

Executes any kind of Printing, both in English and Spanish.

See Price List

LIMON WEEKLY NEWS.

The only Paper published in English in Costa Rica.



The Largest Paper of any kind Published in Central America.

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

VOL. V. No. 236

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1905.

PRICE TEN CENTS

Limón Weekly News

PORT LIMON, SATURDAY, MARCH 25 1905

F. M. H. WOOD,
PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, PORT LIMON
COSTA RICA, CENTRAL AMERICA.
R. HRSLOP, AGENT, ZENT JUNCTION
ANTONIO LHMANN CENTRAL AVENUE
SAN JOSE.

Kuropatkin and his Army.

From "Panama Journal."

Verestchagin, the well known artist, who was drowned with Makaroff in the "Petropavlovsk," gives us a picture of Kuropatkin as he was when serving as chief of the staff to Skobeleff to whom he was the very antithesis. We are told how Kuropatkin opposed tooth and nail the proposed winter march across the Balkans, which had such immense influence on the result of the campaign. "It's all very fine," said he, "to talk of a glorious death. It's easy enough to die; but the point is, is it worth while?" And it would appear that the spirit of caution which animated him in 1877 has since then been considerably developed.

The opinion entertained of him by the army is that "he is absolutely devoid of ability from the administrative point of view, and is guilty of personal cowardice into the bargain." And one of the jokes current among the soldiers is that he has sworn on his grandfather's sword that he will not retire before the Japanese an inch further than Irkutsk."

"As long as Kuropatkin is in command," says another, "there can be nothing but disgrace but in store for Russia. The army resembles a disorderly rabble in a pot-house rather than an organized force," and looks upon its leader with "pitiful contempt" rather than that feeling of love and admiration which the Russian correspondents would have us believe is entertained towards him.

The legend to the effect that Stakelberg's disastrous fiasco was the result of orders received from St. Petersburg is disposed of by a correspondent who states he saw with his own eyes Kuropatkin's signature at the foot of the plan which led to the disaster, and that he alone was responsible for its conception and execution.

"Bluebeard" Owns up to Many Wives.

SAYS HE MARRIED 13.

From Jamaica "Daily Telegraph"

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Jehann Hoch to-day beard himself, for the first time, accused by witnesses and pointed out to a jury as a bigamist. Before a curious throng he sat while the manner of Mrs. Walcker Hoch's death was described at the Coroner's inquest over his "next to last wife."

Before entering the Grand Jury room Hoch confessed, the police say, to having married thirteen of the forty women who say he married them. Two in Milwaukee and two in Cincinnati were admitted by him to-day. It is believed he will own to fully thirty of them before the inquest with its attendant strain upon him, ends.

He holds firmly to his denial that he poisoned any one of them. He admitted on his arrival here that the powders found in his room in New York contained arsenic, but said that he intended to end his own life with it. Hoch wasn't perturbed by to-day's inquiry. As he walked through the room he passed Mrs. Emma Rencken and Mrs. Emil Fischer Hoch, two of his wives, without apparent recognition. When Mrs. Fischer rose to be identified by one of the witnesses, he yawned and looked another way. When she took the witness stand, however, Hoch's attitude changed, and his interest in his surroundings seemed to be revived.

Mr. Fischer Hoch said "Yes, that is the woman I married," and Hoch looked up at her and smiled

as he nodded affirmation to her testimony. He smiled when she told of his lovemaking.

Later in the day Hoch was identified as the man who had married Mrs. H. F. Hartman of Eldora, Ia.

Weekly Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Mar. 10.—At 5.30 p.m. the 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. 11.—At 7 a.m. s.s. Frednes, Norwegian, c. Larsen, 21 crew and 998 tons register, from Colon. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Mar. 12.—At 8 a.m. the launch Vanguardia, c. Jennett, 4 crew and 13 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. 3 passengers. No cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to Maduro & Sons.

Mar. 12.—At 12 p.m. s.s. Belvernon, Norwegian, c. Olsen, 21 crew and 688 tons register, from Colon. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Mar. 13.—At 3 p.m. s.s. Appomattox, English, c. Scudamore, 412 crew and 3,332 tons register, from Manchester. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Mar. 14.—At 4 p.m. s.s. Beverley, English, c. McLansan, 39 crew and 872 tons register, from New Orleans. 4 passengers. 1,111 bales cargo. 48 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Mar. 15.—At 7.30 a.m. s.s. Matina, English, c. Blower, 43 crew and 2,498 tons register, from New Port. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Mar. 15.—At 6 p.m. s.s. Alps, 23 crew and 1,117 tons register, from Mobile. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Mar. 16.—At 10 a.m. s.s. Preston, Norwegian, c. Irgins 31 crew and 908 tons register, from Carthagena. No passengers, 1,800 bales cargo. 2 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Mar. 17.—At 6.30 a.m. s.s. Sibiria, German, c. Brambeer, 85 crew and 2,246 tons register, from Carthagena. 50 passengers, general cargo. 7 sacks and 1 packet correspondence. Consigned to John M. Keith.

Mar. 17.—At 7 a.m. the launch Anetta, c. Archibald, 4 crew and 5 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. 10 passengers. No cargo. 1 sack correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

SAILED.

Mar. 8.—At 6.30 p.m. s.s. Ellis, Norwegian, c. Hansen, 34 crew and 1,250 tons register, for New Orleans. 1 passenger. Cargo: 27,174 bunches bananas, 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Mar. 8.—At 7 p.m. the launch Vanguardia, c. Jennett, 4 crew and 18 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. 4 passengers. No cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by Maduro & Sons.

Mar. 9.—At 2 p.m. s.s. Trent, English, c. Farmer, 160 crew and 3,027 tons register, for Colombian ports. 4 passengers. Cargo: 7,933 sacks coffee, 159 sacks cacao. 2 sacks and 1 packet correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Mar. 9.—At 9.15 p.m. s.s. Miami, English, c. Castle, 44 crew and 2,424 tons register, for Manchester. 4 passengers. Cargo: 2,128 sacks coffee, and 39,594 bunches bananas. No correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Mar. 10.—At 4 p.m. s.s. Taunton, Norwegian, c. Ellefsen, 23 crew and 837 tons register, for New Orleans. 2 passengers. No correspondence. Cargo: 16,786 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Mar. 10.—At 5.30 p.m. s.s. Monserrat, Spanish, c. Lavin 112 crew and 2,298 tons register, for Colon. 59 passengers. No cargo. 8 sacks correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Mar. 11.—At 9 p.m. the launch Anetta, c. Archibald, 4 crew and 5 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. 4 passengers. No cargo. 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Mar. 11.—At 12 p.m. s.s. San José, English, c. Owen, 42 crew and 2,107 tons register, for New Orleans. 22 passengers. Cargo: 33,326 bunches bananas. 10 sacks correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Mar. 11.—At 6 a.m. s.s. Gallia, Danish, c. Nielson, 22 crew and 1,183 tons register, for Cuba. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Des-

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. Will be divided into lots of 5 manzanas and upwards to suit purchasers. Rental \$5 per manzana monthly. Just the thing for a man with small capital who will attend to the cultivation himself. The farm is situated on the railway, where the fruit can be delivered easily.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the office of the "Limón Weekly News." 11-2-05.

CASTINGS

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

SAND & STONE.

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

NORTHERN RAILWAY LIMON.

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

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

GOOD WORK GUARANTEED — RAIN OR SHINE.

Come and Look at our Samples.

patched by the United Fruit Co.

Mar. 13.—At 5 p.m. s.s. Alleghany, German, c. Bode, 48 crew and 1,606 tons register, for New York, via Kingston. 34 passengers. Cargo: 16 sacks coffee, 32 bales skin, 24 bales rubber, 1 box pifas, 2 boxes antiguedades and 17,000 bunches bananas. 7 sacks and 1 packet correspondence. Despatched by John M. Keith.

Mar. 14.—At 6 p.m. s.s. Hispania, German, c. Nepperschmidt, 52 crew and 1,618 tons register, for Colon. 7 passengers. Cargo: 8,195 sacks coffee. 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by John M. Keith.

Mar. 15.—At 7 p.m. s.s. Belvernon, Norwegian, c. Olsen, 22 crew and 688 tons register, for Mobile. 1 passenger. Cargo: 17,143 bunches bananas 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Mar. 15.—At 10 p.m. the launch Vanguardia, c. Jennett, 4 crew and 18 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. 9 passengers. No cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by Maduro & Sons.

Mar. 17.—At 10.25 p.m. s.s. Matina, English, c. Blower, 42 crew and 2,498 tons register, for Manchester. 2 passengers. No correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

LIMON MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

(REORGANIZED)

ADVANTAGES OR BENEFITS.

One hundred Colones advanced if the death of a member. The family of a deceased member receives an amount of assessment of One Dollar currency from every member of the Society, less 8 per cent expense. Thus, if there be 1,000 members, the nominee receives \$100.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

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

F. M. H. WOOD

Secretary and Treasurer

FOR SALE.

LADIES BICYCLES. Will take \$25 (gold) rather than ship it to United State. Apply Wood's Book Store.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

—MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT—

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

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

At Lowest Prices.

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

United Fruit Company
Port Limon

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

Arrive	5:00 P. M.	LIMON.	3:15 P. M.	Depart
Depart	4:05 "	BEAVERM.	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 it 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 no 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. 218. 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.,

E. F. SERVICE.

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON. PRICE LIST

Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

A	
Automatic Pencils	.25
Almanacs, Whitaker's, \$1.00 and \$2.00	
Almanacs, World	1.00
Almanacs, sheet	.15
Alphabet Cards	.25
Atlases	\$2.00 and 3.00
B	
Balls, rubber, solid	.25c, 60c and .75
Balls, hollow, from	.25
Balls, base	.75
Bicycle Cement, Tire	.25
Bicycle Cement, rim	.25
Brushes, shaving	.50
Brushes, tooth	.50
Brushes, marking, 10, 20 and	.25
Bill books	\$2.50
Bow, hair, violin	.75
Bats, cricketing	15.00
Balls, cricket	6.00
Bill heads, small, 100	.25
Bill heads, medium, 100	.50
Bill heads, large, 100	.75
Banana counters	8.00
Bowls, copying	1.50
Boxing gloves	6.00
Balloons	.10
Birthday cards, 25, 50 and	1.00
Baskets, fancy, an assortment	
Blisters, hand	1.25
C	
Copy letter books, 500 l	\$2.50
Cards, Bicycle playing	.85
Cards, cheap playing	.65
Chalk, tailors'	.05
Chalk, billiard	.05
Chalk, crayons, box	.75
Chalk, carpenters', lb.	.25
Chess, set	3.00
Chess board	1.50
Crochet needle	.10
Crochet cotton	.25
Crochet silk	.25
Combs, hair, 25 and	.50
Combs, small, tooth	.25
Clips, board, letter	1.75
Clips, board, foolscap	2.00
Checkers, 35 and	.85
Checker boards	1.50
Copying brushes	1.25
Calendars, desk	.50
Calendars, stand	.75
Composition books, 5, 10, 15 and	.25
Concertinas, \$4.00 and	6.00
Commissary order books, 100 l	1.00
Cigarette books	.10
Cash boxes, \$2.50 and	3.00
Caps for toy pistols	.05
Copy books, Caswell's	.25
Carbon paper, 8x13	.15
Christmas cards (assorted) from	10
Chamois leather	.50
Cards, birthday, 25, 50 and	1.00
Counter books, 25, 50, 60 and	.75
D	
Dice, each, 5 and	.10
Dice cups	.85
Dice, poker	\$1.50
Dominos, \$1.25 and	5.00
Dating stamps	1.00
Desk pads, 19x24	2.50
Dolls, all prices from	.25
Diaries, desk	1.00
Diaries, pocket, from	.75
Desk calendars	.50
Desk Calendar stands	.75
E	
Envelopes, our make, pr. 100	.75
Envelopes, imp. square, per 100	\$1.25
Envelopes, for invitation, pkg.	.25
Envelopes, for photographs, 10,	.15
Erasers, Faber's rubber	.25
Emery paper	.10
Emery cloth	.15
Embroidery hoops	.25
F	
Fountain pens, Crescent	\$ 3.00
Flutes, tin	.50
Fans, plain	.50
Fans, feather	1.00
Files, Harp	.40
Foolscap, per quire	.35
Files, box	1.75
Frames, plush picture	1.50
Flags, English, 35, 50 and	1.00
G	
Gold paint	.50
Guitar Strings, wire, 1, 15c; 2	
15c; 3 for	.15
Guitar Strings, wire, 4, 20c; 5, 20c;	
6,	.20
Goggles	.50
Guitars, fair quality	\$12.50
Glue, Le Page's liquid	.40
H	
Harmonicas, 25 and	.75
I	
Ink, Stephens'	.10
Ink, Stephens', 1 1/2 plate	.50
Ink, Stephens', 1 pint	\$1.00
Ink, Stephens', quart	1.75
Ink, marking	.50
Ink, rubber stamp	1.00
Ink, red, 15 and	1.00
Inkstands, \$2.00, \$5.00 and	6.00
Indexes, 25 and	.85
Invoice books, from	\$5.00
Ink eradicator, Collins'	1.50
Ink India	.50
J	
Journal paper, per quire	\$1.00
Journals, 100 pages	1.25
Journals, 200 pages	2.00
Journals, 300 pages	2.75
Journals, 400 pages	3.50
Japanese lanterns, from	.25
K	
Key chains	.35
Key rings, 10 and	.15
King Edward's photograph	\$1.00
Knives, pocket, 1.00 and	1.50
L	
Lamps, table, from	\$1.50
Lamps, hanging, from	3.00
Lamp shades, 50 to	2.00
Lamp chimneys, 25 to	.50
Lamp wicks, from	.15
Laces, shoe, brown or black, pr.	1.10
Ledgers, with indexes, 100 pages	1.50
Ledgers, with indexes, 200 pages	2.25
Ledgers, with indexes, 300 pages	3.00
Ledgers, with indexes, 400 pages	3.75
Labels, gummed, 1,000	3.00
Lotto, 50, 1.00 and	3.00
Letter heads, ptd., 100	3.00
Letter heads, ptd., 200	4.50
Letter heads, ptd., 300	5.00
Letter heads, ptd., 500	6.00
Leg guards	7.00
Lapel button, King Edward	.15
Lapel button, union jack	.10
Lanterns	.50
M	
Marshmallows, plain, 50c and	\$1.00
Marshmallows, chocolate, 50c and	1.00
Music paper, sheet	.15
Mucilage, 20c and	1.25
Mucilage, in collapsible tubes	.50
Memorandums, 5c, 10c, 15c and	.25
Memorandums, indexed, from	.30
Mouth organs, 25c and	.75
Mourning note, per quire	.50
Mourning envelope, 25c and	.50
Marbles, clay, per doz.	.15
Marbles, glass, per doz.	.20
Marking brushes, 10c, 20c and	.25
Metal polish	.25
Music books, 50c and	1.00
Mirrors, hand carved	3.00
Musical boxes, toy	1.50
N	
Needles, crochet	.10
Note paper, per pkt.	.10
Note paper, per ream	\$1.50
Note paper (flowers) per doz.	.50
Note paper, initials, per doz.	.50
Nail brushes, 25c and	1.00
O	
Oil board, per sheet	.10
Oil for typewriter	.75
Oil can	.50
Oil Paints, tin box	\$5.00
P	
Pen racks, spiral	.25
Pistols, toy, 25c and	.75
Pipes, corncob	.25
Pipes, briar, \$1.50 and	\$1.75
Polish, boot, brown	.50
Polish, boot, black	.50
Polish, boot, white	.75
Pins, office, pyramid	.35
Pencils, lead, Eagle office	.15
Pencils, lead, mercantile	.10
Pencils, lead, Perfection	.05
Pencil, lead, carpenter's	.15
Pencil, lead, blue or red	.15
Pencil, lead, red and blue com-	
lined	.25
Pencils, slate, (board)	.65
Pencils, copying	.20
Penholders, 5c and	.10
Penholders, cork	.25
Penholders, self-ejecting	.25
Printing outfit	1.00
Pens, gold fountain	1.50
Pens, Esterbrook's, per gross	2.00
Pens, Spencerian, per gross	2.50
Pens, school, per gross	1.50
Poker chips, per 100	1.50
Pencil sharpeners	.25
Pencil holders, leather	.35
Pencil holders, metal, 15c and	.25
Point protectors	.10
Paper fasteners, per box	.50
Paper weights, 75c, \$1.50 and	3.00
Purses, chain	.50
Purses, gold coin	1.00
Q	
Queen Victoria photograph	\$1.00
R	
Rules, carpenter's	.50
Rules, carpenter's, brass bound.	\$1.00
Rules, office, from	.35
Rules, office, rubber	2.00
Rubber bands, per gross	.35
Rubber bands, per gross	3.00
Records, 100 pages	1.25
Records, 200 pages	2.00
Records, 300 pages	2.75
Records, 400 pages	3.50
Receipt books, cash, 50 leaves	.40
Receipt books, cash, 100 leaves	.75
Receipt books, rent, 50 leaves	.40
Receipt books, rent, 100 leaves	.75
Razors, each	\$3.00
Razor strops	1.50
Razor cases	.25
Rosin, for viola	.25
S	
Slates, 25c, 40c and	.50
Soap, Pear's unscented	.50
Spectacles	\$1.50
Spectacles, colored	1.00
Spectacle cases	.25
Stamps, India rubber	1.00
Sand paper	.95
Stylographic pens	2.50
Scrubbing pads, 5c, 10c and	.15
Silver paint	.75
Sealing wax, pound	.50
School bags from	.50
Scissors	.75
Scissors, folding pocket	1.00
Straws, per box	1.75
Sling shot, rubber	.25
Sponge, for cups	.50
Scholar's companions	1.00
Shorthand note books	.25
Spelling books, 85c and	1.00
Sponge cups	1.25
T	
Toys, assorted prices	
Tooth picks	.30
Toilet paper	.20
Tobacco pouch, rubber	\$1.00
Type (see printing outfit)	
Typewriting paper, letter ream	3.00
Typewriting paper, foolscap, rm.	3.50
Typewriter ribbons	2.00
Tablets, note 25c and	.40
Tablets, letter, 50c and	1.00
Time books, weekly, from	.20
Time books, monthly, 20c and	.75
Time measures, 3 ft.	.75
Tape measure, 5 ft.	.85
Twine, per 1-2 lb. ball	.50
Tooth brushes	.50
U	
Typewriter oil	.50
Tally books	.35
Tags, per 100	.60
Tops	.15
Toy books, 25c and	.50
Toy books, linen, 50c and	1.00
Typewriter erasers	.25
Tissue paper, per doz.	.50
V	
Views of Costa Rica	.50
Violin strings, 1st, silk	.30
Violin strings, 2, 3 and 4 (gut)	.25
Visiting cards, 100	\$1.00
Visiting cards, 100 printed	2.50
Violincello strings, 1 and 2	.75
Violincello strings 3 and 4	1.00
Union jacks, 35c, 50c and	1.00
Violin bridges	.25
Violin pegs	.25
Views of Central America	\$12.50
W	
Whistles, tin, 25c and	.50
Wall paper, per roll, from	.30
Wrapping paper, per pound	.15
Wickets and balls, per set	\$12.00
Wicket keeping gloves	6.00
Writing cases, \$1.00 and	2.00

GRIZZLY BEARS AND PANTHERS.

Afraid of Man, Says Wyoming Hunter; Dangerous Only When Attacked.

"In the mountains of Wyoming, where I have hunted for years, you can find most any kind of savage animal that you get in America except alligators. Grizzlies, black bears and mountain lions are commonly killed there," says Hugh Snelter, of Sheridan, Wyo. "Some of the men that come out there to hunt think that if they stir 100 yards away from camp they must be armed to the teeth for fear of being attacked by a bear or a panther and killed. There is a heap more danger of getting killed on account of leaving your gun at home when you go down Market street. Some one might shoot you on the street in a big city, but it is dead sure that a bear or a mountain lion will never attack you unless you drive him to it.

"I've hunted through the best districts for big game in this country, and I've seen a good many grizzlies, but I've never seen one of them go after a man unless he was cornered or wounded. If you run into a grizzly bear in a lonely place you'll hear a grunt, something like that of a mammoth hog, and then there will be a mighty crashing of underbrush as he makes off in the opposite direction as fast as he can go. All you can generally see of a mountain lion is a tawny streak as he makes off at incredible speed. If he has any intention of going after you it must be his intention to go around the world and catch you in the rear, for if you are standing to the east of him he is sure to go due west.

"Mountain lions in the winter time will follow sleighs at a distance, wailing as they go, but there is nothing in that to inspire terror, for I don't think they have ever been known to close in on anybody. Their terror of human beings is the thing which makes them hard to shoot. In all the time that I have been in the mountains I have never heard of any one being attacked by a wild animal that had been left strictly alone. But I've known men to be killed even by deer when the brute was driven to desperation.

"Grizzlies are the best game in the world. When you once get their danger up they are savage fighters, and the hunter's life is in danger every minute unless he is a good shot and has a steady nerve. If you ever get within reach of the grizzly's paw you are a dead one. These stories of men killing them with knives in hand to hand fights are about as reasonable as it would be to talk of stopping a locomotive by getting in the way of the train. If the big fellow gets the chance to deliver one blow it is all over. There was a grizzly up our way that the cowboys called 'Big Ben,' who killed about one hundred and fifty steers before he was finally shot. He would break a steer's neck at one blow and then he would lift him up and carry him off to a secluded place. Grizzlies look awkward, but they are mighty light on their feet, and they can beat any man in a foot race."—Louisville Herald.

COUNTRY CUSTOMERS WILL PLEASE INCLUDE IN THEIR REMITTANCE THE COST OF POSTAGE, EQUAL TO 25 CENTS FOR TWO POUNDS.

BENNY ON THE PRAIRIE DOG.

The prairie dog is a small animal that lives in little caves in the ground which he makes himself. His food is vegetables and fresh roasted peanuts when he can get them. He can be civilized and is frequently found in parks, but prefers the wild western plains of our country, where there are plenty of rattlesnakes and cactuses. In the winter he hibernates and does not wake up till spring. There was a man away down in Illinois once who had a friend in Kansas that sent him a prairie dog by express. The dog got a long all right till the beginning of winter, and then he hibernated and went to sleep. The man thought he was dead, and shovelled him into a hot stove and burned him up. When he found out from the prairie dog's friend out in Kansas that he was not dead, but only sleeping, he went out and shed bitter tears of woe and remorse. This should teach us to be kind to animals. The prairie dog lives in villages and spends a great deal of his time standing up on his hind legs and thinking.—Benny in Chicago Tribune.

Our great Northwest and Canada's contain many regions as yet wholly unexplored by naturalists and scientific sportsmen, says Victor Smith in the New York Press. In northern British Columbia, Alaska and the Yukon country zoological explorations have only fairly begun. There are vast territories containing we know not what new animal life which have remained practically untouched by the zoologist. Wouldn't you think this a grand opportunity for young men whose inherited fortunes make them multi-millionaires? But our gilded youth seem to care for nothing but sport and a little more money. As a class they are utterly worthless. They do nothing for the betterment of the world or the people in it.

Cold Baths for Tramps.

The Clones Board of Guardians have been considering how to make their casual ward less popular with tramps who have been visiting the workhouse at the rate of fifty-eight a week. A suggestion that detectives should be employed to deal with tramps going from workhouse to workhouse does not find favor with the Local Government Board, who however, approve of cooperation between boards of guardians with a view to dealing with the evil. The Clones guardians thought that the warm baths to which tramps are treated were an attraction and suggested that cold water should be substituted; but the medical officer objected to this during the wintry weather.—London Daily Mail.

Our Daughters' Callers.

By Elizabeth Knight Tompkins.

FROM babyhood my daughters should be prepared for a young womanhood without any but nominal chaperonage. Before their babyhood was over, I am sure I should discover whether they were to be trusted, and, once satisfied, I should give them every opportunity to lead their individual lives. I should wish them to be themselves, not copies of myself.

I do not know which is the worse alternative, that parents should be pushed into the background, that they should be banished to the dining room, to stiff chairs and high lights, or that daughters should be forced to receive their friends in a common sitting room. I should feel that I had deprived my daughters of one of the dearest delights of youth, that I had taken from them one of the most valuable sources of education. Parents are often positively cruel in this matter; sometimes because they have forgotten their own youth—if they ever were young, as one doubts with some parents. One often sees kindly but obtuse parents sitting up and entertaining their daughter's friend, when both the daughter and the friend are sitting on the edge of their chairs cowering with impatience.

To some parents this desire to be alone means something reprehensible. Of course it may; but in many cases it is the most innocent of pleasures, the delight lying wholly in the exchange of long, long thoughts; in an inward, unrevealed excitement at approaching big forces imperfectly understood; at straying over the border of childhood into the world of men and women. Often the most definite sensation the girl is experiencing is wondering awe that she is at last a real young lady and talking as such with a real young man. She cannot pinch herself into realizing that the miracle has actually happened, and figuratively speaking, expects momentarily her long tailed gown to shrink to the calves of her legs, her twist of hair to slide down into a pigtail.

The same parents who have no understanding of the possibilities, the innocent possibilities, in the relations of girls and young men, have no knowledge of the educating influence of such relations. A woman is always incomplete who has not come into close touch with men on the mental side; there are always forces and facts that she never grasps; she lacks a certain sort of personal importance; one misses in her the self-confidence that comes from the consciousness of being able to swing an interview or a relation with a man.

If marriages are to be successful, it is absolutely necessary that a girl should have a chance to know men well beforehand—not only the particular man she marries, but others, also, that she may have the means of comparing, that she may have standards by which to judge.—Good Housekeeping.

Do Animals Reason?

By John Burroughs.

WHEN a bird selects a site for its nest, it scans on first view as if it must actually think, reflect, compare, as you and I do when we decide where to place our house.

I saw a little chipping sparrow trying to decide between two raspberry bushes. She kept going from one to the other, peering, inspecting and apparently weighing the advantages of each.

I saw a robin in the woodpile on the side of the house trying to decide which particular place was the best site for her nest. She hopped to this angle or shoots and sat down, then to that; she turned around, she readjusted herself, she looked about, she worked her feet beneath her, she was slow in making up her mind. Did she make up her mind? Did she think, compare, weigh? I do not believe it. When she found the right conditions she no doubt felt a pleasure and satisfaction, and that settled the question. An inward, instinctive want was met and satisfied by an outward material condition.

In the same way the hermit crab goes from shell to shell upon the beach, seeking one to its liking. Sometimes two crabs fall to fighting over a shell that each wants. Can we believe that the hermit crab thinks and reasons? It selects the suitable shell instinctively, and not by an individual act of judgment.

Instinct is not always inerrant, though it makes fewer mistakes than reason does. The red squirrel usually knows how to come at the meat in the butternut with the least gnawing, but now and then he makes a mistake and strikes the edge of the kernel instead of the flat side. The cliff swallow will stick its mud nest under the eaves of a barn where the boards are planed so smooth that the nest sooner or later is bound to fall. It seems to have no judgment in the matter. Its ancestors built upon the face of high cliffs, where the mud adhered more firmly.—Outing.

Iron, Coal, Petroleum.

By Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard.

IN the first centuries of the iron age the requisition for it was much less than a pound each year for each person. Four centuries ago it probably did not exceed, even in the most civilized countries, ten pounds per capita each year. It appears to have been at something like that rate when the English colonies were founded in North America. At the present time in the United States it is at the average rate of about 400 pounds per annum for every man, woman and child in the land, and the demand is increasing with startling rapidity. It seems eminently probable that before the end of the present century, unless checked by a great advancement of cost, it will require a ton of iron each year to meet the progressive desires of this insatiable man.

When the American English colonies were founded coal had hardly begun to come into use in any country. It is doubtful if the output of the world amounted at that time to 100,000 tons, possibly to not more per capita of the folk in Europe than a pound, or about the same as iron at that late period in the so-called "iron age." At the present time the total production of Europe and North America amounts to an average of at least two tons per each unit of the population, and the increase goes on at a high rate.

Petroleum, practically unknown to the Occidental peoples until about half a century ago, has with wonderful rapidity become a necessity to all civilized and many barbaric peoples; the increase in the rate of consumption is swifter than that of any other earth product.

Record School Attendance.

Remarkable records in attendance were disclosed at the prize distribution in the South Lincolnshire elementary schools. At Derrington two girls each received a gold watch for attending school for seven consecutive years without being absent once. A boy at Spalding Central school had attended school six years, two boys attended five years and eight boys attended four years without a break. In the Girls' Central School in the same town one scholar had attended seven years, another six years and others five and four years without a single absence.—London Daily Express.

LUKE HAMMOND, THE MISER.

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

Copyright 1896, by BOYD & BOWEN'S SONS. (All rights reserved.)

CHAPTER XII.

Continued. "Useless," said Nancy, shaking her head. "I have already examined Daniel. He says when you employed him, more than a year ago, you directed him to procure just such a thing as she is—old, strong, of weak mind, and avaricious. Fan was an old apple woman, whose miserable stand was near the Bowers Theatre. Her home was a den under ground in the Five Points. Daniel thought she would suit you, and so engaged her. He knows no more about her."

Hammond folded his arms and knitted his heavy brows in bitter thought, but at length he struck his fist upon the table saying:

"I do not know who she is—I do not wish to know. Nancy Harker, it is better for us not to know."

"So be it," said Nancy, as she rose. "Henceforth and forever, let her be who she may to us, she is—"

"Old Fan! Nothing more!" exclaimed Hammond. "Now, how are our prisoners?"

"Doing well," replied Nancy. "Daniel paces the hall."

"And Stephen?" asked Luke.

"Sleeps. It is his turn."

A bell tinkled below as Nancy spoke, and she continued:

"The front door bell! Who can it be—10 o'clock, too?"

"Why do you tremble so, Nancy?" asked Hammond, surprised at her terror. "Two days ago, nay, yesterday, an evil spirit might have waked you in the dead of night, and you would not have quailed. Now the slightest noise makes you start and shiver as if a mortal sickness seized you."

"I know it, Luke. I know it too well," said Nancy, "and it warns me that I am near my death."

"Bah!" laughed Luke. "You are thinking of Harriet Foss."

"I thought my nerves were iron," said Nancy. "I thought I was as strong of heart as you, Luke, but I deceived myself. While Harriet Foss lives I am near my death."

"Why more than I?"

"I am not."

"Then be assured that you will live to share the riches of Henry Elgin with me," said Hammond. "Be bold and brave again, Nancy. I want no cowards around me. Listen. The bell rings again. Stephen sleeps; Fan will not budge a step unless commanded; go answer the bell."

"I dare not," said Nancy. "I dread to open the door, lest a fierce and terrible woman shall dart in upon me and stab me to the heart, crying:

"Murderess of my sister! I've found you at last!"

"You are a fool, Nancy!" exclaimed Luke. "Turned coward after being brave for years. I will go. Is the hall lighted?"

"Yes—be careful, Luke; if you should perish, what becomes of me?"

"Perish! I! Woman, you will make a coward of me yet. Men have struck at this breast and failed. Do you think I fear a woman? Bah!"

And unlocking the door he passed out, just as the bell clattered again.

He strode on until his hand rested upon the doorknob at the vestibule. Then he paused for a moment, and when he opened the door his right hand grasped a cocked pistol behind him as he muttered:

"A cunning man or woman must be or she be to surprise Luke Hammond."

The form in the vestibule stepped in at a stride.

"John Marks!" exclaimed Luke.

"Close the door! Bolt, bar it strong! Out with that light!" cried Marks. "I am watched! Harriet Foss knows you are in New York!"

His advice was hurriedly followed, and Luke led the way to his library with trembling limbs.

After all his bluster he feared, as Nancy Harker feared, though he showed it less.

"Here is some one whom you know, John Marks," said Luke, as Nancy rose to meet them.

Mrs. and wife, long separated, mutually hating, gazed upon each other long and steadily.

"Yes, it is, or was, my wife," said John Marks. "Grown older than years could make her. I bring you brave news—what is your name now, woman?"

"One I have a right to bear," replied Nancy. "I married after divorce freed me from you, and my husband's name was Harker."

"Was?" sneered Marks. "Then he is dead?"

"Yes, he is dead. That is nothing to John Marks," said Nancy. "What news is this you bring?"

"I'll tell it after my own fashion," replied Marks. "But first, can this light be seen from the street?"

"No. Why do you ask?" said Nancy, growing white as she glanced toward the window.

"Some people," said Marks, sitting down, "are very bold in seeking for others, that's all. If a house is dark and shut up such people might rather pass it than disturb its inmates with sharp questioning."

Nancy Harker glanced from him to

Hammond. The latter nodded and said:

"Harriet Foss knows I am in New York."

"Great heavens!" cried Nancy, clasping her hands. "Does she know that I am here?"

"Not that you are here," said Marks, lighting a cigar, "but that you are in this city."

"She will find us? Oh, we are to fall by her hand at last!" cried Nancy.

Hammond pulled a bell cord violently. Marks smoked on in silence until Stephen appeared, rubbing his eyes and yawning.

"Better be turkey in the Tombs than here; for there they had regular hours to wake a cove."

"Stephen," said Hammond, "patrol the front and rear yards carefully; then turn loose the dogs."

"Daniel told me you were expecting your son to-night, sir," said Stephen.

"Right," said Hammond, "but the gate will be locked and he can ring the gate bell. Then examine all the fastenings of the windows all around doors and all."

"Somethin' uncommon gay sprang a leak," ruminated the obedient Stephen as he departed. "The gov'ner seems excited—but that's none of my business."

"You seem very much afraid of a woman," said Marks, when Stephen had gone.

"A woman!" exclaimed Nancy. "A devil, John Marks. Now tell us how she found out we were in New York."

"First tell me why you two fear her so much," said Marks. "If I am to be your friend in this matter I must know what kind of ground I stand on."

"Is it not enough for you to be paid for your services?" asked Hammond.

"No," replied Marks, tossing his cigar aside and assuming a determined look that sat well on his dark features.

"For me to be paid for my services by strangers is all an honest man like me can ask. But with a woman who has been my wife, and my former brother-in-law, pay is not enough, my friends. Last night, Luke Hammond, you took me by surprise. I did not expect to meet you here, and your pistol was my first hint of who you were. To-night I am prepared for war or peace."

He laid a pair of pistols upon the table, and continued:

"You two are carrying on some devilry in this house. I know it. I have made inquiries about Luke Hammond. I want to see Luke Hammond's niece. Don't scowl! I am not afraid of either of you. More than twenty-four years have passed since we met, and I want that time filled up to my mind. If you want to know how my time has slipped along, go to England, and you will learn that John Marks was convicted of burglary he never committed, sentenced to transportation to Australia for twenty years—served his sentence, and has picked up a scanty living ever since, here and there."

"You shall know why we fear Harriet Foss," said Hammond. "But as regards all my life, I shall take time to consider before I tell you. You have, you say, been making inquiries about Luke Hammond. Does any one doubt that I am he?"

"Not a soul, and I am eager to learn how you managed the deception," said Marks.

"As regards that, you shall learn when we have so bound you to us that we shall not fear your treachery," said Hammond.

"Treachery!" exclaimed John, with bitter emphasis. "John Marks was never treacherous in all his life to you. Can you say the same of your conduct toward him?"

"I told you," said Luke, gravely, "when you were here last night to call again. I need you. But first let Nancy say that to you which shall make you one of us."

"John Marks," said Nancy, "you were once my husband. I thought I loved you—"

"That was a mistake—go on."

"And you said you loved me."

"I lied. I admit it. I never cared a straw for you. I wanted money, and you had it."

Nancy Harker's eyes flashed, but she went on:

"The name I bore, the name my brother there bore before I became your wife we have sunk forever. That is of no consequence."

"You simply disgraced it—that's all," said Marks.

"If you interrupt in this manner the conversation ends here, and since you come prepared for peace or war, it shall be war to the hilt!" exclaimed Hammond. "Remember you are in my house, and behave accordingly."

"Very well, go on," said Marks, who seemed fierce and bitter in the presence of Nancy.

She resumed:

"You and my brother were bosom friends. You were both wild and dissipated, and the money supplied to you by indulgent parents was not enough to suit you. Neither of you could wait until nature should leave you the heirs of your father's wealth, for our fathers were rich. Neither of you were bad enough to take the life of a father. So, unable to wait, unwilling to slay, you robbed your fathers."

"By my hand, madam, you helped us," said Marks.

"I do not deny it," said Nancy coldly. "I was as bad as you. You and my brother had no trouble to persuade me to aid you in the robbery, and then to fly with you. But that you feared my brother's vengeance you would not have made me your wedded wife."

"I admit that had some influence with me. But as you appear to be going to make a long story of the affair I'll smoke through it."

He produced a cigar and lighted it, nodding blandly, and saying, "Go on."

Nancy continued:

"We did not think when we planned the robbery it would be laid to us. My flight, we thought, would be considered an elopement, for my father had refused to listen to your suit—I was too young, he said, and you too wicked. We robbed—you your father, we ours. But lest the deed should be traced to us we did not fly then, but waited to divert suspicion toward others. At the end of a week we feared that the truth was rapidly approaching to ruin us. Then we fled. Then you married me, and then we wrote to my father that we had committed the deed only as a step to become united; that we loved each other, and knew no other way to effect a union. We begged forgiveness—we hoped for it; for my father had no daughter save me, and no son but my brother, and we were much loved children. We thought the affair, in our folly, a rare and pleasant way to bring the old man to his senses."

Here Nancy paused, for her voice grew so husky that she could hardly speak. The image of her dead and dishonored father was rising in her soul, but by nature bad and cruel, she soon overcame the emotion and proceeded:

"When my father read that letter he gave one sharp cry, sprang from his chair, and fell dead."

"Why speak of that?" demanded Luke, fiercely. "Marks knows it. Tell him what he does not know!"

"Let her take her own way," said Marks. "If you check a woman's story she will have to go back and begin again. Go on, Miss Harker!"

"The cruel tidings killed him on the spot," said Nancy. "What happened then, John Marks?"

"Ho! you want me to tell?"

"Yes, I do. I wish to see how true your memory is, that I may know how to tell me something that you do not know."

"Good. Well, your father died as you said. His death and your conduct made your mother a lunatic—made her as mad as crazy can be. You and your brother returned to your home. The robbery had never been traced to you, for your father's dying cry was to tear your confession to atoms. You and your brother placed your mother in a madhouse—I must say it was the only thing you could do, for she was savage, raving, dangerously mad! No one found fault with that. Doctors said she would never recover—that was all right. Then you and your brother sold the property, turned it to gold and went to London. I met you there, then, though I was hiding from my father, who was a vindictive old gentleman, and had other sons besides me to love. If he had caught me I think he would have anticipated the punishment of the law and given me a more severe one than imprisonment. The knowledge of my guilt didn't kill him. He lived ten years after that. Well, you and I lived very well together until our share of the money was gone. Then we quarreled—you got jealous; I think we fought a few battles with something harder than words. We separated and your brother obtained a divorce for us. We had one child, and the law gave him to you, because he was an infant."

"What became of the child?" asked Nancy, sternly.

"The child," said Marks. "He died less than one year old. I went to his funeral. Don't you remember? that was the last time you and I met till to-night. 'Tis a pity the boy died. When he should have grown a few years older the law would have given him to me, and with him to rear—well, perhaps John Marks were now a better man—that's all."

"Now," said Nancy, rising. "I will tell you what shall join you to us. I knew that when our child should have grown older the law would take him from me, his mother, and give him to you, his father. I swore to slay my child ere you should have him to rear to love you and to hate me. The child did not die, John Marks. The funeral to which you were summoned was that of the child of my servant. Our child still lives!"

"Ha! traitress!" cried Marks, grasping for his pistols.

But a quicker hand than his had secured them, for while he was talking Hammond had stolen behind him, and as Nancy Harker said, "Our child still lives!" snatched away the weapons, and now stood behind him with the cold muzzles touching the right and left ear of Marks.

"Stir a hob and you die!" said Luke, as the locks clicked loudly.

And so imprisoned Marks was forced to quiet by the wily, daring man who needed him as an able tool.

"You are as man—you are Satan?" said Marks, not daring to turn his head a hair's breadth.

To be continued.

Lough on the Convict.

According to an old document just discovered in Australia, says the Colden Penny, gold was first found by a convict near Paramatta in 1789. The unfortunate fellow was at once charged with having stolen a watch and "boiled it down," and being convicted by the rude court of those early days, was given 150 lashes for his pains. In later years the record of this incident was closely examined by an undoubtedly competent authority, who was quite convinced of the genuineness of the convict's story.

THE STORY OF KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS.

By JOHN GOFF.



THE first bluegrass pasture in the world was near Winchester, Ky., and this originated from sods cut about a century ago at the base of the Allegheny Mountains by Thomas Goff, the great-grandfather of the writer, while returning from an overland trip to New York City. He saw the grass growing in a little open space at the foot of a mountain. While he halted for rest he noted its surpassing beauty and the greediness with which his horse fed upon its juicy blades and was influenced thereby to cut a few sods with his pocket knife, which were carefully rolled up and transported in old-fashioned saddle pockets to Kentucky. The sods were transplanted near his home and flourished and by carefully garnering the seed each year, together with its natural spread from the roots, the grass soon covered area enough for a pasture—the first of its kind ever seen by man.

Near the same time when Mr. Goff started his bluegrass pasture Captain Isaac Cunningham, another Kentucky stockman, was traveling through Maryland, and chanced to see a small plot of bluegrass growing wild. He, too, was struck with its beauty, and the season being appropriate, gathered some of the seed, brought it back to Kentucky with him, and soon had bluegrass pastures waving about his home.

But while these pioneer stockmen got their foundation stock of bluegrass from other States there is absolutely no question that the grass is native to the soil of Kentucky and had they made a little search might have found it waving in primeval glory not far distant from their homes. In fact, many versed in Kentucky lore claim that the grass got its name from Blue Licks, a celebrated watering place and summer resort. The pioneers came very early to the famous mineral springs of this place, and it is claimed that when they made their earliest visits there the bluegrass was found growing luxuriantly and abundantly in all places where the forest was open enough to let the sun shine in—and the buffalo, deer and elk, which frequented the Licks, fed upon it with great relish. Never having seen the grass before and noting how well it thrived in this vicinity, the pioneers came to know it as Blue Licks grass, which in time was shortened into blue grass.

Other authorities have contended that the grass gets its name from the blue limestone, which is the surface rock in that section of Kentucky where it thrives best, and still others claim that it gets its name from its color, which is a dark bluish green, and especially does it have a bluish tinge where it grows in the shade.

Not only is bluegrass native to Kentucky, but also to several neighboring States. Such being the case, some may question the propriety of calling it Kentucky bluegrass. And yet Kentucky was the first to discover its beauty and utility and herald its virtues to the world. In other words, Kentucky made the grass famous, and the names of the two are inseparable. As the name of Columbus is linked with America, and America entwined with the name of its discoverer, so Kentucky's name must be forever associated with bluegrass. It discovered the grass, it named the grass and spread its fame to the remotest parts of the earth and it is entirely appropriate that Kentucky should wear its laurels as the "bluegrass State."

While bluegrass grows in nearly every portion of Kentucky, even among the roughest mountains, it grows best in the central portion of the State, which part is generally known as the "bluegrass region"—the beauty of which and its fame as a stock-raising country are as wide as the realm of civilization. And many of its great breeding farms have reputations which go beyond the limits of the continent.

The "bluegrass region" proper comprises an area of about fifty square miles; the soil being built upon beds of blue limestone is very fertile, and just suited to make the grass reach its highest perfection. While it may flourish on other soils, it loves a limestone soil the best.

The chief qualities which recommend bluegrass are: (1) Beauty; no other grass can compare with it in this regard. (2) Hardiness; it grows and blooms by the wayside, among protruding rocks, beneath spreading trees and in sunlit fields all the year round. Even in cold weather it thrives, coming from beneath winter's snows, looking fresh and green. (3) Grazing qualities; perhaps no other grass can endure such constant grazing and yet flourish. It is next to impossible to destroy its sod where its hold is firm by grazing. True, sometimes the grass is eaten into the very ground itself, and yet given even a scant opportunity it comes up smiling and but little the worse for wear. In the "bluegrass region," as in other places, sometimes reckless farmers plow their fields until the soil almost disappears and then turn them out to recruit as best they may, but like a faithful friend bluegrass never fails to come back, even without man's aid, and after a lapse of time carpets cover these waste places and make them green again. (4) Capability of withstanding drought; in the thinnest limestone soils, where the rock is very near the surface, the heat of summer is so severe at times as to parch all grass grown thereon, and

this parching usually kills everything except the bluegrass, which never fails to sprout again after the first rainfall. (5) Its fertilizing powers; no soil grows bluegrass but becomes better the longer it grows. While it is not ranked as a nitrogen-gathering plant, every farmer knows its virtues as a soil restorative, and especially is it valuable on hillside land where its tufts or roots not only prevent washing but hold well all which may lodge against them. (6) Its fat-producing properties; there is no better balanced ration than good bluegrass. All kinds of stock love it and where several kinds of grass grow in the same field the animals invariably show a preference for bluegrass.

Of late years seedsmen and agricultural papers in general have been so busy exploiting the virtues of new grasses that this old favorite of stockmen has been lost sight of to a very large extent, and even in Kentucky some farmers have so far forgotten themselves as to wander after new fads in the grass line. But it is extremely doubtful whether anything has ever been found which would surpass or even approach bluegrass in its special qualities. And it would be advisable for Kentuckians and all others who live in a region suited to its growth to stick to bluegrass.

True bluegrass is suited only for grazing purposes, but yet the very fact that it is green all the year round, grows both in summer and in winter and can be grazed in any month during the year is of untold advantage to stockmen. What feed bills it saves and how much healthier and thrifter are stock which have access to it even in the dead of winter. And some stock, such as sheep and horses, will winter entirely on it where it has been allowed to grow before cold weather.

In the "bluegrass region" many farmers never do anything to help bluegrass reclaim fields that have been plowed, going upon the theory that it will come anyway. They sow the seeds of other grasses, but if bluegrass ever gets hold again it must come of its own accord. The most practical farmers, however, believe in helping their old friend along by scattering a few sods here and there or throwing broadcast some of the seed, and it never fails to respond bountifully to kind treatment.

The time for the harvest of bluegrass seed is the month of June. In former days the seed was either stripped by hand or cut with a sickle and bound into sheaves—similar to the manner in which oats are bound. But these primitive methods have long since been passed by and the harvesting is now done altogether by machinery. In fact, gathering bluegrass seed is one of the principal industries of Central Kentucky and yields a large annual income to the State. In some places where the soil is very fertile and well adapted to the grass, the seed harvest is worth fully as much as the grazing capacity of the land to the owner.

Kentuckians have not been as kind to bluegrass for a number of years past as they once were. Tobacco culture and hemp culture have grown to be great fads with them, and the "bluegrass region" as a consequence has lost much of its beauty and fertility. But let us hope that the day is not far distant when farmers will see the error of their way and bend their energies to cover over their fields again with a coat of green and make Central Kentucky what it was in the days of their fathers—the greatest stock-raising country for its area to be found on the continent.—The Breeder's Gazette.

Rented Babies of Paris.

The written law provides for every child in France that the government supplement the home education, and when necessary replace it entirely, but as a matter of fact there are scores of children in Paris, especially, who have shaken free of their parents, or been cast off by them, and who live a vagabond existence, playing hide-and-seek with the officers of the law. Among this class the commonest offense is begging, though generally there is some older person back of the whining specimens one meets with on the streets. The fruitful incomes in this profession are obtained only through children. During the nights between Christmas and New Year's a baby in long clothes, especially if it be delicate looking, rents for as high as \$5 a day. His brothers and sisters from one to five years old bring \$2, while those still older are worth \$1 on the coldest days.—Harper's Magazine.

How Sarasate Taught Singing.

"I was in South America once years ago, as a young man, and I was stranded after a very unsuccessful tour in a city there. 'Teach,' said somebody, 'and you will easily earn enough to pay your debts, such as they are.' But, alas! nobody wanted to learn the violin. 'Never mind,' said my enterprising acquaintance, who was genuinely sorry for my plight and wanted to help me, 'teach singing.' Here was another difficulty. I never had as much voice as a crow and knew nothing about singing. But 'needs must'—I need not finish the proverb. My pupil, a lady, came, and I played my violin to her. 'There,' I said, with all the assurance of the most fashionable voice-producer, 'sing like that. That is the way to sing.' She was amazed, but I honestly believe she learned more from my tone and phrasing than I had taught her scales and songs.—London Express.

Humor of Today

Those Alaskan Poets. How do you move your poem about? We queried. "Do you mean?" The chief replied with cheerful shrug, "Oh, no! We merely rotem!"

Ancient. Sharpe—"One of our great professors says that football players are crazy." Wheelton—"Has he just found that out?"—Chicago News.

The Difference. Tenderfoot—"There is a difference, then, between East and West?" Westerner—"Yes. In the East they pinch, and in the West we lynch."—Chicago Journal.

Professional Courtesy. "I manage to keep my boards longer than you do," said the first boarder. "Oh, I don't know," rejoined the other. "You keep them so thin that they look longer than they really are."—Chicago News.

His Behavior. He (at the reception)—"Neurich doesn't behave as if he belonged to the best society, does he?" She—"No, indeed. He behaves as if he imagined the best society belonged to him."—Chicago News.

Applies to Many. Denham—"It's a good thing for some people that this country never restricted immigration." Benham—"Why?" Denham—"They'd have been rather short of ancestors."—Chicago Journal

Geological. Edyth—"I'm surprised to hear of your engagement to old Bullyon. Was he the only man with sand enough to propose?" Mayme—"Oh, no; but he was the only one with rocks enough to interest me."—Chicago News.

His Request. De Style—"What did your rich uncle leave you when he died?" Gumbusta—"Nothing." De Style—"Didn't he say anything to you before he passed away?" Gumbusta—"Yes; he said nothing was too good for me."—Criterion.

A Complication. Veterinary—"So your new bull pup is sick. What seems to be the matter with him?" Owner—"A little of everything, I guess. While we were away this afternoon he chewed up and swallowed the dictionary."—Detroit Free Press.

Savage. Oldpop—"How did you sleep last night?" Newpop—"Between walks."—New York Press.

Too Easily Moved. "Newman," said the editor, "will never do as a critic." "No?" queried his assistant. "No. I saw him last night at the premier performance of that new comedy, and he actually smiled three or four times."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

She Didn't Respond. "You are the first one to whom I have shown this poem," the young poet went on. "I was wooing the muse last night—" "Poor fellow!" replied the editor, handing back the manuscript. "It's too bad she rejected you."—Chicago Journal.

Quite So. Mrs. Nearby—"I'm glad you've got such a good servant." Mrs. Hunter—"Good?" Mrs. Nearby—"Why, yes; your husband says she works like lightning." Mrs. Hunter—"Exactly. She leaves ruin and disorder behind her."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Certain of One Thing. "Well, little boy, said the kind-hearted dentist, "does the tooth hurt you?" "I don't know whether it is the tooth or whether it's just me," groaned the boy. "But I'm blamed sure that if you'll separate us the pain'll go away."—Chicago Tribune.

In Boston. Mr. C. De Puyater (to stableman from the West)—"Extricate this quadruped from the vehicle. Donate him an adequate supply of nutritious elements. And when the horrors of the morning illumines the eastern horizon I will award you an ample compensation for your amiable hospitality."

Stableman (to hostler)—"Begay says to give the nag a bit full of oats. He'll chuck you two bits in the morning."—Chicago Commercial-Tribune.

Oldpop—"How did you sleep last night?" Newpop—"Between walks."—New York Press.

Too Easily Moved. "Newman," said the editor, "will never do as a critic." "No?" queried his assistant. "No. I saw him last night at the premier performance of that new comedy, and he actually smiled three or four times."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

She Didn't Respond. "You are the first one to whom I have shown this poem," the young poet went on. "I was wooing the muse last night—" "Poor fellow!" replied the editor, handing back the manuscript. "It's too bad she rejected you."—Chicago Journal.

LIMON MUNICIPALITY.

MINUTES OF MEETING.

Señor 5 ordinaria celebrada por la Municipalidad de la comarca de Limón, a las siete de la noche del miércoles ocho de marzo de mil novecientos cinco, con asistencia del Vice-Presidente, Regidores Echeverría y Acosta, Síndico del distrito y del Señor Gobernador.

Se acordó el pago de la cuenta presentada por los Señores Felipe J. Alvarado y Co. por doscientos pies de madera de cedro, para muebles de la Jefatura de Sanidad, \$30,000.

Visto el balance de Caja presentado por el Tesorero, correspondiente al mes de febrero último.

Manifiestar al Señor Tesorero que se sirva dar, en lo sucesivo, el detalle de la partida de "gastos diversos."

Con el objeto de hacer efectivo el cobro de los créditos por impuestos, se dispuso comisionar al Síndico para que dirija un memorando al Señor Licenciado Don Ricardo Pacheco, previniéndole que debe cancelar su cuenta, pues si no lo verifica, se le ejecutará.

Fue leído el informe que da el Doctor Don Mauro Aguilar sobre su viaje a Talamanca, en cumplimiento de la comisión que le encargó la Municipalidad, y se dispuso transcribirlo al Señor Ministro de Policía.

Tomado en consideración lo que manifiesta el Señor Administrador de la United Fruit Co., para que permita conectar con el tubo madre que llega a los Lavaderos, un tubo de pulgada y media para llevar agua a los nuevos Hospitales, reduciendo la capacidad del tubo a su llegada a 3/4 de pulgada.

Permitir que se haga por cuenta de la United Fruit Co., la conexión pedida, en las condiciones que indica y por el tiempo que los edificios de que se trata estén ocupados con Hospitales. La Compañía pagará al precio de tarifa las pajas de agua de que consta el tubo a su llegada a los edificios y la Municipalidad se reserva el derecho de hacer en el tubo dicho las conexiones que estime convenientes, en tanto no reduzca las pajas de agua la Compañía pagará.

Visto el memorial en que el Señor William Poon apela para ante el Superior de la resolución de esta Municipalidad negando la concesión que pidió para establecer ventas de licores en Piuta, se acuerda de conformidad.

En el escrito del Señor Administrador de los Comisariatos de la United Fruit Co., relativo a solicitar que se revea la calificación dada a los establecimientos que tiene la Compañía en Matina, Guápiles y Germania, llamados "La Luisa," "Salvador" y "Babilonia," respectivamente, se dispuso pedir informe al Señor Inspector de Rentas y que en lo sucesivo, en casos como este, la Secretaría pasa de una vez los memoriales al Gobernador, para que éste pida los informes del caso.

Tomado en consideración lo manifestado en el memorial de varios vecinos con relación al camino que se proyecta de abrir entre esta ciudad y Moín, y visto el informe del Señor Ingeiero Don Salvador González.

Habiendo manifestado el Secretario Señor Golcher que, por tener que hablar de un asunto de interés personal pedía al Señor Presidente permiso para separarse de su puesto, y que se nombrara Secretario ad hoc, se concedió de conformidad, habiendo sido nombrado Secretario ad hoc el Regidor Acosta quien pasó a ocupar su puesto.

El Señor Golcher dijo que tenía que referirse al proyecto de la Municipalidad de continuar los denuncios de los terrenos a que esta Corporación tiene derecho según las leyes, para lo cual se quería comisionar al Síndico.

par hacer los denuncios que obedece que estaba a la vista el agotamiento de los terrenos baldíos de la mejor calidad por los constantes denuncios de particulares y Compañías extranjeras, así como las posesiones que se tomaban de acuerdo con el Código Fiscal. Que una vez el Gobernador de la comarca presentó denuncia de un terreno en Pacuara, cuyo denuncia fue abandonado. Que en vista de constante dificultad para llevar a cabo este asunto se dispuso contratar la práctica de los denuncios y se aceptó la propuesta que el exponente hizo, en cuyo virtud se contrató con él. En consecuencia del contrato el Presidente Municipal le otorgó poder y presentó denuncia de mas de tres mil hectáreas de terreno en Reventazón, cuyo denuncia se encuentra pendiente por oposición del Señor Promotor Fiscal é indicación que le hizo el Señor Gobernador de no gestionar por ahora, mientras se hacía algún arreglo con el Ministerio.

Que si la Municipalidad desea insistir en su denuncia el exponente está dispuesto a cumplir con su obligación haciendo todas las gestiones necesarias. Que se permite hacer presente la existencia del contrato referido a fin de recibir las órdenes que Municipalidad tenga a bien darle, de acuerdo con este compromiso (Se lee el contrato.)

El Vice-Presidente Saborio dijo que, en su opinión, si el contrato era válido, había que respetarlo, pero que le parecía oneroso para la Municipalidad y en este concepto creía conveniente que se hiciera examinar por un abogado. Considerando el asunto.

Se resolvió: Comisionar al Gobernador para que consulte la opinión de un abogado sobre el contrato en referencia é informe.

A moción del Regidor Echeverría.

Colocar en el Mercado un reloj bueno de cuarto caras. Queda autorizado el Señor Gobernador para mandar construir el complemento del Mercado, según el plano correspondiente para colocar en él el reloj; y en caso que ese complemento no sirva para el caso, mandar construir una torre-cilla, aparente, en el centro del Mercado.

A las diez de la noche se levantó la sesión.

F. GOLCHER, Srio.

At a recent meeting of the Sociedad Benéfica Española de San José. It was decided to sell the houses and lots bequeathed by the late Abelardo Cepa to the above society. The expense of putting the properties in repairs being more than the Society is prepared to advance.

Nicaragua's Deadly Tree.

The government of the Republic of Nicaragua has sent experts from the capital to examine a remarkable and deadly tree that was recently discovered on the hacienda of Señora María Gasteazoro, near the town of Peteniqué, department of Chinandega. The tree has been given the name of arbol del diablo, or tree of the devil. Its discovery was made through the disappearance of the son of Señora Gasteazoro. Several days later the body of the boy and the carcass of the pony he was riding were found under the tree in a remote part of the hacienda. It was noticed that a sickly sweet odour emanated from the tree, and those who removed the body of the boy became suddenly dizzy while under its branches. Closer examination of the boy's body disclosed the fact that several blood vessels had burst, and later the same condition was disclosed by an examination of the remains of the pony. Under the tree were the bones of goats, hogs, burros and hundreds of birds. It is supposed that the boy, coming upon the heap of bones, stooped to investigate and that both boy and pony were overpowered by the deadly fumes from the tree.

Since that time the tree has been examined to a limited extent by persons on the hacienda, and its deadly operation has been noted. Along the branches of the tree are small valve-like projections, open at the ends. It is believed that the poisonous fumes issue from these valves. A bird alighting on a branch of the tree is caught and held fast, and within a few minutes the blood vessels of its body burst. News of the discovery of the tree has spread throughout Nicaragua and has caused consternation among the Indians. It is said that similar trees have been discovered in Portugal and Corea.

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, Limón.

CURRENT ITEMS.

The s.s. "Cheruskia" will leave here this afternoon for Colon.

The "Official Gazette" states that the drawing of the San José Lottery, postponed since the 17th inst., will take place to-morrow, the 26th.

Mr. JOSEPH FRAZ, Manager of Chirripo Farm, came to port yesterday to see his family off to the States by the s.s. "Esparta."

The R. M. S. "Orinoco" arriving here from Kingston on Wednesday last brought 65 deckers, while the "Altai" yesterday brought 22.

"EL SEMENAL," our Rivas (Nicaragua) contemporary, states that don Juan Zeledon, of Costa Rica, died at that place from dysentery on the 11th instant.

The s.s. "Altai" will leave here for Kingston on Monday. Onques on the Colonial Bank for remittance by this steamer can be obtained at this office up to hour of sailing.

TENDERS for cleaning the port of Limón as per advertisement in this issue should be handed in to the Governor's Secretary's office not later than Friday coming, the 31st inst.

At 12 (noon) on the 8th day of April the cock-fighting privileges for one year will be sold at public auction in front of the office of the Agent of Police, Limón. The upset price is \$20.

The Atlas steamer "Siberia," which left here on Monday carried 76 deckers to Jamaica. Her cargo consisted of 9,456 bags of coffee, 112 packages various and 19,600 stalks of fruit for New York.

The French steamer "Canafa," which arrived here on Monday, brought a cargo of 984 packages for this port. After taking in 1,133 bags of coffee, 24 packages of various for Europe and 139 deckers for Colon, she sailed on Tuesday.

The friends of don Marcial Alpizar will be pleased to learn that he has completely recovered from his recent serious attack of black water fever. He left last night by the s.s. "Esparta" for New Orleans en route for Italy where he will spend several weeks.

Mr. C. J. CAZLEY, Agent of the Royal Mail Company, is at present in this country on business connected with his company. Mr. Cazley is one of the oldest and most valued officers of the Company, and he visited Costa Rica in their interest as long back as 1869.

The "Official Gazette" publishes the following:—In consequence of the death of don Balvanero Vargas, Administrador de la Aduana de Limón, the President of this Republic hereby appoints Mr. Robert E. Smith, Administrador de Licores, to the vacant post pro tem.

LIMON MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.—The attention of members is called to an announcement in another column of the death of member Robert Brown, Policy No. 1,367, on which the Assessment is overdue, and should be paid at the Treasurer's office not later than Monday, April 24th.

The passengers from Jamaica yesterday by the s.s. "Altai" included Mr. Walter Coke Kerr, member of the firm of Messrs. J. E. Kerr of Montego Bay, who are agents of the Colonial Bank at that place and at Falmouth. Mr. Kerr will spend several days here in the interests of his firm.

The Cashier of the Costa Rica Railway Coy. has deposited in the Sello Nacional the sum of \$1,720.55, being the Government tax on railway tickets sold during the month of February. Of this amount \$255.48 has been placed to the credit of the Limón Charity Hospital.—"Official Gazette."

Six times within the past few months thieves have robbed the residence of the Rev. Stephen Witt at the Baptist Mission. The last occasion was on Friday, the 17th inst., when entrance to the dining room was effected through the window. Various articles of small value were this time stolen.

RAIN, which has so long been needed here, came last night in gentle showers as we were going to press. An early increase is therefore expected in the production of bananas, so that at least one steamer daily will be loaded here. Next month the regular itinerary of ten Elder-Fyfe's steamers is expected to commence.

The United Fruit Company have transferred the patients from their old building to the new premises at Piuta. Between now and July 1st the inmates of the Costa Rica Railway Company's hospital will be transferred to the quarters allotted to them. The Charity Hospital patients, we understand, will be removed within a couple of weeks.

MR. N. NAKAMURA, a Japanese traveller, passed through here from the interior "en route" for Colon this week. Mr. Nakamura, whose card bears the inscription "Exploring the World," started on his tour in 1902. We understand from him that he was travelling in the interest of some Japanese Scientific Society.

The Royal Mail steamer "Orinoco," Captain Doughty, arrived on Wednesday morning from Southampton via Jamaica, Colon etc., with a cargo of 1,689 packages of merchandise, and 67 deck passengers, 50 of whom were from Colon. She sailed on Thursday with 8,193 bags of coffee, 30 bags of cocoa for London and 11 deckers for Colon.

The "Official Gazette" publishes the following: Señor Licenciado Don Leonidas Pacheco having expressed his determination to resign his appointment as Secretary of State, for Foreign Affairs, &c. His Excellency the President after thanking the retiring Minister for the valuable services he has rendered to the Gov-

ernment in his high position, accepts his resignation.

Mr. WILLIAM DALZELL has taken charge of Guacimo Farm. The recent floods destroyed the camps on the farm, and we understand Mr. Dalzell intends constructing small houses for laborers similar to those constructed on Chirripo Farm. This will certainly be an encouragement for laborers to settle in the district; there is a scarcity of them there at present, and the difficulty hitherto has been the scarcity of houses for them to live in. It is not every laborer who is satisfied with camp life; some would prefer even to pay a small rental to get a room to himself.

OBITUARY.

With extreme regret the LIMON WEEKLY NEWS records the death on Tuesday morning last, at the advanced age of 80, of Don Balvanero Vargas, Chief of the Limón Custom House.

Deceased was born in the year 1825, entered the Government Service in 1875, and held office until his death.

During the many changes of Government, Don Balvanero never once left the service of his country. Don Balvanero can justly be called one of the founders of Port Limón. On his arrival here years ago, our present well kept town was a vast lagoon, with innumerable giant trees and thick jungle where now, and as well kept streets, substantial buildings of brick, wood and concrete.

The apportioning of city lots was carried out under his personal supervision, and it is a notable fact that not a single city lot was ever inscribed in his name or that of his relatives.

His life was devoted to the service of his country and the strictest observance of the laws of Costa Rica was rigidly carried out on every occasion by him with due regard to the comfort, freedom, and protection of the foreign element, with whom he was always popular.

During his long term of office, Don Balvanero had the satisfaction of seeing the town daily increasing in growth and population, swamps reclaimed, jungles turned into well kept yards and streets and in many places, pretty gardens. Houses sprung up in every direction, from the modest 12 x 12 cottage (the building of which was an obligation on securing a lot) to the two and three storied dwelling and team house.

Due to his energy, the sandy desert in front of the Gran Hotel was converted into the present beautiful park, which, as a fitting tribute to him, the present Municipality named "Vargas Park." On resigning his post of Governor of Limón, much to the regret of the residents of this city, Don Balvanero was appointed to the post of Chief of Customs, which position he filled until his death.

With his usual courtesy, many difficulties confronting the merchants and Custom House clerks (brought on in most cases by officials who would not deviate from certain ancient rules) were smoothed over and the despatch of merchandise made easy.

Within the past year, age commenced to make its inevitable ravages, but like a good general he stuck to the head of his army and refused to relinquish command. It was with difficulty he could be kept from his desk up to a very short time prior to his death.

In the death of Don Balvanero, the Government of Costa Rica has lost one of its most virtuous, honorable and trustworthy servants, the foreign element a true friend, and his family to whom we tender our sincere condolences, an affectionate parent.

The Squirres Murder.

(COMMUNICATED.)

The mysterious circumstances under which the man James Moulton was murdered is still engrossing the minds of the community on the lines, as up to the present there has been no clue to identify the perpetrator of the horrid crime. From reliable information gathered it appears that there were two partners, named respectively James and Thomas Moulton, living in the neighbourhood of Squirres. At about one o'clock on Thursday afternoon the 16th inst. Thomas Moulton left his partner James Moulton at work and on his returning home at about 7 o'clock on Friday the following morning found his friend James Moulton dead, lying on his bed, in his working clothes, his shoes off. His throat was cut, but the head not severed from the body; the left cheek had several wounds, the fingers of the left hand were completely cut off, and on the legs and other parts of the body several ghastly wounds were inflicted. The barbarous deed was no doubt committed on the night of the 16th for when the body was discovered on Friday morning death seemed to have taken place a considerable time before. The deceased was an industrious, sober, and steady going young man, having lived in the vicinity of Squirres for the past three or four years. He was a native of St. James, Jamaica.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JOHN SIMON.—We regret your letter is not suitable for these columns.

Whooping Cough in Jamaica.

During the epidemic of whooping cough which was prevalent in Jamaica, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was freely used. Mr. J. Riley Bennett, Chemist at Brown's Town, Jamaica, says of it: "I can not speak too highly of this remedy. It has never failed in a case where I have recommended it and grateful mothers are daily thanking me for advising them to use it." For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, Limón.

Advertisement for Sunlight Soap. It doesn't pay to allow your linen to be rubbed and torn to tatters by the use of impure soaps which do not lather freely. Insist upon Sunlight Soap. being used in the Sunlight Way, and you will save money. It always pays to use Sunlight Soap.

Scandalous Conduct in Church.

St. Mark's Anglican Church was the scene of another disgraceful occurrence on Sunday night last, when Victoria Pearce, a member, well known for the acidity of her tongue, abused in the Church one of the congregation in a shameful manner. The party assailed, with due respect for the sacred edifice and herself, utterly ignored her assailant. We are informed that legal proceedings of a criminal nature has been instituted against the woman Pearce, and we hope that it will have the effect, not alone of putting a stop to such scenes in the future, but will serve as a warning to others of her class who think the House of God, the most suitable place to exhibit their vulgarity.

MATINA.

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. DAVID'S LODGE.

The fifty-eighth anniversary of the National Grand Lodge of the I.O. of G.S. and D. S. was observed in the St. David's Lodge Room, Matina, on Sunday evening, March 19th.

The evening was an enjoyable and lively one and many friends from San José Creek and other neighbouring places attended. Bro. N. A. C. Nicholson, W.C., acted as Master of Ceremony, and Bro. P. M. Robinson presided the anniversary session from the words "Take care of him", Luke 10:35. Sister Laing of Limón, and Sister Lord of St. Elizabeth Lodge, Jamaica, were among the visitors, and the former gave valuable help to the Master of Ceremony.

The public is to be thanked for the help given in bringing the proceedings of the evening so successfully through.

Cacao Cultivation in Nicaragua.

From the "Jamaica Agricultural Society's Journal."

In regard to the Nicaraguan cacao mentioned in your columns, I send you a sample of our country-produced cacao of current merit. Nobody takes any very special care here to produce a very fine cacao. One reason for this is that there is not enough production of this bean for the local consumption, and only very lately a very small export, chiefly going New York way, has been attempted—more for an experiment and hardly for business.

The quality is a very good one, rich in fat as the people like it best; the size of a bean, as you can see by sample sent, is very good, and to the pound there should go 168 beans up to 240 and higher. Such cacao is raised by aid of irrigation; lands which are not fit for it will hardly be good cacao-producing properties. Round Naudieme, near Granada, are three large properties: "Valle Menier," started by the late Monk Menier of Paris chocolate fame, more for advertisement purposes, containing over 100,000 trees; "Los Mercedes," with over 50,000 trees, and "Aguas Agría," 60,000 trees. Rivas is the district which produces most of the cacao in Nicaragua.

There are many owners, some having up to 100,000 trees, and in some estates the water is raised by one of several windmills, chiefly Chicago Aeromotors.

An American in London.

(From "Panama Star & Herald.")

At a recent dinner in London the conversation turned on the subject of lynchings in the United States. It was the general opinion that a rope was the chief end of man in America. Finally the hostess turned to an American, who had taken no part in the conversation, and said—"You, sir, must often have seen these affairs." "Yes," he replied, "we take a kind of municipal pride in seeing which city can show the greatest number of lynchings yearly. The night before I sailed for England I was giving a dinner to a party of intimate friends, when a colored waiter spilled a plate of soup over the gown of a lady at an adjoining table. The gown was utterly ruined, and the gentlemen of her party at once seized the waiter, tied a rope around his neck and at a signal from the injured lady swung him into the air." "Horrible!" I said to the hostess, with a shudder. "And did you actually see this yourself?" "Well, no," said the American, apologetically. "Just at that time I was downstairs killing the chief for putting mustard in the blanc mange."

Preserving Bananas.

From the "Jamaica Agricultural Society's Journal."

We have not made much of a success on the markets with dried bananas, and for banana meal the demand is yet very limited, but improving our banana-jam and banana-butter as it is often called has not kept well, and although it is a very palatable and nutritious food stuff, it is not much known even here. We still hope that all these products will yet form an appreciable export from Jamaica, when our bananas are re-established.

Another form of preserving the banana, that is a compromise between the dried banana-chip. The peeled banana is sliced to an eighth of an inch bits, and these are dried. They are now used instead of orange and citron peel for the tops of cakes and buns, and in place of raisins sometimes.

A Jamaica Polo Team for England.

LIKELY THAT COMBINATION WILL VISIT OLD COUNTRY NEXT YEAR.

(From "Jamaica Daily Telegraph.")

During the last few weeks there has been some talk among the polo players of the island of sending a polo team to England in 1906.

So far it has been all talk; and nothing definite has been settled, but the probability is that a team composed of Jamaica polo players will pay a visit to the mother country, and try conclusions against the English cracks. It is learnt that there is a standing offer of

A FREE PASSAGE TO ENGLAND for such a team by a steamship company.

A gentleman well-known in polo circles in England and elsewhere and who is now in Jamaica, has got a very high opinion of Jamaica polo players and polo ponies. A couple of afternoons ago, he participated in a game with the Kingston Polo Club at Retreat Pen, and it is said that he is keen on the idea of having a polo team from Jamaica to pay a visit to England. He considers our players well up to English tournament form.

Settlement of the Boundary Dispute between Costa Rica and Panama.

The advantages accruing to the respective countries from this settlement can be enumerated briefly as follows:—Panama concedes to Costa Rica on the north a section of country coming within the original Lombé award, which has never been occupied or inhabited by Colombian or Panamanians, and which is settled and occupied entirely by Costa Ricans. Costa Rica in turn concedes to Panama on the South or Pacific side, a proportionate area that has always been settled and occupied by Colombian or Panamanians. Panama extends her coast line on the Caribbean or Atlantic from the old point of actual possession near the mouth of the Sixola river, a considerable distance west to Monday point, while on the south or Pacific side she extends her coast or much greater distance westward and secures access to, and control of, the best part of Golo Dulce, which is the most important harbor on the Pacific side of Central America between Panama Bay and the waters of the Pacific coast of Costa Rica. Costa Rica secures control of the valley of the upper waters of the river Tihra and its tributaries on the Atlantic side, while Panama obtains possession of the equally extensive valley of the River Coto, on the Pacific side.—"Estrella de Panama."

The Panama Canal in 1915.

(From "Commercial Intelligence.")

In a report upon the progress of the work of constructing the canal the American Minister at Panama denies that there is any ground for current statements that little has been accomplished in advancing the construction during the past six or eight months, but the most important statement in the report is this: "If the next six months show a progress corresponding to that of the past six, it is the conviction of the best engineers on the Isthmus that a sea level canal can be constructed in ten years and be ready for large vessels by January 1, 1915."

MARCH 1905.

THE LIMON WEEKLY NEWS IS THE BEST

Advertising Medium in Central America.

If you want your business to prosper you must advertise.

Calendar table for March 1905 with columns for Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat and corresponding dates.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Tokio 20.—The Mikado has sent the following message to his army: "Since autumn the enemy erected strong defenses around Mukden..."

been received of the losses in Mukden; but from details already furnished it is calculated to reach 120,000.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

LAUNCH OF THE ARAGON. (From "Shipping Gazette & Lloyd's List.")

A notable and eminently practical illustration of the enterprise which has characterized the policy of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company is afforded by the launch yesterday at Belfast of the new twin-screw mail steamer Aragon.

St. Petersburg 20.—The Czar has summoned Kurapatkin to come to the capital immediately. Tokio 20.—Berlin advices state that Kurapatkin's fall is chiefly due to Dragomir's interference in favor of Grippenberg...

St. Petersburg 20.—The evacuation of the Pass involves the loss of the coal mines in the vicinity, which with the Fushan and Yantai mines gone is a severe blow.

St. Petersburg 20.—It is officially announced that General Kurapatkin will be replaced by General Linevitch as Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian army.

Durban, Natal, 21.—One of the colliers which was attached to the Russian fleet arrived from Madagascar during the week. Her commander said that the Russ ships' hulls were so covered with sea weed and other accumulations that it would be an utter impossibility for them to continue their voyage.

Tokio, 21.—In spite of the satisfaction felt here over Oyama's triumph, keen disappointment is felt that Kurapatkin was not captured because at the beginning of the war he boasted that he would sign the peace in Tokio.

St. Petersburg, 22.—In an article published in the Novoye Vremya it is contended that the possibility of arranging peace up to now no particulars have

set of engines for the twin-screw construction, of course, an additional element of safety. The Aragon is a schooner-rigged vessel with two masts, and her graceful lines and fine appearance certainly excite admiration.

Latest Foreign News.

Berlin 19.—The Emperor of Japan has named Prince Ariwagawa to represent him at the marriage of the Crown Prince.

For the first time in the history of the University of Marburg a woman has received the title of doctor of medicine.

London 18.—The Ambassador has handed to Lord Lansdowne the sum of £262,000 in payment of the claim for the North Sea incident.

Washington 18.—The Republican Senators confessed to the defeat of the Santo Domingo treaty. It is considered withdrawn. President Roosevelt is of opinion that there is no hope of its ratification...

London, 17.—The "Daily Mail's" correspondent in St. Petersburg says that the building called the Vosnansky Prospect, opposite St. Isaac's Cathedral, was blown up with dynamite at dawn yesterday.

St. Petersburg, 17.—M. de Witte's resignation is expected. He recommended the Czar to suppress the council altogether, as an unnecessary adjunct to absolute Government.

Berlin, 17.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Hamburg American Steamship Coy. held here to-day, it was announced that the Company had made \$1,000,000 clear profit in the sale of vessels to the Russian Government.

Berlin, 17.—President Palma, accompanied by two of his Ministers, whilst driving out in his automobile, ran over 24 persons.

St. Petersburg, 17.—Peasants destroyed the Duke of Oldenberg's works at Vitebra Kovens and set fire to the Government buildings.

Washington, 17.—Secretary of State Hay is ill of bronchitis. Washington, 17.—President Castro of Venezuela has refused to accept the credentials of General Lucas Caballero...

Port of Spain, Trinidad, 19.—News has been received from Venezuela that President Castro has ordered the Governor of Barcelona to take possession of the coal mines Geranta and Nacional, situated near that town.

London, 19.—Señor Marconi was married yesterday at St. George's Hanover square, to Miss Beatrice O'Brien.

Paris, 19.—The Government is occupying itself with the French cable affair and has not decided anything, awaiting the decision of the Caracas Tribunal which, if adverse will be regarded here as constituting a piece of injustice that France would resent, as altogether unwarranted.

Washington, 20.—France has officially informed the State Department here of the action of the Venezuelan Government against the French cable, also that France is tired of Castro's proceedings.

Washington, 21.—Castro's arbitrary action against the French Cable Company has compelled the Secretary of State to act in the matter.

St. Petersburg, 21.—The Court has to-day published the sentence delivered in the case of the blessing of the waters of the Neva on the 15th. January. Captain Davidoff who was in charge of the battery which fired the salute, and Lieut. Kursed of the 17th battery have been found guilty of negligence and will be dismissed from the army and be imprisoned for 18 months in a fortress.

St. Petersburg, 22.—At an interview

with Count Tolstoi and a press representative the former said the reforms offered by the Government are insufficient.

London, 22.—In a speech delivered by Brassey, before the Institute of Civil Engineers and Naval Constructors His Lordship said that according to the latest official figures England occupies a dominant position with respect to numerical strength in her navy, but the rapidity with which a war ship becomes useless makes it imperative to observe the greatest care in naval construction.

Berlin 22.—An article published in the "Berliner Zeitung," Professor Kessner, an eminent authority on Russian affairs, says that the situation of that country is alarming; over eighty per cent. of the inhabitants of the rural districts are starving.

Budapest, 22.—With the object of explaining the present conflict the Emperor has left for Bressoff. Three squadrons of dragoons have left for Berezini, where the Jews fully armed have assassinated the Chief of Police and several Government employees.

Paris, 22.—The despatch of a war ship to Venezuela is officially denied.

The Squirres Murder.

SPANIARD NAMED "ERNESTO" SUSPECTED.

Further details that have reached us concerning the horrible murder at Siquirres would indicate that a Spaniard named "Ernesto" is suspected of the crime. He had some altercation with some Jamaicans at Siquirres on Monday, and he was heard to threaten that he would kill either a Jamaican man or woman.

The Turtle Industry off Nicaragua.

CAYMANIANS DISAPPOINTED AT ACTION OF FOREIGN OFFICE.

Eight or nine Cayman schooners recently left the Cayman Islands for the purpose of catching turtle off the Nicaraguian coasts.

The Captains of the vessels are determined not to swell the revenue of Nicaragua by paying one dollar for each turtle caught in Nicaraguian waters, consequently they keep outside of the boundary and are making a splendid catch.

SHIPPING FORECAST.

Table with columns: STR., DATE, FROM, TO ARRIVE.

Table with columns: STR., DATE, FOR, TO LEAVE.

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. Ooke, of Netherlands, Texas, U.S.A.

FOR SALE.

A SURVEYOR'S CHAIN, perfectly new, 50 feet. Price \$22. Apply this office.

WANTED.

A GIRL to attend to a child. Apply "Dentist," 99 Building.

Position Wanted.

BY married man in any kind of office work. Good at figures and knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply "Englishman," Limon Weekly News' office.

LICITACION.

Habiendo dispuesto la Municipalidad de esta comarca que el servicio de aseo de la ciudad y acarreo de basuras se haga por contrato, convoco licitadores con ese objeto.

se dese an los pagos. El dia 23 de este mes se abriran las propuestas presentadas hasta las doce del dia y se aceptara la que la Municipalidad estimare como mas conveniente a sus intereses.

Las obligaciones que contraera la contratista, son: 1. Barrido y deshecho de las calles, Lavado y barrido de los caños y acueductos; Extracción de basuras; Lavado y limpieza de las cloacas.

2. Mantener limpias las calles de la ciudad, es decir, sin basuras, desperdicio hechas, excremento de animales, objetos de deshecho de cualquiera clase, animales muertos, charcas o lodo acumulado.

3. El servicio de limpieza de calles será permanente, durante todos los dias del año, con personal suficiente para que con la mayor rapidez se extraigan de la via publica las basuras, no consistiéndose solamente de estas sino durante el tiempo preciso para reunir y descargarias en carretillas o carretones.

4. El barrido de las calles se hará con escobones de crin en todas sus secciones, y la deshecho se hará con todas las precauciones convenientes para no deteriorar la capa o revestimiento superficial del macadam.

5. Mantener en corriente las aguas de los caños, sin malos olores, sin presas ni obstáculo alguno que obstruya la rejilla de los sumideros.

6. Los sumideros se lavaran diariamente a golpe de fuertes chorros de agua, manteniéndose permanentemente expedito el curso del agua hasta su desagüe en la cloaca; así la rejilla como la poseta del sifón, se mantendrán desobstruidas de arena y de basuras.

Mientras no se modifique el actual sistema de sumideros el contratista debe echar cada ocho dias dos cacharadas de petróleo-crudo en cada poseta de los sumideros, si en la cuenta de la Municipalidad la provision del petróleo.

7. Recoger todos los dias del año, de puertas afuera de las casas comprendidas en el cuadrante oficial de la ciudad, las basuras y desperdicios caseros que depositen los vecinos, desde las seis hasta las diez de la mañana, hora en que debe terminar este servicio.

Durante el tránsito de los carretones colectores de basura, se irá avisando con repique de campanilla y en ningún caso se podrá excusar de extraer todos los desechos que encontrare al frente de las casas.

8. El contratista deberá mantener las cloacas en su número suficiente de capacidad, convenientes de limpieza y aseo, en forma que disponga de dicho servicio.

9. El contratista se obliga a arreglar todas las basuras de la ciudad a un metro de su kilómetro al Sur de puente de Chiquita y a la Municipalidad residirá designar otro sitio a adoptar otro medio de eliminación, el contratista podrá exigir, med ante un arreglo convencional, la adición al contrato de nuevas bases y estipulaciones por este servicio especial.

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

11. Limpiar, lavar y desobstruir los 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 esos trabajos. Por este servicio no podrá el contratista cobrar mas que el jornal de los peones conforme la tarifa y planillas aprobadas por el Gobernador.

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

- a) Suciedad y enhierrado de las calles
b) Obstrucción, desaseo, y pestilencia de caños y sumideros;
c) Abandono de las basuras en el lugar en que fueran depositadas por los vecinos;
d) Retraso en las horas marcadas para el acarreo de las basuras;
e) Empleo de carretones en mal estado ó que si aplican a otros usos.

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

14.—Este contrato durará cinco años y el contratista debe garantizar previamente, con fianza a satisfaccion de la Municipalidad, el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones.

Limón 15th March, 1905. F. M. H. WOOD, Secretary and Treasurer.

On the motion of Mr Henry Brown, Counsel for the above named Arabella Agusta 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 PHOENIX COFFEE CO.

BEGS to notify its numerous patrons that the fire sustained at its plant will not interrupt business. The Phoenix 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.

CELLULAR CLOTHING.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

Excepciones de esta disposición son las residencias industriales de gran volumen de capacidad, convenientes de limpieza y aseo, en forma que disponga de dicho servicio.

11. Limpiar, lavar y desobstruir los 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 esos trabajos.

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

- a) Suciedad y enhierrado de las calles
b) Obstrucción, desaseo, y pestilencia de caños y sumideros;
c) Abandono de las basuras en el lugar en que fueran depositadas por los vecinos;
d) Retraso en las horas marcadas para el acarreo de las basuras;
e) Empleo de carretones en mal estado ó que si aplican a otros usos.

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

14.—Este contrato durará cinco años y el contratista debe garantizar previamente, con fianza a satisfaccion de la Municipalidad, el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones.

Limón 15th March, 1905. F. M. H. WOOD, Secretary and Treasurer.

On the motion of Mr Henry Brown, Counsel for the above named Arabella Agusta 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. 2 ins. 18-3-05.

THE assessment of One Colon payable by every member is now due on this policy, and must be paid at the Treasurer's Office (British Vice-Councilate) not later than Monday, April 24th.

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.

Limón 15th March, 1905. F. M. H. WOOD, Secretary and Treasurer.

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. Ooke, of Netherlands, Texas, U.S.A.

FOR SALE. A SURVEYOR'S CHAIN, perfectly new, 50 feet. Price \$22. Apply this office.

WANTED. A GIRL to attend to a child. Apply "Dentist," 99 Building.

Position Wanted. BY married man in any kind of office work. Good at figures and knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply "Englishman," Limon Weekly News' office.

LICITACION. Habiendo dispuesto la Municipalidad de esta comarca que el servicio de aseo de la ciudad y acarreo de basuras se haga por contrato, convoco licitadores con ese objeto.

Excepciones de esta disposición son las residencias industriales de gran volumen de capacidad, convenientes de limpieza y aseo, en forma que disponga de dicho servicio.

11. Limpiar, lavar y desobstruir los 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 esos trabajos.

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

- a) Suciedad y enhierrado de las calles
b) Obstrucción, desaseo, y pestilencia de caños y sumideros;
c) Abandono de las basuras en el lugar en que fueran depositadas por los vecinos;
d) Retraso en las horas marcadas para el acarreo de las basuras;
e) Empleo de carretones en mal estado ó que si aplican a otros usos.

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

14.—Este contrato durará cinco años y el contratista debe garantizar previamente, con fianza a satisfaccion de la Municipalidad, el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones.

Limón 15th March, 1905. F. M. H. WOOD, Secretary and Treasurer.

WOMEN WHO CHARM

HEALTH IS THE FIRST ESSENTIAL

It Helps Women to Win and Hold Men's Admiration, Respect and Love

Woman's greatest gift is the power to inspire admiration, respect, and love. There is a beauty in health which is more attractive to men than mere regularity of feature.



To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband, should be a woman's constant study. At the first indication of ill-health, painful or irregular menstruation, headache or backache, secure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and begin its use.

Mrs. Chas. F. Brown, Vice-President Mothers' Club, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—For nine years I dragged through a miserable existence, suffering with inflammation and falling of the womb, and worn out with pain and weariness. I one day noticed a statement by a woman suffering as I was, but who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I determined to try it. At the end of three months I was a different woman. Every one remarked about it, and my husband fell in love with me all over again. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound built up my entire system, cured the womb trouble, and I felt like a new woman. I am sure it will make every suffering woman strong, well and happy, as it has me.

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular menstruation, backache, bloating (or flatulence), leucorrhoea, falling, inflammation or ulceration of the uterus, ovarian troubles, that "bearing-down" feeling, dizziness, faintness, indigestion, or nervous prostration may be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Write Quick FOR A Big Bargain

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

GA-ALA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

Avery & Company SUCCESSORS TO AVERY & McMILLAN, 61-63 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga. ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY



Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes, Wheat Separators.



BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH. Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors, Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

You Want the Best

COTTON GIN MACHINERY

Ask Any Experienced Ginner About

PRATT MUNGER EAGLE WINSHIP SMITH

We would like to show you What Thousands of Life Long Customers Say.

Write for catalogue and testimonial booklet.

Continental Gin Co. Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., Memphis, Tenn., Dallas, Texas.

Field Seeds Country merchants and farmers can save 10 to 25 per cent by writing the Nashville Produce Co., Nashville, Tenn., for special cash prices. The only strictly cash field seed house in the South. Write today.

NASHVILLE PRODUCE CO., J. J. ODIE, Manager.

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URIC ACID. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box 8, Atlanta, Ga.

The Obliging Passenger.

Londoners take their grumbling very cheerfully; indeed, on the whole a fog improves the manners of companions in misfortune. On Thursday night, for example, there were seventeen people in a London and South-western compartment. Another tried to squeeze in and failed. "Can't get any further," cried a man inside; "there's a man here with a wooden leg blocking the way." "Oh!" said the man with the wooden leg. "Excuse me. Half a minute." He unscrewed his leg and put it on the rack.—London Chronicle.

Model Tropical Garden.

The German Government has appropriated the amount of 400,000 marks for a model tropical and experimental garden at Dar-es-Salaam, German East Africa. Almost every species of tropical fruit trees, cotton, tea, cocoa, bananas, pineapples, etc., will be planted there in order to ascertain as to what kinds of agricultural products can best be raised in that colony. A number of experts have already sailed from Hamburg, while several agriculturists from India are expected on the spot to assist in the experimental cultivation of the tea-plant.

Runaway horses are unknown in Russia. False teeth have been used by the people who lived in 1000 B. C.

FITs permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatment free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

According to the census of 1900, the population of Spain was 18,501,574.

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

Porto Rico is the most lightly taxed country on earth.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wm. O. ENDALBY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The man who takes life as a dose, always finds it a bitter one.

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

You could never make a woman believe all angels don't have nice, crinkly hair.

Earliest Green Onions. The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., always have something new, something valuable. This year they offer among their new money making vegetables, an Earliest Green Eating Onion. It is a winner. Mr. Farmer and Gardener!



JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 16c. and they will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow:

- 1,000 fine, solid Cabbages, 2,000 rich, juicy Turnips, 2,000 blanching, nutty Celery, 2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce, 1,000 splendid Onions, 1,000 rare, luscious Radishes, 1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

In all over 10,000 plants—this great offer is made to get you to test their warranted vegetable seeds and

ALL FOR BUT 16c POSTAGE, providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 26c in postage, they will add to the above a big package of Salzer's Fourth of July Sweet Corn—the earliest on earth—10 days earlier than Cory, Peep-o'-Day, First of All, etc. [A.C.L.]

Sculptor Bartholdi had the luck to get his monument up long before he died. (A17-'05)

WET WEATHER WISDOM!

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER. THE ORIGINAL 132. WILL KEEP YOU DRY NOTHING ELSE WILL TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES. CATALOGUE FREE. SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS. A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A. TOWER CANADIAN CO., LTD., TORONTO, CANADA.

CRAB ORCHARD WATER

IS A CERTAIN CURE FOR Dyspepsia Sick Headache Constipation...

Stimulates the Liver, cures Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Irregularities of the Bowels. A NATURAL product, prepared by concentration; a genuine natural water.

Crab Orchard Water Co., Louisville, Ky.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief. Removes all swelling in 3 to 5 days; edema a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be finer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box 8, Atlanta, Ga.



Remove all swelling in 3 to 5 days; edema a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be finer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box 8, Atlanta, Ga.

ACHED IN EVERY BONE.

Chicago Society Woman, Who Was So Sick She Could Not Sleep or Eat, Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Marion Knight, of 33 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Orator of the West Side Wednesday Club, says: "This winter when I started to use Doan's Kidney Pills I ached in every bone and had intense pains in the kidneys and pelvic organs. The urine was thick and cloudy, and I could barely eat enough to live. I felt a change for the better within a week. The second week I began eating heartily. I began to improve generally, and before seven weeks had passed I was well. I had spent hundreds of dollars for medicine that did not help me, but \$6 worth of Doan's Kidney Pills restored me to perfect health."



A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cts.

The United States is the largest consumer of tin in the world, but derives its supplies from the Straits Settlements, from Banca, and other European sources. Only a few hundred pounds of tin are mined in this country.

\$100 Reward. \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address P. J. CUREY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Just before he left the Pension Office, Commissioner Ware was asked for a recommendation by a watchman. This is what Ware wrote: "Dear Jackson—If you are not in Heaven when I get there, I'll fix it to have you transferred."

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.

Great souls can neither be starved by poverty nor choked by riches.

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.

Dogs are slaughtered for culinary purposes in Munich.

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

The rice paper tree is one of the most interesting of the flora of China.

NO SLEEP FOR MOTHER

Baby Covered With Sores and Scabs—Could Not Tell What She Looked Like—Marvelous Cure by Cuticura.

"At four months old my baby's face and body were so covered with sores and large scales you could not tell what she looked like. No child ever had a worse case. Her face was being eaten away, and even her finger nails fell off. It itched so she could not sleep, and for many weary nights we could get no rest. At last we got Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The sores began to heal at once, and she could sleep at night, and in one month she had not one sore on her face or body.—Mrs. Mary Sanders, 709 Spring St., Camden, N. J."

Applicable in New York. Beckening him into his private room, the street car magnate opened an inner drawer in his safe and showed his visitor a piece of blackened leather elaborately bordered with gold and having a sparkling diamond imbedded in the centre.

"What is that?" asked the visitor. "That, sir, replied the magnate, "is what is left of a strap that was in constant service in one of our cars for fourteen years. According to a close estimate my income from that strap during that time was \$5,000."

Reverently locking the relic in the safe again, he proceeded to tell his visitor why it was impossible, in the present condition of things, to comply with the unreasoning demand of the public for more and better cars.—Chicago Tribune.

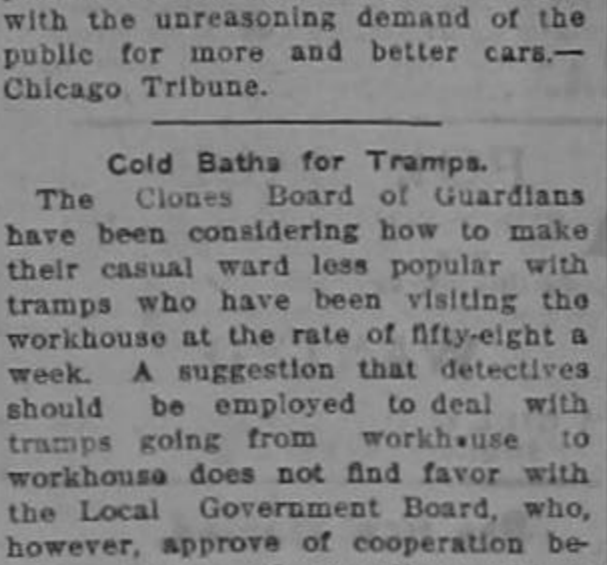
Cold Baths for Tramps.

The Clones Board of Guardians have been considering how to make their casual ward less popular with tramps who have been visiting the workhouse at the rate of fifty-eight a week. A suggestion that detectives should be employed to deal with tramps going from workhouse to workhouse does not find favor with the Local Government Board, who, however, approve of cooperation between boards of guardians with a view to dealing with the evil. The Clones guardians thought that the warm baths to which tramps are treated were an attraction and suggested that cold water should be substituted; but the medical officer objected to this during the wintry weather.—London Daily Mail.

A Man Who Did Too Well.

A man may sell too much of the article which he is displaying to his customers, and I know of a case in point which happened to a friend of mine. My friend had a fine place offered him with an organ factory, and he accepted it, the salary being up in the four figures. He went out, and to his first customer sold the entire output of the plant. The customer agreed to take all that the factory could make. Having nothing more to

First Coining Press Used in the United States Mint—Over 100 Years Old.



—From Scientific American.

DUST CANNOT ENTER.

Many a housewife and museum curator has good reason to regret that drawers as a rule are neither dust nor vermin proof. To have your treasures, whether they consist of linens, books, or unreplaceable specimens ruined when they were apparently secure from anything less than a fire is disheartening to say the least. Two Swedish inventors of Providence, realizing the field that exists for a dust and insect proof drawer, put their ingenuity to work and have evolved a very simple but effective construction. The essential feature of the construction is a wooden or metallic cover for each in-



DUST-PROOF DRAWERS.

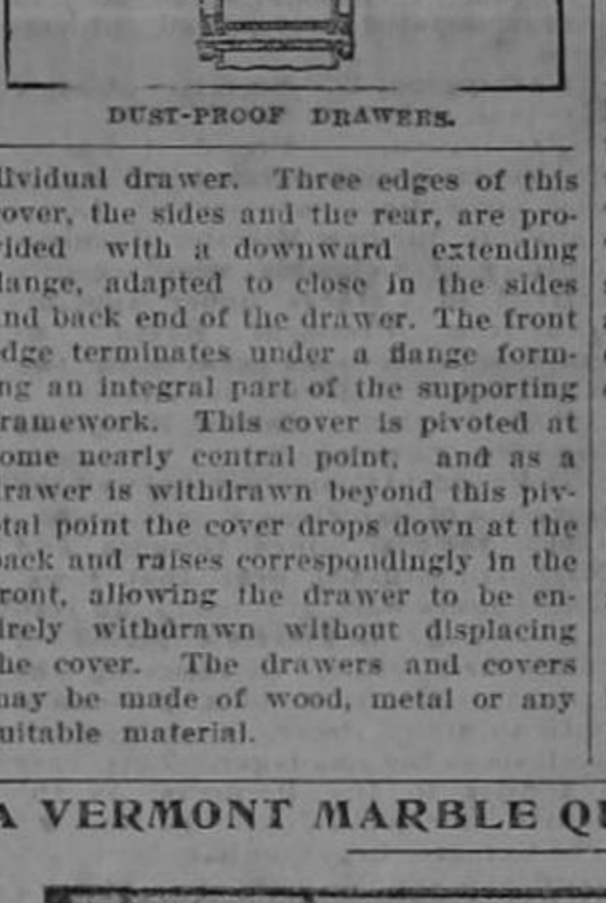
New Coat of Arms for the Pope.

The new coat of arms of Pope Pius X. has just been erected over the house of the Papal Nuncio, in Munich. The arms are absolutely new in more re-



NEW PAPAL ARMS.

A VERMONT MARBLE QUARRY 200 FEET DEEP



—From Scientific American.

THE HONEY BEE.

The Short and Very Busy Life of This Small Insect.

The life of a honey bee is a very short one and a very busy one, too. Very few of them live to exceed the age of forty-five days, except during their time of hibernation in winter; yet in this short period much is accomplished.

The first two weeks of a bee's life are spent almost entirely inside the hive nursing larvae, building comb and doing housework in general, taking only a short flight on sunny afternoons to strengthen its wings and mark the location of its home. The next three or four weeks are spent in roaming the fields in quest of honey pollen and propolis and carrying them to the hive. They are busy incessantly and soon wear themselves out by constant toil. By excessive flying their wings become shredded and they drop to the ground while journeying to and from the fields, where they crawl about and soon perish; very few bees, indeed, die inside the hive.

The honey bee has numerous habits, some of which are good and others not quite so good. Still, I myself, for one, am glad that every female bee is equipped with a good, sharp sting. If it were not so, how could such small, helpless creatures protect themselves and their homes from man and beast? The race would soon become extinct, for the honey bee has many enemies. It would also be necessary for the keeper of bees to keep a constant watch on his hives to prevent them from being looted. As it is, the bees themselves do their own sentinel duty, and no one has yet come around and found them all asleep. After a hard day of toil the beekeeper can lay his weary self down to rest and feel quite confident that the bees will hold the fort until morning.

Bees gather three products, honey, pollen and propolis. Honey is their staff of life. It is estimated that a colony of bees requires about seventy-five pounds of honey for food in a year. They are capable of gathering twice this amount and more. Therefore, all the honey the bees store above what they are able to consume is useless to them, and is the beekeeper's share of the spoils. I myself have taken as much as 100 pounds from one hive in a single season. Bees also gather pollen and propolis. Pollen is the farina, which is commonly called bee-bread. It is mixed with honey and fed to the larva, or immature bee. Propolis is a resinous substance which is gathered from trees and shrubs and is used in gluing tightly all cracks and crevices in the hives. Bees also carry considerable water to their hives during the breeding season.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

When Columbus Owned Up.

"The best story I ever heard about Columbus," said Nat Goodwin to a group of story tellers the other night, "was told to me by an Englishman in the smoking room of a liner. It ran something like this: 'The King of Spain asked Columbus if he could discover America, and Columbus said he could if the King would give him a ship. So he got a ship and sailed over the sea in the direction he thought America ought to be found. The sailors quarreled, and said they didn't believe there was any such place. After many days the pilot says: 'Columbus, I see land.' 'Then that must be America,' said Columbus. 'When the ship got near the land was full of black men. 'Is this America?' asks Columbus. 'Yes, it is,' was the reply. 'Then, I suppose you are Yankees,' said Columbus. 'We are,' replied the chief. 'Are you Columbus?' 'Turning to his men, Columbus said: 'Boys, there's no help for it. We are discovered at last.'"

Escaped In Time.

Little Raymond, five years old, was a devotee of the theatre and at every opportunity attended the Saturday afternoon children's matinee. The last play he attended was "The Joanstown Flood," a stage melodrama founded upon the great Pennsylvania disaster. Deeply interested he sat through three acts, at the conclusion of which the modern "Paul Revere," mounted on a horse, galloped down the Covenough Valley, warning the endangered people to take to the hills to escape the oncoming flood from the broken reservoir above the city.

Without a moment's hesitation Little Raymond arose from his seat and hurried home.

"Why, Raymond?" said his mother. "The matinee can't be over yet; it's only 4 o'clock."

"Well, mamma," the youngster explained, "the next act was the flood, and I knew if I stayed I'd be drowned."—Lippincott's.

Things to Eliminate.

That candy-eating habit, girls—does it do you any good?

That tobacco habit, boys, or the occasional "treating" or "being treated"—is it of real use or benefit?

That way of spending money on every little trifle that we fancy—is it of real use or benefit?

Those people whom we go to see and also entertain, yet really care nothing for—is this society of any real use or benefit?

Enter one good friend of nature, stimulating, congenial, and sympathetic, with the prophet, than a host of society friends of the wretched smile, the nod and beck which conceal the sneer.

These fads of music, of art, or short fits of study—are they of any real use or benefit?

One branch of knowledge concentrated upon amounts to more in the long run.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE PULPIT.

SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. HERBERT H. MOTT.

Subject: Can a Man Do as He Likes?

Boston, Mass.—The following sermon was contributed to The Christian Register by the Rev. Herbert H. Mott. It is entitled "Can a Man Do as He Likes?" and the text is: "Choose you this day who you will serve."—Joshua xxiv, 15.

Can a man do as he likes? Of course not! you say. All sorts of barriers hedge him round. He would like to fly as the birds fly, but the weight of his flesh and bones keeps plodding along the ground. He is born poor or stupid; consequently he can neither buy a steam yacht nor set the Thames on fire, though he would like dearly to do both. The force of public opinion compels him to don a tall silk hat and a frock coat when he would much prefer to go about in a golf cape and a shooting jacket. The force of public law compels him to run his auto at ten miles an hour when he very much wishes to spin along joyously at the rate of thirty. Every man exists under a set of compulsions. He is obliged to submit to many limitations, natural and artificial, and he is compelled, by pushes and pulls and pressures he is unable to resist, to do many things he doesn't want to do.

Nevertheless, in spite of a man's abject slavery in certain directions, is there not some small space, some little area, in which, instead of being a slave, he is actually and truly free? a department of life and conduct in which he can do as he likes?

The old doctrine—the doctrine believed by our fathers, and by nearly the whole of humanity, civilized and uncivilized, in every part of the world, from the beginning of recorded time—was that there is such a department of life and conduct; that in all vital matters, in all matters that have to do with the moral quality of life, a man can do as he likes. Our fathers held that, whenever we stand at a point where two roads diverge, we are able to choose, select, determine, which road to pursue. In such a situation the casting vote remains with us.

Whenever two or more governments, leaders, employers, claim our allegiance, we can "choose whom we will serve." This is true, said our fathers, no matter how severe the pressure. The temptation, urgency, force of circumstances, may be so great as to resemble compulsion. It appears as if we were obliged to take one road rather than the other. This, said our fathers, is appearance only. In reality, whenever two or more alternatives present themselves, whenever two roads open before us, the decision remains with us. It is with us to say yes or no, to lift the latch or not to lift it, to take the left or the right. No matter how great the pressure brought to bear on us, in the last resort we can always choose poverty instead of riches, captivity instead of freedom, suffering instead of ease, and instead of life, rather than yield, if need be, we can always choose death.

This is the old doctrine, and, although it has stood both the test of time and the test of experience, there appears to be, in these days, a widely spread tendency to ignore it. No one denies that circumstances exercise a powerful influence over our lives, but the tendency nowadays is to ascribe everything to circumstances. It is related that the eminent naturalist, Professor Boulton, placed the eggs of caterpillars in differently colored boxes, and left them there to hatch out, with the remarkable result that the eggs in the blue box hatched out into blue caterpillars, those in the red box into red, and those in the yellow box into yellow caterpillars. They were, you see, the product of their surroundings; they were what the tint of their surroundings made them. And so, it is declared, are you and I; we are what our surroundings and those of our ancestors make us. We are the planes of outside conditions, past and present.

Here is a man who is an enemy of society. He preys upon his kind. His career is divided between debauchery and other crimes. He is the victim, the helpless victim, of outward circumstances, we are told. His mother was a drunkard, his father was a thief. He was reared in the slums. What can you expect? True, he has been to a reform school; true, he has been helped and aided by various philanthropic people whom he has mercifully deceived. But he, poor fellow! could not help himself. Like Professor Boulton's caterpillars, he took on the tint of his environment. Born in a black box, he turns out black. His surroundings were evil, therefore he is evil.

Or, again, there is the hero who, like Charles Lamb, gives up all, in order to support some one dependent on him, or surrenders life itself in order to save the lives of others. We are told the same story about the hero as about the thief. He is not brave or self-denying of his own accord. He is heroic simply because the conditions in which he was brought up were favorable to heroism, and so heroism grew out of his soul, just as cabbages grow out of the soil when the soil contains the seeds of cabbages.

Goodness and badness, heroism and criminality, it is declared, do not reside in us, but in our surroundings. We are mere passive lumps of clay, on which our surroundings stamp whatever is in them. We are the slaves and victims of the conditions in the midst of which we are. When we fancy we are doing as we like, going our own way, following our own wills, we are, in reality, merely obeying the pressure of circumstance. We are under a rigid law of necessity all the time. Even when we stand where two roads diverge, and think that we ourselves choose to take the left hand or the right hand road, it is not really we ourselves who choose, but a number of circumstances and conditions, working on us and through us.

wrong doing—to a habit of thinking lightly of the exceeding sinfulness of sin.

This evil doctrine is the more difficult to combat because there is an element of truth in it. We are moved and swayed by circumstances. Birth and education do exercise a powerful influence over us. These things must be taken into consideration. Nevertheless, they don't explain everything. Make what allowance you will for circumstances and education, still in every transaction we have the last word. The proof of this is in our daily conduct. We cannot help blaming men and praising them.

Suppose you are on a Boston street, and are accosted by an individual in shabby garments. You are touched by his tale of woe, and with your usual generosity you give him an ample alms. Five minutes later (this incident is founded upon fact) in the crush of a crowded corner, you feel an unwanted hand busy at your pocket, and, turning round, discover in the would-be thief the very man you have just helped.

What do you think of this fellow? Do you feel toward him as if he were an invalid, a sick soul, a deluded victim of circumstance?

On the contrary, you regard—and justly regard—the robust purloiner of your pocketbook as an ungrateful scoundrel, and, if you are a good citizen, you promptly and indignantly hand him over to the police. Sorrow and pity you no doubt experience, but mingled with sorrow and pity there will be righteous indignation. However many excuses your kind heart makes for him, you will still blame the man; for you will be convinced, however bad his surroundings and his bringing up, being a man, he could have kept straight in spite of all, as many another has done. You know, in your soul, that, however great the obstacles, being a man, he was still master of himself. He might have chosen differently. He might have taken the right road instead of the wrong one, if only he had tried hard enough. You feel, after all is said and done, he was, in this matter, able to do as he liked. Consequently, he is responsible. Therefore, we blame him.

Take the opposite case, that of the hero. We have all read recently how the Japanese attempted to block the entrance to Port Arthur by sinking steamers in the channel. One of these vessels had reached the appointed spot. Her anchor had been let go. The fuse attached to the charge which was to blow a hole in her had been lighted. The officer in command ordered the crew into the lifeboat, he himself being the last to leave the ship. A moment he stands on the gunwale, ready to cast loose. He counts his men. One is missing. Shall they leave him? The officer has but an instant in which to make up his mind. There is an inward struggle between the rival impulses of duty and self-regard. Then he climbs again upon the shot-away deck to seek his lost comrade. Alas! it is in vain. The next moment he is killed by a Russian shell, and his crew push off, only just in time to save themselves.

Why do we regard this man as a hero? Why was a public funeral held in his honor by his countrymen? Why do we praise him? Because we feel the brave action was due to him, and to no thing and no one else. Because we feel that he stood where two ways diverged—the way of duty and the way of safety—and that he was master of the situation. He determined which road to take. Out of his own brave will, out of his own courageous soul, he chose the right way. The decision lay not with circumstances, conditions, previous training, or ancestry, but with himself. We feel that he, and he alone, was responsible, and that therefore to him, and to him alone, belongs the credit and the praise.

We cannot help blaming the criminal, we cannot help praising the hero, but if criminal and hero were simply the victims of circumstance, to do so would be meaningless. We have no right to condemn the criminal if he cannot help doing what he does. There is no sense in honoring the hero if the heroism is due to education or to surrounding conditions; that is, to something other than the hero. Yet we do condemn the one, and we do give our homage to the other. We cannot help ourselves. The praise and the blame we bestow are involuntary acknowledgment that, in spite of all the theories closet philosophers may spin, there is an ineradicable conviction in the human heart that we are able, in the last resort, to do as we like, and that as a consequence we are responsible before God and man both for our deeds and for our thoughts.

He Gives Grace.
"Bounteous is Jehovah in His nature: to give is His delight. His gifts are beyond measure precious, and are as freely given as the light of the sun. He gives grace to His elect because He wills it, to His redeemed because of His covenant, to the called because of His promise, to believers because they seek it, to sinners because they need it. He gives grace abundantly, seasonably, constantly, readily, sovereignly, doubly enhancing the value of the boon by the manner of His bestowal. Reader, how blessed it is, as the years roll round and the leaves begin again to fall, to enjoy such an unfading promise as this: 'The Lord will give grace.'—Spurgeon.

How to Win Souls For Christ.
Andrew teaches Christians still the first lesson in soul-winning: Go for your own brother. That is, try to bring to Christ those whom you love, those nearest to you. It makes no difference whether the nearness is of blood or sympathy. You will succeed where you love.
Christianity is to win the world by this process alone—neighbor influencing neighbor, friend influencing friend. It is like leaven. One part of yeast will permeate two thousand parts of dough, but only by changing the parts next to it, and so working its way through the mass.

The Worker's Reward.
An English drunkard said to a Salvation Army lassie, who spoke to him about his soul: "You must be well paid for this. I suppose you expect as much as half a crown for getting me to sign the pledge." She replied: "I'm better paid than that. I expect to get a whole crown, and there'll be stars in it beside."

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS

Cheese Rounds.
Cut stale bread into rounds, butter and set in the oven to brown slightly, then spread with finely grated cheese, dust with salt and pepper and set in a hot oven until the cheese is melted.

Cabbage Salad.
Cut off the outer leaves from a firm head of cabbage and soak it in slightly salted water for an hour. Cut out the stalk and then shave very fine. Mix with a boiled salad dressing and pile in a mound on a plate. Mask or cover with a little of the dressing, and garnish the edge with some long shreds or straws of the cabbage without dressing.

Boiled Dressing.
Cream a rounding tablespoon of butter; heat two tablespoons of vinegar with the same of hot water. Put a saltspoon of salt, a few dashes of pepper and the yolks of two eggs together; beat slightly, add the vinegar and water, and when cooked thick add the butter and stir. When hot add a half-cup of thick beaten cream. This makes enough to serve two people.

Salsify Fritters.
Wash and scrape the salsify and drop into cold water as fast as scraped, for this vegetable turns dark on exposure to the air. Cook in plenty of boiling salted water until nearly tender, but not soft. Grate, season with salt and pepper, a rounding tablespoon each of flour and butter and two beaten egg yolks to two cups of salsify. Drop in spoonfuls into hot deep fat and cook until brown.

Fruit Ice Cream.
Soak a slightly rounding tablespoon of gelatine in one-half cup of cold milk, strain into two cups of rich milk or one cup of milk and one cup of thin cream. Dissolve seven-eighths cup of sugar in one tablespoon of hot water, and when hot and melted add to the first mixture. Now add two cups of beaten cream, two teaspoons of vanilla and freeze partially. Stir in one cup of cut preserved or scalded fruit and finish freezing. Drain off the water, repack and let stand three hours. More fruit may be used.

Tripe à la Lyonnaise.
Italians are extremely fond of tripe and prepare it in a variety of appetizing ways. It is most digestible and is usually served with Parmesan cheese. Wash in cold water two pounds of the honeycomb tripe and put it in a saucepan with two quarts of boiling salted water. Simmer gently for ten minutes, drain and dry with a clean cloth. Cut into long, thin strips about an inch in length. Put in a saucepan three tablespoonfuls of olive oil, and when hot add two tablespoonfuls white onions cut in thin slices, and cook until a golden color. Add the tripe, cook slowly for fifteen minutes, season with salt, pepper, a dash of cayenne, a tablespoonful of parsley and a tablespoonful of tomato conserve. Serve with grated cheese. Both the cheese and the conserve can be purchased in any Italian store much more reasonably than can be procured elsewhere. The conserve comes in little tin cans, five cents a can, and lasts indefinitely, since a spoonful is quite sufficient for seasoning.

New Suggestions.
A cloth-covered broom will wipe the dust from papered walls and ceilings.
A little powdered borax will make washing look extra glossy when ironed, if thrown into the starch.
A scraping of raw potato, laid upon a soft cloth and bound over sore eyes, will cure them.
A coarse brown wrapping paper soaked in vinegar and placed on the forehead and eyes is good for sick headache.
Powdered borax strewn over places frequented by ants, cockroaches and other vermin will drive these pests away.
One teaspoonful of pure, sweet oil, taken three times a day, after meals, will cure the worst case of dyspepsia.
Hot lemonade is one of the best remedies for a bad cold.
Crushed cubeb berries, smoked in a clay pipe, will cure catarrh.
A preparation of fat oil varnish and refined spirits of turpentine, if applied to iron, steel and other metal articles will prevent them from rusting.
The dullest scissors can be sharpened if you try to cut, as it were, a coarse sewing needle with them.
A layer of sugar over preserves, jellies, etc., will prevent them from gathering mould.
A pinch of salt will improve the flavor of apple sauce.
Slices of bread toasted in the oven until a golden brown are far more wholesome than those toasted in a toaster before an open fire.
A teaspoonful of burnt sugar will give an amber color to soups made from white meats.
A diet of tomatoes will ward off a bilious attack.
It is true economy to begin the dinner with soup of some kind.

It is a Reform.
The Crumplepucker proposition, properly applied, would give us constitutional representation. That would break up the oligarchy which at present controls the South, and that in turn would bring the South into touch with the order of things which works so well elsewhere. And in that day Mr. Crumplepucker would be welcomed in the South as a friend of that section.—Washington Star.

A French professor is the owner of a collection of 929 human heads, representing every known race of people.

WHERE'S THE PANORAMA?

Decay of a Once Popular and Profitable Form of Amusement.
One form of public amusement, once popular all over the United States, is now practically extinct. It is the entertainment by panorama to the accompaniment of lecture and musical selections. The panorama was a series of paintings on canvas rolled and unrolled by two youths, whose arduous labor in this particular was ill requited.
The measure of the excellence of a panorama, in the preliminary advertising at least, was the number of yards of canvas. The subject was chosen with reference to the sensibilities of a large class of persons who were opposed to theatre going, but who patronized lectures, panoramas, circuses and museum performances. "Travels in Ireland," "Scenes in the Holy Land," "The Heart of the African Continent," "Among the Indians" and "Travels in European Countries" were some of the subjects.
A "literary man" wrote the lecture, which was recited by an employe, and there were usually musical features, furnished by a duet, husband and wife. So the outfit of the panorama was made up of the manager, who sold the tickets; the lecturer, the duetists and the two roller boys, six in all. The chief investment was the panorama itself, and once painted it would last for many years, with occasional refurbishing.

One of the best known theatres in New York was built from the profits of a panorama manager. But by degrees panoramas have ceased to be a recognized form of popular amusement. The prejudice against theatres has been effaced, scene painting has greatly improved, and the larger towns are equipped with theatres. The improvement of railroad connections has made it possible for the residents even of the smallest towns to obtain a fair share of theatrical novelties, and they are no longer dependent upon companies travelling, as panorama companies often did, by van from town to town.
There survive a few old panorama managers who are reminiscent of the old days, and some of the older storage houses have unclaimed in some dusty corner the hundreds of yards of canvas which have delighted hundreds nightly, as laboriously they were unrolled to the accompaniment of the monotone lecturer.—New York Sun.

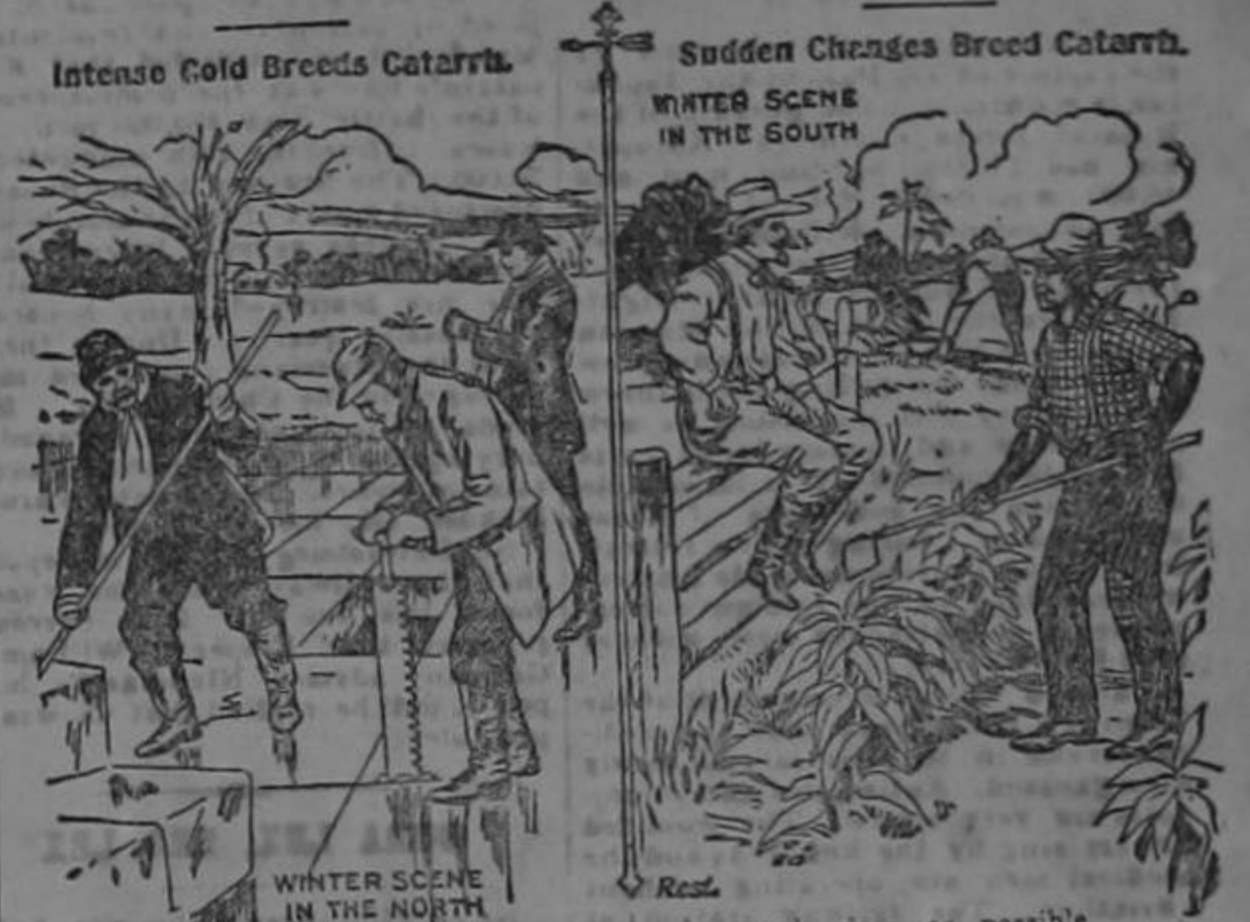
Horrible Heroism.
One of the Resolution's gunners was standing by his gun as the ship sheered abreast of De Grasse's flagship. The gunner was all ready and just going to fire when a shot came in at the port and took his leg off at the knee. As quick as thought the man pulled off his neckcloth and tied his leg above the stump. The next instant he seized his shot-off limb and thrust it into the muzzle of the gun, which went off two seconds later. "My foot," shouted the man, exultantly, "is the first to board the Ville de Paris!"—Fraser's "Famous Fighters."

A Cemetery for Unknowns.
The Island of Heligoland is surrounded by a great number of treacherous rocks and cliffs, and every year witnesses the stranding of many a fishing boat or sailing vessel. A cemetery has now been created in the neighborhood of the great dunes, where the bodies of fishermen and sailors washed ashore find their last resting place. A simple iron cross stands on every grave, and whenever the body has been identified the cross bears the name of the dead. In most cases, however, such an identification is impossible.

READS THE BOOK.
"The Road to Wellville" Foisted the Way
Down at Hot Springs, Ark., the visitors have all sorts of complaints, but it is a subject of remark that the great majority of them have some trouble with stomach and bowels. This may be partly attributed to the heavy medicines.
Naturally, under the conditions, the question of food is very prominent.
A young man states that he had suffered for nine years from stomach and bowel trouble, had two operations which did not cure, and was at last threatened with appendicitis.
He went to Hot Springs for rheumatism and his stomach trouble got worse. One day at breakfast the waiter, knowing his condition, suggested he try Grape-Nuts and cream, which he did, and found the food agreed with him perfectly.
After the second day he began to sleep peacefully at night, different than he had for years. The perfect digestion of the food quieted his nervous system and made sleep possible.
He says: "The next morning I was astonished to find my condition of constipation had disappeared. I could not believe it true after suffering for so many years; then I took more interest in the food, read the little book 'The Road to Wellville,' and started following the simple directions.
"I have met with such results that in the last five weeks I have gained eight pounds in spite of hot baths which take away the flesh from anyone."

"A friend of mine has been entirely cured of a bad case of indigestion and stomach trouble by using Grape-Nuts. Food and cream alone for breakfast.
"There is one thing in particular I have noticed a great change in my mental condition. Formerly I could hardly remember anything, and now the mind seems unusually acute and retentive. I can memorize practically anything I desire." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

DANGERS TO BE AVOIDED IN FEBRUARY.



Severe Weather.
February is a month of severe storms and intense cold.
Even in the South where the prevailing temperature is much above winter latitudes, February brings sudden changes of temperature.
Mercury sometimes drops 20 degrees in a single night.
Therefore, the following health hints are applicable to the whole of North America:
Ventilation.
The sleeping rooms should be well ventilated, but so as to avoid direct currents of air.
Bathing.
Those in vigorous health should take a cold water towel bath every morning before breakfast. Those in feeble health should take a brisk dry-towel-rub every morning.
Diet.
The diet should be a generous one, including meat, and occasionally fresh vegetables.
Sunshine.
The nights being long and the days short, as much sunshine as possible should be let into the house during the day.
Clothing.
The head should be kept cool at all times. The feet should be kept warm and dry, day and night.
Pe-ru-na.
When unavoidably exposed to cold or wet, a few doses of Pe-ru-na will avert bad consequences.
Precaution.
When seized with a chill, or even slight chilliness, a dose of Pe-ru-na should be taken at once.

As much sleep as possible should be obtained in the forepart of the night.
Catarrh of Head.
Mr. Frank Cobb, 175 Summit Street, Deering, Me., writes:
"I was troubled with catarrh in my head, and he prescribed Pe-ru-na."
"I look it and am happy to say it helped me at once. I feel better than I have for years."
Bronchial Trouble.
Mr. J. Ed. O'Brien, Pres. American Pilot Ass'n, Pensacola, Fla., writes:
"I heartily give my endorsement to Pe-ru-na as an effective cure for catarrh and bronchial trouble."
Throat and Lungs.
Frank Hatte, Jr., 111 N. Market St., Nashville, Tenn., writes:
"Pe-ru-na has cured me of chronic bronchitis."
"It is the grandest discovery of the age for the throat and lungs."
Pneumonia.
Mr. A. C. Danforth, St. Joseph, Mich., writes:
"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs. I was threatened with pneumonia."
"Pe-ru-na gave me relief within a couple of days. Three bottles saved me a large doctor bill and a great deal of suffering."
Thousands of Testimonials.
We have on file thousands of testimonials like the above. We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast array of unsolicited endorsements Dr. Hartman is constantly receiving.
Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

POTASH
Potash as Necessary as Rain
The quality and quantity of the crops depend on a sufficiency of
Potash
In the soil. Fertilizers which are low in Potash will never produce satisfactory results.
Every farmer should be familiar with the proper proportions of ingredients that go to make the best fertilizers for every kind of crop. We have published a series of books containing the latest researches on this all-important subject, which we will send free if you ask. Write now while you think of it to the
GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York—25 Nassau Street, or
Atlanta, Ga.—214 South Broad Street.

TELEGRAPHY.
Our special TRAIN ORDER course taught in 3 months. The quickest way to jobs and pay. MAIN LINE teachers. Electric R. R. Board and tuition free. Write for catalog. GA. TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Senola, Ga.
Salzer's National Oats
Greatest oat of the century. Grown in Ohio 1871, in Mich. 1872, in Mo. 1873, and in N. Dakota 1874. 20 bush. per acre. You can beat that record in 1904.
For 10c and this notice we will give you free lots of farm seed samples and our big catalog, listing all about this oat wonder and thousands of other seeds.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
La Crosse, Wis.

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

Truths that Strike Home
Your grocer is honest and—if he cares to do so—can tell you that he knows very little about the bulk coffee he sells you. How can he know, where it originally came from, how it was blended—or with what—or when roasted? If you buy your coffee loose by the pound, how can you expect purity and uniform quality?
LION COFFEE, the LEADER OF ALL PACKAGE COFFEES, is of necessity uniform in quality, strength and flavor. For OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, LION COFFEE has been the standard coffee in millions of homes.
LION COFFEE is carefully packed at our factories, and until opened in your home, has no chance of being adulterated, or of coming in contact with dust, dirt, germs, or unclean hands.
In each package of LION COFFEE you get one full pound of Pure Coffee. Insist upon getting the genuine. (Lion head on every package.)
(Save the Lion-heads for valuable premiums.)
SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE
WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LATEST CABLES.

St. Petersburg 18.—The news of the capture of the Pass by the Japanese is confirmed. The pursuit of the Russian forces continues. Kurapatkin has 150,000 fighting men and 45,000 wounded. Retreat towards Harbin continues. Reliable witnesses who were present at the retreat after the battle of Mukden, paint in frightful colors the panic of the Russian troops. When the Russians drew near Petchenke the falling shells threw the infantry into confusion as well as artillery and thousands of carts filled with wounded. It is impossible to describe the sufferings of these unfortunates during the retreat. Scarcity of provisions made matters worse. Many of the foreign correspondents and attaches were without food for 24 hours.

Paris 18.—The correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" says that the medical service in Mukden is completely disorganized. Antiseptics and chloroform are very scarce. The wounded are arriving by the hundreds and the medical men are operating without cessation. The railway station at Harbin is converted into a vast amphitheatre where the dead are abandoned and the agonies of the wounded unrelieved. The disorder is beyond description. The same state of affairs exists at Tie Pass. The "Echo" correspondent in St. Petersburg says the Minister of War has instructed the military not to give any information to the press representatives with regard to the situation. The Russian army only exists in name. Those that remain are at the mercy of the slightest move on the part of the Japanese. It is believed that if this persecution continues, the remnants of the Russian army will retreat towards Harbin.

Headquarters of General Kuroki, 18.—The country is overrun by hungry Russians who surrender in groups as soon as the Japanese approach them.

Paris 18.—It is reported that Lord Lansdowne and the Russian Ambassador had a lengthy interview today. It is also said with much reserve that Russia expects to pay an indemnity of five hundred millions of dollars.

St. Petersburg 18.—Kurapatkin under date of 16th says a sanguinary battle took place in Teuh, 10 miles south of Tie Pass in which the Japanese lost 1,000 men.

Tokio 18.—The latest despatches advise that the Russians are continually retreating to Kalyuen, where it is expected they will pause.

Singapore 18.—Three Japanese cruisers have been seen outside the southern waters of this island.

London 17.—A Chafco despatch to the "Evening News" says Port Arthur is being disarmed; 4,000 cannons have been removed from local forts and sent north, accompanied by most of the Japanese soldiers of the garrisons. The docks have been destroyed but a few heavy guns have been left in place to defend the port. The sunken Russian warships have not been touched.

Narsau 17.—The reserves have been ordered to barracks. The regular troops resist departure for the Far East. A mutinous conspiracy has been discovered and the leaders court martialed and shot; while others in the plot have been imprisoned.

St. Petersburg 17.—The General Staff are apprehensive that General Rennenkampf, who commanded the Russian left is lost. No advices have been received as to the fate of the Coshocks and Trans-Baikal forces that were with him. The "Novoe Vremya" acknowledges that Kurapatkin's losses, including officers, amount to 104,000 men since the Japanese advance on Mukden. In the fight on Friday when Kurapatkin ordered a brigade of cavalry from the Caucasus to check the enemy's advance and thus cover his own retreat with the bulk of his forces, every rider save two, Albrecht, a second lieutenant, and Hartmann, a sergeant, were sacrificed. The Czar has been advised from Vladivostok that the Japanese with a strong infantry force, accompanied by heavy field artillery are advancing overland from Port Arthur and Corea against Russia's remaining naval stronghold. The Council of War has decided that Kurapatkin's forces shall reconcentrate at Vladivostok.

Washington 17.—News has been received of the capture of Capt. Judson and Doctor Haward, the American attaches with Kurapatkin's army at Mukden. The Japanese have refused to allow them to return to the Russian lines. The American steamer "Tachia" was captured by the Japanese with contraband of war for Russia.

St. Petersburg 17.—Kurapatkin confirms the Japanese occupation of Tie Pass.

Mukden 17.—The Japanese after their triumphal entry into this city, handed it over to the Chinese Government and continued their pursuit of the Russians. Russia has lost a great deal in the eyes of the Manchus, who gave a grand banquet in honor of the Japanese when their old Governor was reinstated. Grand Duke Nicholas has been named by the Czar to succeed Kurapatkin. 1,500 Russian wounded were left in Mukden hospitals together with the complete medical staff which, entrusted with their care, was commended to the cavalry of the Japanese.

St. Petersburg 19.—It is reported that Lineritch has administered a heavy blow to Negi, cutting off and defeating two divisions of Japanese marching southeast of Tie Pass with the object of executing another crushing movement. The battle of yesterday is a certain indication that Oshima has resolved to pursue Kurapatkin until he captures or annihilates him.

Tokio 19.—The Japanese are only waiting for the port of Vladivostok to be free of ice by the 21st when they will commence the attack. Rojewsky's squadron is still in Mandchuria waters. It is the opinion of naval experts in London that Togo will not go far from his present base to encounter them as it will entail unnecessary risks.

London 19.—The "Times" correspondent says: The battle at Tie Pass was a desperate one. The Russians abandoned the pass. It is considered

that Manchuria is now in the hands of the Japanese.

Headquarters General GKW, 20.—Taking as a base the particulars supplied by prisoners and residents of Mukden, it is calculated that Kurapatkin's forces at the commencement of the battle were 480,000 men. His losses before the 10th amounted to 70,000. The fire set by the Russians destroyed a part of their storehouses. The Japanese saved a large quantity of flour, beans and other provisions. The fire destroyed many houses in the Russian quarter. During the retreat the Russians committed many outrages in the Chinese city. Hundreds of Japanese are engaged in burying the dead and burning mountains of bodies. In the battles around Mukden, Oku lost 20,000 men.

St. Petersburg 20.—It is reported that the railway below the Russian forces has been cut. It is currently reported that Emperor William of Germany advised Nicholas to make peace, but he replied that it was impossible.

DURA LEX, SED LEX.

No es fácil prever lo que habrá sido del mundo si en las relaciones de los diversos pueblos de la tierra hubiera prevalecido la justicia como reza segura é invariable; y si al decir de César Cantá el destino de la humanidad es progresar padeciendo, pudiera creerse que los atentados de la avaricia y de la fuerza contra el derecho, han contribuido al desarrollo de las naciones como elementos necesarios del progreso humano.

Prescindiendo en este escrito, en gracia de la brevedad, de las más remotas luchas del oriente, en que lo maravilloso tanto se mezcla con lo verdadero, ya en un período esencialmente histórico, ó al menos en que los hechos pueden comprobarse con irrefutables documentos, encontramos al pueblo hebreo que hostilizado por los faraones, y dirigido por Moisés y Josué, sometió á viva fuerza la tierra de Canaan, donde sentó su nacionalidad. La conquista de la tierra prometida es una de las injusticias mayores que se han cometido en la historia, sin embargo, como el espíritu de conquista es el carácter distintivo de los pueblos nómadas, y de cuantos otros pueblos que puedan intentar, al despojar y aniquilar á los vencidos, los israelitas cumplieron la ley de su destino y se vengaban en otras partes de las torturas cometidas contra ellos en Egipto, al par que asistían con tenacidad que duró á través del tiempo, la idea monoteísta á que tanto debe el progreso universal.

Roma, al subyugar á casi todos los pueblos de la tierra, usando bajo el formalismo de sus leyes los medios más reprobados é insidiosos, realizó la unidad del mundo antiguo; tomó como suya la civilización helénica y la esparció en sus vastos dominios; y con la sibiliduría de sus juristas consultos y el decreto del execrable Cicerón, que declaró ciudadano á todos los súbditos del Imperio, sentó las bases de la soñada igualdad política. Las cruzadas, expediciones que bajo pretextos religiosos tendían á aumentar el señorío de los reyes cristianos, desnaturalizando con el empleo de la violencia la obra de caridad y conciliación del cristianismo, han sido factores importantes del progreso porque dieron á conocer y popularizaron la civilización del oriente, que en tratándose de objetiva de arte, no era menos admirable, ni menos digna de imitación porque procediera de los combatidos infelices.

El descubrimiento de América, la más alta victoria de la paz, obra de un genio generoso á quien en el pasado siglo se ha querido compensar con la santificación las amarguras de su vida, abrió la puerta de la conquista y de la amiquilación de los indios, nuevos canaanitas, para cuya protección resultaron ineficaces las leyes dictadas á su favor por los monarcas españoles. Semecante conquista, más cruel que la conquistadora romana, depauperó la América, pero arrancó de raíz la cimeria idolatría de los aborígenes, en cuyas aras se sacrificaron tantas personas, que según Prescott, pudo Bernal Díaz reconocer en México los cráneos amontonados de 80,000 víctimas humanas.

La revolución francesa y sus exageraciones terroristas, que con el incendio y la matanza de orden del Comité de Salvación Pública, nació el siniestro recuerdo de Tamerlán, Genesio y de todos los tigres de la antigua Roma, puso en cambio los cimientos inmovibles del derecho público moderno.

Estos rasgos salientes de la historia, que pudieran presentarse á millares, nos convencen de que en la vida de la humanidad el bien ha resultado con la ayuda ó á pesar del mal, como es natural que así sea si se atiende á la condición imperfecta del hombre.

Un hecho reciente, ligado con lo presente de las repúblicas latino-americanas, viene en apoyo de nuestra tesis, generalmente conocida y aceptada.

Las ideas de dominación que desde hace algún tiempo informan la política de los Estados Unidos, han entrado en el período de franca realización. La América Latina es la tierra prometida del pueblo norte-americano; pues á ocuparla. Eso piensan sus estadistas, eso publica la prensa, eso es el ideal de la masa popular, que en la última elección de presidente de la república ratificó con sus votos las tendencias imperialistas de Roosevelt.

Esto sentado, como Colombia fue mala administradora del Departamento de Panamá, y cuando los norte-americanos pretendieron aumentar su esfera de influencia por medio de la compra del territorio panameño, la nación colombiana se opuso tenazmente á ello; perdió en Panamá por esa negativa la esperanza en la construcción de un canal, traués de norte-americanos, buscaron los istmos una solución brava á sus dificultades, y con el apoyo moral y material de los Estados Unidos, surtió la nueva república que cedió sus esdrújulos la soberanía del canal y territorio.

¿No tardarían los panameños las consecuencias de su arriesgada empresa y las grandes concesiones que hicieron para coronarla? La influencia norte-americana se siente en la nueva república con un peso que ahoga: em-

plista á consumarse el castigo de parte de aquel que here sin más al plebeo; pero ante un pueblo cuyos derechos se desconocen, los intereses generales humanos, habrán salido gananciosos.

Así como las grandes masas cósmicas atraen á los astros menores, así satélites; así en el campo de la política, las naciones débiles, ya por su falta de valor material, ya por la virtud cívica, se someten ó sucumben por la expansión y preponderancia de las fuertes.

Dura ley, pero esa es la ley del mundo; y todo empuje para contrarrestarla sería tan insensato, como pretender resistir con canoas en una batalla naval, á las escuadras de potentes acorazados modernos.

The Condition of Colon.

Writing on February 20th the Colon correspondent of the New York "Herald" says:—

Colon to-day is in a miserable sanitary condition—to use no stronger term. Streets and buildings are as dirty and filthy as can well be imagined. The excuse so common elsewhere that the authorities are waiting for the building of sewers and water works is not offered, because there has been no movement for such improvements up to the present time.

As Colon belongs to the republic of Panama, the United States authorities cannot be blamed for Colon's filthy condition, but one frequently hears the remark here that the officials could undoubtedly bring about a cleansing of the city by using their influence with the Panam Government heads and the city authorities. The chief difficulty would be in getting the natives interested, for they have no idea of sanitation.

BOOTS AND SHOES

WOOD'S BOOK STORE.

From C3 per Pair

High Top Boots, FOR USE ON BANANA FARMS.

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

All shoes are guaranteed to be made of Leather.

Banking and Exchange

THOMAS SCOTT, San José, Costa Rica.

DRAFTS ON LONDON, NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS AND EUROPE. 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. DRAFTS ON PARIS, HAMBURG AND GENOVA. San José, 31st August, 1901.

BILHORN'S PORTABLE ORGANS.



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

Prices: 3 1/2 OCTAVE, SINGLE REED ... 75.00 Colones. 3 3/4 do DOUBLE do ... 85.00 do 4 do do ... 95.00 do

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

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON FOR SALE.

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

Jos. Levy & Bros

Manufactureros por Mayor de Papelería y Objetos de escritorio.

Agotes para la venta de papel para empaques, papel de envolver en rollos ó en pilas, en preses ó en imprimis, y en general para toda la correspondencia á Imprentas y librerías.

Especial atención se presta á órdenes del exterior y se dan las mejores facilidades para la pronta ejecución de los pedidos.

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

WOOD'S - BOOK - STORE,

TOILET REQUISITES, ETC. The Best Quality and Lowest Price

Table listing various toiletries like Bath Sponges, Tooth Brushes, Hair do., etc. with prices.

SPECTACLES.

Large assortment of ordinary Spectacles and Frames to suit all sights at \$1.50.

Watch Chains

Men's Rolled Gold, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$7.50. Ladies' do. guaranteed 20 years, \$10.00. do. \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$10.75 and \$12.90.

Smokers' Materials.

Table listing smoking materials like Cigarettes, Pipes, Cigarette Holders, etc. with prices.

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON.

J. KAEMPFER, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE

One Block North Old Railway Station. ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

RUBBER BOUGHT AT HIGHEST PRICES. Agent in Limon for the COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WOOD'S BOOK STORE,

LIMON.

PRICE LIST OF American Newspapers and Periodicals, Etc.

Table listing various newspapers and periodicals with their prices.

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

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

The agents. Send your order direct.

SOAP! SOAP! SOAP!

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

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

Woods' Book Store

More the following varieties of the article in question can be purchased: LIVER SOAP BRAND, SWAN a Floating Soap no chance of losing sight of this during the bath, VELVET SKIN & PEARLS a perfect ladies soap, OROBENE in brilliant color, BLUE BALL in metal box with mirror, THE DUCKER, an extra fine quality will make the darkest skin beautifully fair, ZULU suitable for banana planters, PINK CARBOLIC guaranteed to kill low fever germs, and most agreeable for the quarantine officials, MON BRAND will not wash clothes, SUNLIGHT which will wash clothes.