comes out into the cheer and brightness of a joyous life? I heard a child say a little piece once, in which was explained that one day in heaven God became weary of the ding-ding of the harps and the singing of the angels, so He silenced them all and sang a strain of music Himself, and ere it had died away He drew out a new and beautiful plumage and cast it into the air, and the songbirds came to earth. They are God's music sent into life. And are we other? Who so well as we may watch the glad strain of joy and make our lives a gladdening influence in the world? And if instead we droop and pine, and will not bear the sorrows as though they were charged with glad meaning from our Father, and will not cast our burden of joy into other lives, where is the changed life?

The Kings of the Holy Roman Empire were crowned with a triple crown, in one of which was a nail of the true cross. And in the triple crowning which marks the changed life, one bears the nail of the cross. For supremely the changed life is the life of love, and love means sacrifice, love means service, love means helpfulness. No man can see another's love save as it shows itself in the service of helpfulness. When, for the sake of the supreme example of love, they look upon a figure which glorified the cross which had the pierced hands and feet and side—a figure of One who came as a stranger of glad tidings of peace—His feet beautiful upon the mountains, but bloodstained. And love is the hid fact of that best life, coming into sight of others as helpfulness and service. This is the supreme mark of the Christian life—such a love as makes us helpful among men for Christ's sake. It is no mere pity of other men's needs; it is no shallow sentiment which cannot bear to see suffering. It is a deeper thing than that. It is the commanding motive in all life—to serve. It means laying out our lives for that wherever they are lived. Sometimes it demands large things. Sometimes it comes out in the daily, common life. We may not do for men what they want, but we learn to do for them in one measure what they need, and so life becomes a constant help to others.

These are the plain marks of the changed life, which stands as argument for Christ. Faith, within which comes out in view as faithfulness everywhere. Hope, coming out into view as cheerfulness, encouragement, brightness. Love, breaking out into service. Is your life so triply marked, not by fortunate birth, not in shallow ways, but deeply and because you have known Him? If it is, then you are in common life are His daily argument, the Lazarus of the present day, drawing men to Him.

**The Highest Heroism.**  
There is yet a harder and higher heroism—to live well in the quiet routine of life; to fill a little place because God wills it; to do so cheerfully with a petty regard of little duties, little positions; to accept ungrudgingly a low position; to care for the jobs of others when the heart is willing; to banish all ambition, all pride and all restlessness in a single regard to our Saviour's work.  
Moreover, to do this for a lifetime is a still greater effort, and he who does this is a greater hero than he who for one hour strikes a breath or for one day rushes onward unaided in the flame of front of shot and shell. His works will follow him. He may not be a hero to the world, but he is one of God's heroes; and though the builders of Ninevah and Babylon be forgotten and unknown, his memory shall live and be blessed.—Dean Farrar.

**Have We Little Faith?**  
Are we to have so little faith in men that we must assume that great wealth will be to them a curse rather than a blessing? Or does not there now come to us, as a people, the call so to adjust our political and financial system by the greatest wisdom, and our characters by the closest training, and to make this wealth not a source of danger and destruction, but of beneficent power?—Bishop William Lawrence, Boston.

POPULAR SCIENCE

Water now supplies 1,500,000 horse power for electrical work, about one-third of it in the United States.

W. C. Hopkins, in the chemical laboratory, has discovered a process by which cast iron may be mended by brazing. He has compounded a soldering liquid.

The sounds emitted by telegraph and telephone wires have been a subject of study by F. Beck, who claims to have made it possible to forecast local weather conditions one or more days ahead from the humming. Observations are made at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m.

The snail's sense of smell has been located in the horns by some observers, but authorities quite as good have regarded this conclusion as incorrect. M. Young, who has been making experiments to settle the matter, now claims to have proven that the snail's nose is distributed over the entire body.

Some observers have doubted the reality of X-rays because they have been unable to see the brightening of a phosphorescent screen. Mr. F. E. Hackett now claims to have measured the brightening quantitatively, and has found that unannealed glass increases the brightness ten per cent, and a silent tuning-fork three per cent.

The Technical World gives an account of an experiment with fireproof paint. Two sheds of pine wood were erected near each other. One was painted inside and out with fireproof paint and straw was piled around it. The other was left unpainted. A heap of straw was piled midway between the two buildings and set on fire. In thirty minutes the unpainted shed collapsed in a blaze, while the painted one was only slightly scorched, although the straw inside and out was burned.

In order to counteract the opinion that the Amazon Valley offers favorable opportunities for investment and settlement, our consul at Para, Louis H. Amye, sends to the Department of Commerce a discouraging picture of the conditions that new colonists in that part of the world would have to face. The banks of the vast river and its tributaries are flat and swampy, and the tangled forest invades the edges of the streams. Expanses that look like fertile meadows are composed of green ooze, in which the capybara, or tapir, wade more than knee-deep. The extraordinary forests do contain many kinds of precious woods, the most valuable in the world, but these trees are scattered and hard to get at. There are almost no markets, and no ways to reach markets. The food supply is neither varied nor abundant.

THE AGE OF STARS.

How the Color of the Planets Tells Us Their Years.

As a star contracts from the surrounding nebulous matter from which it was thrown off, its temperature rises, and with this augmented heat occurs a change both in the star's spectrum and color. Red hot iron is not nearly so hot as white hot iron. By observing the various changes in tint which the metal undergoes the foundryman is able to tell with considerable accuracy its degree of heat. A somewhat similar method of gauging a star's temperature, and therefore its age, is relied upon by the astronomer. Color, then, and spectroscopic analysis enable the astronomer to estimate the age of stars that are only beginning to exist as stars, and others whose light is fast fading.

After having coagulated, as it were, from a nebulous mass, a star assumes a color that may be best described as an intense bluish-white, much like that of the electric arc. Stars of that hue are therefore in their infancy. Then comes the white stage, followed by the yellow, orange, and red—each succeeding hue indicating greater antiquity than the last.

Up to the yellow period the star as it contracts grows hotter and hotter. Then a gradual cooling takes place. Accompanying the changes in color are changes in the spectrum of the star—changes that indicate a modification in physical structure. In the bluish-white period of a star's infancy the characteristic wide lines of hydrogen gas predominate in the spectrum. As the color changes, the lines of calcium, magnesium and iron appear; the hydrogen lines gradually becoming thinner and those of calcium broader.—Booklover.

**A Budding Diplomat.**  
She was exceedingly pretty, with soft blue eyes, a scarlet mouth and little wisps of gold blowing around her brow, for all the world like tendrils. But as she looked up from her desk and saw the troublesome boy whispering behind his book, her eyes dilated and two perpendicular lines between her eyebrows were plainly visible.

"Tommy! Tommy Tairt!" she called sharply, with a tone of command in her silvery voice. "You are whispering again!"  
But Tommy was not only troublesome; he was clever as well.  
"Please, ma'am," he said, putting down his book and looking at the young teacher sweetly. "I was just tellin' Billy Brown what nice things all the gentlemen say about you when you walk along the street."—New York Press.

No Lawyers in China.

To prove the laws of China in regard to marriage was found by Mrs. Low Shee's attorneys to be a more difficult task than they at first supposed, but they finally succeeded yesterday, when they put Chung Fao Shi, the acting consul-general, on the witness stand in Judge Coffey's court. Low Shee, who resides in China, is claiming the estate left by Chew Bing Quoa, a merchant of Chinatown, and the opposing claimant is Lum Quoa, a woman who lived with Chew Bing Quoa for years here. It is alleged that Low Shee was legally married to Chew Bing Quoa in China and that Lum Quoa for years here. It is alleged that bine. Vice-Consul Ouyun King interpreted the Consul's testimony. No regular Chinese interpreter in the city spoke the Consul's dialect, it was stated, and so the vice-consul was called.

Judge Coffey smiled when informed by the consul that there were no attorneys at law practicing in China, and that lawyers were not wanted in the courts there, the judges doing all the questioning to ascertain the facts. The consul stated that he was acquainted with the laws of the Chinese empire and had read the Chinese law relative to marriage. He identified Chinese books which were produced in court as copies of the laws of the empire. He said that an essential feature of every marriage in China was the sending of a card giving the bride's ancestry for at least three generations.—San Francisco Chronicle.

**The Early Dog Gets the Drink.**  
The little copper drinking fountains for dogs, put on the street corners at the bottom of lampposts, said the man who stands all day at Fifty-ninth street and Lexington avenue handing out transfer tickets, "would be a fine thing if the dogs got a chance at them. They are attractive in appearance, and are all right until freezing time. They are too shallow for winter weather. The dog fountains are filled every morning by men from the Humane Society, and it is the early dog that gets the drink. As soon as the car rush begins, goodby doggie."

"This fountain has been here just one week. In that time I have seen a man waiting for a crosstown car spoil the dog's chance with a mouthful of tobacco juice; then kids and young men fill 'em up with cigarettes; seen women and girls throw orange peel and apple cores into them; matches are thrown into them by the dozen. Before noon that dog fountain looks like a small swill-pail. Dogs prefer the leakings of a fire hydrant on the opposite corner."  
"In summer the dog fountains will be a blessing, but the people will have to be taught that they are for the use of dogs, not hogs."—New York Press.

Naval Medical Practice.

Fancy sending a gunboat to the China Seas without a surgeon on board! But such things used to happen. The Admiralty provided a well-stocked medicine chest. But the captain knew nothing of medicine, so he had all the medicine bottles emptied into a big tub, and then assembled the company. "All the stuff is there," said he, "and if any one gets sick he shall have a dose of the mixture, for there's bound to be something in it that will suit you!"—London Mail.

**FITS permanently cured.** No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, 231 East 17th St., N. Y. City.

**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.

**An extensive subway system for Chicago is under contemplation.**

**James P. Pico's Cure for Consumption** saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS HOOD, 1125 Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1901.

**Dan Leno, the comedian,** left his estate to his widow and children.

**A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.** Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Dr. E. Deitch's Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Medals are now said to be cheap in England.

**Rich cured in 30 minutes** by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by all druggists, \$1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Deitch, Crawfordsville, Ind.

**China has a national biography,** devoted entirely to women.

**Names From Kansas.** Here is a bunch of names picked at random from one issue of the Lawrence Gazette: Dolph Blampied, W. W. Calpitts, Jessie Melonero, Marsheles Bledensaur, Mrs. Dent Theseldine, Vander Vries and John Hunt.—Topeka Capital.

**How's This?** We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.  
E. J. Gargay & Co., Toledo, O.  
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.  
Wells & Trix, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.  
WALDING, REXMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**Vitv For Animals.** A French lawyer, Leon Clerg, left in his will the sum of 80,000 francs, the interest on which is to be given every year to whatever schoolteacher may be adjudged to have done the most in inculcating piety for animals among the pupils.



Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary of the Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodic pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally.

If you know of any young lady who is sick, and needs motherly advice, ask her to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., who will give her advice free, from a source of knowledge which is unequalled in the country. Do not hesitate about stating details which one may not like to talk about, and which are essential for a full understanding of the case.

Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Collingswood, N. J., says:



"I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular. I tried a bottle of your Vegetable Compound and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me."

How Mrs. Pinkham Helped Fannie Kumpe.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it is my duty to write and tell you of the benefit I have derived from your advice and the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The pains in my back and womb have all left me, and my menstrual trouble is corrected. I am very thankful for the good advice you gave me, and I shall recommend your medicine to all who suffer from female weakness."—Miss FANNIE KUMPE, 1922 Chester St., Little Rock, Ark. (Dec. 16, 1900.)

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, nervous prostration, and all forms of woman's special ills.

\$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.

**ALMOST INSULTED.** Hawkins—They tell me that James is a cold-blooded scoundrel. Dawkins—Yes; he's as cold-blooded a proposition as you—Hawkins—What? Dawkins—Ever saw.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

**Labour Conditions on the Isthmus.**

H. M. Vice Consul at Colon gives a true statement of the present condition of the labourers on the Canal Zone.

British Vice-Consulate, Colon, February 4, 1905.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 18th ult., concerning the conditions on the Isthmus affecting the labouring classes, I beg to state that:—

(1) The Canal Company are at present employing all ordinary labourers who offer themselves for work.

(2) The Panama Government have commenced to redeem the Colombian currency at the rate of two dollars twelve and a half cents Colombian silver for one balboa or one dollar American gold, and at the expiration of sixty days Colombian silver will not be accepted on the Isthmus. One balboa or one dollar American gold will be worth two dollars Panama silver currency.

(3) Living is very expensive on the Isthmus, and house rent is abnormally high. (a) Bread costs 10c. silver, a loaf of about 12 ounces in weight. (b) Meat from 25c. to 50c. silver per pound. (c) Single unfurnished rooms, only suitable for coloured people, are let at from \$5 to \$12 silver per month. (d) All articles of clothing in Colon are expensive, as one has to pay as much for an inferior article as would be paid in England for an article of medium or good quality. Ready-made suits cost from £2 to £2.10s each. Suits made to order from £3 10s each.

(4) The Canal at present are only paying ordinary labourers \$1.50 silver per day of ten hours, equivalent to slightly under three shillings, and provide them with house accommodation, Carpenters and mechanics receive from \$3.00 to \$4.00 silver a day.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
EDWARD HUDSON.

F. M. H. Wood Esq.,  
British Vice-Consul,  
Port Limon.

**Minister Corea of Nicaragua proven to be of the Negro Race.**

In a previous issue we reproduced an article from a San José paper, in which it was stated that Minister Corea of Nicaragua had returned to his native country for the purpose of procuring proof with which to refute the charge brought against him, of having negro blood in his veins, thus making his marriage with a wealthy American widow, Mrs. Jordan, an impossibility according to the laws of that state.

"El Dia" in a recent issue publishes a letter over the signature of "Robert Robertson" from which we gather the following:—

"Don Pedro P. Rodriguez, a rich Nicaraguan ranch owner arrived at San Francisco, and in an interview with a Press representative said: 'The marriage of Minister Corea with Mrs. Ida Dunlap Jordan will not take place. I returned from Nicaragua in company with two representatives of one of the principal detective agencies of New York who were sent by Mrs. Jordan's family to find out if Mr. Corea had negro blood. The detectives have been in Nicaragua and Guatemala since October. It is certain that they have telegraphed to New York saying that Corea not only has negro, but also Indian blood. They left by the first train carrying the necessary documents to prove this. It is also proven that Mr. Simon Corea, a brother of the Minister, (now dead) was a perfect negro with woolly hair. It has also been proven that the proof of Corea's previous marriage could not be established; it is certain that during his residence in Guatemala he was intimate with a lady and left three children as a result in that city. The Jordan affair is causing much attention in the United States where it is considered a crime for a society lady to marry a negro.'

**Sailing of the "Sarnia."**

Between the 3rd and 5th, 3,150 bags of coffee reached Limon, of which the "Sarnia" sailing on Monday night took 2,620 bags in addition to 19,600 bunches of fruit for New York and 21 deekers for Jamaica.

In consequence of the late arrival of the train, the steamer did not leave until 11 p.m.

**Happy New Year.**

The Chinese colony celebrated their New Year's Day on the 6th. The usual hideous noise caused by fire-crackers in the early hours of the morning was not so much in evidence this time, for which we are thankful. The Celestial Empire has now entered its 2,574th year.

**Kuropatkin to the Czar.**

Winter Quarters, Dec. 24.—Dear Nick: I haven't a great deal to tell you this time. I just wanted to drop a hint that if there's any way of getting the horses that Stoessel may have left after the fall of Port Arthur moved over here, we'd better have them, I guess, to hold against an emergency. We were up against it today for turkey dinner. We had no turkey of the bird variety, and we naturally felt somewhat lost without it. One of my clever officers came to the rescue. He had a Turkish towel hanging in his tent. We had that cooked, as the nearest approach to a turkey, in name at least. It looked so much like tripe that it wasn't hard to play it was food. So we all sat and chewed the rag and had a good time.

The wind is beginning to whistle from the North. It whistles "When the Springtime Comes, Gentle Patsy," and somehow it doesn't cheer me up to think of the days that are to intervene. I suspect most of us will get frozen packages of starvation and frozen feet on our Christmas tree. Yours respectfully, Pat.—S. W. Gilligan, in Baltimore American.

**CURRENT ITEMS.**

THE R.M.S. "Taurus" arriving here from Jamaica via Colon on Wednesday last brought 118 deck passengers.

Mr. W. L. HOWARD, representing Messrs. Lake Bros., New Orleans, left here for Boca del Toro last night by the launch "Anetta."

THE wife of Mr. H. Adams, Locomotive Superintendent of the Costa Rica Railway, was safely delivered of a son on Thursday last.

"El Noticiero" of the 8th says: "The U. S. A. Rica Railway Company have over 20,000 bags of coffee in their bodegas ready for transportation to Limon."

THE Spanish str. "Antonio Lopez" arrived on Monday night at 10 p.m., and was docked at an early hour on Tuesday morning. She sailed at 5.30 p.m., for Colon with 55 laborers for that port.

INFORMATION will be thankfully received at the British Vice-Consulate regarding the present address of Mr. James H. Stuart, formerly of Kingston, Jamaica, which place he left for this country some years ago.

In another column will be found a letter from E. F. Hudson, Esq., H.M. Vice-Consul at Colon, giving a statement of the exact labor conditions on the Isthmus. Living there does not appear as cheap as is generally supposed.

ALFREDO LOBELLI is called upon to present himself before the Alcalde of Limon within the space of 9 days, dating from the 27th January, to answer a charge of robbery of paints, belonging to the Hacienda Nacional.

THOMAS HARRIS, a native of Calcutta, denounces a lot of land in Jineguita, containing 200 metres and 900 melimetres and 125 metres. Persons having claims against said land are called upon to present their claims within 30 days from date.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Elaine Maduro, daughter of our friend Mr. Isaac L. Maduro, to Mr. A. Paulyl. Miss Maduro is a charming young lady, and Mr. Paulyl is to be heartily congratulated on the happy choice he has made.

THE Revs. E. A. Pitt and A. N. McDonald were passengers by the "Sarnia" for Jamaica on Monday last, the former to attend the Wesleyan Annual Synod, and the latter the Annual Meetings of the Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society.

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

THE LIMON WEEKLY NEWS learns with regret of the serious indisposition of Doña Adelita de Esquivel, wife of our esteemed President, Don A. Cencion and sincerely hopes to hear of her speedy recovery. Doctor don Daniel Nunez de Puntaremas is in attendance on the distinguished patient.

BAND PERFORMANCE.—Our local band will give their first public performance in the park to-morrow evening, and we are sure there will be no lack of listeners. The bandmen have made considerable progress during the past few weeks, and they are deserving the highest commendation for the manner in which they have practiced the various pieces.

THE following appears in the "Official Gazette":—In view of the bad state of his health, don Balvenero Vargas, Administrador de Aduana has been granted one month's leave of absence. The duties of his office will, during this period, be performed by don Manuel J. Carranza, the official visitor of Government offices.

THE three new steamers of the Elder-Fyffe Company to be put on this route at the end of April are: "Zent," "Nicoya" and "Picuare," of 4,000 tons each. They are therefore a little larger than the "Miami" and her sister ships, the "Matina" and "Manistee."

M. E. Challe, of Challe & Scott, Bankers, San José, arrived here from England by the s.s. "Manistee" on Monday last. Mr. Challe, it will be remembered, left here some few weeks ago for the purpose of interesting French investors in the new Banking scheme he has inaugurated in conjunction with Mr. Scott, and his efforts in that direction, as already announced, were highly successful.

THE following is from "El Independiente" of Leon, Nicaragua:—The steamer "San Juan" on board of which the illustrious Señor Pereira y Castillon, Bishop of Nicaragua, was expelled from the country arrived day before yesterday in Acajutla, but the Government of Salvador in consequence of existing treaties with this country would neither allow him nor the clergy accompanying him to land.

THE Resguardo of San Ramon captured two contraband stills in San Roque de Grecia. In one of these—the proprietor and 500 litres of fermented spirits was captured. In the same district don Pio Acuña discovered two other factories. The chief of the Resguardo, don Francisco Muñoz, telegraphs from Esparta that he has discovered a still with 200 litres of fermented spirits owned by Juan Castro.—"El Noticiero."

THE friends of Mr. Jack Loofs will regret to learn that he is suffering from an attack of paralysis in the right side. Dr. Calneck, however, gives every hope of his ultimate recovery without the need of an operation. Mr. Loofs received a severe blow on the head some time ago while in Mexico, and the doctors are of opinion that his brain was affected by the blow which is the cause of the present attack. We sincerely hope to hear of his speedy recovery.

HEAVY seas have been the order of the day during the whole of the past week. Notwithstanding this circumstance, large cargoes of bananas have been shipped. The "Manistee" leaving on Thursday last carried nearly 45,000 bunches, which were loaded at the rate of over 4,000 per hour, four loading machines being engaged for that purpose. Some few years ago it was thought a wonderful performance to load 2,000 per hour, now 5,000 is not considered anything very remarkable.

THE quarantine regulations this year promise to be a little less rigid than usual. We understand that passengers can leave here for New Orleans by any steamer during the season, provided that for five days previously they have resided in Cartago or San José. If we are to have quarantine at all, let us have as little of it as possible, but, of course, the revenues in New Orleans have to be kept up somehow, and it is out of the question to abandon quarantine entirely.

A CARACAS paper of recent date publishes the following:—"We have news that in Central America there has just occurred a terrible earthquake that has almost completely destroyed the beautiful city of San José, Costa Rica. The railway that starts from this capital has become unserviceable, for its tunnels have disappeared under the earth. From Curacao we learn that a steamer destined for that port could not remain as she found nothing but ruins and the inhabitants in a state of terror."

THE s.s. "Oracabus" arriving here from England last week came in charge of Captain Long. Since the gallant captain's last visit here he has entered the bonds of matrimony with a charming young lady from Brooklyn, and Mrs. Long accompanied her husband this time on what in reality was a continuation of their honeymoon tour. The many friends of Captain Long in this country will heartily join us in wishing him and his young wife every future happiness.

**More Details of Accident on the Railway.**

BAGGAGE CAR FELL INTO A PRECIPICE AFTER JUMPING TRACK.

(From "Daily Telegraph.")

Montego Bay, Wednesday 1.—Last evening the down train was far behind time in arriving here on account of a serious accident which occurred between Cambridge and Castadupa.

When just about that point the baggage car jumped the track, the coupling was separated and the car fell over a deep precipice.

The car was heavily laden with freight and baggage, there were also in it the baggage master and his assistant, one labourer and one discharged prisoner, all of whom were severely injured; but the two baggage men are in a very serious state—one with his collarbone broken.

They were all removed to the hospital on the arrival of the train and placed under the care of the D.M.O. The engine was the No. 3 with driver Robinson in charge.

**Railway Traffic Resumed.**

From "El Dia" we take the following:—The Acting Manager of the Costa Rica Railway Company advises the Minister de Fomento under date of 6th, that traffic between San José and Limon was resumed on that date. The line to Guapiles will be open as soon as the temporary bridge of 60 metres over the Parismena river is completed. At present the trains run from La Jua to Guacimo.

**Canal Notes.**

(From a Correspondent.)

The laying of the pipes for the supply of water for the city of Panama has begun, starting from the Chiriqui point.

The Central and South America Cable line was broken during the past week, consequently Panama was without cable despatches for a few days. The service, however, was finally resumed on Wednesday January, 25th.

According to the Trust Organ, citizens of Panama must wait until June before a plentiful ice supply and a satisfactory illumination can be assured them.

Many of the laborers recently brought to the Isthmus from Central America and the West Indies are refusing to comply with the conditions of their engagement and are abandoning their work after finding themselves unable to meet the cost of the necessities of life on the Canal Zone from the wages paid them by the Commission. It is reported that the facts having reached Admiral Walker, in Washington he has cabled to direct the Commissioner's representatives here to recall their labor agents from Central America and St. Thomas and suspend the further engagement of men in those parts.—"Panama Journal."

Residents of Panama owing to the prevalence of infectious fever there are not accepted by steamers leaving the Isthmus for West Indian ports.

**Where the Miracle Came in.**

"Well Uncle Rasbury, how did you like the sermon?"

"It was a powerful sermon, Marse John."

"What was it about?"

"It was 'bout de miracle of 7,000 loaves and 5,000 fishes bein' fed to the Twelve Apostles."

"Seven thousand loaves and 5,000 fishes bein' fed to the Twelve Apostles? But where does the miracle come in?"

Uncle Rasbury scratched his head a few moments, meditatively. Then he replied: "Well, Marse John, de miracle, 'cording to my perception of de circumstances, is dey all didn't bust."—Birmingham (England) Post.

**Foul Language on the Public Streets.**

A Jamaican woman (whose name we regret not being able to obtain) used the most filthy language in the vicinity of 9 building on Thursday night for a considerable time. The police unfortunately did not understand the expressions which in her own country would have resulted in imprisonment without the option of a fine. The use of foul language in our principal thoroughfares is a constant source of annoyance, and respectable citizens with their families have often been compelled to abandon their balconies and windows through these vile creatures. We would urge upon the authorities the necessity of employing a few English speaking policemen.

**Cook Must Kill Cook.**

A whipping was administered to a local shoemaker on Thursday night in front of the Daisy store, by a well known party recently from the line, as a just reward for over-charges for work performed by the former, and abusive language addressed to the latter.

Some persons consider this method more salutary than any other.

**Costa Rica Railway.**

On Sunday the first train of 17 cars of coffee reached Limon. In consequence of the softness of the soil at Guayabo it was not considered safe to entrust the engine on the track; the cars were therefore roped across, one at a time, this was accomplished without accident.

On Monday, however, the local train—being hauled by engine 31, got into trouble, the locomotive leaving the track at Guayabo, necessitating the transfer of passengers to a train on this side, arriving here at 10.30 p.m. The engine was placed on the track by 4 a.m. Tuesday morning.

**Severe Shock of Earthquake on the 27th.**

EXCITEMENT IN KINGSTON AND SEVERAL OF THE PARISHES.

(From "Daily Telegraph.")

At 2.45 p.m. on the 27th, an earthquake shock was experienced in the city, which was declared to be the severest and most terrifying experienced here for many years.

The earth tremor was heralded by a low rumbling sound, and immediately after buildings shook like reeds in a storm. Everything movable was shifted during the few seconds the shock lasted, and scores of persons in the commercial centre were prepared to leave their offices, thinking that the roofs were about to cave in.

Small damage was done to walls, etc., by the great awe-inspiring earth tremor. Reports from the country show that the earthquake was severe throughout the entire eastern section of the island, and was felt to a lesser degree in the central parishes. The shock was heaviest at Port Maria, and was barely felt at Mandeville. The direction of the oscillation in the city, was from North to South.

**BUFF BAY'S EXPERIENCE.**

Buff Bay, Friday, 3 p.m.—A severe shock of earthquake was experienced here at 2.40 p.m. to-day. The oscillation lasted several seconds. Its like was never experienced here before for many years. The entire population was startled, many people running into the thoroughfares under the belief that their houses were about to fall. The direction of the tremor was north-easterly.

**MAD TWO SHOCKS.**

Port Antonio, Friday.—Two shocks of earthquake were felt here at 2.35 p.m. to-day. They caused considerable excitement.

**AT PORT MARIA.**

Port Maria, Friday.—A severe earthquake shock was felt in this town at 2.40 p.m. to-day—the heaviest in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of Port Maria.

**NEWS FROM SPANISH TOWN.**

Spanish Town, Friday.—A severe shock of earthquake was experienced here to-day at 2.40 p.m. There were two distinct shocks. Some of the oldest inhabitants declare that both were the most severe they had ever felt.

**A Warning.**

One of the celebrated "Three card experts" who was banished from Costa Rica some months ago with several companions has returned. How he succeeded in passing the guards at the wharf, where a photographic group of the gang is kept, is a mystery. The police are however on his track and if captured he is likely to be harshly dealt with.

**Americans Will Demand Big Wages.**

SCALE FIXED BY UNION OF SHOVEL AND DREDGE MEN.

From "Daily Telegraph."

Chicago, Jan. 10.—At the annual meeting of the associated union of steam shovel and dredge men to-day, a wage scale for Panama canal workmen who are members of the union was decided upon as follows:

Engineers 250 dolls.; crane men 200 dolls.; firemen 100 dolls. per month; transportation to and from Panama; full time when sick; eight hours to constitute a day's work; time and one half for all overtime; double time for Sundays; working days of the month to constitute a month's work; should death occur, or a man be totally disabled, transportation back to the United States to be at the expense of the government or company employing the man; after a man has given satisfaction for eight months, he is to be entitled to a leave of absence under full pay for six weeks and be furnished special railroad rates for his family and himself.



**RUSSIA AND JAPAN.**

LATEST CABLES.

Tsintahetchin 4.—The Japanese offensive movements against D-rinchuan have been frustrated with heavy loss. They carried away 200 wounded. The Russians captured many of the wounded in their attempt to escape. The battle continues and it is believed that the Japanese will be obliged to abandon Sandepas.

Headquarters, Huan Hill 4.—The five days battle continues. It is impossible to find out the number of the killed. The Doctors and assistants find great difficulty in attending to the wounded owing to the heavy firing.

Mukden 4.—After the bombardment of Sandepas by the Russians yesterday the Japanese made an unsuccessful attempt to retire. The firing on both sides continues in the most determined manner. The ten battalions of Japanese which attacked the Russian left, were repulsed with heavy loss. According to latest advices the Russians lost 13,000 during the last three days. Among the wounded is General Kronratzich.

Paris, 3.—The correspondent of the "Echo of Paris," in St. Petersburg telegraphs that General Gripenberg returns to Russia in disgrace, dishonored by Kuropatkin and accused of having accepted battle with a superior force of Japanese and refusing to retire when ordered to do so.

St. Petersburg, 3.—The work on the battleships has been suspended on account of the waters in port being frozen.

London, 3.—A St. Petersburg despatch says General Oyeff has taken charge of General Gripenberg's command. Gripenberg telegraphed direct to the Czar asking his permission to retire because Kuropatkin gave him no assistance whatever in his operations at Sandepas. The "Russ" severely handles Kuropatkin for the failure to assist Gripenberg. The Czar received the following from Kuropatkin: "During the night of the 31st, January the Japanese attacked Dganitachenan on the left hand of the River Hun, fronting Changtan. We were in possession of the heights, but were driven out with heavy loss. Our killed numbered 100. After a heavy cannonading we renewed the attack. At midday on the 1st the Russians retired from Dganitachenan, but later in the evening we re-occupied the place although several heights still remain in the Japanese possession. In spite of the intense cold very few cases of freezing have occurred, due to the precautions taken. Up to the 1st February 135 Japanese prisoners have been sent to Mukden."

Mukden 3.—The impression reigns here that Nodzu or Nogi were present at Sandepas where the Russians suffered such heavy losses. Their batteries behind the principal defences were very heavy and masked. The Japanese retired from the first trenches which were occupied by the Russians. Meschendo executed a flanking movement with the object of cutting off the railroad north Leao Yang, he had almost succeeded and had taken several prisoners when the order came to retreat.

Paris, 3.—Official advices from Manila report that the United States squadron of fifteen vessels, left to-day for the Southern Island of Luzon in order to maintain the neutrality of those waters against Russia or Japan. The Japanese Head Quarters says the Russians have renewed their activity on the Japanese left. Skirmishes are frequent and the cannonading continuous. The Japanese again accused the Russians of mutilating the dead. In the two battles which took place last week at the River Hun the Russians lost 10,000 men. The "Kokumin" says the public does not comprehend the magnitude of the triumph. The Russians placed on the field seven divisions of infantry and one of horse; no less than 2,000 men took part in the battle. The prisoners say that the Russian officers believed that the intense cold would have had the effect of reducing the fighting powers of the Japanese.

St. Petersburg, 4.—The "Novoe Vremya" says that in the battle of the River Hun the sufferings of the Russians were beyond description. The temperature was thirteen below zero. The blood from their wounds became frozen. It is not believed that any further fighting will take place for a few days.

Tokio, 4.—Oyama reports "The greater part of the Russian forces have retired to the other side of the Hun after the terrible defeat they suffered in Heikoni. The battle continued during a heavy fall of snow.

London 5.—Letters received from St. Petersburg state that the Czar's pathetic hope of receiving news of a triumph in the Far East is pitiable. No military man outside of Russia expects Kuropatkin to gain one battle at the Hun, which would direct popular attention from the terrible domestic troubles, and increase the loyalty of the people of Russia. Doctor Dillon announces in the "Daily Telegraph" that the Czar this week signed a decree authorizing De Witte to introduce great and comprehensive reforms including possibly the convocation of a representative assembly.

Russian Headquarters 7.—General Gripenberg left for St. Petersburg to-day. The Japanese have reinforced their left and centre. An attack is momentarily looked for on the part of the Russians at the River Hun.

Tokio 7.—General Matsunura was directed the charge on Hill 203 Meter, died from congestion of the brain to-day. On the 4th, the Russians bombarded Manchouriatz Hill; but were repulsed. Before evacuating Son Cheng, North East Corea, the Koreans set fire to the warehouses. It is believed that they now intend abandoning all operations in the northeast of Corea.

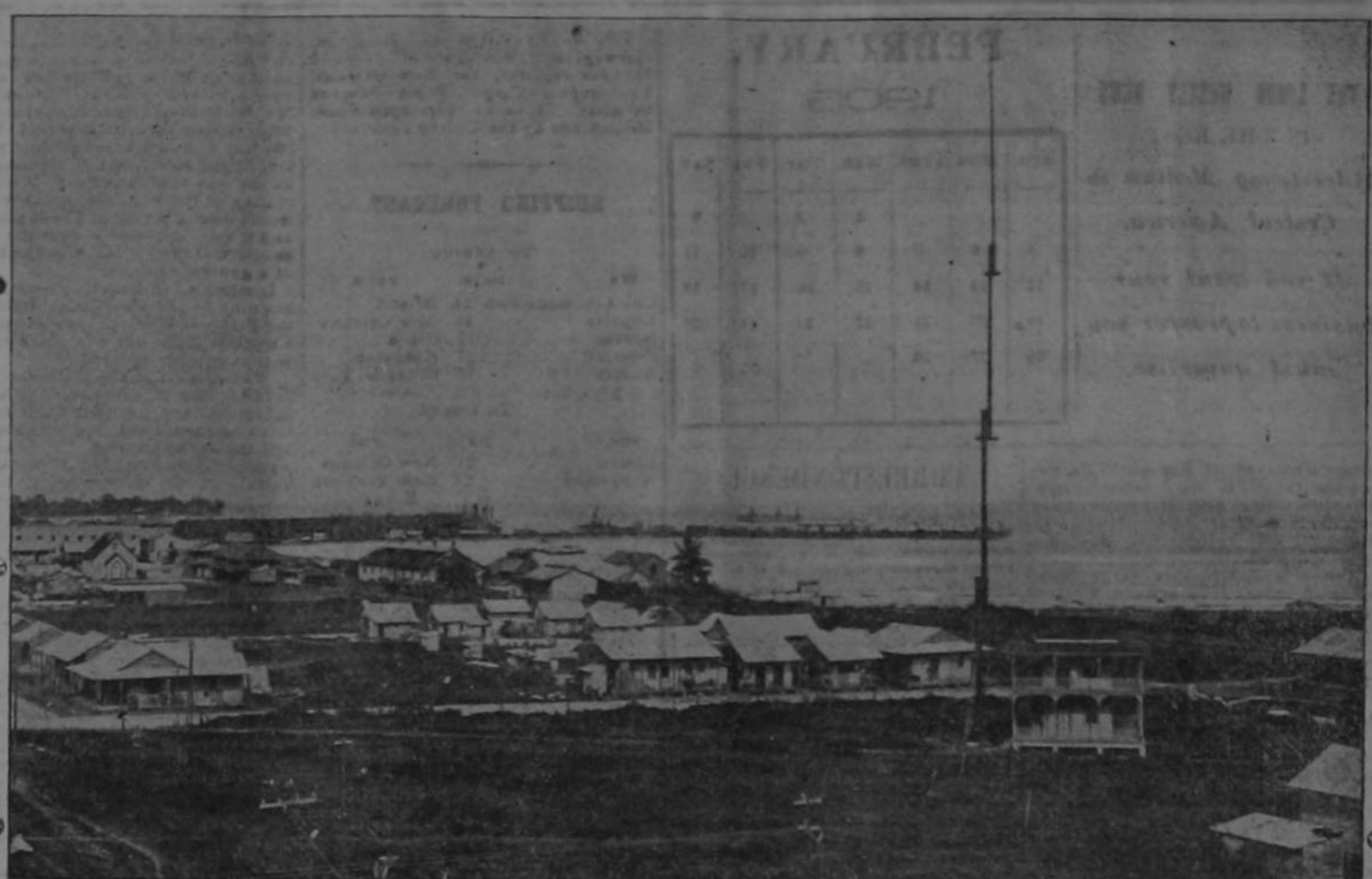
London 7.—The fighting continues at the Hun, but is principally artillery duels and skirmishes with the advanced posts. On Friday or Saturday a general battle is expected. The Japanese have repulsed every attack. During the recent battles, Generals Fanoeb and Danbrasky, of the Japanese and Russian army respectively, have been wounded. There exists no



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			Letter heads, 300	5.00
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			Leg guards	7.00
			Lapel button, King Edward	.15
			Lapel button, union jack	.10
			Lanterns	.50
			<b>M.</b>	
			Marshmallows, plain, 50c and	\$1.00
			Marshmallows, chocolate, 50c and	1.00
			Music paper, sheet	.15
			Mucilage, 20c and	1.25
			Mucilage, in collapsible tubes	.50
			Memorandums, 5c, 10c, 15c and	.25
			Memorandums, indexed, from	.30
			Mouth organs, 25c and	.75
			Mourning note, per quire	.30
			Mourning envelopes, 25c and	.50
			Marbles, clay, per doz.	.15
			Marbles, glass, per doz.	.20
			Marking brushes, 10c, 20c and	.25
			Metal polish	.25
			Music books, 50c and	1.00
			Mirrors, hand carved	3.00
			Musical boxes, toy	1.50
			Musical boxes, toy	2.50
			<b>N.</b>	
			Needles, crochet	.10
			Note paper, per pkt.	.10
			Note paper, per ream	\$1.50
			Note paper (flowers) per doz.	.50
			Note paper, initials, per doz.	.50
			Nail brushes, 25c and	1.00
			<b>O.</b>	
			Oil board, per sheet	.10
			Oil for typewriter	.50
			Oil can	.75
			Oil Paints, tin box	\$5.00
			<b>P.</b>	
			Pen racks, spiral	.25
			Pistols, toy, 25c and	.75
			Pipes, corncob	.25
			Pipes, briar, \$1.50 and	\$1.75
			Polish, boot, brown	.50
			Polish, boot, black	.50
			Polish, boot, white	.75
			Pens, office, pyramid	.35
			Pencils, lead, Eagle office	.15
			Pencils, lead, mercantile	.10
			Pencils, lead, Perfection	.05
			Pencils, lead, carpenter's	.15
			Pencils, lead, blue or red	.15
			Pencils, lead, red and blue com-	.25
			blined	.25
			Pencils, slate, (board)	.05
			Pencils, copying	.20
			Penholders, 5c and	.10
			Penholders, cork	.25
			Penholders, self-erecting	.25
			Printing outfit	1.00
			Pens, gold fountain	1.50
			Pens, Esterbrook's, per gross	2.00
			Pens, Spencerian, per gross	2.50
			Pens, school, per gross	1.50
			Poker chips, per 100	1.50
			Pencil sharpeners	.25
			Pencil holders, leather	.35
			Pencil holders, metal, 15c and	.25
			Point protectors	.10
			Paper fasteners, per box	.50
			Paper weights, 75c, \$1.50 and	3.00
			Purses, chain	.50
			Purses, gold coin	1.00
			<b>Q.</b>	
			Queen Victoria photograph	\$1.00
			<b>R.</b>	
			Rules, carpenter's	.50
			Rules, carpenter's, brass bound	\$1.00
			Rules, office, from	.35
			Rules, office, rubber	2.00
			Rubber bands, per gross	.35
			Rubber bands, per gross	3.00
			Records, 100 pages	1.25
			Records, 200 pages	2.00
			Records, 300 pages	2.75
			Records, 400 pages	3.50
			Receipt books, cash, 50 leaves	.40
			Receipt books, cash, 100 leaves	.75
			Receipt books, rent, 50 leaves	.40
			Receipt books, rent, 100 leaves	.75
			Razors, each	\$3.00
			Razor strops	1.50
			Razor cases	.25
			Rosin, for viola	.25
			<b>S.</b>	
			Slates, 25c, 40c and	.50
			Soap, Pear's unscented	.50
			Spectacles	\$1.50
			Spectacles, colored	1.00
			Spectacle cases	.25
			Stamps, India rubber	1.00
			Staple paper	.05
			Stylographic pens	2.50
			Scribbling pads, 5c, 10c and	.15
			Silver paint	.75
			Sealing wax, pound	.50
			School bags from	.50
			Scissors	.75
			Scissors, folding pocket	1.00
			Straws, per box	1.75
			Sling shot, rubber	.25
			Sponge, for cups	.50
			Scholar's companions	1.00
			Shorthand note books	.25
			Spelling blocks, 85c and	1.00
			Sponge cups	1.25
			<b>T.</b>	
			Toys, assorted prices	
			Tooth picks	.30
			Toilet paper	.20
			Tobacco pouch, rubber	\$1.00
			Type (see printing outfit)	
			Typewriting paper, letter ream	3.00
			Typewriting paper, foolscap, rm.	3.50
			Typewriter ribbons	2.00
			Tablets, note 25c and	.40
			Tablets, letter, 50c and	1.00
			Time books, weekly, from	.20
			Time books, monthly, 20c and	.75
			Tape measures, 3 ft.	.75
			Tape measures, 5 ft.	.85
			Twine, per 1-2 lb. ball	.50
			Tooth brushes	.50



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

**A Resurrected Wonder.**

The new physical principle of reflection and radiation, to which the Portuguese inventor, with the suggestive name of Father Himalaya, is reported to attribute the wonderful success of his solar engine at the St. Louis Fair, are as old as the science of physics.

The solar engine principle, which simply consists of a device for concentrating the sun's rays, similar in principle to a burning glass, or a concave mirror, dates back to the days of Archimedes, who is said to have destroyed the Roman fleet at the siege of Syracuse by some form of burning glass.

In 1687 Tschirnhausen constructed a concave mirror about 6 1/2 feet in diameter with which he melted copper and silver and vitrified brick. Later Buffon built up a mirror by means of small separate glasses similar to those used in Father Himalaya's machine, with which he was able to ignite wood at a distance of 2070 feet. The solar engine constructed near Pasadena, Cal., several years ago, was apparently identical with the Himalaya apparatus, except for some variation in the shape of the mirrors.

**A Great Engineer.**

No engineering work of modern times has progressed in the face of such great difficulties as that of boring a railroad tunnel under the great Stratton Mountain. The work itself was a gigantic undertaking, but all sorts of unanticipated troubles have bobbed up from time to time, but all seem to have been surmounted. The boring from the Swiss side is now submerged and work seriously hampered, while from the Italian side hot springs are constantly bursting forth and driving the workmen away. The two headings are about to meet, and it is anticipated that there will be trouble when this occurs, so that the work is progressing very slowly at this time.

That the work has continued in the face of the many and great difficulties is due in a large degree to the chief engineer, Herr Hugo Von Kager, who seems to be staggered at nothing. The contract for the work has been taken by a Hamburg firm, but the engineers and other skilled assistance is generally from Germany, while the members of the army of laborers are as a rule from Italy.—Philadelphia Record.

**Commandments of the Home Maker.**

1. Make your household one harmonious whole, no matter how small the scale.
2. Use only what you can comfortably afford in good quality and ample quantity.
3. Let your home appear bright and sunny. It is not easy to be unpleasant in a cheerful room.
4. Treat your servants wisely and kindly, and it will be impossible for them to either impose or oppose.
5. A certain formality is necessary to save every-day life from triviality and freedom from looseness.
6. Do not forget that "society" is the death of home life—hospitality its flower.
7. Know how to talk and how to listen, how to entertain and how to amuse.

**Russian High Officials.**

A foreign representative has to meet on business not merely the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the heads of departments in the Foreign Office, but various other members of the imperial cabinet, especially the Ministers of Finance, of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of Justice, as well as the chief municipal authorities of St. Petersburg; and I can say that many of these gentlemen, both as men and as officials, are fully equal to men in similar positions in most other countries which I have known. Though they were at times temerarious in questions between their own people and ours, and though they upheld political doctrines very different from those we cherish, I am bound to say that they generally did so in a way which disarmed criticism. At the same time I must confess a conviction which has more and more grown upon me, that the popular view regarding the power, vigor and astuteness of Russian statesmen is ill-founded.—From Andrew D. White's "A Diplomat's Recollections of Russia," in the Century.

**"Spoiled Parents."**

A correspondence in one of the morning papers, on the "spoiled children" of the present day, has brought to the front many interesting aspects of family training. It seems generally felt that there is in many cases an undue laxity nowadays on the part of the parents, with disastrous results to the children. One writer has traced this tendency to one of its sources by pointing out that frequently it is the parents who are spoiled.

He says:

"Indifferent and ease-loving fathers, weak and vacillating mothers, one moment will scold and punish; and the next coddle and pity their children, with the result that the children, with their wonderful powers of observation and imitation, treat the desires and feelings of their parent with corresponding contempt."

Good parents are few and far between, and that is because the qualities of firmness, self-restraint, and wisdom, so needful in family training, are so rare among men and women.—London Christian.

**All But One of 23 Children Twins.**

A media physician went down to Merton today to examine a woman for life insurance. The policy required that answers be made relative to the family history, and the doctor asked: "How old is your father?" "Forty-two." "How many in the family?" "There is father and mother and twenty-three children; I am the twenty-third one. There were eleven sets of twins."—Media Correspondence Philadelphia Record.

**Have many interests and no studies.**

Do not forget—your home should not only be a well-conducted dormitory and boarding place, but truly a home, the centre and focus of all interests, pleasure and happiness for everybody connected with it.—Harper's Bazaar.

**About Yawning.**

Yawning is not considered a very graceful act, and I think it should be avoided in unseemly places; but Health Culture considers it an important effort of nature to rest; and otherwise benefit the body. The writer is of opinion, though, that if practiced too much a yawning habit may be cultivated which may be more troublesome than useful. But the publication referred to says whenever you feel like yawning, just yawn. Don't try to suppress it because you think it is impolite to yawn. Put your hand over your mouth if you want to, but let the yawn come. And if you are where you can stretch at the same time that you yawn, just stretch and yawn. This is nature's way of stretching and relaxing the muscles.

Don't be afraid to open the mouth wide and yawn and stretch whenever very tired but do not feel like yawning, there is nothing that will rest you so quickly as to sit on a straight-back chair and lifting your feet, from the floor push them out in front of you as far as possible, stretch the arms, push the head back, open the mouth wide and make yourself yawn.

**Poison in Oriental Rugs.**

A salesman employed in the rug department of a big Market street store died of blood poisoning the other day, and since then no one in the establishment has been permitted to handle any new importations that have not been fumigated unless gloves are worn. The salesman in question had scratched one of his fingers with an opening a bale of rugs that had just come from the Orient he had become inoculated with poison, which resulted fatally.

"It's a wonder to me," said a friend of the victim, "that such cases are not more common. I have traveled through Turkey and Armenia, where most of the rugs are manufactured on hand looms amid filth and squalor almost indescribable, where the most loathsome of diseases are everywhere in evidence. These products, while beautiful from an artistic point of view, may readily carry germs to other countries that might spread all sorts of horrible contagion."—Philadelphia Record.

**Inklings.**

It is generally the woman with a fine carriage who is most willing to walk.

"Where there's life, there's hope" is not exactly the motto for an undertaker.

The girl of the period seldom comes to a full stop until she finds the young man of the period's prerogative point.

There is nothing some disdainful women hold up to ridicule oftener than their lognettes.

The confidence man's road to success often seems to be paved with gold bricks.—Everybody's Magazine.

A poultice of finely scraped beets is well recommended for cuts with glass or wounds from rusty iron. It should be frequently renewed in order to keep the wound moist for several hours.

**Honest.**

Sammy Phipps had been promised a whipping by his mother in liquidation of his many misdeeds, and, being a devout believer in the efficacy of prayer, dropped to his knees and began praying in a loud, childish treble to the Lord to spare him.

Mamma—Sammy, what are you doing?

Sammy—I'm prayin' to the Lord, but I hope you'll hear me!

**Birds That Imitate.**

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

An ornithologist made that odd assertion in a taxidermist's shop. He went on to elaborate it as follows:

"Birds from the ostrich down are imitative. The ostrich, where he lives alone, is silent, but in a country where lions abound he roars. Why? Because for centuries, admiring the majesty and grandeur of the lion's roar, he gradually learned to roar himself. Believe me, it is fine to see an ostrich throw back his little head and emit a roar like thunder."

**He Wanted to See John.**

In anticipation of the Horse Show an uptown carriage house is displaying in a broad show window wax figures of coachmen in uniform, surrounded by the latest fads in saddlery and carriage fittings. A few nights ago the policeman on beat saw a man violently shaking the main doors of the establishment. Then he tapped on the window and beckoned to one of the figures inside.

"Come out here, John," he shouted "Come and have a drink."

"Friend of yours?" asked the policeman.

"Sure," replied the man. "Didn't sit beside him for a whole year when he was coachman for Dr. Dix? Come out here, John," he repeated, again rapping on the window. The policeman put the man on an uptown car, telling him to call around and see John in the morning.—New York Post.

**Russian Weddings.**

Besides bridesmaids there are bridesmen these latter being obliged to present the bridesmaids with sweet meats. A pageant follows the procession bearing an elegantly mounted picture of Christ in gold and silver, which is stationed against the altar. The bridesmaids do not all dress alike and their number is unlimited.

The bride's old nurse superintends the removal of the dowry from the bride's home to that of her future husband and is a most important member on the day of the wedding. A witness—a connection of the family—pays the priest's fees, and the number of assistants, each with a separate duty allotted him, is often considerably great.—Washington Star.

**A Thought for the Week.**

You cannot do wrong without suffering wrong. "No man had ever a point of pride that was not injurious to him," said Burke. The exclusive in fashionable life does not see that he excludes himself from enjoyment, in the attempt to appropriate it. The exclusionists in religion does not see that he shuts the door of heaven on himself in striving to shut out others. Treat men as pawns and nine pins and you shall suffer as well as they. If you leave out their heart, you shall lose your own.—From Emerson's Essay on "Compensation."

# LUKE HAMMOND, THE MISER.

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

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## CHAPTER V. Continued.

"The strongest in the world, Luke," laughed Nancy.

Kate Elgin stared with surprise. This was the first time she had ever heard Mrs. Harker, the housekeeper, speak in such familiar terms to her uncle, and she felt her heart sink as she noticed it.

"I am now about to visit your father," said Hammond, as he advanced towards the door. "Mrs. Harker," he continued, "I need not advise you to converse as little as possible with our fair prisoner. She has a sharp tongue, and a shrewd brain to back it. She knows how to put black and white together, and make gray."

"Never fear, Luke," said Nancy. "I know what I am about as well as you do. Send Daniel here as soon as you can spare him."

"For your treatment of my poor father," said Kate, darting a glance of abhorrence at Hammond, as he opened the door, "God may pardon you, but I cannot."

"Ho!" laughed Hammond, with his dry, cruel mockery. "You look like a queen, and use a queen's language. I think Elizabeth of England made that remark, and then died of grief. Perhaps you may survive it."

He nodded his long, snakish looking head quickly, laughed again, and departed for the crimson chamber, leaving Nancy Harker eyeing Kate Elgin, as a she-dragon might eye an enchanted lady.

## CHAPTER VI.

### LUKE HAMMOND'S VILLAINY.

Upon entering the crimson chamber, Hammond found Mr. Elgin bound as he had left him, but conscious of where he was and of what had lately transpired.

Daniel had just ceased to bathe the invalid's sunken temples, and retired aloof as Hammond placed a chair, facing Elgin, and sat down.

The eyes of the invalid and his tyrant met in one long, searching gaze; but Hammond, despite his hardness, was the first to turn his face away.

There was a dignity of unspoken reproach and scorn in Elgin's dark and still brilliant eyes that made Hammond frown to a meagre meanness, even in his own callous mind.

"You have some shame, still left in that miserable soul of yours," remarked Elgin. "I have lived nearly fifty years, Luke Hammond, but, by the heaven above us, you are the most contemptible knave unchanged."

"Thank you, Elgin," said Hammond, in a cold, unmoved voice. "You are right to use your tongue, since it must need exercise after so long a repose."

"Incredible!" ejaculated Elgin. "This monster sneers at the misery he has caused! To what extreme of base barbarity will your cruelty reach?"

"To an extreme, Henry Elgin, that shall compass my purposes," replied Hammond, with a face grown stern and hard in an instant.

"When I swear to you, Luke Hammond," said Elgin, in a tone as inflexible as that of his tyrant, "that after a year of your torture and villainous treatment, you are as far from gaining your purpose as ever, can you still retain a hope of moving me to become an instrument of your avarice, crime and infamy? No! Let my flesh rot from my bones, my bones molder to dust before your evil eyes, if you will, but never hope to accomplish your purpose."

"Bah! Words and wind, Henry Elgin," said Hammond. "I shall tame you yet. There are other levers than imprisonment that I may use to move you."

"You are capable of torturing me—savage that you are!" exclaimed Elgin.

"It would be useless to torture the body of a man like you, Elgin," said Hammond, opening a pen-knife and paring his long, claw-like nails. "Daniel, you must be tired. It is after twelve o'clock. Send Stephen here, and do you go to bed. See that the doors and windows are all secure, and turn the dogs loose in the front and rear."

Daniel nodded, and departed in silence. Luke Hammond then drew his chair nearer to the invalid, and continued:

"To torture your body, Henry Elgin, would only harden your mind, for you are as obstinate as any martyr ever burned at the stake. But now that you have your reason again, I think I may move you by torturing your soul."

"Villain!" said Elgin. "To hear you, one would think you had not already tortured both my soul and body! Have you not wasted my body by your drugs and this incarceration? Is it no torture to keep a man sick, weak, half-starved? Is it no torture to rack a man's body and mind with insults, bonds and blows, until his reason reels, falls and lies dead, for six long months? Out upon you, and may God's wrath hurl you to perdition!"

"You have a daughter, Henry Elgin," said Hammond, with a leer. "I have—heaven bless her!" exclaimed the invalid, fervently. "And my heart beats as in the good, happy

days of health, since my eyes have seen her—since, by her agitation on seeing me, I know she had no share in my misery. Wretched man! you had almost made me believe that Catharine Elgin countenanced this brutality to secure the estate! Dog! I know now you lied!"

Hammond grew pale with rage and shame as Elgin went on.

"For six months after I found myself in the white and gold chamber, you told me my daughter, having learned how I had disposed of the estate, consented to my imprisonment until I should secure the property to you and to her. For months I would not believe it possible that a child could so treat a parent. But you, that woman Nancy Harker, Daniel, Stephen, all you allowed to approach me, said it was true; and the thought, the horrible doubt, preyed upon my mind until reason fled from the torment. You and your creatures lied, Luke Hammond."

"Henry Elgin," said Hammond, "your rage is useless. You know I deceived you; your daughter now knows that I deceived her. When you, two years ago, told me that you intended to make a will leaving nearly every dollar of the wealth you enjoyed to James Greene—"

"Yes," interrupted Elgin, bitterly, "you know the name at last! I then thought my brother-in-law—my friend—thought I'm anything but a black-hearted scoundrel; and I wished to do tardy justice to James Greene, whose father I have wronged, and to whom by right all the wealth in which I moved belonged. That my daughter should not suffer by the act, I had pretended not to see her growing love for James Greene, and used many plans to encourage, while seeming ignorant of it, I withheld this scheme from your knowledge because I knew you were desirous to see Catharine Elgin the wife of your son; and esteeming you, I disliked to wound you by rejecting the suit you urged in the name of your son Charles. I feared, too, that you might attempt, even succeed in checking the love I saw growing in my daughter's heart for James Greene. Therefore, was he never invited to my house, and so you never dreamed of the attachment."

"I would have crushed it if I had," said Hammond. "I would have used any means to create dislike or contempt in Catharine's mind. As for James Greene—well, he should have been provided for. But I have learned the affair thoroughly now, Henry Elgin. But to review the past, all unexplained to you, and that you may know what a man I am to deal with, let me continue."

"When I found that you intended to leave your property to James Greene—"

Henry Elgin again interrupted him with:

"I never mentioned his name. I told you there lived a man whose father I had wronged, and that when I died that man should be made rich—that nearly all my property should go to him. And I told you this, hoping you would give up the thought of trying to bring about a match between my daughter and your son. I feared to tell you the name of that young man, lest you might learn all. I was a fool to tell you anything, but I thought you were an honorable man, though I well knew you were a most avaricious and ambitious one. I cannot divine why so great a villain has not destroyed the will in favor of James Greene, or why Luke Hammond has not murdered me and forged a will in my name."

"I will tell you," said Hammond. "After you told me of your intention, I resolved to discover the name of the young man you wished to make rich. This I failed to do—you held the secret well. During the whole of your imprisonment, you have never breathed his name. Failing to discover him and being sure you had made a will, I resolved to—"

Here Hammond paused, as if ever his soul revolted from a confessor that must lower him still more, if that were possible, in the opinion of his victim.

"Poison me," said Elgin, calmly. "I have suspected it."

"True! I resolved to remove you, that dying intestate, your only child would be beyond all dispute, helpless at law."

Mr. Elgin groaned in great bitterness of spirit. For he remembered that during his first six months of imprisonment he had sometimes wondered if his child had not consented or helped to the deed. He had committed a great mistake in not having made her his confidant, when he saw that she loved James Greene.

"I did poison you," said Hammond, in a low whisper, and as pale as the sheets of the bed.

"Ha, scoundrel! you confess it!" exclaimed Elgin.

"What need to conceal it now? I tell you that you may know what a man I am."

"A fiend! A demon! Satan himself, but no man!" groaned Mr. Elgin.

"And in the white and gold room you always blinted that my child had done it! Oh, God, bear my prayer, and

hurl Thy just wrath upon the soul and body of this awful wretch!"

Hammond smiled one of his icy sneers, and continued:

"The drug I gave you worked slowly. You were ill, but never dreamed of dying. You were sitting in this room, little more than a year ago, amusing yourself with your paints and pictures, when a convulsion seized you."

"I remember it as if it happened yesterday," said Elgin. "This crimson chamber was my favorite retreat. I remember no more until I regained my senses in the white and gold chamber."

"You exclaimed," said Hammond, "as you fell—'Luke—the will—I have done justice—you seek it in—' and said no more. Your words terrified me. I had poisoned you for naught if you had left a will. For three days you lay like one dead. I knew you were not dead, and by my authority, as your nearest relation in New York, save your child, denied all approach to your apartment, excepting to one or two servants, who thought you dead. Your daughter, on hearing of your sudden death, swooned with the shock, and for two days and more I feared her grief would end her life."

"Poor, darling Kate—my unfortunate child!" sobbed Elgin.

The cruel villain drew forth his handkerchief and wiped away the invalid's tears, for they seemed to run from Henry Elgin's eyes to Luke Hammond's heart, and then to turn to red hot coals of fire.

"Go on, monstrous fiend!" said Elgin, indignant and writhing under the touch.

Hammond returned his handkerchief to his pocket, and continued:

"Your doctor—the family doctor—was not summoned. I summoned a physician—a man of high medical reputation, but much addicted to wine. Before he saw you I plied him with drink. He was intoxicated when he examined you. His certificate of death pronounced your end by spasm of the heart."

"Villain! You told me my child had given out the report that I was mad—that I was necessarily confined as a dangerous lunatic in my own house—that she would consent to my freedom when I should have secured the property to her. And I—great God, pardon me for the injustice, I thought—feared that if I did, she, instigated by you, Luke Hammond, might—No! I never thought Catharine Elgin would consent to her father's death! Only in half delirium did I believe she knew of my situation."

Hammond arose and paced the room to and fro to calm himself, for the sight of Elgin's anguish, though not a new thing to him, was harrowing even to his hardened heart.

He soon resumed his seat, and pursued:

"Well, you were confined, and in your coffin were seen by every servant in the house, by your daughter—she hurried away, unable to bear the grin of agony fixed upon your features."

"Wretch!" cried Elgin. "You take a fiendish delight in dwelling upon her grief."

"Many of your friends saw you through the glass lid of your coffin," continued Hammond. "I stood near, as the throng of sorrowing friends passed around it one by one, and I confess that I trembled lest the drugs I administered might revive you too soon, or fail altogether. If you had revived, your first act would have been to declare the existence of a will, for which I had searched in vain. Had you died, I feared the will might be found by other hands and eyes than mine. Finally, the room in which you lay was cleared, that I and my assistants, Daniel and Stephen, might prepare the coffin for removal to the tomb. Then you were lifted from the coffin and swiftly and secretly removed to the white and gold apartment, prepared for your reception. The coffin was filled with sacks of sand, and entombed in your family vault in Greenwood Cemetery. I assure you, your funeral procession was very large and numerous attended."

"Horrible villain!" exclaimed Elgin.

Hammond nodded sneeringly, and went on:

"Unfortunately for my plans, you recovered your consciousness and bearing before I suspected it, and overheard me telling Mrs. Harker, whom I had just introduced into the house, to search everything for the missing will, and bring it to me that I might destroy it."

"I remember," said Elgin, "and your words put me on my guard, confused as I was; and when I opened my eyes, your first words were: 'You spoke of a will, Elgin; tell us where we may find it, for you are dying.' I called you traitor, and thenceforward you have known that I knew too much for the success of your villainy. Have you forged a will yet?"

"No," said Hammond. "All my search after your will was in vain. I dared not forge one while that remained a hidden mine beneath me, that might explode at any instant. I was ignorant of the date of your will—I feared you might have executed it on the very day you were thought to die. Three of your servants—I have discharged them long ago—to me you had called them into your studio—this apartment—that very day, and signing your name to a document which you affirmed to be your will, caused them to affix their names as witnesses. I dared not forge a will."

"I drew up the will myself," said Elgin. "Thank heaven you did not find it!"

"I found it this morning."

"Ah! The powers of darkness you serve aid you," groaned Elgin.

"You talk too much," said Luke, placing his finger on Elgin's wrist. "You are already quite exhausted."

To be continued.

## HOUSEHOLD MATTERS

### Cleaning the Bath Room.

To clean the bath room properly there should always be a bottle of household ammonia at hand, one of forty per cent. solution of formaldehyde or other good disinfectant, a couple of cloths, a long-handled brush, and a scrubbing brush. It is also well to have a can of concentrated lye or one of the preparations like it, which will cut accumulations in waste pipes. The hand basin, tub and closet should be scoured out each morning, the drain-pipes flushed twice a week with water to which has been added formaldehyde or the lye. The former is admirable for removing scum and deposits, but if these are very obstinate the formaldehyde must be left in the basin overnight. The long-handled brush enables the maid to clean the closet basin satisfactorily. Ammonia on the cloth used in washing the tub and basin will remove greasy spots. The nickel fittings and woodwork must be wiped off the soap dishes and tooth brush racks washed. The vessels used in the bedrooms must be cleaned in the same manner, the water pitchers rinsed out and filled fresh every day and the sops-jars and commodes scalded daily.—Harper's Bazar.

### Need Whole Skins.

Skin fruits are generally exposed for sale without thought of causing trouble, and nature really intended that the skin should be a protection to the fruits in more ways than one. A skin fruit that has not had its outside punctured will keep many times longer than another which has been cut or bruised. As soon as the skin is broken countless germs of putrefaction and fermentation get lodged therein, and the wound quickly becomes the weak point in the fruit to cause its destruction. Apples with the skin even slightly punctured cannot be kept in cold storage more than a few months, but these which are absolutely perfect in the skin will keep nearly a year in a low temperature. This very fact indicates to us how numerous and dangerous fruit becomes when its skin has been punctured and is exhibited on the stalk for sale. Many children buy these injured apples, bananas, grapes, oranges and other fruit, and eat them without regard to their decayed condition. With one mouthful they may consume a few thousand germs, some dangerous to the health and others not especially injurious; owing to nature's wise precautions in supplying our stomach with fluids capable of destroying them. The ordinary stomach is able to cope with a whole army of deadly germs, and scores of times it saves us from death.—What to Eat

### Invalid Cooking.

A blanc mange made with arrow root is delicate and nourishing. Lemonade or acid fruit juices stiffened with gelatine, two tablespoons of gelatine to a coffee cup of juice, makes a nice dessert.

Egg lemonade is a pleasant, nourishing drink. Beat the white of one egg, add one tablespoonful of sugar, the juice of one lemon and sufficient water to fill a glass.

For lung trouble and inflammation of the bowels flaxseed tea is a valuable drink. Take a handful of seed, wash and place in a saucepan with a pint of cold water. Cover and place on the back of the range. Stir often and steep until thick. Strain and use warm or cold.

For tea use the best black tea which can be procured, and make with a tea ball if you have one. If not, it can be successfully made by putting a teaspoonful of tea in an ordinary tea strainer, holding it in a teacup and slowly pouring boiling water from the teakettle through it. Serve clear, or with lemon and sugar, or sugar and cream.

Coffee should be made without boiling and be of the first quality.

When a patient is allowed to eat potatoes try roasting ones in the ashes. Have a large bed of hard wood coals, cover with ashes and heap the rest of the coals on top. Close the draughts and cook about one hour. Serve with rare broiled steak or chops or with butter.—Ida E. Beach, in Tribune Farmer.

"None better anywhere," was the reply.

"What kind of fish have you hereabouts?" asked the stranger.

"Oh, most all kinds."

"I hope there are some game-fish to be had," continued the man from Maryland. "Tell me, what was the weight of the largest fish ever caught in this region?"

"Well, sir," responded the West Virginian, "we don't never take no weighin' machines with us when we fish, so I wouldn't like to say, being an honest man, just how much the last trout of mine did weigh. But, stranger, I don't mind tellin' you that when I pulled the fish out of the water the river went down a foot!"—Harper's Weekly.

## ABOUT HUMMING BIRDS.

Fauness Displayed by These Small Winged Creatures.

Of all the birds, the humming birds, especially when young, seem to display the less fear. It is a difficult matter to train a young canary bird to follow one about the house or to come when called, yet we have had several humming birds which were perfectly domesticated and more thoroughly tame than any bird I have ever seen. Two humming birds that grew up with us had a small place in a closet in our sleeping apartment. At the first approach of daylight they would fly out into the room, the door being left ajar, and directly to the bed, hovering over my face, their loud humming noise awakening me at once. There was no mistaking that the birds wished their breakfast, and they could not be driven away. At times I would pretend not to see them, and they would finally alight on the bed, uttering the quaint little sound, now perhaps a protest, then would hover over my eyes, so near that the wind from the rapidly moving wings was quite sufficient to arouse me. When I held out my finger one or both would alight upon it and gaze at me in a manner which spoke volumes to any one imaginative enough to think they understood the language of birds when they are hungry.

Their food consisted of sugar and water, which was fed to them with a chopstick like straw. Immediately upon seeing it they would poise in the air and lick the drop on the tip until they were satisfied. Occasionally they would poise before the big red flowers printed on the curtains. They recognized the pictures of flowers on sight and endeavored to press their bills into them. Artificial flowers were approached in the same way. In a word, these most helpless, these smallest of all birds, required no education, no training from parents; it was all instinctive.

The absolute lack of fear was the most interesting. The birds followed us about the house, went to their mistress when called, even flew down from an upper room at a call, following the stairway when an ordinary bird would have kept close to the ceiling, butting his head against it. At meal times they would often come to the table, perching among the flowers or upon some object on the table or about the dining room.—Country Life in America.

### Rubber.

"What was the origin of rubber-socks?"

"I don't know," said Mr. Grayson Unruh, of New York, who handles hard rubber, at the Rennett, "but I have my theory."

And here is a tip for the automobile people.

"There is a great scarcity of crude rubber," said Mr. Unruh. "It is almost impossible to get the article because of the immense demand for automobile tires. Bicycles used an abnormal supply of the crude, but automobiles, though fewer in number, use forty times as much rubber to one machine as could be used in the heaviest bicycle tire, and with the growing of the automobile craze nobody can tell where it will end. The demand for rubber in our line is just as great as the demand for hard rubber articles—coats, push buttons, coat buttons, knobs of various sorts, pumps and thousands upon thousands of small and big things in daily use everywhere by everybody."

"And how are the rubber manufacturing people going to meet the shortage in raw material?"

"Oh, I don't know. Nature has a sort of way of meeting necessity. We'll just have to get more rubber!"—Baltimore News.

### The Truthful Fisherman.

The late Senator Quay, himself a great fisherman, used to enjoy telling of the tall stories recounted by the West Virginia anglers along the banks of the Cheat River.

One day a stranger from Maryland, in search of sport, asked one of the natives whether there was good fishing in the vicinity.

"None better anywhere," was the reply.

"What kind of fish have you hereabouts?" asked the stranger.

"Oh, most all kinds."

"I hope there are some game-fish to be had," continued the man from Maryland. "Tell me, what was the weight of the largest fish ever caught in this region?"

"Well, sir," responded the West Virginian, "we don't never take no weighin' machines with us when we fish, so I wouldn't like to say, being an honest man, just how much the last trout of mine did weigh. But, stranger, I don't mind tellin' you that when I pulled the fish out of the water the river went down a foot!"—Harper's Weekly.

### A Little Free With the Judge.

Congressman Bankhead, of Alabama, has a weakness for gambling stories. One that he tells is of a time when a spasmodic attempt was being made to drive gamblers out of Mobile. A witness was on the stand testifying for the defence, it being well known that the Judge was a skillful poker player. The witness talked of "going blind," "raising," "passing" and so on, and finally his honor said gravely: "Mr. Jackson, you are using a good many of what I presume are technical terms. Will you be good enough to explain some of them?" The witness, with equal gravity, replied: "I shall be pleased to do so, your honor, if you will kindly let me have your poker deck for a few moments."—Kansas City Journal.

The United States pays nearly \$1,000,000 a day to foreign ships for carrying its products.

## THINGS WORTH KNOWING

The Sahara desert is three times as large as the Mediterranean sea.

A prize of six thousand francs has been offered for an electric-current meter by the French Society of Manufacturers.

Henry Fuchs, who died recently at San Francisco, was the inventor of barbed wire. It is said that he made a fortune from his invention, but lost it all in Alaska when he went in search of gold.

Over seventy-eight thousand rats were killed on the London wharves by the health authorities last year, but a greater crusade will be waged against them next year, as it is thought that the rodents are still increasing.

The oldest sacred tree that has any authentic history is the great Bhoo tree in Burmah. It has been sacred to Buddha for twenty centuries, and no one is allowed to touch its trunk. When the leaves fall they are gathered carefully and sold as treasures.

The Government fish commission has been making investigations about the suitability of fish skins for clothing. It has been found that salmon skins make excellent leather, and have been used for boots by the Eskimos for this purpose for years. These Northern people also use tanned codfish for coats and waterproof garments. The fish commission has also found that whale skin makes beautiful leather and takes color well.

A queer of Tibetan superstition came to light when the much-talked-of treaty between Tibet and England was drawn up. The powers at Lhasa refused to sign the first draft of the treaty because it covered several sheets of paper, so the treaty had to be engrossed on one huge sheet. The Orientals thought it would bring them bad luck if they put their names to anything which covered more than one page.

### A Talented Indian.

In the service of the Dawes Commission there is a man who holds an unassuming position, yet who has proved one of the most valuable aids the Commission has had because of his versatility. The reference is to Mr. Alex. Posey, a Creek Indian of Fox Flitto Letter fame. Mr. Posey is in the Creek division. He is used as interpreter, Creek diplomat, counsel and emissary of his department. A friend of his race and intelligently comprehensive of the destiny thereof, he has proved an invaluable factor in bringing about needed co-operation on the part of recalcitrant members of the tribe and secured desirable data for the Government. It was he who last week succeeded in bringing Chitto Harjo before the Commission, at Okmulgee, and for the first time got the stubborn old Snake leader to give testimony under oath. It is not likely that there is another man in the nation who could have accomplished this. Mr. Posey is a newspaper man by instinct and training, a princely fellow and a valuable aid to the Government in many ways.—Muskegee Times.

### He Was Persevering.

Tommy—"I want the hammer."  
Mother—"No, Tommy can't have it."  
Father—"Excuse me, my dear, you do not adopt the right method. Never arouse the spark of antagonism in the child's breast. I—"  
Tommy—"I want the hammer."  
Father—"Tommy, come here and look at these pretty pictures."  
Tommy—"I want the hammer."  
Father—"Dad will draw you an elephant."  
Tommy—"I want the hammer."  
Mother—"It doesn't seem to me that—"  
Father—"No system is complete without perseverance. Doesn't Tommy know that he might hurt his finger with it?"  
Tommy—"I want the hammer."  
Father—"Come here, Tommy. (Tommy comes and gets a spanking.)  
Tommy—"I want the hammer."  
Father—"Oh, thunder! Here, take the hammer!"—Answers.

### The Pleasure of Old Age.

Free from the distractions of life, the aged are at leisure to observe and admire. "I never knew," said Corcoran, "that the world was beautiful until I reached old age." This period was frequently declared by him to be the most beautiful of his life. Writing at the age of ninety-one, he said that he felt it his duty to make known to the world that man could attain to an earthly paradise after the age of eighty; but only by means of the two virtues, self-restraint and temperance. At that time he was writing eight hours a day, walking and singing many other hours, enjoying the beauties of nature, and abundant in labors for the good of mankind.—Good Health.

### The Oregon Exposition.

The next great fair will be the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition at Portland, Ore., opening June 1 and closing October 15, 1905. The exposition grounds cover a space of 407 acres and include a beautiful natural lake. The United States Government has appropriated for its buildings and exhibits \$475,000. The approximate cost of the whole exposition is \$5,000,000. The exposition will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the exploration and annexation of the Oregon country, now comprising the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and a large part of Montana and Wyoming.

**Panama 28.**—News from Colon reports a terrific hurricane from the north, at Christobol, Colon. Avenues 1 and 2 are inundated and covered with fragments of buildings and rubbish. Washington avenue is in the same condition. The wharf recently constructed at Christobol, Colon, has been wrecked and all the small crafts are at the mouth of Porto Bello and San Blas for refuge. Many houses have been unroofed and the market suffered very much. No further cases of yellow fever developed on the United States warship "Boston." The cruiser "Dixie" has been ordered to Santo Domingo where a revolution has broken out. 500 marines from Empire are to be sent to the scene of the disturbances to protect American interests. Colonel Wood, commanding the troops at Empire has given orders to break the camp. 200 embarked on the "Dixie" today and will proceed via Guantano.

**Havana 28.**—A fire occurred on the Gomez Palace last night. Estimated loss \$100,000.

**New York 28.**—The city remains straggled. The railways are running under difficulties. The city without milk. The wind reached a velocity of 40 miles an hour and snow fell 1 1/2 inches high. 2,500 tram cars are blocked in the streets, many of them destroyed.

**Potsdam 28.**—Prince Eitel continues in a critical condition and his fever is high. Crown Prince William is much improved.

**London 28.**—It is considered very significant that the King and Queen have invited Ambassador and Mrs. Choate to pass a lengthy period in Windsor Castle.

**Potsdam 28.**—Prince Eitel is still in a precarious condition, his breathing is difficult. The inflammation has attacked the lower part of his lung.

**Washington 28.**—Mr. Hay has sent to the Senate the agreement between the United States and Santo Domingo by which the former takes control of the administration of the finances of the Republic in order to pay all pending claims against the country.

**London 28.**—It is reported here that the ships of the 2nd Russian squadron have been burnt. A rumor is current that Grand Duke Sergius was assassinated, but no confirmation of the report can be obtained. It is also reported from St. Petersburg that one of the Grand Dukes will be sent to Japan to make peace.

**St. Petersburg 28.**—Sir Chas. Hardinge, the British Ambassador had an interview with the Foreign Minister Lamsdorff yesterday and protested against the report from the capital and Moscow that the disturbances at the arsenals and dockyards were due to the Anglo-Japanese investigation and that both Great Britain and Japan were spending large sums to prevent the 2nd Pacific Squadron going to the Far East. The Ambassador was assured that the publication had no official sanction, and that he would institute immediate enquiries as to whether it was given appearance at Moscow. The Prefect of Moscow has issued the following proclamation: "Under the influence of evil disposed persons a strike has broken out. I therefore deem it my duty to notify the population of working men that the most energetic measures will be taken against the agitators, and would recommended all to resume their work which they can do without danger."

**Brest 28.**—The Russian Vice-Consul was stoned to-day with paving stones, thrown by strikers.

**London 28.**—A Rome telegram states that His Holiness the Pope has secretly instructed the Russian clergy threatening severe punishment to all of them who join the revolutionists. Cardinal Ballo pneumonia has taken a serious turn. His temperature is now 103 degrees.

**New York 28.**—The cold was so intense yesterday that several persons were frozen to death on the streets of the city. The hospitals and police stations are over crowded.

**London 1.**—The "Daily Mail's" correspondent in Varsavia telegraphed that a patrol of Hussars attacked the British Consul General and Vice-Consul with their swords in the streets of Mariscal Koryk Sunday night. The Vice-Consul received two wounds in the face, and was so seriously injured that it became necessary to convey him to the hospital. The Consul General Mr. Murray, succeeded in escaping. The British Ambassador has asked the Russian Government to investigate the matter.

**St. Petersburg 1.**—It is expected that serious complications with Great Britain will result from the attack on the Consul General and Vice-Consul. The British Ambassador has sent a note to Lamsdorff demanding an immediate investigation and explanation, reserving the right of future claims. At the same time he claims protection for all British officials in the Empire. Major Napier, the British Military Attache left by the train for Varsavia to obtain particulars of the assault.

**Madrid 1.**—King Alfonso, the Queen's mother and several members of the royal family narrowly escaped death from suffocation in the palace through escaping gas. The palace engineer has been arrested. The Government Censor will not permit any telegrams being sent of the occurrence. This goes via the frontier.

**St. Petersburg 2.**—The Czar, Czarina, Empress mother with the Imperial children and Grand Duke Michael are in Tsarkoosels. Trepoff has arrested 158 women agitators.

**Paris 2.**—Much sympathy is expressed with the strikers here. Large sums of money have been collected to assist them by a committee named "Revolutionary Committee of Russia." Thousands of placards and subscription lists have been distributed throughout the city.

**Berlin 1.**—It is currently reported that the departure of the 2nd Baltic Russian fleet from Lebanon has been postponed through a mutiny on the part of the crews.

**London 2.**—The "Daily Mail," according to official notices says the rising in Varsavia was due to the scarcity of bread and had no political significance. The disorder is now quelled.

**London 3.**—A St. Petersburg correspondent says there is an inclination

on the part of the Government to apply genuine remedies based on liberal demands. The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent says that De Witt told the Czar plainly that the imperial Government use tranquil means and not resort to that adopted on the 2nd which were absolutely uncalled for. In conclusion he said "a horrible crime has been committed." "Very well," very well! The "Express" correspondent says hundreds of arrests were made and those who refused to work were brutally ill-treated before released.

Sapoff suggests that the correspondents who telegraphed the reports of the disorders should be driven out of the country. Proprietors of hotels and public places of amusement are warned not to permit meetings of a social character in their buildings. Twelve prominent lawyers who signed the resolution against the Government have been arrested.

**Panama 2.**—Colonel Fred G. Eastwick, a prominent engineer of Portland, Oregon, died to-day of yellow fever, after a short illness. The Colonel has only been on the job a short time. He was a member of the "Grand Army" and served under Farragut on the Pacific coast. He deceased was 70 years old. No further cases of fever have developed on the warship "Boston." The Sanitary commission are fumigating houses in all parts of the city, and every effort is being made to stamp out the disease.

**St. Petersburg 3.**—The Emperor this morning received a deputation of 34 working men representing the factories and workshops of St. Petersburg in the Palace of Tsarkoosels. They were introduced by Ministers Kokosoff and Trepoff. They were carried on the Imperial train and carriages conveyed them to the Palace. The Czar was accompanied by Grand Duke George Mikhaelovitch, General Hesse and the Commander of the Palace. The deputation made a most respectful obeisance to His Majesty who saluted them as follows: "Good morning, my sons." The workmen replied: "We hope your Majesty is well." The Czar opened the interview as follows:—

"I wish you to listen to my words personally and communicate them to your companions. The recent incident was not only inevitable but necessary because it was set on foot by traitors and enemies to our country. If you wished to present a petition to me why rebel against me and my Government? You have abandoned your honorable labors at a time when all the working men of Russia should stand together in order to conquer our enemy. The strikes and scandalous manifestation were made to cover disorders and forced the authorities as usual to call out the soldiers. What has been the result? The death and wounding of innocent persons. I am aware that the life of the working man is good. There are many things that need reforms, but have patience, you must understand that it is necessary to be just to your patrons and have consideration for our industries. Coming from any quarter or for any reason revolution is a crime. It is my wish to investigate the working man's condition and adopt such measures that will alleviate his distress and better his position. To do this I must investigate his demands. I am convinced of the working classes' honor and loyalty to my person, and for this I pardon your transgressions. Return to your work and take with you your companions, leaving the rest to your little father and God."

On leaving the Palace, the deputation passed a Church which they entered, and were afterwards entertained at a banquet, one of the members proposing the health of his Majesty which was drunk with enthusiastic vivas.

**Paris 3.**—In to-day's session of the North Sea commission Lieutenant Ellis of the warship "Alexander" declared that he saw a torpedo boat between the fishing craft; his first view of her was at two miles distance, steaming very rapidly towards the fleet with the apparent intention of intercepting the flagship. The light from the discharge clearly showed the torpedo boat which showed signs of being injured by the commanding Lieut. Schermitchinko of the "Borodino" made the same statement, with the addition that he saw two boats, one of which was 15 cables distant. "From my long experience I could not mistake a torpedo boat. They were black, with two chimneys, and of the type of torpedo boats generally accompanying fleets. Both of them were of the same size and they retired in consequence of the heavy firing directed at them." The British lawyer asked the witnesses many questions, but they maintained their statements. Captain Clouds explained the reason that the warships observed the torpedo boats while the fishing boats could not do so; he said the decks of the fishing boats are only 7 feet above the surface of the water while the warships were 42 feet. Much amusement was caused when the British agent asked Capt. Claudio if peaceable merchant vessels had not been often mistaken (and destroyed by the Russians) for torpedo boats. Capt. Claudio replied: "A British Admiral said once, 'When you see torpedo boats advancing first fire on them, then afterwards ask their nationality.'" Claudio said he did not see the torpedo boats sunk, but feels sure they were injured, one suffered more than the other. The version given the "Novoe Vremya" by a Russian naval chaplain of the incident was erroneous. Capt. Walliron said that early in the night he observed the two torpedo boats and he immediately signalled the Admiral "Torpedo boats in sight." The flagship replied, "How many?" Walliron replied, "Their lights are covered." We attacked them on all sides, the "Kamachatka" steamed in their direction but did not observe any signs of them.

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DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.		DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.	
Depart	8:15 A. M.	LIMON.	3:00 P. M.
Arrive	9:20 "	ZENT.	1:50 "
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Arrive	10:45 A.M.	ZENT.	10:00 A.M.
Depart	10:25 "	CHIRIPO.	10:20 "

### BANANA RIVER DISTRICT.

Arrive	5:00 P.M.	LIMON.	3:15 P.M.
Depart	4:05 "	BEARESEM.	4:00 "
"	4:05 "	PHILADELPHIA	4:00 "

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Toilet Pins	0.35	Soaps: Peat's 50 cents, 3 tablets	1.25
Packet Toilet Companion, Leather	2.50	Duchess, Sultan, Sunlight, Monkey Brand, etc.	
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