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## Limon Weekly News.

PORT LIMON, SATURDAY, MARCH 18 1906

F. M. H. WOOD,

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, PORT LIMON COSTA RICA, CENTRAL AMERICA. R. HESLOP, AGENT, ZENT JUNCTION. ANTONIO LEHMANN CENTRAL AVENUE SAN JOSE.

## RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

### LATEST CABLES.

St. Petersburg 9.—It is believed in well-informed circles that Kuropatkin's retreat has been perforated by the Japanese who with cannon of large calibre.

Tokyo 9.—Information has been received here that the Russians are preparing to abandon Mukden and Fushan, and retiring to the Tse-pass. Kuropatkin continues to offer a stubborn resistance. He is obliged to sustain his force at the Shakhe. The following has been received from the Japanese headquarters in Hing King: "In the vicinity of Fita, the enemy made several unsuccessful attacks on Monday." In spite of the stubborn resistance which they offer, our forces advance steadily against Machutan. At 8 p.m., on Monday a part of our forces occupied the heights, north-east of Haranta, 4 miles from Machutan, in the direction of Bentseopitak. Monday evening we occupied hills in Portzaka, 7 miles south of Machutan. The enemy retired in the direction of Guanghuan. On Sunday night the enemy made a counter attack against our forces in the Kaoti pass but were repulsed with heavy loss, another division with 6 pieces of cannon made an attack in the vicinity of Tateneka but were again repulsed. No achievement or episode of the war was more brilliant than the passage of the Sunghe river by the Japanese infantry and artillery and the capture of Russian trenches on the other side. We are now in possession of 2 miles of trenches after sealing their walls and huge embankments.

Moscow 9.—Last night the Japanese had 30,000 men 5 miles from the gates of Mukden.

New York 10.—The following bulletin has been published in Esqno: "News received indicate that Kuropatkin has been completely defeated after a terrible battle. From St. Petersburg the news comes that the Czar expresses disgust at a general whose idea of a victory is a successful retreat. It is quite likely that the revolutionists will take advantage of the defeat in order to make manifestations against the war."

London 9.—The press publishes despatches from Tokio, Shanghai and other points reporting that the Japanese have captured the railway and cut off Kuropatkin's retreat. The Russian General is now in a critical situation, the danger of which cannot be realized.

Berlin 9.—An article published in the "Tageblatt," signed by Colonel Gadtke declares that Kuropatkin's position is very grave, and that he is on the front of utter defeat or serious disaster.

St. Petersburg 9.—Kuropatkin reports that in front of Gaoty he found and buried 30 officers and 2,000 dead Japanese.

General of Kuroki 9.—Under the care of darkness the Russians evacuated all their defenses at the Shakhe and are now in full retreat towards the north. Before retiring the Russians set fire to their immense stores of provisions, which burnt all night. The fall of Mukden is imminent, the Japanese are pursuing the Russians with much energy towards the east. Nogi's men say that the present operations are child's play, compared with what they encountered at the Siege of Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg 9.—The rumors that Kuropatkin's communication has been cut is denied in a despatch which that General addressed to the Czar, containing details of the recent operations up to last night. In this despatch he says: "We are still in possession of Mukden. My left is in a critical position. While Oku and Nogi are not attacking the Russian right, Oyata has again changed his tactics and thrown the weight of his attack on our right. Kuroki has succeeded in placing a wedge between the main forces under Lenevich and R. Nakamif, which form the extreme left. This threatens great danger by isolation and of innate disaster."

Moscow 9.—A large number of Japanese and Chinese spies have been captured. A Japanese officer in full uniform was captured while in the coolest manner possible observing the Russian batteries. For several days the Japanese have been throwing in the Russian defences proclamations advising the inhabitants of that capital that the next bombardment and capture of the city will take place on the 10th of this month. The Russians have retreated towards their defenses over a tributary of the Hun, while the Japanese have advanced against the railway in Hungantzu. A fierce battle is in progress, 2 miles west of the railway.

Head Quarters of General Oku 10.—The attack on the heights formed by the railway and Hun resulted in our taking possession of the same yesterday. The Russians offered a determined resistance as they did not wish to abandon the railway until their army had retreated. Both sides used

used cannon of heavy calibre.

Washington 10.—The Secretary of State has official information from Tokio that the Japanese forces have gained a signal triumph before Mukden. The Russians are on the point of retreat.

Mukden 10.—The skies are illuminated by the flames from the lodges and warehouses fire set by the Russians. The retreat has been effected in perfect order; the Russians repelling the attacks of the pursuing forces. The retreat was absolutely necessary in consequence of the strong concentration of the Japanese, east and north-east of Mukden, where a large portion of their forces formerly operating in the south have reinforced Nogi in his flanking movement. The Russians are still in possession of Medain, where they expect to be attacked from one minute to the other. A division of Japanese has now appeared north of Mukden, over the heights of Hushatui.

Mukden 10.—The city is still in the possession of the Russians, but they are retiring to their defenses on the other side of the Shakhe. The Japanese are vigorously attacking the north of Mukden.

St. Petersburg 10.—All hope is abandoned of Kuropatkin gaining a triumph, or averting disaster. Each moment the situation becomes more desperate. The greatest damage is in the operations on the left which extends away to the north by the Siomentur road. It is actually 8 miles from Mukden, on the north east where it is menaced by a flanking column on the west.

The battle around Tacheakeno was a fierce one and lasted all day and night. Kuropatkin did not intend to make a counter attack against the Japanese centre, his offensive movement was abortive and he therefore suspended it. At same time General Kuroki, satisfied by the progress of the flanking movement on the west hurried his march since yesterday against Lenevich, obliging the Russians to withdraw. Kuropatkin has issued instructions to retire slowly, commencing from the centre. Military judges are of opinion that it will be almost impossible to save even the armament of the forces. In the Ministry of War it is said that the siege cannon from Port Arthur caused terrible havoc in the Russian forces. If the Japanese successfully beat the Russians, the retreat of Kuropatkin and the Russians will be impassable. Telegraph communication may be cut at any moment. The public are in a state of extreme nervousness.

The Liberals await Kuropatkin's defeat with the greatest calmness as they realize that it will tend to embarrass the Government and have the effect of gain for the people. It is reported, the Russians have set fire to many houses in Mukden.

## Employees Leaving Panama and Work is Demoralized.

POOR PAY, OVERWORK, POOR QUARTERS AND BAD TREATMENT BREAKING UP THE WORKING FORCE.

(Special cable to the Picayune.)

Panama, Feb. 19.—Discontentment reigns supreme among the canal employees from one end of the line to the other in almost every department and branch of departments, due to poor pay, overwork, poor quarters, and general treatment. This has been the case for some time past, and the discontent does not show any tendency to decrease. On the contrary, it is spreading rapidly, and carries home some of the men who have thought it a great deal better to resign and get home than to stay here continually grumbling. Here is where another little catch comes in—the salaries paid them, after covering all their living expenses in the locality, which are very high, does not in many cases leave them enough to pay their way home and as a result they have to submit. If the Panama Railroad should lower its steamer rate to New York to say \$30, as was rumored some time ago, the Commission would suddenly find itself considerably short-handed on the Isthmus.

Quite recently J. J. Knapp, W. P. Stiege and Mr. Williston, of the Cristobal branch of the Engineering Department, and L. F. Price and H. E. Wagon, of Culebra, have handed in their resignations. Some of these have already found employment with the Panama Government at much higher wages than those paid by the Commission. And T. J. King, Jr., J. P. Johns, J. J. Barrett, J. C. Scrivner and J. B. Kagler (clerk) and one or two others whose names are not known, will take passage by the next steamer for New York. All these young men, except Kagler, are entitled, according to their agreement, to transportation home, but the mere fact that they are not satisfied with the conditions on the Isthmus and have therefore resigned has been made an excuse for their forgetting this right, and as a consequence they are going to New York as steerage passengers.

The "white wings" or steel cleaners in New York City are paid \$2 a day in gold, and are treated with a little more consideration.

President Roosevelt has already shown his displeasure at the way things are being run on the Isthmus, and Congress is almost unanimously inclined to support him. As a result the present canal body will be greatly reorganized, or an entirely new, but

## Limón Mutual Life Assurance, POLICY 351. ASSESSMENT 59.

DIED—MEMBER: MARY A. STEPHEN.

THE ASSESSMENT of One Colon, payable by every member on the above policy is now due and should be paid at the Treasurer's Office not later than Monday, March 20th, after which date the policies of defaulting members will be cancelled.

No payments will be accepted after date mentioned, and members failing to pay within the limit specified will forfeit their Policy. The Treasurer will receive assessments daily from 6.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and on Sundays from 7 to 10 a.m. Members when paying assessments will please bring their last receipt with them.

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

## CASTINGS

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

—SAND & STONE.—

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

NORTHERN RAILWAY LIMON.

## HUGH McCLAIR

..... WILL OPEN ON OR ABOUT.....

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smaller Commission, will take its place. When the Chief Magistrate of the nation and its principal legislative body get their "back up" there must certainly be something tragically defective. The defect seems to be at the top notch, and if the main cog is faulty in the whole works must be affected. Therefore the men on the Isthmus certainly have some just complaint, or the movement would not be so general as it has been up to the present, nor would it show a tendency to continue as it does.

Big enterprises may be excused for making some mistakes at the outset, but a corporation which shows no consideration for its employees, which are its mainstay, are generally retaliated on by the labouring classes with the only means in their power, and a powerful one it is—refused to continue in their service.

## Honduran Revolt.

ADVICES TO MOBILE INDICATE DANGER IN PUERTO CORTES.

From the Panama "Star and Herald."

Mobile, January 25.—Advices received here to-day by the steamer "España," from Honduras, declare that a revolution is imminent in Puerto Cortes and other portions of Spanish Honduras. The Government at Tegucigalpa has taken steps to forestall an outbreak. The revolution is of an internal nature, and trouble is feared. At Puerto Cortes natives continuously engage in revolutionary talk, and it is the impression of many persons that they are organizing for a revolt against the Government in the near future.

Secretary of War Barahona, a week ago, issued an edict requiring all persons, of whatever nationality leaving the country, to secure a permit from his department. When the steamer "España" left the port of Cortes the order had been somewhat modified, in that Commandant Baines had authority to issue the passports.

## Rheumatism can be Cured.

Many sufferers from this painful disease have been surprised and delighted at the prompt relief obtained by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. A permanent cure may be effected by continuing its use for a short time. It will cost you but a trifle to try it. Sold by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, Limon.

## FOR SALE.

A SURVEYOR'S CHAIN, perfect by new, 50 feet. Price \$12. Apply this office.

## UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

—MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT— GENERAL LINE OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS AND GROCERY

SOLE AGENTS FOR..

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

United Fruit Company Port Limon

## NORTHERN RAILWAY OF COSTA RICA

TIME TABLE.

—FOR ALL POINTS IN ZENT AND—

—Banana River Districts.—

WESTBOUND.		EASTBOUND.	
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.		DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.	
Depart	8:15 A. M.	LIMON.	3:00 P. M.
Arrive	9:20 "	ZENT.	1:50 "
"	9:40 "	ZENT JUNCTION	1:35 "

### CHIRIPO BRANCH.

Arrive	10:45 A. M.	ZENT.	10:00 A. M.	Depart
Depart	10:25 "	CHIRIPO.	10:20 "	Arrive

### BANANA RIVER DISTRICT.

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

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

W. G. CHASE, Superintendent

# WATCHES!

Keystone-Elgin Watches, direct from the Factory



## A Watch for 25 Cents.

### WONDERFUL OFFER.

YOU can obtain for Twenty-five Cents a Gent's Seven Jewel Movement Genuine Elgin Watch or a Ladies Gold filled Watch, as you may select, by complying with the conditions herein mentioned.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Purchase from one of our agents a Coupon for Twenty-five Cents and send to us at once with two Colones. You will be then furnished with a set of eight Coupons, each of which you will sell to your friends at Twenty-five cents, thus getting back the two colones you paid. When each of your friends purchasing a Coupon has presented it together with two colones for another set of Coupons you will hand in to us the Certificate which accompanies the Original set of eight Coupons, and you will receive without further payment the watch as described above.

NOTE.—This is a genuine offer, and the watches can be inspected at Wood's Book Store. They are to toys, but good serviceable watches. Call and see them.

### Testimonial.

Guacimo, February 2nd, 1905.

Mr. F. M. H. Wood, Limon.

Dear Sir,—With thanks I have received your gold filled, guaranteed watch, for the sale of coupons No. 129. I think it only fair to recommend its high-class way of keeping time, to anyone who may care to receive a likewise value only for twenty-five cents.

Yours etc.,

F. P. SERVICE.

# WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON. PRICE LIST

Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

<b>A</b>	Automatic Pencils . . . . . 25	Ledgers, with indexes, 200 pages 2.25
	Almanacs, Whitaker's, \$1.00 and \$2.00 1.00	Ledgers, with indexes, 300 pages 3.00
	Almanacs, World . . . . . 1.00	Ledgers, with indexes, 400 pages 3.75
	Almanacs, sheet . . . . . 15	Labels, gummed, 1,000 . . . . . 3.00
	Alphabet Cards . . . . . 25	Letter heads, 50, 100 and . . . . . 3.00
	Atlases . . . . . \$2.00 and 3.00	Letter heads, ptd., 100 . . . . . 3.00
		Letter heads, ptd., 200 . . . . . 4.50
<b>B</b>		Letter heads, ptd., 300 . . . . . 5.00
	Balls, rubber, solid . . . 25c, 60c and . . 75	Letter heads, ptd., 500 . . . . . 6.00
	Balls, hollow, from . . . . . 25	Leg guards . . . . . 7.00
	Balls, base . . . . . 75	Lapel button, King Edward . . . . . 15
	Bicycle Cement, Tire . . . . . 25	Lapel button, union jack . . . . . 10
	Bicycle Cement, rim . . . . . 25	Lanterns . . . . . 50
	Brushes, shaving . . . . . 50	<b>M.</b>
	Brushes, tooth . . . . . 50	Marshmallows, plain, 50c and . . \$1.00
	Brushes, marking, 10, 20 and . . . 25	Marshmallows, chocolate, 50c and 1.00
	Bill books . . . . . \$2.50	Music paper, sheet . . . . . 15
	Bow, hair, violin . . . . . 75	Mucilage, 20c and . . . . . 1.25
	Chalk, billiard . . . . . 15.00	Mucilage, in collapsible tubes . . 50
	Balls, cricket . . . . . 6.00	Memorandums, 5c, 10c, 15c and . 25
	Bill heads, small, 100 . . . . . 35	Memorandums, indexed, from . . 30
	Bill heads, medium, 100 . . . . . 50	Mouth organs, 25c and . . . . . 75
	Bill heads, medium . . . . . 85	Mourning note, per quire . . . . . 30
	Banana counters . . . . . 8.00	Mourning envelopes, 25c and . . 50
	Bowls, copying . . . . . 1.50	Marbles, clay, per doz. . . . . 15
	Boxing gloves . . . . . 6.00	Marbles, glass, per doz. . . . . 20
	Balloons . . . . . 10	Marking brushes, 10c, 20c and . 25
	Birthday cards, 25, 50 and 100 . 1.00	Metal polish . . . . . 25
	Baskets, fancy, an assortment . . 1.25	Music books, 50c and . . . . . 1.00
	Blotters, hand . . . . . 1.25	Mirrors, hand carved . . . . . 3.00
<b>C</b>		Musical boxes, toy . . . . . 1.50
	Copy letter books, 500 l . . . . . \$2.50	Musical boxes, toy . . . . . 2.50
	Cards, Bicycle playing . . . . . 55	<b>N.</b>
	Cards, cheap playing . . . . . 65	Needles, crochet . . . . . 10
	Chalk, tailors' . . . . . 65	Note paper, per pkt. . . . . 10
	Chalk, billiard . . . . . 65	Note paper, per ream . . . . . \$1.50
	Chalk, crayons, box . . . . . 75	Note paper (flowers) per doz. . 50
	Chalk, carpenters', lb. . . . . 25	Note paper, initials, per doz. . 50
	Chess, set . . . . . 3.00	Nail brushes, 25c and . . . . . 1.00
	Chess board . . . . . 1.50	<b>O.</b>
	Crochet needle . . . . . 10	Oil board, per sheet . . . . . 10
	Crochet cotton . . . . . 25	Oil for typewriter . . . . . 50
	Crochet silk . . . . . 25	Oil can . . . . . 75
	Combs, hair, 25 and . . . . . 50	Oil Paints, tin box . . . . . \$5.00
	Combs, small tooth . . . . . 25	<b>P.</b>
	Clips, board, letter . . . . . 1.75	Pen racks, spiral . . . . . 25
	Clips, board, foolscap . . . . . 2.00	Pistols, toy, 25c and . . . . . 75
	Checkers, 35 and . . . . . 65	Pipes, cornob . . . . . 25
	Checker boards . . . . . 1.50	Pipes, briar, \$1.50 and . . . . . \$1.75
	Copying brushes . . . . . 1.25	Polish, boot, brown . . . . . 50
	Calendars, desk . . . . . 50	Polish, boot, black . . . . . 50
	Calendars, stand . . . . . 75	Polish, boot, white . . . . . 75
	Composition books, 5, 10, 15 and 25 6.00	Pins, office, pyramid . . . . . 35
	Concertinas, \$4.00 and . . . . . 6.00	Pencils, lead, Eagle office . . . . . 15
	Commissary order books, 100 l . 1.00	Pencils, lead, mercantile . . . . . 10
	Cigarette books . . . . . 10	Pencils, lead, Perfection . . . . . 65
	Cash boxes, \$2.50 and . . . . . 3.00	Pencils, lead, carpenter's . . . . . 15
	Caps for toy pistols . . . . . 65	Pencils, lead, blue or red . . . . . 15
	Copy books, Casell's . . . . . 25	Pencils, lead, red and blue com- bined . . . . . 25
	Carbon paper, 8x13 . . . . . 15	Pencils, slate, (board) . . . . . 65
	Christmas cards (assorted) from Chamole leather . . . . . 50	Pencils, copying . . . . . 20
	Cards, birthday, 25, 50 and 100 . 1.00	Penholders, 5c and . . . . . 10
	Counter books, 25, 50, 60 and . . 75	Penholders, cork . . . . . 25
		Penholders, self-ejecting . . . . . 25
<b>D</b>		Printing outfit . . . . . 1.00
	Dice, each, 5 and . . . . . 10	Pens, gold fountain . . . . . 1.50
	Dice cups . . . . . 85	Pens, Esterbrook's, per gross . . 2.00
	Dice, poker . . . . . \$1.50	Pens, Spencerian, per gross . . 2.50
	Dominos, \$1.25 and . . . . . 5.00	Pens, school, per gross . . . . . 1.50
	Dating stamps . . . . . 1.00	Poker chips, per 100 . . . . . 1.50
	Desk pads, 19x24 . . . . . 2.50	Pencil sharpeners . . . . . 25
	Dolls, all prices from . . . . . 25	Pencil holders, leather . . . . . 35
	Diaries, desk . . . . . 1.00	Pencil holders, metal, 15c and . . 25
	Diaries, pocket, from . . . . . 75	Point protectors . . . . . 10
	Desk calendars . . . . . 50	Paper fasteners, per box . . . . . 50
	Desk calendar stands . . . . . 75	Paper weights, 75c, \$1.50 and . . 3.00
<b>E</b>		Purses, chain . . . . . 50
	Envelopes, our make, pr. 100 . . . 75	Purses, gold coin . . . . . 1.00
	Envelopes, imp. square, per 100 \$1.25	<b>Q.</b>
	Envelopes, for invitation, pkg. . . 25	Queen Victoria photograph . . . \$1.00
	Envelopes, for photographs, 10, 15 15	<b>R.</b>
	Erasers, Faber's rubber . . . . . 25	Rules, carpenter's . . . . . 50
	Emery paper . . . . . 10	Rules, carpenter's, brass bound . \$1.00
	Emery cloth . . . . . 15	Rules, office, from . . . . . 35
	Embroidery hoops . . . . . 25	Rules, office, rubber . . . . . 2.00
<b>F</b>		Rubber bands, per gross . . . . . 35
	Fountain pens, Crescent . . . . . \$3.00	Rubber bands, per gross . . . . . 3.00
	Flutes, tin . . . . . 50	Records, 100 pages . . . . . 1.25
	Fans, plain . . . . . 50	Records, 200 pages . . . . . 2.00
	Fans, feather . . . . . 1.00	Records, 300 pages . . . . . 2.75
	Files, Harp . . . . . 40	Records, 400 pages . . . . . 3.50
	Foolscap, per quire . . . . . 35	Receipt books, cash, 50 leaves . . 40
	Files, box . . . . . 1.75	Receipt books, cash, 100 leaves . 75
	Frames, plush picture . . . . . 1.50	Receipt books, rent, 50 leaves . 40
	Flags, English, 35, 50 and . . . . . 1.00	Receipt books, rent, 100 leaves . 75
<b>G</b>		Razors, each . . . . . 3.00
	Gold paint . . . . . 50	Razor straps . . . . . 1.50
	Guitar Strings, wire, 1, 15c; 2 15c; 3 for . . . . . 15	Razor cases . . . . . 25
	Guitar Strings, wire, 4 20c; 5, 20c; 6, . . . . . 20	Rosin, for violin . . . . . 25
	Goggles . . . . . 50	<b>S.</b>
	Guitars, fair quality . . . . . \$12.50	Slates, 25c, 40c and . . . . . 50
	Glue, Le Page's liquid . . . . . 40	Soap, Pear's unscented . . . . . 50
<b>H</b>		Spectacles . . . . . \$1.50
	Harmonicas, 25 and . . . . . 75	Spectacles, colored . . . . . 1.00
<b>I</b>		Spectacle cases . . . . . 25
	Ink, Stephens' . . . . . 10	Stamps, India rubber . . . . . 1.00
	Ink, Stephens', 1-2 pints . . . . . 50	Sand paper . . . . . 65
	Ink, Stephens', 1 pint . . . . . \$1.00	Stylographic pens . . . . . 2.50
	Ink, Stephens', quart . . . . . 1.75	Scribbling pads, 5c, 10c and . . 15
	Ink, marking . . . . . 50	Silver paint . . . . . 75
	Ink, rubber stamp . . . . . 1.00	Sealing wax, pound . . . . . 50
	Ink, red, 15 and . . . . . 1.00	School bags from . . . . . 50
	Unkstands, \$2.00, \$5.00 and . . 6.00	Scissors . . . . . 75
	Indexes, 35 and . . . . . 85	Scissors, folding pocket . . . . . 1.00
	Invoice books, from . . . . . 3.50	Straws, per box . . . . . 1.75
	Ink eradicator, Collins' . . . . . 1.50	Sling shot, rubber . . . . . 25
	Ink, India . . . . . 50	Sponge, for cups . . . . . 50
<b>J</b>		Scholar's companions . . . . . 1.00
	Journal paper, per quire . . . . . \$1.00	Shorthand note books . . . . . 25
	Journals, 100 pages . . . . . 1.25	Spelling books, 55c and . . . . . 1.00
	Journals, 200 pages . . . . . 2.00	Sponge cups . . . . . 1.25
	Journals, 300 pages . . . . . 2.75	<b>T.</b>
	Journals, 400 pages . . . . . 3.50	Toys, assorted prices . . . . . 30
	Japanese lanterns, from . . . . . 25	Tooth picks . . . . . 30
<b>K</b>		Toilet paper . . . . . 20
	Key chains . . . . . 35	Tobacco pouch, rubber . . . . . \$1.00
	Key rings, 10 and . . . . . 15	Type (see printing outfit)
	King Edward's photograph . . . . \$1.00	Typewriting paper, letter ream 3.00
	Knives, pocket, 1.00 and . . . . . 1.50	Typewriting paper, foolscap, rm. 3.50
<b>L</b>		Typewriter ribbons . . . . . 2.00
	Lamps, table, from . . . . . \$1.50	Tablets, note 25c and . . . . . 40
	Lamps, hanging, from . . . . . 3.00	Tablets, letter, 50c and . . . . . 1.00
	Lamp shades, 50 to . . . . . 2.00	Time books, weekly, from . . . . . 20
	Lamp chimneys, 25 to . . . . . 50	Time books, monthly, 20c and . . 75
	Lamp wicks, from . . . . . 15	Tape measures, 3 ft. . . . . 75
	Laces, shoe, brown or black, pr. 10 50	Tape measures, 5 ft. . . . . 85
	Ledgers, with indexes, 100 pages 1.50	Twine, per 1-2 lb. ball . . . . . 50
		Tooth brushes . . . . . 50

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

**UV.**  
Views of Costa Rica . . . . . 50  
Violin strings, 1st, silk . . . . . 30  
Violin strings, 2, 3 and 4 (gut) . 25  
Visiting cards, 100 . . . . . \$1.00  
Visiting cards, 100 printed . . . 2.50  
Violin strings, 1 and 2 . . . . . 75  
Violin strings 3 and 4 . . . . . 1.00  
Union jacks, 25c, 50c and . . . . 1.00  
Violin bridges . . . . . 25  
Violin pegs . . . . . 25  
Views of Central America . . . 12.50

**W.**  
Whistles, tin, 25c and . . . . . 50  
Wall paper, per roll, from . . . . 30  
Wrapping paper, per pound . . . 15  
Wickets and balls, per set . . . \$12.00  
Wicket keeping gloves . . . . . 6.00  
Writing cases, \$1.00 and . . . . . 2.00

### EAT NUTS, LIVE LONG.

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

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

**Chestnuts Seem Favorite—Warnings to President Roosevelt.**

If you do not want to die you must eat nuts.

The authorities are not agreed as to the particular kind of nuts. The Lancet favors the chestnut. Health Without Drugs, an organ of the dietetic reformers, pins its faith to a new kind of nut that somebody has promised to invent.

This genius is Mr. Luther Burbank, of California, who has quite an original taste in the making of new flowers, new fruit and new nuts. He was asked to evolve a meat nut.

"I can surely produce it if any one on earth can," he replied, "for I have done a great deal of work on the nuts. I have already bred several."

Miss Sophie Leppel, who is responsible for the views of Health Without Drugs, is delighted. "The good news," she says, "will be received with great joy by my constituents, no matter how many years Mr. Burbank may need for his task. Time has ceased to exist for us. Leppelites no longer reckon by years, nor do they fear death."

Miss Leppel hints at one or two other secrets of her faith. If you want to live for ever, unstained and righteous before the faces of men, you must be careful what you eat and drink. Some things are good, others, apparently, are as bad as a mixed dose of arsenic and atheism. For instance, coffee is a foe to purity of thought and act, but mutton and apple sauce nourish fearlessness.

Awful warnings are cited showing the results of wrong diet. President Roosevelt's face is a network of wrinkles. "He is overfeeding all the time. His days are counted if he does not revise his diet."

The Lancet is content to say that chestnuts are good food, especially when roasted, without promising immortality to those who eat them. The chestnut is better and more nutritious than the potato. "Enormous quantities of food in the shape of chestnuts are wasted in this country, and yet it is a particularly economical form of food, for a given area of ground produces the maximum amount of food possible when it is planted with chestnut trees—London Express.

### ORANGE SHERBET.

Soak one rounding tablespoon of gelatine in one half cup of cold water for twenty minutes; add half a cup of boiling water, two cups of orange juice and, if the oranges are sweet, add the juice of one lemon. Now add one cup of sugar and two cups of water; strain and freeze.



### FASHIONABLE SHOE FOR WOMEN.

Styles in footwear for women this season are very becoming. A noticeable fact is that the heel for street use is not so high as it has been. Women perhaps have awakened to the fact that the very high heel is extremely injurious to the health, and they are seemingly content to wear the Du Barry heel, as it is called, for evening purposes only. The shoes with the patent vamp and calf skin top is one of the most popular models. So is the soft kid shoe suitable for the women with tender feet. The tops of the shoes this season are very high. This is a good point, as they are very much more warmer and the cold weather often results in much illness occasioned from the feet. The laced shoes is as ever a favorite. Many women who have always worn the buttoned shoe have changed for the laced and are praising its results.

A new point in fashion is the lacing of black shoes with white. It is a most attractive fad for women with small feet, but for those who are not blessed it is best to retain the black ones. The Cuban heel is rather low this year, and the shoes which have the French heel are often spoiled by its being too low. The shoes minus the tips are always liked by women with delicate tastes, but it is a surprising fact that they are not made to any great extent. The smart set have launched a fashion of wearing shoes with colored heels to match the color of the gown worn, and it is to be sure a decided relief and a very pretty folly. The horse shoe made a very good display of footwear, and never before have the feet been so well shod as now. For evening wear the slipper should be made of velvet, and many are spangled, while others are lavishly trimmed with jet. The black slipper with the gold heel is a rage at present, and it looks indeed fascinating when worn with an all-black gown. Straps are a universal favorite, and when the hose are strikingly beautiful it makes a pretty effect. Notwithstanding the fact that gowns are not so long for evening wear as they have been, the shoes are taking a turn to show low heels. Many handsome models are displayed with a rather low heel, which in some cases spoils the effect.—Newark Advertiser.

### WHERE TO PUT THE PIANO.

The ordinary upright piano, with or without its "mechanical player" attachment, may be a joy forever to the music lovers of a home, but it is never a thing of beauty. In many an otherwise artistic setting every prospect may please, and this very necessary instrument be the only object of drawing.

Since a piano most of us must have, and as in many instances it needs must turn its back to the company, and do so with the rest of the compromising severity of most backs that are turned to the rest of the world, the tactical softening of its angularities remains among the difficult smoothings away, both actual and metaphorical, which fall to the lot of the mistress of a house.

The vexed question of what to do decoratively with the upright piano has been answered better rather than a negative than a positive viewpoint. Most of us have satisfactorily decided what not to do with it in the way of draping it with art fabrics and decorating it with Japanese fans or a collection of jangling china, but really good effects with the reach of the average pulse are not so ready to present themselves.

The happiest and most artistic way of dealing with the obstinate squareness is to treat it as you would any

### OLD-TIME "FACE CULTURE."

No one had ever heard of "face culture" or "beauty promotion" in those happy old days, but women 20 years ago and longer tried to look their best, as they do now. Rice powder and milk of oranges were deemed eminently successful. The latter was quite easily made by mixing enough benzoin with orange-flower water to render the mixture milky. They tinted their cheeks, those young and middle-aged beauties of long ago, with cream of strawberries that gave a pink glow to the skin. It was only a mixture of almond oil and strawberry juice heated, with a lump of sheep's fat dissolves in it. It was poured into a jar and all the moisture removed. Sheep's fat figures also in the mint cream, so useful for sunburns and the hands. An ounce, with a little mint and sweet oil poured into a jar and kept handy, did wonders toward the culture of hearty. Fat and oil and camphor made what is known as camphor ice. Scented baths were prepared with bath vinegar and milk of cucumbers in the water, and the fair women of that period took good care to insure the necessary amount of exercise, with dancing and horse-riding. We are not restless enough now to consider poses as they did then, when young ladies sat with a dainty finger resting on the left chin or a dimple in the cheeks. Let automobilists of today remember that cold cream is a wonderful preserver of the skin, to be washed off carefully when the journey is over.—The Queen.

### BOLERO STILL IN FAVOR.

Perhaps nine out of ten of the street or walking suits one sees nowadays have the long-fitted or semi-fitted coat. But this does not mean the demise of the bolero. This charming and charitable little shape is seen in many of the dressier cloth costumes. The wide girdle in its natural accompaniment in many cases the girl's and bolero being built on one lining, this being the method usually followed by Paris makers.

The distinctive note in the boleros this season is the postillion or tabbed back. These are seen in both the fur and cloth models, and have certainly an honest right to the favor they are enjoying, since they are so generally becoming. They are irresistibly smart on the slender, trim girl and are certainly charitable to that much-to-be-pitied woman who possesses an ugly back and hip line. And, by the way, it is worth noting that the woman who lacks symmetry in this particular—and she is very many in numbers, sad to say—had best set down in her book of sartorial "don'ts": Don't wear a costume with plain, snug back lines. "Do hide deficiencies beneath the kindly grace of tabs or sashes or full flowing draperies."—Rochester Post-Express.

### A BUSY WOMAN.

The Woman's Journal reports Mrs. Mary Ranlett of Rockland, Me., as engaged in the coastwise shipping business. The work came to Mrs. Ranlett; she did not choose it. Some 33 years ago she married John S. Ranlett, who keeps a sailors' boarding house and shipping office, and who was shipping commissioner for five years. Then he became unable to act

as commissioner, and his wife took the work upon herself. This office was called upon to furnish sailors for Rockland, Rockport, Thomaston and all along the Kennebec, and Mrs. Ranlett has supplied the trade at Rockland with as many as 3,000 in one year. Not only that, but she has often conveyed ships' crews to Boston, reaching there with the entire "outfit" on schedule time. Mrs. Ranlett has not only proved herself a good business woman, but able to cope with difficulties and command the respect of sailors. Besides all her legitimate duties, she has for the last 20 years bred and sold Angora cats, having sold thousands of them for fancy prices. She now raises, exhibits and sells fancy dogs.

### JEWELS AND THE WEATHER.

The up-to-date girl no longer wears her rings to match her costumes, but to match the weather.

During the hot summer she discarded her diamonds and rubies for topazes, moonstones and turquoises. She declared the more ardent stones made her feel warmer than the weather.

With the nippy fall days she puts on her emeralds and sapphires. On a bright, sunny day she wears pearls, but never on a gloomy day, for she says pearls are nothing but tears away, and the combination of pearls and clouds would be too depressing to endure.

On rainy days she wears opals because they promise brightness and clear days to come. Her rubies, garnets and diamonds she saves for winter wear.

The diamond is a good cold weather stone, even if it is somewhat stately, because it is constantly giving out flashes of brilliant color. Amethysts are always suggestive of thick clothes, and should be worn just as summer is changing into fall.

### FUR TRIMMED HATS.

Fur trimmed hats are legion. A very beautiful mole turban was seen lately. The fur was pulled in the crown and put on smoothly over the rolling brim. On one side, for sole trimming, was a bunch of red ostrich tips, the color shading from a pale red to a very deep wine.

A chinchilla turban has a crown of the fur, and a brim made of silver braids and spangled ornaments. The trimming was one fancy feather, ostrich, and a thin, filmy feather-like algreette, pale blue in color.

Ermine and tulle were combined in a third hat. The brim and the top of the crown were of the tulle, which was folded intricately to suggest braiding, while the ermine appeared as a band about the high crown. A most luxurious paradise plume in pale yellow tones completed the hat. The touch of yellow in the fur was brought out by the feather, and the effect was beautifully harmonious.—Rochester Post-Express.

### HAT FASHIONS.

Colored hats are the proper thing at present.

Hats and bonnets with strings will be attempted.

Ribbons are more popular now than for some time past.

Boa effects, consisting of a circular trimming of feathers, are the latest for ordinary sailor hats.

Pink roses shading to white, on tricornes of black beaver, make a very swaggar combination.

Tulle is newer than ribbon for the ruffled trimming for evening hats.

White beaver marquisé shapes are very smart for dress wear for young women.

The continental, envelope, turban and the poke are most in demand in the fashionable long-haired beaver hats.

A few hats are seen trimmed with grapes and medium-sized fruits, but their extended vogue of several years ago is over.

The brilliant orange, known as coq de ruhe, having grown tiresomely popular, is on the wane.

**DON'T IDLY DREAM, BUT DO!**

Don't idly dream! There is no time for dreaming. No time to drone and loiter on the way. With opportunity each day is teeming. That, till you deign to waken, will not stay. Be, then, alert, for all around you calling. Are voices, to press onward, heard by few? Heed them and venture, with no fear of failing—  
Don't idly dream, but do!

Don't idly dream! Great deeds await your doing. Deeds that will live, and you in them may live. Noble your thoughts, each day your strength renewing. Be you but true, that strength your faith shall give. Life-striving round you bids you, then, awaken; Look, where the future grandly stands in view. In God press onward! Be your trust ne'er absent.  
Don't idly dream, but do!  
—George Birdseye, in Boston Globe.

**HER REMEDY**

By HELEN GRAVES.

GERTRUDE SMITH knew perfectly well when she married Adolphus Jones that he was a male flirt; but she was very much in love, and trusted in common with many another deluded female, that matrimony would work a complete reform in her lover's whole nature.

So she married Adolphus, and went to the Continent for a wedding trip. The first week was all happiness; the second, things began to grow a trifle monotonous; the third, Gertrude came home to the pretty little house at Clapham, which had been furnished for her, and cried during a whole evening during which Adolphus stayed away.

"It's cruel," said she—"perfectly cruel!"  
"Pshaw!" said Adolphus, stroking his moustache. "A man can't always be dancing attendance on his wife! And if there's anything I hate, it's a swelled nose, and eyes that look as if they were painted all round with red!"

"That's not the way to manage," said Mrs. Gertrude to herself.  
For this poor little bride was steering her own canoe, as best she might, through all those unknown shoals and quicksands.

So she took to worsted work, a circulating library, and piano practice, meeting her husband with a smile when he came home, a little later every evening.

"Come, now, that's sensible," said Mr. Jones. "Glad you're amusing yourself so well without me!"  
"And that's not the way, either," said Mrs. Jones to herself.

They had been married about six months, when Mr. Jones came home one evening in great exultation.  
"Do you remember my telling you about Belle Poyntsett, that I was so desperately in love with down at Brighton?" said he. "She's in town, visiting the Whites; and she's prettier and more dashing than ever. I wish you'd call upon her, and we'll invite her here to dinner."

"Yes," said Gertrude, faintly.  
Of all Adolphus' old sweethearts (his Belle Poyntsett was the one Gertrude dreaded most; and now the danger had descended upon her like an unforeseen doom).

Miss Poyntsett came to dinner a few days later, a superb brunette, with eyes like black velvet, and sweet languor in her voice and manner.  
Gertrude received the visitor with the most becoming cordiality.

"I've heard Adolphus talk of you so often," said she; "I quite long to know you."  
"You're very kind," said Miss Poyntsett, a little puzzled.

Her general experience with the wives of old sweethearts was not of this nature.  
"But now we shall be great friends, I know," said Gertrude, taking both Miss Poyntsett's hands into hers. "You'll come and spend the day with me to-morrow, won't you?"

"I shall be delighted," said Miss Poyntsett.  
"By Jove!" thought the delighted husband, "Gertrude is coming out a regular brick!"

The next day Mrs. Jones had a new proposition to advance.  
"What is the use of your staying at that hotel," said she, "when we've got such lots and lots of room here? How charmed I shall be to have you as my guest! Dear Miss Poyntsett—Isabella—do consent?"

**Gertrude's plotting, scheming little heart gave a bound within her.**

"Well," said she, "if you really prefer being alone, but I thought it would be so stupid, just you and me together."  
"It would be a great deal jollier than to have Belle Poyntsett's big eyes staring one out of countenance the whole time," said Mr. Jones.  
Miss Poyntsett went back to Brighton at the end of the week, declaring that there was nothing like the intimacy of a newly-married couple—though, to be sure, Adolphus' wife was more sensible than the average of them. And Adolphus took to staying at home of evenings.

Once or twice subsequently the epidemic of flirtation overtook Adolphus Jones again, but Gertrude's remedies were prompt and sure.  
A blue-eyed cousin from the country, who wrote letters to a rural paper, and composed poetry, father attracted him.

Gertrude at once invited Miss Cynthia Carstairs to visit her, quoted Miss Cynthia Carstairs on all occasions, read aloud Miss Cynthia's poetry, and, so to speak, hurled Miss Cynthia perpetually at her husband's head, until the fancy died a natural death.

And a pretty little coquette, who was staying at the next-door neighbor's, and "made eyes" at Adolphus when he was smoking his after-dinner cigar, was surprised by having her acquaintance promptly cultivated by Mrs. Adolphus, until the gentleman was fain to stay at the office to avoid an overdose of Miss Pauline Pelham.

"After all," said the husband, "there isn't one of the lot to be compared to Gertrude!"  
And so his tendency to flirtation died out by degrees, without his being aware of it, and Gertrude had conquered.—New York News.

**The Panama Canal and Health.**

There is a widespread belief that the climate of Panama is so fatal that the construction of the canal can only be accomplished at an enormous sacrifice of human life. Both malaria and yellow fever may be said to be to-day practically under control, and these are the two diseases which are most to be dreaded when the great construction camps are assembled and work is in full swing throughout the length of the canal. According to General Abbott, the records of the hospital of the old Panama Canal Company shows that the total death rate among the laborers was far less than is commonly supposed, being in fact from forty-four to sixty-seven per 1000.

It seems, moreover, that the rainfall has been the subject of as gross exaggeration as the diseases. It varies from about 130 inches on the Atlantic to sixty-five inches on the Pacific, a record that can be duplicated in the United States, where the average rainfall on the Atlantic coast is about fifty inches and the fall on portions of the Pacific coast compares in total precipitation with that of the Atlantic terminals of the canal. Furthermore, it will be news to many residents of our notherly latitude to learn that the temperature ranges at Panama from seventy degrees to eighty-five degrees Fahrenheit, and that it is very rarely that the thermometer reaches the high temperature which is experienced when a hot wave passes over the United States.—Scientific American.

**Presence of Mind.**

On one occasion a great public dinner was given to Isaac Hull by the town of Boston, and he was asked to sit for his picture to Gilbert Stuart, the celebrated artist, who was a great braggart. When Hull visited his studio Stuart took great delight in entertaining him with anecdotes of his English success, stories of the marquis of this and the baroness of that, which showed how elegant was the society to which he had been accustomed. Unfortunately, in midst of this grandeur, Mrs. Stuart, who did not know that there was a sifter, came in with apron on and her head tied up in some handkerchiefs, from the kitchen, and cried out, "Do you mean to have that leg of mutton boiled or roasted?" To which Stuart replied, with great presence of mind, "Ask your mistress."—Chicago Chronicle.

**His Title.**

"Yes," he said, endeavoring to impress her, "I own a thousand shares of stock in one of the best railroads in the country; I am interested to a considerable extent in mining and lumber, and I have a clear title to—"  
"What did you say?" she exclaimed, "that you have a title?"  
"Yes; I—"  
"Oh, Alfred, you must have known all along that I tried to seem cold just to keep from betraying my love—my deep, deep love—to you. Don't tell me anything more about your money. You may name the day. I can be ready in a week if you say so. Let's talk some more about your title."—Chicago Record-Herald.

**Former Shot by a Cow.**

Ira Cummins, a Woods County farmer, was accidentally shot near Marshall while attempting to remove a cow and a calf from a pasture.  
Cummins carried a loaded shotgun, and the cow became angry and chased Cummins. In so doing she caught her horns on the gun trigger, discharging the weapon. The contents entered Cummins' breast, killing him instantly.—Alva Pioneer.

**Source of Solomon's Gold.**

The evidences that Rhodesia was the country from which King Solomon's gold was obtained are said to be accumulating. The builders of the more ancient portion of the massive and extensive ruins recently explored at Great Zimbabwe, are believed to have lived about 1000 B. C., and to have belonged to a race who were the gold purveyors of the world.

**Women Dupe Men Easily, Says De Lancy Nicoll.**

Former District Attorney Tells How the Mrs. Chadwick Induce Shrewd Bankers to Part With Their Money.

**I**

N the case of Mrs. Leroy S. Chadwick the point that has caused the most widespread interest is the ease with which she, an elderly woman without physical charms, was able to borrow vast sums of money from shrewd old financiers, whose experience should have made them wise. The secret of this ability on her part is a mystery, which has been the absorbing topic of discussion for a week. None is more deeply interested in this phase of the extraordinary case than the criminal lawyers. Among them Delancey Nicoll, whose years as District Attorney and Assistant District Attorney, to say nothing of his experience as counsel in criminal cases, have made him an expert judge of the methods of those upon whose transactions there is a shadow, has watched the developments with close attention. A world reporter asked him:

"How is it possible for a woman, such as Mrs. Chadwick, to induce keen old bankers to lend her hundreds of thousands of dollars without security?"  
"A woman," replied Mr. Nicoll, "appeals to a man's sentiments. The very fact of a woman proposing extraordinary financial schemes to a shrewd man of business appeals to him when such a suggestion from a man would not even interest him. A man, no matter how experienced, does not expect duplicity in a woman, and his sentiment is awakened when she asks him for his aid."

"But is this the case when the woman is of an age that precludes the possibility of tender emotions blinding the man's judgment?"  
"My experience has led me to suspect that when an old or unattractive woman succeeds in wheedling large sums of money out of clever business men there is almost always another and a prettier woman behind the scenes. I do not say it is so in this case, for as far as I have seen there has been no hint of such a thing; but if I were a prosecuting officer investigating a case similar to this, the first thing I should try to find would be a young woman—one who could be used as a decoy."

"If, as has been reported, Mrs. Chadwick appealed to the men simply through their cupidity, and there was no young woman in the case, how would you explain her power?"  
"She must be a woman of extraordinary business ability," replied Mr. Nicoll. "Here is evidently an exceptional case. Most women have no head for business at all; but she, it is certain, is a keen financier, able to conceive and carry into execution gigantic schemes. This very fact would enable her to win the confidence and reach the heart of a hard-headed old banker or capitalist. Men of that sort admire such qualities in woman, for they are so totally unexpected. They become interested, then perhaps fascinated by her great financial ideas, and at last they are easily duped."

"When woman, the ministering angel, stoops to deception in financial affairs, men are taken off their guard."  
"Are women more skillful deceivers than men?" put in the world reporter.  
"When they are deceivers they are cleverer at it than men," replied Mr. Nicoll, smiling, as he walked about the room. "They are certainly cleverer at deceiving men. The instances of this are too numerous to recite in detail, but any man experienced in criminal law knows how easily a clever woman can pull the wool over the eyes of the cleverest of men. For she can arouse his sentiment, and once this is aroused she is his master. No man knows this better than the lawyer. You get a clever woman on the witness stand, and her testimony, even if you know it to be absolutely false, is far harder to break down than is a man's under the same circumstances. The cross-examiner must use finesse in dealing with her, when with a man he can go at him with a club. She has the sentimental sympathy of the jurors whether she be old or young, ugly or handsome. A tear, a smile will often soften the hardest of hearts, and when a woman goes to a man and asks a favor he is always predisposed to grant it, just because she is a woman and he is a man. And when she is a woman of exceptional talents he is all the more ready to help her. This undoubtedly explains Mrs. Chadwick's power, unless it should turn out that there was another woman, used as a lure, and who has been carefully kept in the background."—New York World.

**Was Not in the Senate.**

One of Senator Frye's scintillations as presiding officer, when the Philippine Bill was near its passage in the Senate, should not be lost to the world. Such measures, till perfected, are considered in committee of the whole, not in the Senate, as the term goes. The distinction is of little popular significance, but of great parliamentary importance.

Senator Bacon, wishing to make a certain motion, was informed that the bill was not in the Senate, but in committee of the whole.  
"Oh, I thought we were in the Senate," replied Mr. Bacon.  
"We are in the Senate," Mr. Frye responded, "but the bill is not."—Washington Post.

**THE JUNIOR CLERK.**  
A Tale of Ambition, Broken Hopes and Youth's Generosity.

Outside the cold wind blew through the darkness. Inside, the office was deserted by all except the junior clerk, who was struggling into his overcoat. Occasionally he glanced with a look of ambition at the railing behind which the general manager's desk loomed dark and forbidding in the shadows.  
"Some day," cried the junior clerk—"some day—"

A knock sounded on the office door.  
"Come in!" said the junior clerk in a guilty voice—"come in."  
A seedy visitor came in and humbly doffed his hat.  
"Well?" asked the junior clerk.  
"Are you the manager?" asked the visitor.

"No," replied the junior clerk and blushing (a helpless trick with him) at the intimation.  
"Ah," sighed the visitor. "Never mind, then. Good day, sir."  
"What's the trouble?" demanded the junior clerk. "Anything I can do for you? Lost your way? Looking for somebody? What's the matter, anyhow?"

The visitor turned and began to speak, stammering and hesitating. At first the junior clerk looked at him in open derision.  
"Fahandler!" he murmured to himself.  
By degrees his ironical looks disappeared and his face grew serious as he looked into the sad eyes of the speaker.

"Is he romancing?" thought the boy. And a little later, "Poor devil!" he muttered.  
Silence again, while the boy looked into the eyes of the man.  
"I don't know," said the boy at last; "I'm young," and blushed again. "Perhaps you've told the truth. Perhaps not. I don't know," he almost despaired—"I don't know. Here's a dollar. It's all I've got for lunch and carfare this week. If you've been telling the truth, I want you to take it and I wish it was more. But if you've been—er—you know—please don't take it," he pleaded, "because I need it—really I do," and the boy looked at the man.

Slowly the man arose and slowly walked to the door, his shoulders bent and his battered derby in his hand. Proudly the boy pocketed the dollar with the air of a Master of the Game. He glanced at the general manager's desk, and it looked as though it belonged to him. He glanced at the retreating figure at the door.  
And then—  
"Here!" said the boy, walking quickly after the departing visitor and gruffly shoving the dollar into his hand. "Now chase yourself."

And suddenly the general manager's desk looked very grim and forbidding again.—New York Sun.

**Honor in Heraldry.**

Speaking of heraldry in America, Mr. Cussans calls attention to a fact which may be verified seven days in the week by a walk along Fifth avenue; how among the passing carriages he noticed many which bore arms to which the owners had no right, while an equal number bore monograms where a crest or coat-of-arms might justly have been blazoned. He goes on to quote an anecdote told by Mr. Crampton, who was once British Minister at Washington. It seems that he imported a brougham from England, and on visiting a carriage builder some time later found a miscellaneous collection of vehicles ornamented with his own arms. On making inquiries he learned that several citizens who "liked" the pattern had had it copied.

Few Americans would recognize the description, "A shield argent, charged with six pallets gules; on a chief azure, thirty-eight stars of the first," as the emblem of the United States, one of the most simple and beautiful of all emblems. Simplicity, nevertheless, is not a leading feature in all American arms. For instance, the only possible way to blazon the arms of Kansas would be as follows: "Two ox teams and wagons between a man plowing in sinister foreground, and Indians hunting buffalo in dexter middle distance; on sinister a double-funnelled and hurricane-decked steamer; behind mountains in distance, sun rising; on sky in half circle; thirty-seven stars; all proper. Motto, Ad astra per aspera."—The Smart Set.

**A Street Doctor.**

A feature of low street life in Tokio is the "kuisha," or moxa doctor, who applies small pads made of certain dried herbs to the skin, then setting them alight, the ensuing blisters being supposed to be most effective as a cure for various ailments. Among the doctors' remedies, too, are rhinoceros pills, warranted a sure cure for tightness of the chest, gnashing of the teeth and depression of spirits, and "furidashi," a popular remedy for coughs and colds, which is said to expel the devils and promote circulation; while musk pills are prescribed as an infallible cure for every ill, from a red nose to sea sickness.

**Half or Two-thirds.**

The Bishop of Kensington, at a prize distribution recently, told of a case in which a boy got the better of the examiner. "Suppose," asked the examiner, "I offered you half an orange and two-thirds of an orange, which piece would you take?" "Please, sir, the half!" shouted the lad. "Stupid boy!" exclaimed the examiner, "I shall put a black mark against you for that." Subsequently a deputation of scholars waited on the examiner to convince him that he was wrong. "Why am I wrong?" he inquired. "Because Tommy does not like oranges at all," was the concisive answer.—London St. James' Gazette.



**Plain Skirt Popular.**

The popularity of the plain skirt predicted many months ago has gradually become an established fact.  
When trimming is used upon the skirt of cloth or velvet it is likely to be in a flat border trimming—flat bands, embroidery, etc., rather than in the fussy and intricate forms that prevailed for a time.  
Fancy velvets, much exploited at the beginning of the season, have not gained the expected popularity, and ten costumes in plain velvet are worn by fashionable women to one of fancy velvet. In Paris, velvets in alternate satin and velvet stripes are fairly well liked, particularly for use in such coats as the one just described, and considerable is done with velvets in very small checks and in hair line stripes.

Velvets of very fine, soft quality in small checks, copper brown and black, claret and black, green and black, green and blue, wood brown and mauve and other combinations make exceedingly pretty and useful blouses of the shirt waist persuasion, with no trimming save a smart stock or a shallow guimpe and cuff finish of lace.—Indianapolis News.

**New Fads for Girls.**

Nowadays the smart girl never makes a mistake in selecting her hat, for it is not only its coloring and lines that she studies, but its perfect adaptability to her own individual self. The poke-bonnet, which some way always suggests kisses and shy sweet girls of the long ago, is in vogue again. It is quite as irresistible as ever, and perhaps a bit smarter in style. But you can be sure it is not every girl who will wear one. Yet if she is a typical "poke-bonnet" girl, then she will never look prettier than this winter in her high-crowned, quaint poke, tied straight under the dimple in her chin.

And with the coming of the poke has come back another old-time fashion. For dress occasions white silk stockings are now the correct thing. Worn with a slipper of black satin or black shiny leather they look extremely smart. A new black patent-kid slipper with a pointed toe and a high heel has for its decoration a rosette made of narrow black velvet ribbon. This rosette has the effect of being fastened to the slipper by narrow velvet bands and bright little rhinestone buckles, the stockings showing both below and above the rosette.—Woman's Home Companion.

**Married Courtship.**

However well assorted a married couple may be, it still behooves them both to take as much pains to please each other after marriage as before.  
"To have and to hold" is the old formula which no one can afford to forget. Many a precious treasure has been lost beyond recovery, let slip through careless fingers. One counts a thing all one's own, and leaves it unguarded, to come back and find it gone. When the lover is metamorphosed into the inattentive or overbearing and tyrannical spouse; when the dainty, charming sweetheart changes into the fretful and untidy wife, what marvel that the affection which was lavished upon the original refuses its tribute to the changeling? Many a woman has hardened and grown cold under indifference which was perhaps unintentional; many a man, fairly fond of his wife to begin with, has found his devotion strangled by elf locks or smothered in the wrinkles of a soiled wrapper. Home, it should always be remembered, is the shrine of love; its lights should be kept trimmed and burning; it should always be a haven of rest and peace. If, through carelessness, the lamps grow dim, if dust gathers on its window panes, and love finds no rest within its threshold, who shall blame the little god if he remembers that he has wings and uses them?—The Household.

**How to Hold Your Friends.**

Those who would make friends must cultivate the qualities which are admired and which attract. If you are mean, stingy and selfish, nobody will admire you. You must cultivate generosity and large-heartedness; you must be magnanimous and tolerant; you must have positive qualities; for a negative, shrinking, apologizing, round-about man is despised. You must cultivate courage and boldness; for a coward has few friends. You must believe in yourself. If you do not, others will not believe in you. You must look forward and be hopeful, cheery and optimistic. No one will be attracted to a gloomy pessimist.

**Soft fabrics prevail for afternoon wear.**

That French little velvet bow is being overworked.  
Warm colors reign supreme in the complete wardrobe.  
A curious red on the crushed strawberry order is favored.  
Tans finish many a bodice back, says the Philadelphia Bulletin.  
Skirt flounces caught down at the bottom in puff effect are new—old.  
Every gown has its shoe or slipper to match, and the stocking follows suit.  
Exquisitely lovely are the pale green art nouveau combs with jeweled floral tops.  
The blouse with strapped front and a long silk scarf pulled through is popular.  
Among the neckwear are pretty little lace chemises to be worn with surplice bodices.  
One of the new lace blouses has perfectly close plain sleeves, after the fashion of ages ago.  
Mass creamy white roses on the back of your evening toque where they will rest against the hair.  
There is a place for odd scraps of lace in the pointed yoke and deep cuffs that ornament even cloth gowns.  
The Central American republics have a curious clause in their postal regulations—The posts that go by water or railway are required to carry the Bible without charge.

If you have friends, don't be afraid to express your friendship; don't be afraid to tell them that you admire or love them. If you love anybody, why not say so? If you enjoy one's company, why not say so? It costs you nothing; it may mean everything to your friend and to your friendship.  
A lady was asked how she managed to get along so well with disagreeable people. "It is very simple," she replied; "all I do is to try to make the most of their good qualities and pay no attention to their disagreeable ones." No better formula by which to win and hold friends could be found.—Success.

**To Become Graceful.**  
All sorts of exercises to broaden the chest and strengthen the shoulders have been invented and practiced by the up-to-date woman, for she knows that upon this one feature alone rests all her claim to style, the beauty of her gowns and most of her health. There is absolutely no use in trying to find out which of these exercises are right and which are wrong. Each of them possesses some good. But the very best exercise I have ever tried, and one which was first thought of by a girl who had never been interested in calisthenics, but who just wanted to look well, was this:  
Stand on the middle of the sill of an open door. Place your hands flat upon the doorframe at the sides and about on a level with your shoulders.  
Keeping the hands firmly in this position, walk as far forward and as far backward as you can. Do this sixty times every morning.  
At first you will feel the muscles of chest and back stretch and expand. After a while they will seem to tug at your shoulders. In a few days the effort will make you a bit sore across the chest. But after a month, during which this exercise has been practiced regularly, you will find that it is the easiest thing in the world and that your chest and back have been considerably enlarged. In time you will acquire the Gibson girl effect across the shoulders, and will be able to increase the number of times you can take the exercise to a hundred or a hundred and fifty.

Always have the windows wide open when you are exercising. This will admit of deep breathing, will keep you from getting tired and will increase the value of any exercise and start the blood tingling through your veins.  
Another exercise which will promote a good carriage if taken in conjunction with the one already suggested, is the following:  
Place both hands on the hips and bend forward from the waist. Rotate the upper part of the body, bending to right, back and left, and coming round to the front again. Do this twenty times the first day and increase whenever you feel that you can do so without taxing yourself.  
Few women realize that it is not at the shoulders, but at the waist, that they constantly stoop. We often call a girl stoop-shouldered who in reality has very good shoulders but weak muscles about the waist. The wearing of corsets at too early an age is liable to weaken these abdominal muscles, the spine curves forward from the waist, giving the person a slouchy appearance. A good back, a strong, straight waist line and an erect chin are quite as important to a good carriage as broad, straight shoulders.—New York Press.

**FASHIONS OF THE DAY**

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MARCH 1905.

Calendar table for March 1905 showing days of the week and dates.

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

Latest Foreign News.

Washington 9.—President Roosevelt has sent to the Senate a proposal to nominate the Negro Charles Anderson, known as the "Negro Demosthenes," Collector of Internal Revenues. It is believed that the Senate will approve of the appointment.

A destructive fire occurred in Madison square last night. London 10.—The "Daily Mail's" correspondent in Baltrun says the situation is very grave. An expeditionary force of 7 battalions of infantry and 6 of e-squads have been dispatched to the disturbed district.

St. Petersburg 13.—At daylight yesterday a bomb exploded in the Hotel Bristol, adjoining the Hotel Inglaterra. The explosion caused great damage to all the adjacent houses, killing the wife of an official who resided in the same hotel.

London 15.—The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent in Tokio telegraphs that the Russians carried away forcibly the Chinese Governor of Mukden, on suspicion of holding pro-Japanese sentiments.

Tientsin 15.—Railway traffic on the Chinese road connecting Yenkw with Sin Min Ting via Kaopansi, is suspended, as the Japanese insist on transporting their military stores.

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St. Petersburg 14.—A satisfactory solution of the mysterious explosion has been arrived at. It is believed that Mcullen was a Commercial Agent who came here to sell dynamite to the Government.

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Mysterious Death.

"La Republica" says:—"A resident of La Urica, named Zacharias Mora got up a few nights ago at 10 p.m. and passed through the yard attached to his house where he believed he had seen a suspicious package.

His search revealed nothing and he turned to his couch dying shortly after without any apparent cause. The body bore no marks of injuries and nothing disturbed the tranquility of the residents during the time.

The general meeting for the month will be held in the Court Room, Calle Colinas on Tuesday 21st inst, beginning at 7:30 p.m. sharp.

Court Galeed 8590, A.O.F.F.S. The general meeting for the month will be held in the Court Room, Calle Colinas on Tuesday 21st inst, beginning at 7:30 p.m. sharp.

Shipping Forecast. To Arrive. STR. DATE. FROM. Cheruskia Mar. 20 Colon.

To Leave. STR. DATE. FOR. Pre-t-n Mar. 18 New Orleans.

The Mikado's Advice to Boys. (From the Graphic.) In view of the astounding progress of Japan it is interesting to recall the following receipt which was issued by the Emperor to the Japanese schools some fifteen years ago.

Berlin 14.—According to reliable information it is known that the Agents of the Russian Government are taking advantage of the present disorders to persecute the Jews with much brutality.

Paris 14.—In spite of new rumors of peace negotiations, contradictions come from St. Petersburg of an energetic nature. It is nevertheless doubted here, as it is a notorious fact that the greater part of the people insist on the conclusion of the war.

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con todas las precauciones convenientes para no deteriorar la capa de revestimiento superficial del macadam. 5. Mantener en corriente las aguas de los caños, sin malos olores, sin presas ni obstáculos alguno que obture la rejilla de los sumideros.

10. Los carretones dedicados al acarreo de basuras no podrán ser usados en otro servicio y llevarán algún distintivo especial que los indique.

11. Limpiar, lavar y desobstruir cloacas en la forma y tiempo que el Municipio le indique, siendo a cargo de éste el suministro de los medios e instrumentos necesarios para los trabajos.

12. El contratista pagará a la Municipalidad cincuenta colones (50.00) cuando por primera vez se notaren por el Gobernador o el Jefe de Sanidad las siguientes condiciones u omisiones a lo estipulado en el contrato:

(a) Suciedad y enhierrado de las calles. (b) Obstrucción, desaseo, y presencia de caños y sumideros; (c) Abandono de las basuras en el lugar en que fueron depositadas por los vecinos;

(d) Retraso en las horas marcadas para el acarreo de las basuras; (e) Empleo de carretones en mal estado o que si aplican a otros usos, cuando se recidieren en las faltas enumeradas, la multa será, por cada vez, de 200.00; y si se multiplicaren dichas infracciones, podrá ser es motivo para la anulación o rescisión del contrato por parte de la Municipalidad, quien se reserva ese derecho.

13.—La Jefatura de Sanidad podrá inspeccionar y exigir el estricto cumplimiento del contrato.

14.—Este contrato durará cinco años y el contratista debe garantizarlo de la Municipalidad, el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones.

15.—El contratista debe garantizarlo de la Municipalidad, el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones.

16.—El contratista debe garantizarlo de la Municipalidad, el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones.

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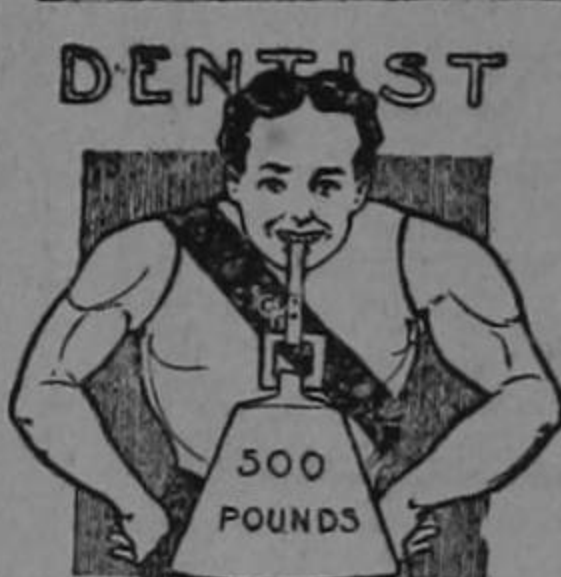
22.—El contratista debe garantizarlo de la Municipalidad, el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones.

NOTICE TO FISHERMEN.

FISHERMEN desirous of striking green turtle and hawk-bill turtle on the bank between Limón and Moin, may obtain license at the office of the undersigned.

Maduro & Sons. Limón 15th March, 1905. 5 in. 18-3. In the the Supreme Court of Judicature. In Divorce between ARABELLA AGUSTA JAMES, Petitioner; and THOMAS ADOLPHUS JAMES, Respondent.

On the motion of Mr Henry Brown, Counsel for the above named Arabella Augusta James, an absolute decree of Divorce was made by the Chief Justice on the 5th of December, 1904, in the suit of said Arabella A. James and Thomas A. James, of Trelawny. The suit was heard in September, 1903.



Whooping Cough in Jamaica.



WANTED. A GIRL to attend to a child. Apply "Dentist," 99 Building. Position Wanted. BY married man in any kind of work. Good at figures and knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply "Englishman," "Limón Weekly News" office.

AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTIST.

Port Limón Branch of our St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill. and New Orleans La., U.S.A. offices. PRATICAL AND DURABLE DENTISTRY. ALL our work is guaranteed for 10 years and backed by above offices.

Testimonial. I had 17 teeth extracted at Union Dental Co. and felt absolutely none. (Signed) J. MARKLAND, Limón. Teeth extracted painless for 50 cents. Crown and Bridge Work (Teeth without Plates) Plates, Gold Silver and Bone filling by an expert. Your mouth examined free. Samples of our work always shown and subjected to inspection. UNION DENTAL CO., 930 Canal Street, New Orleans, La., U.S.A. Port Limón Branch, over International Drug Store, 99 Building.

THE PHOENIX COFFEE CO.

BEGS to notify its numerous patrons that the fire sustained at its plant will not interrupt business. The coffee was a bird fabled to be consumed by fire, and to rise again from its ashes. The Company will justify its name. Limón, March 1905.

transport, 200,000 shells, 25,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, 74 bushels of grain, material for constructing 46 miles of broad gauge railway, 300 railway cars, 2,000 horses, 25 Chinese hand carts with maps, 1,000 Chinese carts with clothing, 1,000,000 rations of bread, 16,000,000 lbs. of combustible material, 223,000 rations of rations for animals, 125,000 lbs of hay. The Japanese army continue to pursue...

attack to repulse Nogi suffered terrible loss. Tokio 15.—The losses suffered by Nogi's army were much greater than that of others. His wounded and killed exceed 15,000 men. General's Moyeda and Imboshi are wounded. London 15.—The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent in Tokio telegraphs that the Russians carried away forcibly the Chinese Governor of Mukden, on suspicion of holding pro-Japanese sentiments.

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What the Man About Town Says. The Limón mosquito brigade, headed by Field Marshal de B., made a charge on the residents in the vicinity of Coal Pit Castle during the week. Several barrels were captured and for lack of wheeled conveyance destroyed in a thoroughly Russian manner, meanwhile another one season's worth of ammunition in the "half inch gun" (leading from the depots at Baena River) in the entire district for 10 days.—Continued.

Marriage Applications. The following marriage applications have been presented at the Gobernación de Limón: Henry Dennis to Brunella Payne both of Jamaica.

Entertainment at Atlantida Club. Mr. Jack Hayes, representing the Acahuachin Club, was announced a few weeks ago, returned on Wednesday last from his trip to the interior, where he has been giving Planoa Records in the International Club and many prominent residences with considerable success.

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ALWAYS  
CALL FOR A CIGAR  
BY ITS NAME

# "CREMO"

MEANS MORE THAN  
ANY OTHER NAME

SHOWS HANDS GOOD FOR PRESENTS

"Largest Seller in the World."

Rhinoceros Butte Train.  
A collision recently occurred on the Uganda Railway, British East Africa, that would be possible nowhere else on earth. A high bull rhinoceros rushed out of the bush and charged at full speed the so-called "up-mixed" train, which was slowing down as it approached the station Sultan Hamud, 218 miles from Mombasa. The train was stopped, and the "rhino" was discovered about 100 yards down the track. Slowly he returned to the jungle, and was lost to sight. He did not escape unharmed, for pieces of his thick skin were found adhering to the train, but the fierceness of his assault smashed the engine step and splintered the inch and a half foot-board of the first carriage.—St. James' Gazette.

NICE ENOUGH TO EAT.  
Jack Dumley—I'm afraid there's not much chance for me with May. Cousin Nell—Nonsense! Why do you say that?  
Jack Dumley—She told me I was a lobster last night.  
Cousin Nell—You goose! Don't you know she's passionately fond of lobsters?—Philadelphia Press.

Apple and Assailed.  
George III. was wondering how the apple got into his dumping.  
"Because the policeman on our beat prefers it that way," explained Queen Charlotte.  
From that moment the King's mind began to totter.—New York Sun.

Now's This!  
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CROWLEY & Co., Toledo, O.  
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Crowley 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.  
West & Tracy, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.  
Walding, Kinnear & 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.

No Notion of Real Trouble.  
"I bet I get into more trouble than any man in this State," volunteered the young fellow. "Nothing in the trouble line overlooks me. Why, I'd be afraid to marry."  
"What! Ain't you married?" ejaculated the elderly party. "Boy, you don't know what trouble is."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Side Lights on History.  
"My name's Macduff," remarked that gentleman as Mr. Macduff approached.

"The devil himself," rejoined Macduff pleasantly, "could not pronounce a title more hateful to mine ear."  
"Lay on, Macduff," exclaimed the other body, "and damme be he who first cries 'Hold, enough!'"

"Gentlemen, gentlemen," protested one of the party, "pray lower your voices if you are going to talk like that or people will think this is a match between Col. Bill Greene and Tom Lawson."

Whereupon the embattled heroes were much mortified.—Chicago Journal.

## SEX AND AGE IN THE CENSUS.

More Men Than Women in the United States, But the Women Live Longer.

Men are in the majority in the United States to the extent of 216 in each ten thousand of the population, according to a bulletin issued by the census bureau. In 1890 the excess of males was 212. The divisions of continental United States with the smallest proportion of males are the District of Columbia (47.4 per cent), Massachusetts (48.7 per cent), and Rhode Island (49.1 per cent); those with the largest are Wyoming (62.9 per cent), and Montana (61.1 per cent). A curious divergence of sexes appears in the returns for cities and country districts. In the cities having a population of 2,500 or more in 1890 there were 6,929 more males than females; in 1900 this proportion had been reversed and the females in cities of this size were 201,959 in excess. As against this change the excess of 1,519,559 males in country districts in 1890 became an excess of 1,840,250 in 1900. Among the Negroes there are a few more females than males; among the Indians a few more males than females. About five-ninths of the immigrants are males.

The excess of males in the total population is offset to some extent by the longer age of females. In the period from 83 years of age to the end of life the absolute number of females is larger than that of males, and also in the period from 16 to 25, although the census experts ascribe the latter superiority to falsified returns rather than to an absolute majority. The death rate of males in the registration area in 1900 was 19 per thousand and that of females was 16.6. The difference in the death rate is least between the ages of 5 and 14, and greatest at the extremes of life. There is a period between the ages of 5 and 21 when the death rate of females is in excess of that of males. In spite of the fact that four-fifths of the child-births occur between the ages of 20 and 30, the death rate of women at that time is smaller than that of men. In 1900 the median age, the age which exactly divides the total population, was 22.85 years, an increase of nearly seven years in the last century. The productive age-group in the United States, that part of the population between 15 and 60, comprises nearly three-fifths of the population, a larger proportion than is to be found in most European countries. Nearly one-fourth of the population is less than ten years of age.

Having taken a terrier dog on board his yacht and sailed to Holland, where he landed, Mr. Henry Robertson, Washington Hall, Hupis, was yesterday summoned for having brought the dog back to England without the license of the Board of Agriculture, the Board contending that the dog became "a foreign dog" by landing in Holland. Mr. Robertson was ordered to pay the costs, £7 1s. 8d.—London Mail.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Sent free for the name of Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The most costly leather in the world is known as piano leather.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles. Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 8 to 14 days. 50c.

The latest novelty in stationery is postal cards made from peat.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 per bottle.

The average depth of the Atlantic is about 16,000 feet.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children, teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

Many of the smaller German universities now admit women.

Do not believe Place's Cure for Consumption has unequal for coughs and colds.—TOWN'S F. ROSS, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Switzerland's income from tourists is said to be about \$25,000,000.

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.

It costs \$1.25 to telephone from Berlin to Paris.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by all druggists. \$1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordville, Ind.

The Chinese Government is formulating a scheme of state lotteries.

## DISFIGURING ULCER

People Looked at Her in Amusement—Pronounced Incurable—Face Now Clear as Ever—Thanks God For Cuticura.

Mrs. P. Hackett, of 400 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I wish to give thanks for the marvelous cure of my mother by Cuticura. She had a severe ulcer, which physicians had pronounced incurable. It was a terrible disfigurement, and people would stand in amazement and look after her. After there was no hope from doctors she began using Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, and now, thank God, she is completely cured, and her face is as smooth and clear as ever."

Rheumatism can be thoroughly eradicated by a plentiful diet of ripe fruit.

Among those who have received the highest award—the Grand Prize—at St. Louis World's Fair, was the A. J. Tower Co., the makers of the Fish Brand Slickers. Many of our readers who went to the Fair, will recall their fine exhibit in which waterproof garments were shown adapted to so many uses that almost every department of the world's work was suggested. The Grand Prize was a deserved tribute to one of the oldest manufacturing concerns in the country.

The Mexican dollar is disappearing from international circulation.

# THE KING OF FRUITS.

THE MONG fruits which nature has provided for the sustenance of the body the most important is the apple, and it is rightly called the "king of fruits."

An authority on medicine states that few appreciate the valuable qualities to be found in the apple. It is an excellent brain food, a preventative of throat disease. The apple is said to contain more phosphoric acid in an easily digested form than any other vegetable known, and it also stimulates the action of the liver, besides encouraging healthful sleep.

When apples are plenty and reasonable in price, it is well to can some for use in the late spring, when fruits become scarce. A tart, highly flavored apple is best for canning. Put into a preserving kettle one peck of apples that have been peeled, quartered and cored; turn over them one quart of water; cover the kettle and put it over the fire. As soon as the water boils draw the kettle to the back of the range, where the fruit may cook slowly for fifteen minutes. Carefully stir the apples with a wooden spoon, so as not to break them, but to allow the fruit to steam evenly. Then add one quart of sugar and cook fifteen minutes longer. Fill hot jars with the fruit and seal at once. Apples may be canned without sugar if desired, but a little sugar helps to bring out the flavor of the fruit.

Apples in some form are an excellent accompaniment of all meats, and particularly roast pork and goose. They can be fried, baked or stewed, and with a little variation they may be made to seem like a new dish. When preparing apples for frying they should be cut into slices half an inch thick across the fruit and should not be peeled, but the cores should be removed. Fry the slices in butter, cooking each side to a nice brown. Arrange them in rows upon a hot platter, letting one slice overlap the another. If fried apples are to be served with fried bacon, pork chops, or salt pork, the sliced apples should be cooked in the fat from the pork, putting the fruit into the frying pan after the meat has been cooked. Serve them on the same platter.

A Southern dish of fried apples is prepared thus: Cut the apples into thick slices or into eighths. Roll each slice into beaten egg, to which a couple of spoonfuls of milk or water has been added, and then in crumbs, and lightly dredge them with flour. Fry them in plenty of butter until they are tender and a nice brown. Then arrange them on a hot platter. Pour into the frying pan a little milk and stir until it is boiling; then pour it over the apples, and they are ready to serve. If the dressing does not seem thick enough a few crumbs should be added; or it may be thickened with a little flour. Frequently a half dozen chopped raisins or a spoonful of dried currants may be added with the milk.

A good apple sauce to eat with meats is made by putting into a porcelain or earthen dish two quarts of peeled, quartered and cored apples. Sprinkle over them half a cup of sugar and one cup of water. Flavor with a little ginger, lemon or cinnamon, according to taste, and put bits of butter over the top. Cover the dish and let the apples cook slowly over the back of the fire, where they cannot burn but will just simmer for one and a quarter hours.

The old-fashioned down East manner in which our grandmothers made apple sauce is still the favorite New England recipe, for in no other way but by long, slow cooking can the delicious flavor and color be obtained. Peel, quarter and core firm, good cooking apples and put them into a bean pot or stone jar that has a fitted cover. Add one and one-half cups of sugar and pour over them half a cup of water. Cover the pot closely and as a substitute for the brick oven, so dear to the hearts of our ancestors, put the stone pot into the range oven as soon as the evening meal has been prepared and let the pot remain until the next morning. The slow cooking is what makes the sauce so delicious.

To make apple jam—Peel, core and slice sour apples, weigh them and allow as much granulated sugar as you have fruit. Put the sugar into a preserving kettle and add only enough water to prevent the sugar burning before it is dissolved. Place the kettle over the fire and make a syrup. Add the apples, the juice and grated rind of three lemons for five pounds of fruit, and a few pieces of ginger. Cook this until the apples look clear and yellow. Turn into jelly glasses, and when the jam becomes cold cover them.

Jellied apples make a delicious dessert. Put half a box of gelatine to soak in half a cup of water. Place over the fire a saucepan containing a generous pint of water and the same amount of granulated sugar. When the sugar is dissolved boil the liquid ten minutes. Meanwhile have two quarts of tart apples peeled, quartered and cored. When the syrup has cooked the required length of time put in a few of the prepared apples and let them cook slowly until they are tender, but still retain their shape. Remove the cooked apples with a skimmer and spread them upon a dish until all are cooked. Take the pan from the fire, add the soaked gelatine to the syrup, and stir until it is entirely dissolved. Arrange the cooked apples in layers in a mold, and between the layers of fruit sprinkle a few blanched and chopped almonds, also tiny bits of candied cherries scattered here and there. Pour the liquid jelly over the apples and place the mold in a cold place to harden. When ready to serve

turn the jellied shape upon a shallow dish and pour a boiled custard round it, or whipped cream sweetened and flavored may be used.

To make a compote of apples—Make a rich syrup of granulated sugar and water. Peel, halve and core tart apples. Drop them into the saucepan with the syrup and cook them slowly until the fruit is tender and can be pierced with a splint. Take out the apples and arrange them high on a pretty dish. To the syrup add a lemon sliced thin and a few seeded raisins. Let the liquid cook until it will be a jelly when cold. Pour this over the arranged apples by the spoonful, so that the syrup will run in around the fruit, the last of it being cold enough to cling to the apples.

A simple and wholesome dessert is apples cooked with sago or tapioca. Soak half a pint of tapioca or sago overnight in one and one-half pints of water. In the morning cook it thirty minutes. Peel and remove the cores from the apples enough to fill a pudding dish. Butter the dish and arrange the apples in it, filling the space in the center of the apples with orange marmalade. To the tapioca add a spoonful of salt and one cup of sugar, and pour it over the apples. Place the dish in the oven and bake about one hour. This pudding should be eaten cold, with sweetened cream or custard.

For a New England apple custard pie—Stew quartered apples in a very little water until they are tender; then rub them through a colander. For one pie allow one pint of cooked apples. While they are still hot stir into them a spoonful of butter, one cup of sugar, two well-beaten eggs and half a cup of cream. Line a deep pie plate with rich crust rolled thin, and fill the plate with the prepared mixture. Bake in a quick oven. A meringue may be put over the top if desired after the pie is baked.

A surprise pudding is made thus: Cook a cupful of rice in milk until the grains are tender. Butter a mold or basin, and make a waffle an inch thick of the rice around the sides and bottom, pressing it closely around. Fill the space in the center with quarters of stewed apples, and put over them a thick layer of rice. Cover the mold and bake in a pan of water about half an hour. Set it away until the pudding is perfectly cold. Turn the form carefully out on a pretty dish, dot the rice over with bits of currant jelly and serve with whipped cream.—Washington Star.

## ENGLAND'S GARDEN CRAZE.

The Present Fad of Reproducing Ancient Garden Architecture.

The garden craze of the past few years, for which we predicted a brief life, though a merry one, has become what its real votaries thought it would—a source of permanent interest.

This emphasis of enthusiasm has brought about the cult of the garden ornament, and those who are able to afford to do so are searching far and wide for some piece of sculpture that shall harmonize with the style of the gardens, be they Elizabethan, Jacobean, or of the Georgian period.

Until one remembers the depredations of the Puritans during the civil wars in this country it is difficult to understand how it is that the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods did not produce a greater number of pieces of garden sculpture than they did. Most of the images of the Jacobean gardens the Puritans demolished, particularly if they were lead, a very favorite metal in those days for the manufacture of such ornaments. Lead of every kind was precious for the formation of bullets.

Lead images are now very highly prized for garden ornaments, and so are those made of terra cotta, and, of course, of marble and stone.

There were many quaint conceits in garden ornaments in the days of long ago that did not appeal alone to the beauty-loving eye, but aroused the practical joker of the period. Any one who has visited the Czar's summer palace at Peterhof, near St. Petersburg, will remember in the garden of one of the small villas adjacent to the palace trick fountains, as they are called, innocent looking marble seats, upon which no sooner has the visitor sought repose than he is drenched with a shower of water. Such trick apparatus and trick seats were quite a feature of the gardens of long ago.—London Mail.

## The Governor's Wife.

"Two men in Buffalo," says ex-Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, "recently had a heated argument over the question whether the wife of a Governor of a State had an official title. One man contended that she should be addressed as 'Mrs. Governor So-and-So,' while the other man stoutly insisted that she was simply 'Mrs. Blank, wife of Governor Blank.' Finally they agreed to submit the question to the first man they should meet. He proved to be an Irishman. The case was put before him, and he was asked for a decision.

"'Nayther of yez is right,' said the Irishman, after a moment's reflection. 'The wife of a Governor is a governess.'"—Collier's.

## Child Marriages Increasing.

The custom of marrying girls when they are mere children of nine or ten years is increasing rather than decreasing in Bengal and other parts of India. The resulting racial degeneration is becoming so obvious that laws have been passed in several regions forbidding the marriage of girls under fourteen.

## THINGS WORTH KNOWING

The United States mails carry \$866,600,000 pieces of matter in a year, at a cost of \$150,000,000.

An American tourist recently wrote the following inscription in an English railroad train: "Passengers are requested not to pick flowers while the train is in motion."

Mrs. A. R. McFarland, of Alva, Okla., was the first woman missionary to go to Alaska. She made the trip thirty years ago, and thinks that she was the first woman to visit that territory.

Russian political exiles who have been sent to Siberia and who have joined the Russian army and been taken prisoners by the Japanese, say that they are now enjoying more comforts than since they left Russia.

Some one has invented a scheme for enclosing eggs in metallic cases and then giving them to a hen to hatch out. Just what the advantage of the scheme is, is hard to understand, but an iron-bound chicken will be bad news for the boarding-house.

The launching of a ship involves some prosaic incidents and details. For the launch of the battleship Georgia seven tons of tallow, five barrels of fish oil and several barrels of soft soap were required. All this slippery stuff helped her down the ways into the water.

French anglers are now fishing with a small mirror attached with the bait to the hook. The fish sees his reflection in the glass, and thinking that a rival is about to forestall him, makes haste to snatch the bait. The scheme has been quite successful.

Parcell Powless, a full-blooded Onondaga Indian, grandson of a former chief of the tribe, has just secured a position as motorman in the St. Louis street railway service. He is the second full-blooded Indian to be employed by the St. Louis Transit Company. Felix Scott, a Sioux, has been in the service six months. Powless is twenty-three years old. He was born in Wisconsin, where the Onondaga tribe has lived for years.

An Alaskan missionary makes this request, which shows how diversified are the needs of his calling: He asks for "a peck of spectacles and eyeglasses." A few years ago he made a similar request, and in response received a large quantity. The supply is running short, and as there are frequent applications for glasses from people to whom they would be a great boon, he says, the glasses not only minister to comfort, but aid some persons in gaining a livelihood.

## Uncle Joe's New Gavel.

Speaker Cannon called the House to order with a new gavel which has just been presented to him, and connected with which there is a story. The gavel is carved from a piece of dogwood which grew on the farm where "Uncle Joe" was born, near Guilford, N. C., and on the banks of the very creek in which as a boy he took his daily swim. Mr. John C. Cox, of Guilford, who is familiar with all the cherished traditions of the place connected with the birth, boyhood and early life of the statesman who now calls Illinois his home, chopped down a sturdy dogwood tree and turned from its roots a handsome and stentorian-looking mallet calculated to stand repeated blows upon the Speaker's desk.

Representative Joseph M. Dixon, of Montana, introduced Mr. Cox (as "Uncle Joe") Mr. Dixon, who was also born near Guilford, and who has a kindly feeling in his heart still for the quaint place, explained the history of the gavel which Mr. Cox then presented. Speaker Cannon was delighted, and promised to use the gavel the very next time he makes use of such an instrument of discipline.

"The life of a gavel in the House of Representatives is a short, merry, and difficult one," said "Uncle Joe" in accepting the gift. "It has a rough road to travel, and is subjected to a great many hard knocks. It doesn't lead the simple life by a considerable sight."—Washington Post.

## They Needed His Silver.

An aged clergyman with silvery hair was the recipient of several simultaneous requests from young ladies for a lock of his hair. The requests were complied with, the clergyman being pleased to fulfill wishes which seemed founded on a sentiment of respect.

All went well until his wife received this note: "Dear Mrs.—: Won't you please ask your husband to send me a little lock or his hair? We have all been taking lessons in making hair flowers. So many of the other girls asked him, and he sent to them, that I thought I would rather ask you to get it for me. Won't you please do this for me? It is so hard to get white hair for lilies of the valley."

## A Case of Conscience.

Twelve years ago Lulu Burdette, then a little girl, now a married woman, lost five cents while playing at the village school. The other day she received a letter from a woman now of California, but formerly a Kansas playmate, which was to this effect: "You will find enclosed twenty-five cents. You lost five cents at school one time. I found and kept it. When you told me that some one saw me find it I denied it. This was a long time ago, and I had covered it all up, but God arrested and troubled me on account of the sin."—Kansas City Journal.

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A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "DIVINE COMPANIONSHIP."

The Rev. Charles E. Benedict Makes a Beautiful Commentary on the Briefest Yet Most Comprehensive Biography Ever Written—Retain God's Love.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Rev. Charles E. Benedict, pastor of St. James' M. E. Church, Eighty-fourth street and Twentieth avenue, Bensonhurst, preached Sunday morning on "Divine Companionship."

The texts were from Genesis 2:24: "Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God took him," and Hebrews 11:5: "Before his translation he had this testimony, that he pleased God." Mr. Benedict said:

This is one of the briefest yet most comprehensive biographies ever written. These passages, containing twenty-three words, tell us about all we know concerning this man Enoch. Imagine the store of your life told in three sentences! He walked with God, he pleased God and he was translated. This is the record of a life.

It is said that a man's walk is indicative of his character. It is possible to make an estimate approximately correct of the type of men you meet on the street by noting the poise and bearing of the average pedestrian.

One is likewise known by the company he keeps. We are largely what our friends and companions are. Tell me the sort of persons with whom you associate, in whom you confide, to whom you go with all your troubles and with whom you share your every joy, and I will tell you more definitely than estimating your character.

The human heart under normal conditions craves companionship. From the beginning it was so. God saw that it was not good for man to be alone, so He gave him a companion and helper.

The human heart under normal conditions craves companionship. From the beginning it was so. God saw that it was not good for man to be alone, so He gave him a companion and helper.

It is refreshing, therefore, to find in the inspired record, amid the genealogies of ancient nobodies who lived long, bore children, and eventually died, the story of one holy life, a man who walked with God and who pleased God.

To walk with God implies, first of all, reconciliation with God. Man by nature is not on good terms with his Maker.

The Father's heart has yearned for reconciliation, but how could reconciliation be made? The heart of man was wholly estranged. An impassable gulf yawned between him and his Creator.

Therefore, "God, who is rich in mercy, for His great love wherewith He loved us, even when we were dead in sins," determined to bridge the chasm to heal the breach and win back the affections alienated by sin.

Acceptance of Jesus Christ is the basis of reconciliation with God. On no other terms can our estrangement be healed.

Patrick Daley, of Boston, had the right idea of the new birth. He was a Catholic by profession, but a drunkard by practice.

He attended an evangelistic service and for the first time in his life heard the gospel. He made a complete surrender to Christ, and was delivered from the bondage of drink.

self. Peter Murphy lived up stairs in the same tenement with me. He was a worse drunkard than I, if that could be, and he had gone on many a spree together. Well, when I got saved and washed clean in the blood of Jesus Christ, I was so happy I didn't know what to do with myself. So I went up to Murphy and told him what I had got. He was just getting over a spree and felt pretty sick and sore, and was ready to do anything I told him. So I got him on his knees and made him pray and surrender to the Lord as I had done. You never see such a change in a man as there was in him for the next week. I kept watch of him and prayed for him and helped him on the best I could, and sure, he was a different man. Well, come Sunday morning, Joe Healey called around to pay his usual visit. He used to come every Sunday and bring a bottle of whisky with him, and then two would spree it all day until they turned the whole house into a bedlam. Well, I saw Healey coming, last Sunday morning, and I was afraid it would be all up with poor Murphy if he got with him. I went down to the door, and when he asked if Murphy was in I said, 'No, Murphy is out. He don't live here any longer.' So I sent Healey off and saved Murphy from temptation. But what I want to know, your reverence, is this, did I tell a lie? I mean that the old Murphy did not live there any more. You know Mr. Moody told us that when a man is converted he is a new creature; old things have passed away. I believe Murphy is a new creature, and that the old Murphy does not live any more in that attic.

"If any man be in Christ he is a new creation. Old things are passed away; behold all things are become new." After a man makes this discovery he begins to learn important truths. He learns that he must now walk, not after the flesh, but after the spirit. This is by no means an easy thing to do. I wonder how many have mastered this art? "This one that cannot be acquired in a single lesson. I sometimes think we shall never know perfectly how to walk after the Spirit so long as we bear this body of flesh. There is much misapprehension on this point. Not a few have been sorely perplexed, and some have been quite disheartened in their attempts to make the plain facts of their experience fit certain doctrines taught from the Scriptures. Here is a typical example. A young man entered upon the Christian life. There was no doubt as to the genuineness of his conversion. He accepted Christ intelligently, and with an earnest purpose to give Him a loyal service. He had run the whole gamut of sinful indulgence, but the change in his life was a radical one. He ceased to do evil and tried to learn to do good. But he was hindered by old habits and tendencies which still lurked in his flesh. The struggle was fierce and he faced it heroically, until on one day he was severely tempted than usual he went to his room and discovered his deflection he pulled back and got on the straight line again.

How aptly this illustrates the initial experience of a child of God. He starts out with the determination to walk in the footsteps of his Master. That is the central purpose of his heart. His new nature throbs with a single motive of loyalty to Christ. But in his immature condition he blunders, he flies into a passion perhaps, or indulges some old sinful habit, forgetting his new relations with God, and he makes a crook in his furrow. But in the instant when he comes to himself he repents of his deflection and, fixing his eyes upon Jesus, he gets back on the line and tries again. Such deviations from the line of rectitude often dishearten young Christians. Their blunders of immaturity are mistaken for tokens of insincerity. Walking with Christ in the school of experience they will learn that the evidence of their loyalty to Him in whose footsteps they seek to follow, is not found in the absolute perfection of their walk. The real test lies in their immediate repentance and turning back to the line when a deviation or deflection has been discovered. A soul-inspiring truth that one ought to grasp at the beginning of the Christian life is that walking with God leads ultimately to God's house. A beautiful commentary on this point was that made by a little girl, as related by Dr. Morgan, of London. Her mother questioned her about the lesson learned at Sunday-school. She had been studying Enoch, and told her mother that he was a man who used to take long walks with God. And one day they went for an extra long walk, and God said to Enoch, "You are a long way from home, Enoch, and you had better come in and stay with Me."

It has been truly said that: "Heaven is sometimes spoken of as a place, admission to which is gained by some lenient act of divine amnesty. People speak of going to heaven as though it were a concert room, to enter which a ticket only is required. Nothing could be more unscriptural. Heaven is not a place into which we are admitted, but a place into which we grow. It is little short of foolish the way some talk of going to heaven when they die. They exclude God from their life on earth. They find no love in His presence here. Heaven would be a place of painful imprisonment."

The felicity of the heavenly country will be conditioned largely upon our capacity to receive. And our capacity to receive will be determined by our ability to serve. The service of heaven will be a service of love. I think we should stifle in the atmosphere of heaven's love unless we had learned to breathe in its purity and live in its beauty here below. One must learn to keep step with Jehovah here and now if he would enter upon the joys of the divine presence hereafter. Learn to love what God loves, and hate what God hates. Get in step with Him to-day and let Him be your companion for life.

A mighty twofold fact runs to and fro through all the earth and under the earth and over it high and far. Many do not see it or hear it and therefore do not feel it, but nevertheless there is no other thought so real, so vital and overwhelming known to science or history or revelation. This mighty fact is the immanence and the providence of Almighty God, in all things, through all things and for all things. He has created to breathe in His presence under universal and ceaseless obligations and responsibilities to His creatures.

To know this is an indescribable privilege, but to ignore it or treat it as a myth is the acme of idiocy or perversity. To see the divine presence and power in all things that we see, and to discern Him wherever we go and wherever we are, is to discern the revealed secret that "In Him we live, we move and have our continuous existence."

And so it shall come to pass that the King's children shall all see "Books in the running brooks Sermons in stones."

And good (God) in everything.—Christian Century.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS

Ginger Bread. Cream one cup of butter with one cup of brown sugar, add four well-beaten eggs, one cup of sour cream and one cup of molasses. Stir well and add one level teaspoon of soda dissolved in another of hot water; then stir in four cups of flour sifted with half a level teaspoon of salt and a level tablespoon of yellow ginger. Bake in one large sheet.

Delicate Cabbage. Remove all defective leaves, quarter and cut as for coarse slaw, cover well with cold water and let remain several hours before cooking, then drain and put into pot with enough boiling water to cover; boil until thoroughly cooked (which will generally require about forty-five minutes). Add salt tea or fifteen minutes before removing from fire, and when done, take up into a colander, press out the water well and season with butter and pepper, or with a cream dressing poured over it.

Tomato Jelly Salad. Take the contents of a quart can of prime tomatoes and add one small sliced onion, six cloves (if preferred, the cloves can be omitted), one-half a cupful of finely chopped celery, and boil for half an hour; then strain, season to taste with salt and a dash of paprika, and then add one-third of a box of gelatine dissolved in a little of the boiling liquid; pour into small cups (after dinner cups are a good size), and set away to cool. When ready to use turn out of the cups on a bed of lettuce leaves and serve with thick mayonnaise poured around.

Lady-Fingers. Beat together until very light ten eggs and one pound of powdered sugar. Sift and stir in slowly a pound and an eighth of flour, with one teaspoonful of baking powder. Then, with a funnel of strong brown paper, lay the mixture out upon paper lined (but not greased) tins in strips three inches long and half an inch thick; sprinkle with granulated sugar and bake a light brown in a quick oven. When cool, brush over the under side of the paper with water, remove the cakes and join them in pairs, back to back. Serve with ice cream, or other ices.

Egplantine. Heat to boiling point three pints of clear white stock (veal or chicken), season with a teaspoonful and a half of salt, four shakes of white pepper and a saltspoonful each of powdered cinnamon and nutmeg. Add spinach extract to tint to a rich green, and serve on shallow plates with snowball garnish. To make the last named, beat the white of one egg to a stiff froth, add a cupful of whipped cream, a pinch of salt, and half a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Shape into balls with two dessert spoons and place gently on each portion of soup which must be boiling hot.

LIFE ON A SKYSCRAPER.

How the Roofs of Tall Buildings Are Utilized by Dwellers.

The tops of some of the big skyscrapers are broad enough to accommodate a game of baseball and one may often see representatives of the younger generation of roof dwellers indulging in the delights of one, two old cat. For hide and seek and tag and a score of other games dear to the childish heart the opportunities afforded by the chimneys and pipes and columns of the broad roof could not be exceeded. It is odd to see little girls giving their doll parties here in midair above the busiest part of one of the busiest streets in the world. Some of the roofs have hammocks and swings; and croquet grounds and all the other equipment of a thorough outdoor playground.

To the older folks, too, the roof offers as many seductive attractions as it does to the children. The women have tea here out of doors, unmindful of the hubbub that prevails below them in Broadway. The men smoke their evening pipes and chat with visiting friends in calm seclusion when the pulsing life of the busy streets has calmed to silence and the moon is hanging high above the Brooklyn Bridge. A deserted village is hardly more quiet than lower New York in the evening and night hours and the roof dwellers are far less likely to have their slumbers disturbed than are the residents of uptown streets and avenues.

Not all the dwellers of New York's cloud kissing heights are janitors and superintendents of big buildings. There are a number of other cases where citizens have learned the advantages of these lofty dwelling places and have adopted them as their homes. The great square tower of the Produce Exchange building houses several families; a number of well known New Yorkers have found the Madison Square Garden tower a pleasant abiding place, and in various spots about the city others have set up Laves and Pölanes on the roofs, fifteen or twenty stories above the street.

Mr. Osborne, a writer of prominence, has for many years held a loft in the tower of Madison Square Garden, where all his best known works of fiction have been produced. Mr. Richard Le Gallienne is another author who has learned the use to which a roof may be put by a literary man who requires quiet, and all this summer he has virtually lived upon the roof of a New York hotel. "On my roof," he says, "I have been in the midst of the city's activity though not of it. The roar of the streets reaches the roof dwellers as a subdued note and besides one is freer of callers, for a man desires to visit a man very much to clamber to a roof to see him." This up-to-date adaptation of the chief feature of a prehistoric civilization adds one more to the many unique features of modern city life.—Pittman.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Rats and conquerors must expect no mercy in misfortune.—Cotton. The people never give up their liberties but under some delusion. The soul that suffers is stronger than the soul that rejoices.—E. Shepard. Accuracy is the twin brother of honesty; inaccuracy, of dishonesty.—C. Simmons. People will not look forward to posterity who never look backward to their ancestors. I will chide no brother in the world but myself, against whom I know most faults.—Shakespeare. Few people disparage a distinguished ancestry except those who have none of their own.—J. Hawes. The ultimate result of protecting men from their folly is to fill the world with fools.—Herbert Spencer. All government—indeed, every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue and every prudent act—is founded on compromise and barter.

A Foot Warmer.

"Persons confined to the bed frequently suffer with cold feet," says the Modern Priscilla. "By such a foot muff is a great comfort. Make two cases about seven-eighths of a yard square of flax, but not heavy, unbleached muslin. Fill each case with feathers enough to make the cushion plump, but not stiff. Cover each cushion with any soft material you choose. Join the cushions securely by three sides, leaving the fourth open, for the admission of the feet. It is a good plan to make a loose lining of flannel or something that will wash easily; this can be basted in, when the muff is in use, and taken out for washing as often as necessary. To some persons this large muff, coming up to the knees (as it should do), is a more satisfactory 'foot warmer' than either bed socks or the hot water bag."

English Sparrows Disappearing.

The English sparrows that fairly swarmed in New Albany are disappearing at a rate that has become noticeable to close observers, and they are at a loss to account for the rapid diminution in the number of the birds. Whether they are dying off, being trapped or slaughtered in large numbers, or are going away can only be surmised, but it is certain that the number is rapidly decreasing. Persons who have been observing the decrease in the number of the birds are inclined to the belief that they are migrating. The birds have never before been known to migrate.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

For Irrigation.

Irrigation plans already outlined in California, Oregon and the Dakotas will involve the expenditure, in round numbers, of \$27,000,000, and reclaim a million of acres of land, capable of supporting a population of 500,000.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

If pies stew in the oven put a tin plate under them, thus keeping the oven clean.

Save your feet by using a pad to stand on while working; also keep a footstool handy.

A lamp wick will give a brighter, stronger flame if the end in the oil is frayed out for an inch.

If you have some tins to mend and have no acid handy, use vinegar instead; it will work all right.

When rugs show a decided tendency to curl at the corners, sew an L shaped piece of buckram to the under side.

One who has tried it says scraped raw potato will relieve ear sickness. It is also a satisfactory remedy for burns.

Unwashed table linen should be washed at least once a year, thoroughly dried and refolded to prevent yellowing and rotting where the folds are.

A hand plate of glass rather than brass or doors finished in white enamel will preserve the white effect and protect the finish equally well.

If tincture of iodine is instantly applied where carbolic acid has touched the flesh, no blister will result. The iodine should be applied with a feather.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Ginger Bread. Cream one cup of butter with one cup of brown sugar, add four well-beaten eggs, one cup of sour cream and one cup of molasses. Stir well and add one level teaspoon of soda dissolved in another of hot water; then stir in four cups of flour sifted with half a level teaspoon of salt and a level tablespoon of yellow ginger. Bake in one large sheet.

Delicate Cabbage. Remove all defective leaves, quarter and cut as for coarse slaw, cover well with cold water and let remain several hours before cooking, then drain and put into pot with enough boiling water to cover; boil until thoroughly cooked (which will generally require about forty-five minutes). Add salt tea or fifteen minutes before removing from fire, and when done, take up into a colander, press out the water well and season with butter and pepper, or with a cream dressing poured over it.

Tomato Jelly Salad. Take the contents of a quart can of prime tomatoes and add one small sliced onion, six cloves (if preferred, the cloves can be omitted), one-half a cupful of finely chopped celery, and boil for half an hour; then strain, season to taste with salt and a dash of paprika, and then add one-third of a box of gelatine dissolved in a little of the boiling liquid; pour into small cups (after dinner cups are a good size), and set away to cool. When ready to use turn out of the cups on a bed of lettuce leaves and serve with thick mayonnaise poured around.

Lady-Fingers. Beat together until very light ten eggs and one pound of powdered sugar. Sift and stir in slowly a pound and an eighth of flour, with one teaspoonful of baking powder. Then, with a funnel of strong brown paper, lay the mixture out upon paper lined (but not greased) tins in strips three inches long and half an inch thick; sprinkle with granulated sugar and bake a light brown in a quick oven. When cool, brush over the under side of the paper with water, remove the cakes and join them in pairs, back to back. Serve with ice cream, or other ices.

Egplantine. Heat to boiling point three pints of clear white stock (veal or chicken), season with a teaspoonful and a half of salt, four shakes of white pepper and a saltspoonful each of powdered cinnamon and nutmeg. Add spinach extract to tint to a rich green, and serve on shallow plates with snowball garnish. To make the last named, beat the white of one egg to a stiff froth, add a cupful of whipped cream, a pinch of salt, and half a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Shape into balls with two dessert spoons and place gently on each portion of soup which must be boiling hot.

Words of Wisdom. Rats and conquerors must expect no mercy in misfortune.—Cotton. The people never give up their liberties but under some delusion. The soul that suffers is stronger than the soul that rejoices.—E. Shepard. Accuracy is the twin brother of honesty; inaccuracy, of dishonesty.—C. Simmons. People will not look forward to posterity who never look backward to their ancestors. I will chide no brother in the world but myself, against whom I know most faults.—Shakespeare. Few people disparage a distinguished ancestry except those who have none of their own.—J. Hawes. The ultimate result of protecting men from their folly is to fill the world with fools.—Herbert Spencer. All government—indeed, every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue and every prudent act—is founded on compromise and barter.

A Foot Warmer.

"Persons confined to the bed frequently suffer with cold feet," says the Modern Priscilla. "By such a foot muff is a great comfort. Make two cases about seven-eighths of a yard square of flax, but not heavy, unbleached muslin. Fill each case with feathers enough to make the cushion plump, but not stiff. Cover each cushion with any soft material you choose. Join the cushions securely by three sides, leaving the fourth open, for the admission of the feet. It is a good plan to make a loose lining of flannel or something that will wash easily; this can be basted in, when the muff is in use, and taken out for washing as often as necessary. To some persons this large muff, coming up to the knees (as it should do), is a more satisfactory 'foot warmer' than either bed socks or the hot water bag."

English Sparrows Disappearing.

The English sparrows that fairly swarmed in New Albany are disappearing at a rate that has become noticeable to close observers, and they are at a loss to account for the rapid diminution in the number of the birds. Whether they are dying off, being trapped or slaughtered in large numbers, or are going away can only be surmised, but it is certain that the number is rapidly decreasing. Persons who have been observing the decrease in the number of the birds are inclined to the belief that they are migrating. The birds have never before been known to migrate.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

For Irrigation.

Irrigation plans already outlined in California, Oregon and the Dakotas will involve the expenditure, in round numbers, of \$27,000,000, and reclaim a million of acres of land, capable of supporting a population of 500,000.

CAUGHT BY THE GRIP—RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.



"The World of Medicine Recognizes Grippe as Epidemic Catarrh."—Medical Talk.

La Grippe is Epidemic Catarrh.

It spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper, the masses and the classes are alike subject to la grippe. None are exempt—all are liable. Grippe is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to read "grip." Without intending to do so, a new word has been coined that exactly describes the case. As if some hideous giant with awful grip had clutched us in its fatal clasp. Men, women, children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster. Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? If so, read the following letters. These testimonials speak for themselves as to the efficacy of Peruna in cases of la grippe or its after-effects:

A Southern Judge Cured.

Judge Horatio J. Goss, Hartwell, Ga., writes: "Some five or six years ago I had a very severe spell of grip which left me with systematic catarrh."

WANTED—In each State, salesmen to sell "Large Line" Tobacco, for resale. Position, CENTRAL TOBACCO WORKS CO., Penick, Va.

GRAFTING.

She—Is skin grafting a very late discovery? He—No, it is only a new branch of a very old art; all grafting is a skin process.—Detroit Free Press.

A COMPROMISE.

Miranda—No, Fred; I won't take the arm chair; you take it. Fred—Er—suppose we both take it.—Life.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

gives to Salzer's Oats its highest endorsement. Salzer's New National Oats yielded in 1904 from 150 to 300 bu. per acre in 30 different States, and you, Mr. Farmer, can beat this in 1905, if you will.

Salzer's Barless Barley yielded 121 bu. Salzer's Home Builder Corn... 300 bu. Salzer's and Macaroni Wheat... 80 bu. Salzer's Victoria Rape... 60,000 lbs. Salzer's Teasote Fodder... 100,000 lbs. Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass... 60,000 lbs. Salzer's Pedigree Potatoes... 1,000 bu. Now such yields pay and you can have them, Mr. Farmer, in 1905.

SEND 10c IN STAMPS and this notice to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and you will get their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples free. [A. C. L.]

EVIDENCE IN HAND.

"Do you think love really is blind?" "It must be. A Wisconsin man eloped with his mother-in-law."—Judge.

CONSTANT ACHING.

Back aches all the time. Spills your appetite, wears the body, worries the mind. Kidneys cause it all and Doan's Kidney Pills relieve and cure it.

H. B. McCarver, of 201 Cherry St., Portland, Ore., Inspector of freight for the Trans-Continental Co., says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills for back ache and other symptoms of kidney trouble which had annoyed me for months. I think a cold was responsible for the whole trouble. It seemed to settle in my kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills rooted it out. It is several months since I used them, and up to date there has been no recurrence of the trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Piedmont Barb Wire

No. 14 Wire, With Two-Point Barbs, Three Inches Apart. The Barbs are Half as Long as the Common Barb Wire; It is Just as Effective as Common Barb Wire, and Does Not Cut Your Stock all to Pieces. It is put up on 1/2 mile reels only, and is sold by the mile, not by the pound. We will ship freight to any railroad station in Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, at \$18.50 per mile. (MENTION THIS PAPER.) ANDERSON HARDWARE CO., Atlanta, Ga.

BAD BLOOD

I had trouble with my bowels which made my blood impure. My face was covered with pimples which no external remedy could remove. I tried your Cascarets and great was my joy when the pimples disappeared after a month's steady use. I have recommended them to all my friends and quite a few have found relief. C. J. Pacht, 87 Park Ave., New York City, N. Y. Best for The Bowels. Cascarets. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP. Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips. Do Not Hurt. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Weekly Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 25.—At 8 a.m. s.s. Edgystone, English, c. Pritchard, 23 crew and 1,447 tons register, for Colon. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Feb. 25.—At 12 m. s.s. Taro, French, c. Sigo, 43 crew and 834 tons register, from Colon. No passengers, 652 bales cargo. No correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Feb. 27.—At 4:30 a.m. s.s. "Centro America, Italian, c. Casella, 86 crew and 2,237 tons register, from Cartagena. 14 passengers, 12 tons cargo. 4 sacks correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Feb. 27.—At 11 a.m. s.s. Taunton, No wigan, c. Ellifson, 23 crew and 300 tons register, from Mobile. No passengers nor correspondence. 250 bales cargo. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Feb. 27.—At 3:30 p.m. s.s. Venus, Norwegian, c. Fyeland, 31 crew and 1,428 tons register, from New Orleans. 12 passengers, 1,800 bales cargo. No correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Feb. 28.—At 2 p.m. s.s. Chickahominy, English, c. Halpin, 48 crew and 2,151 tons register, from Port Morant, Jamaica. 1 passenger. No cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Mar. 1.—At 6:30 a.m. s.s. Limon, English, c. Frost, 44 crew and 2,109 tons register, from New Orleans. 7 passengers, general cargo, 52 bales correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Mar. 2.—At 7 a.m. s.s. Croatia, German, c. Schuelk, 54 crew and 1,261 tons register, from Cartagena. 1 passenger, 2,639 bales cargo, 12 sacks and 2 packets correspondence. Consigned to John M. Keith.

Mar. 3.—At 7:30 a.m. the German launch Anetta, c. Archibald, 4 crew and 5 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. 4 passengers. No cargo, 1 sack correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Mar. 3.—At 9 a.m. s.s. Sarnia, German, c. Winter, 43 crew and 2,168 tons register, from Cartagena. 26 passengers, general cargo, 6 s cks and 2 packets correspondence. Consigned to John M. Keith.

Mar. 3.—At 11 p.m. s.s. Ellis, Norwegian, c. Hansen, 33 crew and 1,250 tons register, from Mobile. 2 passengers, general cargo. No correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Mar. 6.—At 9 a.m. s.s. Miami English, c. Castle, 45 crew and 2,424 tons register, from Manchester. 1 passenger, 4 bales cargo. No correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Mar. 6.—At 9:30 a.m. s.s. Hispania, German, c. Neppeschmidt, 52 crew and 2,168 tons register, from Colon. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to John M. Keith.

Mar. 6.—At 9:30 p.m. the launch Vanguardia, c. Jennett, 4 crew and 5 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. 11 passengers. No cargo nor correspondence.

Mar. 6.—At 10:30 p.m. s.s. Gallia, Danish, c. Nielsen, 22 crew and 1,183 tons register from Norfolk. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: coal. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Mar. 7.—At 2 p.m. the Costa Rican boat Union, 4 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. No passengers, cargo, nor correspondence. Consigned to the Captain.

Mar. 8.—At 6 a.m. s.s. Trent, English, c. Farrer, 165 crew and 3,026 tons register, from Colon. 165 passengers, 1,507 bales cargo, 11 sacks and 21 boxes correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Mar. 9.—At 7 a.m. s.s. San José, English, c. Owen, 42 crew and 2,109 tons register, from New Orleans. 3 passengers, cargo: 2,386 bales merchandise, 57 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Mar. 9.—At 10 p.m. s.s. Monserat, Spanish, c. Lavin, 112 crew and 2,222 tons register, from Havana. 8 passengers, 493 bales cargo, 2 sacks correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Mar. 9.—At 10 a.m. s.s. Alleghany, German, c. Bode, 69 crew and 1,606 tons register, from Savannah. 29 passengers, 3,310 bales cargo, 5 sacks and 1 packet correspondence. Consigned to John M. Keith.

SAILED.

Feb. 28.—At 5:45 p.m. the launch Anetta, c. Grunsd, 4 crew and 5 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. 11 passengers. No cargo, 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Feb. 24.—At 8 p.m. s.s. Benedict, English, c. Jackson, 23 crew and 1,581 tons register, for Colon. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Cargo: 14,856 sacks coffee. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Feb. 24.—At 9 p.m. s.s. Savoia, German, c. Kayser, 41 crew and 1,622 tons register, for Colon. 39 passengers, cargo: 156 sacks coffee, 9 sacks correspondence. Despatched by John M. Keith.

Feb. 25.—At 11:15 a.m. s.s. San José, English, c. Owen, 44 crew and 2,109 tons register, for New Orleans. 1 passenger, cargo: 4,728 bunches bananas, 7 sacks correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Feb. 27.—At 6:30 p.m. s.s. Preston, Norwegian, c. Siga, 31 crew and 905 tons register, for New Orleans. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence.

passengers. Cargo: 18,672 bunches bananas, 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Feb. 25.—At 7 p.m. s.s. Edgystone, English, c. Pritchard, 23 crew and 1,447 tons register, for Colon. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Feb. 25.—At 8 a.m. s.s. Dora English, c. Mitchell, 21 crew and 1,457 tons register, for New Orleans. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by the Costa Rica Railway.

Feb. 27.—At 3 p.m. s.s. Altai, German, c. Gerdas, 45 crew and 1,594 tons register, for New York via Kingston. Cargo: 7,648 sacks coffee, 15 sacks rubber, and 18,000 bunches bananas. Despatched by John M. Keith.

Feb. 27.—At 9 p.m. s.s. Centro America, Italian, c. Casella, 86 crew and 2,237 tons register, for Colon. 12 passengers, No cargo, 5 sacks and 14 baskets correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Feb. 28.—At 8 p.m. the Costa Rican launch Gujo, c. Aguilar 1 crew and 4 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. No passengers nor correspondence. Provisions. Despatched by the Captain.

Mar. 1.—At 6 p.m. s.s. Venus, Norwegian, c. Tysland, 32 crew and 1,423 tons register, for New Orleans. No passengers. Cargo: 27,017 bunches bananas, 11 sacks correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Mar. 2.—At 12 p.m. s.s. Croatia, German, c. Shulke, 54 crew and 1,261 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. 5 passengers. Cargo: 811 sacks coffee, 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by John M. Keith.

Mar. 3.—At 2:15 a.m. s.s. Tarn, French, c. Ninet, 43 crew and 834 tons register, for Colon. 13 passengers. Cargo: 5,910 sacks coffee, 19 boxes matches, and 1 box impressos. 7 sacks correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Mar. 2.—At 6 p.m. s.s. Chickahominy, English, c. Halpin, 43 crew and 2,151 tons register, for Bristol. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 29,265 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Mar. 3.—At 10 p.m. the launch Anetta, c. Archibald, 4 crew and 5 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. 7 passengers. Cargo: 4 boxes butter and 3 packets printed books. 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Mar. 4.—At 6 p.m. s.s. Limón, English, c. Frost, 44 crew and 2,109 tons register, for New Orleans. 6 passengers. Cargo: 29,988 bunches bananas. 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Mar. 4.—At 10 p.m. s.s. Hernia, English, c. Pittes, 23 crew and 1,305 tons register, for New York. No passengers. Cargo: 23,761 sacks coffee, 35 bales skin and 3 bales various. No correspondence. Despatched by John M. Keith.

Mar. 6.—At 5 p.m. s.s. Sarnia, German, c. Winter, 85 crew and 2,168 tons register, for New York via Kingston. 23 passengers. Cargo: 9,993 sacks coffee, 14 sacks coffee, 17 sacks rubber, 22 bales and 21,000 bunches bananas. 7 sacks and 2 packets correspondence. Despatched by John M. Keith.

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seh yes, so Gubnor seh dem fe larn Natural History. Me seh well, Gubnor fool fe true, me nebbor bear bull frog toe nail call so yet from me born, but wha de good a all dat if Saandy can read him Bible neider write him own name? Teacher seh what Gubnor seh him fe do him must do, or dem top him money, so Missis me come to you.—Jamaica "Daily Telegraph."

I am, etc., W CRADWICK.

Hampstead. Feb. 14th, 1905.

Nothing Equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for Bowel Complaints in Children.

"We have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy in our family for years," says Mrs. J. B. Cooke, of Newlands, Texas, U.S.A. "We have given it to all of our children. We have used other medicines for the same purpose, but never found anything to equal Chamberlain's. If you will use it as directed it will always cure." For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, LIMON.

FOR SALE. LADIES BICYCLE. Will take \$25 (gold) rather than ship it the United State. Apply Wood's book

BOOTS AND SHOES

WOOD'S BOOK STORE. ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.

From C3 per Pair

THE BEST STOCK IN LIMON. High Top Boots, FOR USE ON BANANA FARMS. Water tight, C8 per pair. Leggings, black or brown leather, C6 per pair.

Banking and Exchange

THOMAS SCOTT, San José, Costa Rica.

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

BILHORN'S PORTABLE ORGANS



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

Table with 3 columns: Organ type, Price in Colones, Price in Dollars. Includes entries for 3 1/2 OCTAVE SINGLE REED, 3 1/2 do DOUBLE do, and 4 do do.

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

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

Jos. Levy & Bros. Manufacturers por Mayor de Papeleria y Ob jetos de escritorio. Agencia para la venta de copos de papel para empaquetar, papel de envolver en rollos de en piezas, etc.

J. KAEMPFER, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE. One Block North Old Railway Station. ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY EXECUTED. RUBBER BOUGHT AT HIGHEST PRICES.

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON. PRICE LIST OF American Newspapers and Periodicals, Etc. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Table listing various newspapers and magazines with their respective prices, including Advocate (Jamaica), Argosy, Cassell's Family Magazine, etc.

Note.—No subscription at above prices will be accepted for less than six months. The above prices are strictly cash with order.

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON, COSTA RICA, C. A.

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

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

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

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS. To be Leased for a Term of Years. A BANANA Farm containing over 100 manzanas, nearly all of which is in production.

SOAP! SOAP! SOAP! If cleanliness is next to Godliness, then soap is a means of grace.

WOODS' BOOK STORE. Here the following varieties of the article in question can be purchased. LIFE BUOY BRAND, SWAN, VELVET SKIN & PERLETS, OSBORNE.

THE PHOENIX COFFEE CO. BEGS to notify its numerous patrons that the fire sustained at its plant will not interrupt business.