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VOL. V. No 265.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1905.

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Limon Weekly News.

PORT LIMON, SATURDAY OCT. 21, 1905

F. M. H. WOOD.

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, PORT LIMON
COSTA RICA, CENTRAL AMERICA.
ANTONIO LERMAAN CENTRAL AVENUE
SAN JOSE, Agent.

Latest Foreign News.

Victoria, B. C. 13.—According to the latest news from Pekin the explosion which took place at the railway station on the departure of the Imperial Commission was instigated by a doctor Sunzatsen, leader of the Chinese revolutionary party. The Japanese advertiser of Yokohama state that Dr. Sunzatsen has despatched from Japan where he now is no less than thirty assassins to Tientsin during the month of August.

Pekin 13.—An Imperial edict has been published, appointing a new police commission to superintend the work of the existing police force throughout the Empire. This branch up to now has been in the hands of local officials of each province. Great curiosity exists with regard to the next Chinese military manoeuvres which are set down to take place in Pastinglu on the 23rd and continue until the 26th inst. Modern regulations will govern the entire manoeuvres in which no less than 40,000 men will take part.

Washington 13.—It is reported that China is preparing a claim against the United States for indemnification of her subjects ejected from and refused admission to the United States, according to the exclusion laws of this country.

Seoul 13.—Minister Hayashi is on his way to Tokio for the purpose of consulting with his Government on Korean affairs. The Minister will re-

commend a Japanese protectorate over the country. In order to become secure of Corea before the return of the foreign representatives. The departure of the British and Italian representatives from the Korean Capital leads the Tokio Government to consider the time opportune for the transfer of all foreign representatives to Tokio, where Korean affairs will be in future settled. The Emperor and principal Court officials are much concerned over the turn of affairs.

Tiflis 13.—The Tartars are in possession of many of the towns and have hoisted the Tartar flag after expelling the Russian authorities. They are now in possession of a region of over 200 square miles.

Moscow 13.—The employes of all the steam bakeries are on strike and the strike on the increase.

St. Petersburg 13.—The Government has discovered a vast quantity of revolutionary proclamations printed in secret places in the suburbs. Forty arrests were made. Among other things demanded by the workmen are an 8 hour day, and a considerable increase in their wages, the abolition of religious lectures by the factory priests and conferences over economic and political questions.

Copenhagen 13.—American capitalists have secured a lease on several Russian factories in the Baltic and Black Sea. The concession is for a short term of years. The work is to be carried out exclusively by American engineers and workmen under Russian officials.

Valparaiso 13.—The ex-Boer General Batha has had a conference with the President concerning the colonization of 6,000 Boers.

London 13.—From reliable sources the report in the "Matin" that England had promised France to assist her in case of a war with Germany, is declared to be unfounded. The British Government promised to use her Government offices in case Germany resorted to war, a most unlikely thing to have occurred.

Berlin 13.—The money market is

very much depressed. It is believed that the British Government has explained the matter referred to by the "Matin." The scarcity of beef continues; from all parts of the Empire news arrives of the measures adapted to combat the scarcity of food. The Municipality of Eisenach have decided to open markets for the sale of rabbits. The price of horse meat has been raised. Several municipalities are purchasing fish in large quantities and conveying it by railroad and selling it at cost.

London 13.—A despatch from Cape Colony states that the Hottentots, under Marengo and Marris, have captured the German camp in Jerusalem, between Warnabad and Sant Poss. The Germans lost one lieutenant and 5 soldiers killed and several seriously wounded. The Hottentots suffered no loss. A large quantity of cattle and provisions were captured. Many Germans who were made prisoners were disarmed and set at liberty. Marengo sent a letter to General Frotha, telling him that the Hottentots were prepared to fight until the last man was killed. The garrison of Ukaas has been re-inforced by 900 men. The garrison at Klipaatz on learning that Marengo was near, deserted the place and fled to Descasdam after burning their provisions.

London 13.—Earl Spencer has had an attack of paralysis at his hunting lodge Foxenham, in Norfolk. The Earl is still unconscious.

Gibraltar 13.—The British naval repairing ship "Assistance" is ashore in Tetuan. Warships and launches have been sent to her assistance. The tempestuous weather increases her danger.

New York 13.—The shareholders of the Mutual Life, resident in Colorado have taken steps to compel the company to make good the \$92,500, contributed towards the Republican campaign.

Washington 13.—President Roosevelt's intervention in football affairs has produced a most extraordinary result, representatives of Harvard, Yale and Princeton have solemnly pro-

mised to do all in their power to carry out the rules of the game. The confessions of the interested parties have brought to light an agreement of all the chiefs of the principal Universities to deal in foul play. Instances have been cited in which players have been intentionally hurt in order to weaken their side. During the last 5 years no less than 45 deaths have resulted and many hundreds injured from football, no play hardly has ever ended without injury to some of the players.

Buenos Aires 13.—The "Primer" proposes editorially that an international league be formed for the purpose of purchasing and testing all inventions for the cure of tuberculosis.

Mistaken Diagnosis.
There are many people who have pain in the back and imagine that their kidneys are affected, while their only trouble is rheumatism of the muscles, which can be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, or by dampening a piece of flannel with the Pain Balm and binding it over the affected parts. A pain in the side or chest should be treated in the same manner and prompt relief is sure to follow. For sale by the INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, Limón.

FOR SALE—CHEAP.
A DOMESTIC Treadle Sewing Machine, in good condition. Price \$25. Also a Churn for Butter-making, \$4. Apply this office.

LOST.
In San José on Wednesday July 5th, the plan of a farm on the Northern Railroad. Five colonies reward will be given to the person, returning it to this office in perfect condition.
LIMON WEEKLY NEWS.

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Sold at cash prices that defy competition.
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THE MIDWAY ISLANDS

By Joseph A. Arnold.

THE Midway Islands are perhaps the least known of this country's Pacific possessions. However, from their situation and the unique position they occupy in the commercial world, they are highly valuable.

The Midway Islands were discovered and claimed as possessions of the United States in 1820 by Captain Brooks, of the Gambia. The islands are two in number, entirely encircled by a coral reef eighteen miles in circumference, with the exception of an opening on the northeast, which permits the admission of vessels of less than eighteen feet draft.

Sand Island, the larger of the two, is about 900 acres in extent, and is aptly named, it being entirely a desert of fine coral sand, upon the light surface of which the sun shines with dazzling brilliancy.

The coral reef round the islands protects them in a measure from the high seas of the deepest portions of the Pacific. Soundings taken within the vicinity have shown the depth of 4900 feet, with vague and sudden fluctuations of ocean bottom.

In the thick shrubbery millions of birds abound, and in nesting time lay their eggs flat on the sand. Terns, of several varieties, boatwain's birds, gonyes, albatrosses, sea pigeons, plover and curlew are a few of the species which are found in great numbers.

In walking through these rookeries, immense clouds of birds are aroused, and their flight veritably darkens the sky, while during the nesting season eggs are demolished at every step.

The United States Government, however, proposes to put a stop to this indiscriminate slaughter of the innocents. Plover and curlew are two species of game birds, the flesh of which is extremely palatable, and the eggs of the tern, closely resembling those of the bantam chickens, are also highly prized as food.

When Hawaii and the Philippines came into the possession of the United States, direct and efficient means of telegraph communication was wanting.

President McKinley was quick to realize just what such a bond with our new possessions would mean both to the land and water forces of this country stationed there.

It was at this time that the late John W. Mackay offered his aid to the Government, outlining the plan which, with a few unimportant changes, is now in operation.

purely as a private enterprise, and when the bill providing for Governmental construction and operation came to be considered, it was defeated.

On Midway Islands, before the advent of the cable itself, there was a small colony of men, partly employees of the company and partly the officers and crew of the U. S. S. Iroquois, forming the representation of the Government.

On the highest point on Sand Island raised the flag of the United States, and the ensign was thrown to the breeze in a spot near the southwest end of the island, twenty-eight degrees, twelve minutes and twenty-two seconds north; longitude 127 degrees, twenty-two minutes and twenty-three seconds west.

The greatest value of the islands lies in the fact that they are most conveniently situated for the sighting and reporting of vessels. The value of such a station to our navy is at once apparent.

On the walls of the barracks, on the sides of the tents, at the foot of every Japanese soldier's cot hangs a printed copy of seven moral precepts, says the New York World.

Every morning after roll-call an officer of each company reads the precepts to his men. Then he makes the men recite them in concert, and afterward calls upon individual soldiers to repeat them.

Baron Kaneko, a Japanese statesman who recently visited this country on a confidential mission, asserts that the personal valor of the Japanese soldiers is due to the practice of the seven precepts.

"To be sincere and loyal and guard against untruthfulness. To respect superiors, keep true to comrades and guard against lawlessness and insolence.

"To obey the command of superiors, irrespective of its nature, and never to resist or disregard it. To prize bravery and courage and be diligent in the performance of duties, and guard against cowardice and timidity.

"To boast not of brutal courage, and neither quarrel with nor insult others, which will incite general hatred. To cultivate virtue and practice frugality, and guard against extravagance and effeminacy.

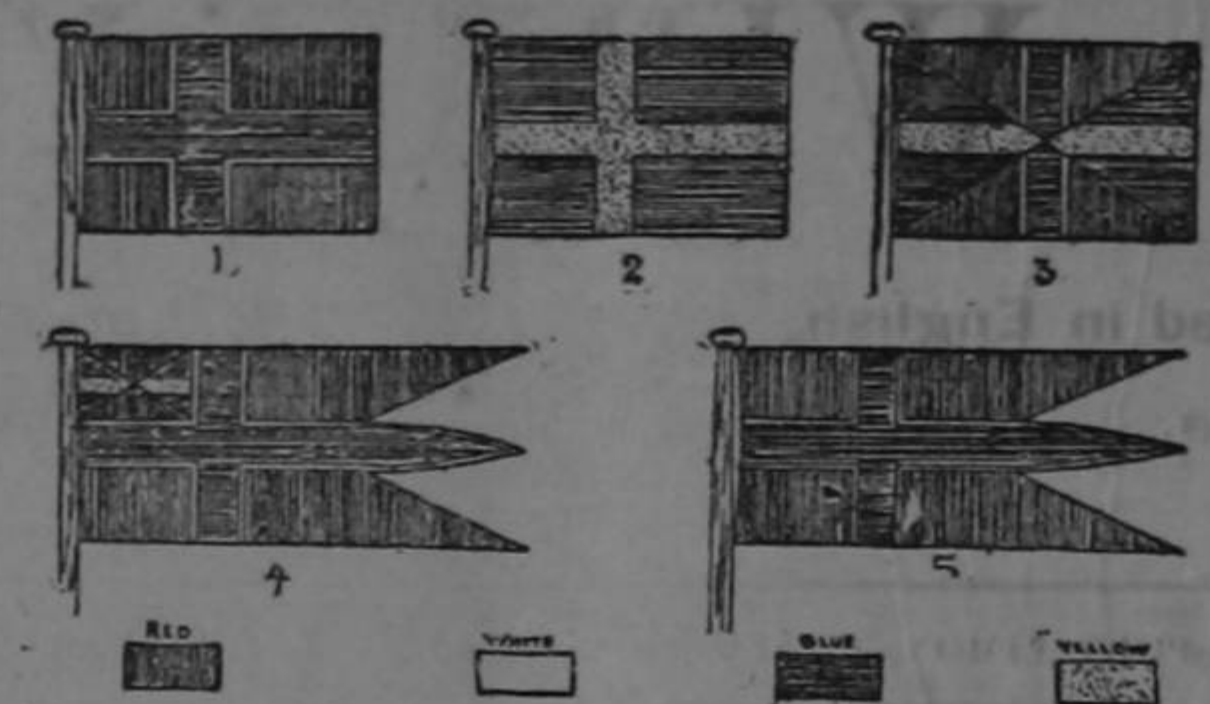
"To prize reputation and honor, and guard against vulgarity and greed."

Everything seemed so quiet that the oil reporter leaned out of the car window and addressed the old man with bridle whiskers, who was sitting on the dusty platform.

"Wa'all," drawled the old man, chewing a pine splinter, "all the folks around here have known me for years."

I once heard of a man who, discussing a name on the visiting list, said to his wife, "You know perfectly well that I don't like that man."

THE NEW NORWEGIAN FLAG



The revolt of Norway has naturally resulted in a modification of the national flag. As is shown above, while Norway and Sweden have each its own distinct flag, Nos. 1 and 2, respectively, there is also a Union flag, No. 3, a somewhat unlovely combination of Nos. 1 and 2.

THE BIGGEST ELEPHANT TUSKS EVER FOUND.

This is a picture of one of the two largest tusks that ever came into the ivory trade. Both came from the same animal. The specimen here supported by four ivory carriers weighs 247 pounds. Think of carrying around to a very venerable age a weight of nearly 500 pounds in tusks alone!

One day about eight years ago a party of black elephant hunters on a slope of Mount Kilimanjaro saw the animal that was carrying these wonderful tusks around and killed it. The villagers down below were much astonished when they saw four men carrying the ivory down the mountain.



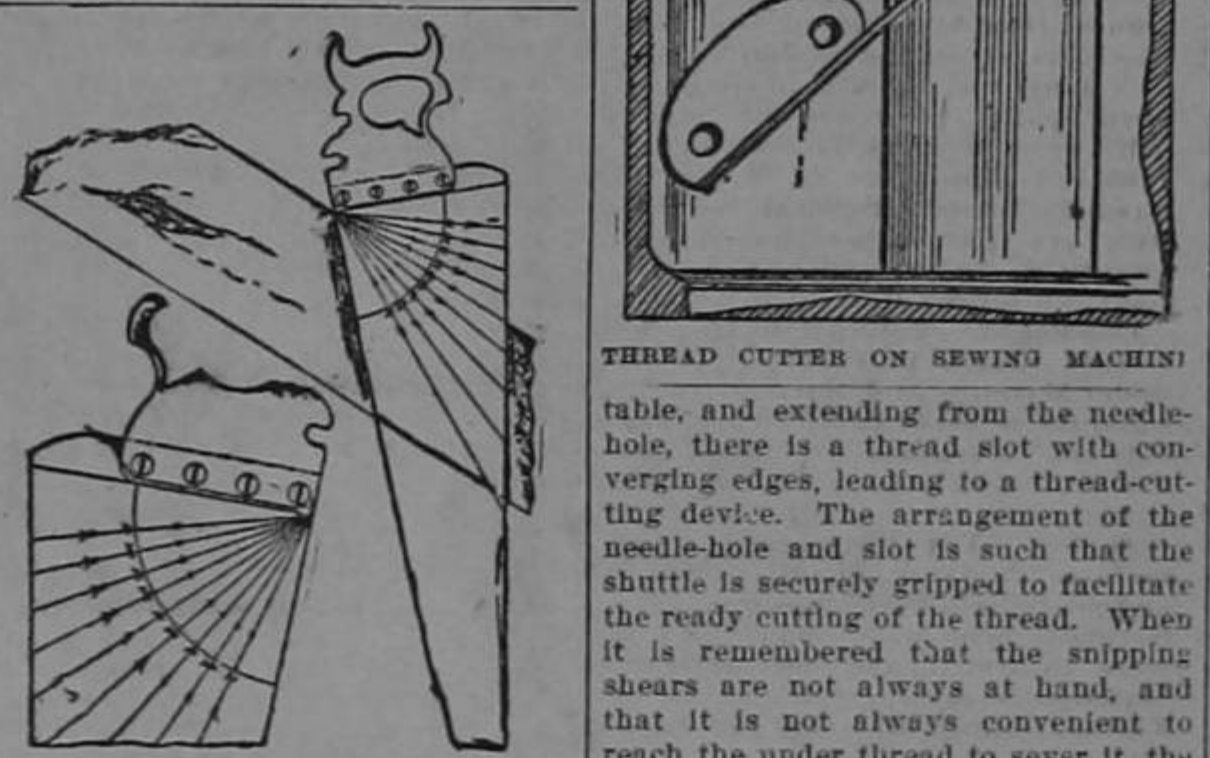
ONE OF THE TWO LARGEST ELEPHANT TUSKS ON RECORD.

where they were the talk of the town. The bidding for them was spirited, and naturally enough they were purchased for the American trade.

The heaviest Asiatic tusks that are known to have come into the market weighed 109, 106 and 100 pounds. The largest tusk of a mammoth yet dug out of the soil weighed 173 pounds.

MARKINGS ON THE SAW.

An invention pertaining to compound tools of the saw type has for its object a design as simple and efficient as the ordinary saw and almost, if not quite, as cheap, provides means by which the



THREAD CUTTER ON SEWING MACHINE

table, and extending from the needle-hole, there is a thread slot with converging edges, leading to a thread-cutting device. The arrangement of the needle-hole and slot is such that the shuttle is securely gripped to facilitate the ready cutting of the thread.

The cotton factories in Lancashire spin enough thread in six seconds to go round the world. This practice of salting babies is an ancient custom. It has its rise in superstition, of course. The mothers think that salting insures their children health and strength, and that it will keep evil spirits away from them.

CASTRO, THE FINANCIER

How the Ingenious Venezuelan President Bled a Foreigner. An admirer of Cipriano Castro, president of the Republic of Venezuela, once wrote that in his youth Castro studied two things—political economy and the art of war.

Supposing robbers were to come and take that gold, and his government were to be held responsible? Suppose wicked men despoiled those foreigners, and their home government made peremptory demands? The good man lost sleep, and pined. Finally, a happy thought came into his mind.

No sooner said than done. A messenger was sent at break of day, and the English manager received him with well-founded trepidation.

After a while a notice appeared in the Caracas Gazette. It announced that in a certain far-away village of the Andes a wild and wicked robber had burglarized the post office.

He went to call on the president; but the president was in the country. He went to the minister of finance; but he minister also was away.

He went to call on the president; but the president was in the country. He went to the minister of finance; but he minister also was away.

H. W. Fletcher, winner of the 100-mile contest in Cuba, says Country Life in America, saved two lives at Punta Brea by sacrificing his rear right hand tire while proceeding at the rate of 110 feet a second.

The chauffeur as a life-saver. H. W. Fletcher, winner of the 100-mile contest in Cuba, says Country Life in America, saved two lives at Punta Brea by sacrificing his rear right hand tire while proceeding at the rate of 110 feet a second.

The Missing Link. Professor Dr. Uhlenhuth, an eminent army doctor at Berlin, definitely claims to have discovered the "missing link" by a long series of investigations.

A Strange Request. "Hang me immediately, and save expense of trial," exclaimed Thomas Hogan, a laborer at Bass' brewery, as he rushed into Burton-on-Trent police station yesterday.

There is something fairly diabolical in the way coffee sometimes wreaks its fiendish malice on those who use it. A lady writing from Calif. says: "My husband and I, both lovers of coffee, suffered for some time from a very annoying form of nervousness, accompanied by most frightful headaches."

"We followed his advice, and from the day that we began to use Postum we both began to improve, and in a very short time both of us were entirely relieved. The nerves became steady once more, the headaches ceased, the muscles in the back of my neck relaxed, my head straightened up and the dreadful pain that had so punished me while I used the old kind of coffee vanished."

Postum Coffee contains absolutely no drugs of any kind, but relieves the coffee drinker from the old drug poison. There's a reason.

NO DESIRE TO BE GOOD. "Grandpa, do you have to be awful good to get to heaven?" "Yes, my boy." "Well, I've about made up my mind to try for the booby prize."—New York Life.

Advertisement for Liver and Bowels, featuring Mozley's Lemon Elixir. Text: "LIVER AND BOWELS. MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR. IT PROMPTLY CURES CONSTIPATION, BRUISES, INDIGESTION, HOARSENESS, AGRA AND ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE AT ALL DRUG STORES."

Advertisement for Tower's Fish Brand. Text: "Positive, Comparative, Superlative. 'I have used one of your Fish Brand Slicers for five years, and now want a new one, also one for a friend. I would not be without one for twice the cost. They are just as for ahead of a common one as a common one is ahead of nothing.' (Name on application.)"

Advertisement for Tower Canadian Co., Limited. Text: "HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR, 1901. Be sure you don't get one of the common kind—this is the mark of excellence. TOWER'S FISH BRAND. A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, U.S.A. TOWER CANADIAN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA. Makers of Wet Weather Clothing & Hats."

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41 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills AND ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY. Complete line carried in stock for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. Best Machinery, Lowest Prices and Best Terms. Write us for catalogue, prices, etc., before buying.

Advertisement for Keeley Cure. Text: "A Scientific Treatment for Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Croup, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all other ailments of the Throat and Lungs. The Only Keeley Institute in Georgia. 235 Capitol Ave., ATLANTA, GA."

An Accident. On the whole Johnny Rajston was a very good boy, but he had one fault which it seemed impossible for his mother to overcome—he would fight with other boys.

ON HIS TRAIL. "Pa," asked the Senator's little boy what a nemesis? "A nemesis," my son, replied the Senator, wearily, "is a female office seeker whom, in a moment of foolish kindness, you promised to assist.—Catholic Standard and Times."

AN AUSTRIAN ARMY OFFICER CUT HIMSELF UNDER THE CHIN IN SHAVING. The green collar of his tunic rubbed against the cut and he died of blood poisoning.

OUST THE DEMON. A Tussle With Coffee. There is something fairly diabolical in the way coffee sometimes wreaks its fiendish malice on those who use it.

"I was unable to hold my head up straight, the tension of the nerves drew it to one side, causing me the most intense pain. We got no relief from medicine, and were puzzled as to what caused the trouble, till a friend suggested that possibly the coffee we drank had something to do with it, and advised that we quit it and try Postum Coffee."

"We followed his advice, and from the day that we began to use Postum we both began to improve, and in a very short time both of us were entirely relieved. The nerves became steady once more, the headaches ceased, the muscles in the back of my neck relaxed, my head straightened up and the dreadful pain that had so punished me while I used the old kind of coffee vanished."

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THE PULPIT.

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. ALBERT JONES LORD.

Subject: Sacrament of Service.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Rev. Albert Jones, D.D., pastor of the First Congregational Church, Meriden, Conn., preached in Plymouth Church Sunday morning in exchange with the assistant pastor, the Rev. Willard P. Harmon. Mr. Lord had a good audience, and preached an excellent sermon. His subject was "The Sacrament of Service." The text was from Isaiah 43:3: "They helped every one his neighbor, and every one said to his brother, 'Be of good courage!'" Mr. Lord said:

We have been passing rapidly in the last half century from an individualistic to a social type of civilization. Paul's words were never more true than to-day, when he said, "None of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself." All the forces and factors pertaining to human life—mechanical, social and religious—have been moving to such a degree toward each other that the twentieth century can say that the one word which will serve her best for a watchword is "Together; together."

In the industrial world the concentration of forces is most manifest. Dr. Josiah Strong calls to mind how that fifty years ago it was the age of home-spin. Families could meet all the needs of their households, spinning, weaving and the making of garments. The fields about the home supplied the inmates with the necessities of life. Then it was that the main force was the brawny arm. But to-day manufacture has forsaken the home for the mill and the factory, and steam and electricity are the regnant forces. Division of labor has taken the place of the single hand. Then one man made many things; now many men make one thing.

But as industrially, so socially are we becoming more intimately related. A half century ago there were communities, many but small in number, and limited in advantages, yet complete in themselves. Citizens seldom went beyond the borders of their respective towns. But gradually those communities have been grouped into towns, and the towns developed into cities and the cities into greater cities. Whereas our fathers were independent of all the world, we are more or less dependent on the whole world. This made Robert Louis Stevenson exclaim, "It is really disheartening, how we depend on other people in this life."

This complex life has given rise to a great many social and fraternal organizations. Men have banded themselves together for mutual helpfulness. Fathers, working by the week and for small wages, having little ones depending upon them, have serious thoughts when they realize that sickness may be lying in wait for them and short hours may be their lot. When the head of the family is sick and unable to work, the income ceases, but expenses increase. To meet all these possibilities the various benevolent societies and fraternal organizations have come into existence.

It is every man's duty to consider not only the present demands of the family, but its future welfare. It is a crime for a father to spend his money freebanded at the bar, or in hospitality at the club, or squander it in sports, when he has not, either in the savings bank or in insurance, made secure the future welfare of his family. It is every man's duty to endow the future with as good a livelihood for his family as lies in his power.

We heartily sympathize with fraternities and societies in their sick benefits and care of widows and fatherless children. They have a mission in society. But, however commendable they may be, they must not take the place of the two divine institutions—the home and the church. There is but one place where God has set up the altar of domestic affection, where conjugal relations are sanctified by the presence of children, and that is the home; and there is but one institution which the Son of God ordained while upon earth, and that is the Christian church. Fraternal organizations should be supplements, but never attempt to be substitutes for the home or the church.

But we cannot say that because life is becoming more highly organized it can be lived more easily. On the other hand, we are inclined to say that the closer men's relations are the greater the friction and the more difficult to have every event work good to every person. This kind of life, I repeat, is far better but more difficult to live in all its relations. The tone of a three or five bank organ is much better, richer, more sympathetic and harmonious than the tone of a croquet organ. In the one there are few combinations, while in the other there are hundreds. An amateur can play the one, but only the master organist can play the other satisfactorily. So in these times of highly developed social and religious life it is difficult to live a full, rounded Christian life. A company of people spread over a large area can get along comfortably well, but crowded into a small inclosure they will suffer embarrassment. They all have elbows, and where it is ideal to march through life touching elbow to elbow, it is not so comfortable when men are cramped and their elbows touch one another under the arms. Our whole social life is, therefore, a question of elbows.

This leads us naturally to the question, How can life be lived so as to fulfill all these manifold relations? The answer is found in the words of the text, "They helped every one his neighbor, and every one said to his brother, 'Be of good courage.'" I wish these words might be placed over the doors of every church, inscribed upon the walls of every place of worship and selected as a watchword for every charitable organization. What a changed world this would be if the sentiment of this text should go into effect to-morrow morning. The words suggest to us two ways by which we may administer the sacrament of service.

Humanity is in constant need of help. The circle of suffering and misfortune is all the while changing, but it never happens to be empty. In spite of the fact that we are a rich country and are living in times of plenty, there are children in every city in need of bread, and elderly people in need of support and comfort. It is no disgrace to be poor or to be sick if we have done all in our power to drive away the wolf

from the door and beat down the germs in our system. Jesus was poor, more so than the foxes and the birds; Paul was poor, having few or no possessions but "the cloak and the parchment;" Peter was poor, "Silver and gold have I none." Poverty is no disgrace, unless it be the dress of a wasted life. Wherever there is honored poverty there should be generous benevolence.

To pity distress is but human; To relieve it is God like.

When Jesus was upon earth He said that every benefaction which was bestowed upon one of the least of the brethren in a loving spirit was acceptable unto Him. Inasmuch as a word which is full of significance to all charity workers. "All the beautiful sentiments in the world will weigh less than a single lovely action." Many of the fraternal organizations might teach us who are members of the church lessons in charity. A short time since I received in my mail by mistake a postal sent by one member of a fraternal organization to another, asking him to call and assist a sick brother. How often does our fellowship prompt us to do this? Yet the Bible says, "Do good unto all men, especially unto those who are of the household of faith." No gift of means or might will ever fall to be threefold blessed. Let the largest end of your generosity be beneath the surface if it chances so to be; let the number of your benefactions be a secret if you will, but, whether secret or public, crowd your life with endless benefactions and countless mercies.

Edwin Markham has a beautiful poem entitled "Inasmuch." He pictures a watchman, Ivan by name, on Moscow's castled height guarding the citadel. The driving snow was heaping itself against the citadel wall when a half bare beggar man tottered past. The watchman ran and threw his own coat around the half frozen beggar, but that very night died himself from exposure:

But waking in that Better Land that lies Beyond the reaches of these cooping skies, Behold the Lord came out to greet him home. Wearing the coat he gave at Moscow's dome— Wearing the heavy, hairy coat he gave By Moscow's tower before he left the grave.

"And where, dear Lord, found you this coat of mine. A thing unfit for glory such as Thine?" Then the Lord answered with a look of light: "This coat, My son, you gave to Me last night."

But there is another way to again offer the sacrament of service than by giving food to eat and raiment to put on: It is suggested by the last half of the text: "And every one said to his brother, 'Be of good courage.'" There are men and women in this world who need an encouraging word more than they need bread. Man does not live by bread alone. There are men on our streets who have been unfortunate in their lives. They are pessimistic and discouraged and distrust all the world. There are others who are in some vocation which does not measure up to their ambition, and they need to have some one tap them on the shoulder and say, "Be of good courage." There are a good many men who become discouraged before they become drunkards. There are others who lose their hope before they lose their good name. There are many who need to be met at the door of the factory at the close of the day's work and led beyond the saloon to the doors of their homes, that they may be saved to themselves and to their families. They need words of strength. Their wills are weak and must be reinforced. They need to be inoculated with courage, and the power to resist evil.

Very few of us realize how much help there is in a handshaken when given in a brotherly way. One of Wellington's officers when commanded to go on some perilous duty, lingered a moment, as if afraid, and then said: "Let me have one clasp of your all-conquering hand before I go, and then I can do it." The majority of the needy ones of earth ask not for our money, but for our sympathy, and our sympathy we ought to give. "Some one ought to do it, but why should I?" should be turned into the sacrificial sentiment, "Some one ought to do it, so why not I?" Frederick Douglass appreciated the uplift which Lincoln always gave him when they met, for Douglass said: "He is the only man who does not remind me that I am a negro." To say to a weak brother with all the meaning in your soul, "Be of good courage," will often make him a moral giant and suffer him to rise above his difficulties and his shortcomings. There are very few persons who do not need words of encouragement, who do not need to have some one say to them, "Be of good courage."

No one has ever been able to speak this word with such pathos as Jesus, and no hearts have ever been lifted into the presence of their best selves as those to whom He spoke. When the woman was brought to Him taken in her sin, it was "Go sin no more." When others would condemn the woman who stole her way into the house of Simon the leper to anoint Jesus' feet He said: "She hath done what she could." When Mary and Martha were mourning the loss of a brother it was, "Thy brother shall rise again." When the thief on the cross threw himself upon Jesus' compassion, the Master said, "To-day thou shalt be next Me in Paradise."

Something Extra. It is not enough, according to Christianity, to be as good as the average, yet many seem to think so. It is hard to overcome the childish habit of comparing ourselves with others, and taking what comfort we can from the thought that we are not any worse than they. Jesus said: "What do ye more than others?" Christianity, if it is anything new at all, is something extra. It does not say that the old religions are altogether wrong. No, it says that they are inadequate. Christ came to fulfill, not to destroy. The bruised reed He does not break, the smoking flax He does not quench. The first He seeks to bind up, that it may become just as strong as possible; the second He fans into a flame. Christ says to all men: "You are My disciples indeed when you become all that God intended you to be. Do not remain in the lowlands. Do not be contented with a commonplace life. Come upon the mount with Me. Live the separated life. Be superior or to be sick if we have done all in our power to drive away the wolf

ROCKEFELLER'S SUNDAY SCHOOL.

His Active Personal Interest in Religious Instruction and in Prayer. It was my privilege in July to visit the noted school superintended by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, "The Oil King." It was July, and the weather was hot; nevertheless the superintendent was found in his place, the school was in session, the attendance was good and the scholars were enthusiastic.

Mr. Rockefeller's school is the Euclid Avenue Baptist, in Cleveland, Ohio. He has been superintendent for thirty-five years. Mrs. Rockefeller has been superintendent of the primary department during the same period. In the winter they are in New York City, but during the summer they are in Cleveland. They are regular in attendance.

The school begins at 9.30 a. m. and lasts for one hour. The average attendance is about 500. The Sunday School meets in the chapel and in the Sunday School rooms. The church is a downtown church, and is not an aristocratic church, as some have supposed. Mr. Rockefeller is in touch with his entire school. He is an ideal superintendent in that he delegates the work to others, but has supervision over it all. He was in the primary department during the opening session and in the main school for the closing.

Mr. Rockefeller is seldom absent from the prayer meeting. Mr. Rockefeller believes in formation and also in reformation. While I was talking to Mr. Rockefeller a young man walked past us. Mr. Rockefeller said: "That young man came into our prayer meeting two years ago, on the 6th of November. He came in drunk, but he went away converted, and has been a faithful worker ever since." This shows how much personal attention is paid to the individual. Church Economist.

IN MODERN VERSE.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?" "A-hunting a husband, sir," she said. "Wouldn't I answer, my pretty maid?" "Your money is tainted, sir," she said. —St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

DISLIKED THE SUGGESTION.

Jorkins—My dear, I wish you wouldn't sing that song about "Falling Dew." Mrs. Jorkins—Why not? Jorkins—It reminds me too much of the house rent.—London Tit-Bits.

A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS.

Weak, Irregular, Backed With Pains—Made Well and 36 Pounds Heavier. Mrs. E. W. Wright, of 172 Main St., Haverhill, Mass., says: "In 1898 I was suffering so with sharp pains in the small of the back and had such frequent dizzy spells that I could scarcely get about the house. The urinary passages were also quite irregular. Monthly periods were so distressing I dreaded their approach. This was my condition for four years. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me right away when I began with them, and three boxes cured me permanently."



Poster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents per box.

Another Device for Preventing Seasickness.

An ingenious self-levelling sea bunk for vessels, the object of which is to overcome the discomfort to the passenger of mal-de-mer, has been devised by a London dentist. It has now been in successful operation upon one of the mail-boats plying across the English Channel. The device comprises a swinging cot with four cords passing from the corners to electric brakes, which automatically check any attempt of the cot to depart from its position. While the cot remains level, the cords are free to pass on and off the pulleys on the brakes. The slightest loss of horizontality of the cot causes mercury in four tubes to fall in some of them and rise in others, and so complete the electric current to the particular brake required to be put in operation to check the further loss of horizontality. The loss of level from the variation of the position taken by the passenger is automatically compensated; water being practically the same specific gravity as the human body, a heavy man will press more water to the foot of a specially-designed water bed than a light weight, as also from side to side.

What Komura Looks Like.

Byron Komura is a diplomat of the purely Oriental type, suave and unreadable. In appearance he is small, black-eyed and slender. His countenance is wrinkled like old parchment, his jaw pointed and firmly set, and his mustache black, scanty and stiff. His bristly hair is streaked with gray. He is well versed in diplomatic usages, and especially with the effective roundabout diplomacy characteristic of the Russians.—New York World.

VETOED.

Mrs. Subbubs—We really ought to have one of those burglar alarms put in.

Mr. Subbubs—What! and have the thing go off at night and wake the baby? No ma'am, not much.—Philadelphia Press.

FITSPERMANENTLY CURED. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, 22 trial bottles and treatment from Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Japan's gold production in the year ended February 28 was \$5,970,000.

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

The Emperor of Japan has recently given \$3000 to the Y. M. C. A.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SARGEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1903

The population of Bangkok is estimated at 500,000 souls.

The Great Antiseptic, Sloan's Lintiment, for all mosquito bites. It kills yellow fever and malarial germs.

Two thousands vessels of all descriptions disappear every year.

Use Longman & Martinez Paint. Don't pay \$1.50 a gallon for lined oil, which you do in ready-for-use paint. Buy oil fresh from the barrel at 60 cents per gallon, and mix it with Longman & Martinez L. & M. Paint.

It makes paint cost about \$1.20 per gallon. James S. Barron, President Manchester Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., writes: "In 1883 I painted my residence with L. & M. It looks better than a great many houses painted three years ago."

Sold everywhere and by Longman & Martinez, New York. Paint Makers for Fifty Years.

New York has a man without any brains. A Pennsylvania farmer planted 25,000 cabbages.

CUTICURA GROWS HAIR

Scalp Cleared of Dandruff and Hair Restored by One Box of Cuticura and One Cake of Cuticura Soap.

A. W. Taft, of Independence, Va., writing under date of Sept. 15, 1904, says: "I have had falling hair and dandruff for twelve years and could get nothing to help me. Finally I bought one box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap, and they cleared my scalp of the dandruff and stopped the hair falling. Now my hair is growing as well as ever. I highly prize Cuticura Soap as a toilet soap. (Signed) A. W. Taft, Independence, Va."

STRICT.

Dressmaker—And would you have leg of mutton sleeves, madam? Customer (trying on)—Most certainly not. I am a vegetarian!—London Punch.

Advertisement for Oxidine. TAKE BEFORE YOU SHAKE. DON'T HAVE CHILLS. USE Oxidine. It Will Not Only Cure, But Will Prevent Them. Made in Regular and Tasteless Forms. Price 50 cts. Manufactured by PATTON-WORSHAM DRUG CO., Dallas, Tex. and Memphis, Tenn. For sale by all Druggists.

Advertisement for Winchester. WINCHESTER "NUBLACK" BLACK POWDER SHELLS. The "Nublack" is a grand good shell. It is good in construction, primed with a quick and sure primer, and carefully loaded with the best brands of powder and shot. It is a favorite among hunters and other users of black powder shells on account of its uniform shooting, evenness of pattern and strength to withstand reloading. ALL DEALERS SELL THEM

Advertisement for Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co. YOUR FEET Will give you best service in proper Shoes. Ask your dealer to fit your feet with shoes which will give you Comfort, Style and Longest Wear. The Right Shoe for all sorts of wear will be found in "ALWAYS JUST CORRECT" CLOVER BRAND SHOES. If your particular dealer really means to give you YOUR MONEY'S WORTH he will sell you CLOVER BRAND. Buy a pair of "AMIGO" SHOES today. Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co. LARGEST FINE SHOE EXCLUSIVISTS ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Advertisement for Putnam Fadeless Dyes. PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free Catalogue to Dealers. BLOOMINGTON, MO. MFG. CO. 913 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO. If afflicted with weak eyes, Thompson's Eye Water.

Advertisement for Plantation Chill Cure. Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed. To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

THE IDEAL WIFE

Shapes the Destiny of Men—The Influence of a Healthy Woman Cannot Be Overestimated.

Seven-eighths of the men in this world marry a woman because she is beautiful in their eyes—because she has the qualities which inspire admiration, respect and love. There is a beauty in health which is more attractive to men than mere regularity of feature. The influence of women glorious in the possession of perfect physical health upon men and upon the civilization of the world could never be measured. Because of them men have attained the very heights of ambition; because of them even thrones have been established and destroyed.



Mrs. Bessie Ainsley

What a disappointment, then, to see the fair young wife's beauty fading away before a year passes over her head! A sickly, half-dead-and-alive woman, especially when she is the mother of a family, is a damper to all joyousness in the home, and a drag upon her husband. The cost of a wife's constant illness is a serious drain upon the funds of a household, and too often all the doctoring does no good.

If a woman finds her energies are flagging, and that everything tires her, dark shadows appear under her eyes, her sleep is disturbed by horrible dreams; if she has backache, headaches, bearing-down pains, nervousness, whites, irregularities, or despondency, she should take means to build her system up at once by a tonic with specific powers, such as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This great remedy for women has done more in the way of restoring health to the women of America than all other medicines put together. It is the safeguard of woman's health.

Following we publish, by request, a letter from a young wife.

Mrs. Bessie Ainsley of 611 South 10th Street, Tacoma, Wash., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"Ever since my child was born I have suffered, as I hope few women ever have, with inflammation, female weakness, bearing-down pains, backache and wretched headaches. It affected my stomach so that I could not enjoy my meals, and half my time was spent in bed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman, and I feel so grateful that I am glad to write and tell you of my marvelous recovery. It brought me health, new life and vitality."

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Ainsley it will do for every woman who is in poor health and ailing.

Its benefits begin when its use begins. It gives strength and vigor from the start, and surely makes sick women well and robust.

Remember Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound holds the record for the greatest number of actual cures of woman's ills. This fact is attested to by the thousands of letters from grateful women which are on file in the Pinkham laboratory. Merit alone can produce such results.

Women should remember that a cure for all female diseases actually exists, and that cure is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Take no substitute.

If you have symptoms you don't understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES FOR MEN. W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Gilt Edge Lino cannot be equalled at any price.



W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S \$3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER.

\$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes have by their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any \$3.50 shoe in the world. They are just as good as those that cost you \$5.00 to \$7.00—the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced in the world.

I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makers, you would understand why Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, \$2.50, \$2.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.

WANTED. A shoe dealer in every town where W. L. Douglas Shoes are not sold. Full line of samples sent free for inspection upon request. Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy. Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvellously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhoea and nasal catarrh.

Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, hygienic and economical than liquid douches of any kind.

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box. Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free. THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

Advertisement for PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. In 10 min. Sold by druggists.

CONFLAGRATION IN COLON.

ESTIMATED LOSS AT THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

(From The "Colon Telegram.")

Colon has again been visited by one of those conflagrations which in years past happened with almost periodical regularity, causing heavy loss and much suffering among the inhabitants.

The shrill whistles of the policemen stationed in the vicinity of Fifth Street sounded at half past nine, on Tuesday evening giving the alarm of "fire" when flames were seen proceeding from the store corner of Fifth and Bolivar Streets, kept by Bastar Tabias & Co., as a furniture mart and general warehouse.

The building burnt with intensity for some time, caused by the inflammable nature of its contents and had there been any means of combating the fire the conflagration might have been confined to that block, but in the absence of any appliances the flames rose in immense volumes and fanned by a south-easterly wind, it extended over to the opposite side of the street, attacking the long row of one storey shops owned by Dr. Galindo and which, judging by the intensity of the flames must have contained much inflammable stuff, such as spirits and alcohol.

Spreading on to the extreme end of that block towards the railroad freight house at that corner and arriving at that spot, the fire placed the main and most valuable section of the town, including the many and large stores on Front Street, in imminent peril, but the inhabitants rose to the occasion and appeared to realize the serious danger that threatened, so forming a bucket brigade, headed by Mr. L. L. Toledano, Frederick DeLisser, Louis Estinez and others, they kept the building including Prince's Cafe, Jose Padros Cafe and the Panama Bank, constantly wet. Prince's Cafe did take fire, but it was quickly suppressed and like precautions used at the one storey buildings opposite saved the fire extending to the southern side of Fifth Street.

Fanned by a southerly breeze the fire extended in an opposite direction consuming Galindo's two storey house, then James & Co.'s house in which was the office of the "Independent," and on to Kalus soda water factory in which was a large stock of spirits that burned furiously, it then extended to De Leon's lumber house, a very large two storey structure; next destroyed was Fidanquez' two houses, one of which was occupied as the Franco-American Hotel, and sweeping over an open lot, Rowe's two storey building, in which were the Governor's office, Alcaldia, Post office, Custom House, judicial Courts, and Registrars office went rapidly.

Skipping over Fourth Street, the Captain of Port's office and Sojourners Lodge were destroyed, at this spot is a vacant space and in that fact, added to the aid given by the Panama Railroad Fire Department in plying a stream of water from the pumps at No. 1 Pier, is due the arresting of the conflagration towards Cartagena Street.

After consuming Bastar Tobias & Co.'s store where the fire originated the flames passed to Señor Porfirio Melendez's Building in which was located Paredes's Printing office and spreading northward Higbid's concrete building in which was the Phoenix Hotel, Ulrich & Co.'s building was consumed, then Sr. Juan Melendez two houses, stopping at a vacant lot. Passing towards the back Henry Cooke's building opposite the Prefectura was the next consumed, Fourth Street preventing further destruction on that side. Once the residence of Señor Julio Diez below being Monsieur Placides liquor store, took fire, and was saved by the efforts of Archdeacon Hendrick and Dr. Segree who brought a hose and had water thrown on it, otherwise the block would have been burnt.

Higbid's building although constructed of an iron frame covered in concrete is a complete wreck and the walls are cracked and in such a condition that they will have to be pulled down. The fire zone and beach were littered with the effects of refugees from the scene of the fire and they will have much difficulty in finding house accommodation.

The Panama Fire Brigade arrived at 1 a.m. on Wednesday and did some service in watering the smouldering fire, as by that hour, the conflagration had ceased, mostly due to the subsidence of the wind and the fact that open spaces or vacant lots had been reached by it on all sides.

The residence of Mr. M. A. DeLeon, which is located on the western side of the fire zone took fire by sparks falling on the roof, but they were quickly put out, and a coconut tree next door in Mr. J. L. Stilson's yard also took fire and had to be cut down. As an indication of the intensity of the heat, the rails laid down in the centre of Bolivar Street were curled up.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

We are informed that Señor Tapias, of the firm of Bastar Tapias & Co., had that evening been at the Church Bazaar which is being held two blocks off and had returned to his store to get something, but while doing so, the policeman hearing the movement entered the shop and either he or Mr. Tapias drew a match, which, falling on some turpentine on the floor, caused a flame which they were unable to suppress, with the result above stated. Mr. Tapias was seriously hurt.

The Sanitary Board are erecting tents on the fire zone for the accommodation of the refugees. Fire hose and a gang of men from the R.M.S. "Trent" were landed and rendered valuable aid in saving the Railroad Station.

Among those who rendered valuable service in saving the balance of the town were Superintendent Bierd of the P.R.R., also Mr. Robert J. Foster, Stevedore of No. 4 Pier, who was wounded on the occasion.

THE LOSS IN HOUSE PROPERTY.

IN BOLIVAR STREET.

Bastar's store, Señor Porfirio Melendez's house, Paredes's Printing office, Higbid's concrete building, Ulrich's house, Juan Melendez's two houses,

COOK'S HOME, OFFICE OF THE "INDEPENDENT."

IN UPPER FRONT STREET.

Galindo's range of Chinese shops, Hotel Galardos, Kalus soda water factory and house, the Anglo-American Hotel. In all, 18 houses with their contents valued at about \$400,000, in which there is little insurance.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The letters and books in the Post Office have been destroyed, but the registered letters that were to have been sent by the R.M.S. "Trent" on Wednesday are in the iron safe, and that has not yet been opened.

On the alarm of fire being given, Mr. A. Moran, second cabin steward of the P.R.R. str. "Mexico," rushed into Bastar, Tapias' store and rescued Mr. Tapias whose clothing was then burning, and carried him out to the street, where he placed him in a cab and conveyed to a safe spot.

The Isthmian Ambulance and some of the attendants were on the scene prepared to render any assistance.

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

We have pleasure in publishing the following telegram:—

"Panama, Sep. 28th, 1905.

"SEÑOR PORFIRIO MELENDEZ,

"Colon.

"The following message was received from Chairman Shonts:—"Message received regarding fire, and glad you have taken steps to relieve the destitute. Extend our sympathy to sufferers."

CHARLES E. MAGOON."

INCENDIARIES AT WORK.

Soon after the fire had been subdued an attempt was made to set on fire Mosel's building on Bolivar Street, it however proved futile. The man was seen on the premises but he made good his escape.

It is also reported that the Washington Hotel was selected as a scene of the incendiary's operation, but he failed and was arrested.

Latest Foreign News.

Berlin, 16.—Two cases of cholera and one death throughout the Empire.

London, 16.—The London "Spectator" says: "There is no real reason for a quarrel with Germany, it would be a foolish and absurd movement." Leonard Courtney, who represents a small minority writes to the London "Times" his opinion of the Japanese in which he says that the continuation of the Anglo-Japanese treaty is confusing. The man who really covered himself with glory is Roosevelt, and admiration for him is mixed with envy. Why did we not do what he did? For the reason that we were bound by the first treaty. Lord Grey on the contrary, speaks with authority and says that the new treaty will be accepted by the Liberal Party. Mr. Asquith on being questioned as to the desirability of a separate Parliament for Ireland cannot be the policy of the present Liberal Government of Ireland at the Castle of Dublin and allowing them to manage their own affairs.

Stockholm, 16.—The new Swedish flag will be placed in service as soon as the king notifies the Powers of the recognition by Sweden of Norway's independence. The new flag will be a yellow cross on a black ground of blue, similar to that in use before 1814, and the union will be eliminated.

Paris, 16.—It is reported that Louis Napoleon, Governor of the Caucasus, has been assassinated.

Havana, 15.—News from Santiago reports severe earthquakes this morning. Several persons injured.

London, 17.—The "Observer" says England has decreed to maintain the treaty of 1866 which guaranteed the integrity of Scandinavia at the time Norway established a monarchy in that country. All the papers of Norway accept the candidature of Prince Charles of Denmark.

Hamburg, 17.—News from Zanzibar reports that the natives of East Central Africa are in revolt. The Raude tribe threatens the destruction of the Uganda Railroad. Several sanguinary combats have taken place between the British troops and the natives.

Berlin, 17.—The incident of the Paris paper "Le Matin" is considered definitely settled. The press of the Empire states that the Government is entirely satisfied with Great Britain's explanations relative to affairs before the resignation of Delcasse.

St. Petersburg, 17.—Grand Duke Cyril has arrived at Petersburg from Germany from whence he was called by the Czar to receive the full force of His Majesty's displeasure at his marriage with the Grand Duchess Victoria of Hesse. He has been deprived of his grade of aide-de-camp to the Emperor, his commission in the army cancelled, stripped of all his decorations, and banished from Russia. His punishment is more severe than that of the Duke Paul and Michael who alone for disobedience to the Czar's repeated orders, but for having violated the religious laws by marrying a divorced woman and his cousin, as the Grand Duke of Hesse was brother of the Czarina.

Tokio, 17.—Admiral Togo landed from his flagship in the Bay of Ise and went direct to the temple to offer up prayers. He will remain there until the remainder of his fleet arrives, after which he will proceed to Tokyo and hold a review on the 23rd. The garden party given in honor of Sir Gerald Noel by Prince Arisugowa, was a most brilliant function.

Premature Birth.

Rosita, a crazy woman who has been seen around the streets for many months, gave birth to a boy child in an open lot the night of the fire under a coconut tree. The unfortunate woman was conveyed to the hospital next day.

FOR SALE.

VIOLET COTTAGE—A splendid cottage suitable for a small family, with two apartments with rear right hand, near Western Chapel, Port Limon; spacious yard. This cottage is located on one of the healthiest spots in the town. The beautiful sea-breeze one enjoys. Call for inspection at any time. Moderate price. Apply to Mrs. Arabella A. Thompson, 1000, Port Limon, P.R. 21-22.

LIMON MUNICIPALITY.

MINUTES OF MEETING.

Sesión 24 ordinaria, celebrada por la Municipalidad de la comarca de Limón, á las 8 de la noche del miércoles-coatro de octubre de 1905, con asistencia del Vice-Presidente Saborio, Regidores Echeverría y Acosta y del Sr. Gobernador.

ART. 1.

Se dió lectura el acta de la sesión anterior, la que fué aprobada y firmada.

ART. 2.

Se dispuso el pago de las siguientes cuentas.

V. Giorgi & Co., por medicinas para pobres, durante setiembre ultimo. \$35.00

A. Lehmann, por útiles de escritorio y trabajos de imprenta. 87.10

E. Brackman, por hechura de un cepo para la cárcel de Cahuita 15.00

Vicente Solís, por encalar la Agencia de Policía de Matina 16.00

Dr. M. Velazquez, servicios profesionales en la Policía 8.00

ART. 3.

Se leyó el informe semanal presentado por el Ingeniero Municipal y se acordó publicarlo.

ART. 4.

Se leyó una solicitud hecha por Du F. Golcher en la que manifiesta que en los primeros días del trimestre proximo pasado recibió encargo de Don Federico J. Alvarado, Jefe Politico de Talamanca, para retener dinero que debía enviarse de la Gobernación y pagar con el las patentes de comercio del mismo Sr. Alvarado, de J. Mateus, William Smith y Justo Rodríguez, pero que el día anterior al de la llegada de la carta del Sr. Alvarado, había salido el correo que llevaba el dinero y no cumplió, por esa circunstancia, la recomendación, retrasando el pago de las patentes, las que tienen ahora el recargo de ley y no pueden ser entregadas por su valor original, si no lo resuelve así la Municipalidad. Que fundado en que ha sido en este caso morosidad de parte de los interesados, puesto que se retrasaron por un motivo que dependió en absoluto de su voluntad, pide que se permita á la oficina correspondiente entregar esas patentes por su valor original, y considerando que aunque son muy atendibles la razón alegada y la que se refiere á la distancia que nos separa de Talamanca, de donde no hay correo sino cada quince días, no debe esta Corporación atender esta clase de solicitudes por el antecedente que implica; pero que la circunstancia de ser el recomendado un empleado municipal apoya en mucho la solicitud.

SE ACUERDO:

Autorizar al Sr. Inspector de Rentas y Contador Municipal, quien conoce los fundamentos de esta petición, para que la resuelva como sea de justicia.

ART. 5.

Vistos los balances de prueba y estado de Caja al 30 de setiembre proximo pasado, presentados por el Contador Municipal, se dispuso publicar el estado de Caja.

ART. 6.

Tomando en consideración lo informado por el jefe de Trabajos y Tesorero Municipales en la memoria de la señora Doña Zenovia Buitrago de Echeverría de que habla el art. 1.º de la sesión anterior y considerando que de lo que en propiedad de la señora Buitrago se puso una paja de agua cuando no habia alli casa de habitación sino una lechería de Don Alcides Ramirez; que al retirarse el Sr. Ramirez manifestó que no necesitaba más la paja de agua y esta fué cerrada por orden de la Gobernación; que posteriormente se encontró abierta la paja de agua y la interesada manifestó al Jefe de trabajos municipales que no habia tenido interrupción y que se habia estado sirviendo de ella, lo que significa que fué abierta clandestinamente hasta que, en febrero de este año fué cerrada de nuevo, por orden del Gobernador.

SE ACUERDA:

Que la señora Buitrago ó la propiedad en que se encuentra la paja de agua en referencia, es deudora del impuesto correspondiente por todo el tiempo que se ha servido del agua y debe pagar esa deuda para obtener los nuevos recibos que necesita.

ART. 7.

Fué leído un memorial del Señor Don Luis Espinach relativo á pedir revocatoria del acuerdo por el cual esta Municipalidad resolvió no darle más la patente para vender licores del país en Destierro y considerando que la forma del memorial es incorrecta por contener frases hirientes contra esta Municipalidad y contra el Gobierno, según lo manifestó en la sesión, el representante del Sr. Espinach, Don Alberto Monge Reyes.

SE ACUERDO:

No admitir el memorial referido hasta que se presente en buena forma.

ART. 8.

Fué pasado al Apoderado Municipal el escrito en que el Sr. Lic. Don B. Marichal, C. pide, en nombre de su hijo Don Alberto, ausente ahora del país, que se aguarde á su regreso, que será en noviembre proximo para el arreglo del crédito que existe contra el.

ART. 9.

Encontrándose sumamente deteriorado el hierro nuevo usado en el Matadero Municipal, cuyo hierro fué comprado hace poco tiempo á los señores Lindo Brothers, se dispuso autorizar al Gobernador para que mande reparar aquel edificio y reclame de los por la mala calidad del hierro.

ART. 10.

Por iniciativa del Vice-Presidente se acordó suplicar al Gobernador que llame la atención del encargo del Parque Vargas, por el mal estado en que se encuentra.

ART. 11.

Con el objeto de hacer en la ciudad alamedas con árboles propios para el caso y en la forma mas adecuada, se nombra una comisión compuesta del Gobernador y Médico del Pueblo, quienes quedan autorizados para llevar á cabo el proyecto en que llegaron á estar de acuerdo.

A las nueve y media de la noche se levantó la sesión.

SCANDAL.

By E. A. C.

(A LOCAL CONTRIBUTION.)

The pen or tongue when used without discretion.

Which, sad to say, too often is the case.

When treating of some brother's slight digestion

To which most prone are all the human race.

And of a little fault makes great transgression,

Effects of which we hardly can erase

—That pen, e'er so defiled 'twere well to burn;

And such a tongue far better speechless turn.

Oh! that a spot, beneath the rolling sun,

How'er remote or distant might be

Where, like the poisonous adder, all would shun

The being who is fond of Scandal's sound—

Where brothers might forever live as

And harmony and blessed peace abound—

How gladly would earth's pilgrims

But such a spot no earthly mortal knows.

We all had hoped that on this side Atlantic shore,

Where everybody has enough to do,

The tongue of Scandal we might hear no more,

That all would here appear in colours

That each the Scandal-monger should abhor

And treat with that contempt which

That to a blessed region we had come

Where Justice were not only blind but dumb.

Find me a name, the meanest one you know;

Find me a name contemptible and small,

A name that most degrading is and

And yet it will be flattery to call

The dealer in such a wicked slander so;

Though these vile cognomens you give him all,

A thing more vile or less than nothing

Sure never did, nor can defile the earth.

"Who steals my purse," I truly think,

"steals trash,"

For it would scarce reward him for the crime;

He would get a purse with precious

And find his robbery a waste of time.

Here let me say or some might deem me rash

That Shakespeare wrote the first thought not in rhyme—

Or else some city editor quickly cries,

That I from Shakespeare's work do plagiarize.

With him I add, that he who me would rob—

Of my fair name, ('tis all that I possess)

Commits thereby a most unmanly job—

Does not enrich himself—but me oppress,

Leaves me to weep o'er honour gone, and sob

To think that one can have such shamelessness

To steal from me what will no wealth to him, and me leaves destitute and poor.

Most sad am I to say our growing city is far, too far, from being such a place,

And that is true 'tis a wondrous pity,

And we could wish that other were the case.

Now most severe must be my humble ditty,

Or else 'twill bear no truth upon its face,

Far better 'twere the naked truth to Than pleasing write, to public favour seek.

For rarely are assembled two or three,

But where a fourth (unlucky not there To plead his rights) for trial brought we see;

And hard with them must be the culprit's fare,

One has heard this or that thing, although he,

Of course, would say it nowhere else but here;

He had it from a friend, and knows That of his hearers none would think to tell.

"My dear Miss A—Oh! have you heard the news?"

"No, pray, what is it? don't make me wait."

"You surely won't my confidence abuse;

But I must tell you I have heard of That Mr. C. the ladies now accuse,

Of being about to join the wedded state;

Now that would be a dreadful sacrifice,

Why don't you go and give him some advice?"

"How do you know that he will marry her?"

"Why! about that there is no doubt at all;

They have twice together gone to theatre,

And three times went with her to ball;

They always look so very smiling there,

And at her house he frequently does call."

The question put and positively That A and C will surely soon be married.

Stories like this are going round each day,

We are all aware that there is nothing truer;

If twice you are with one lady people say—

Of course, you are going to be married to her;

'Tis hard you have little time to pay Her your addresses, as you should and woo her,

But we forbear although our charge For these, we know, have nothing else to do.

Nor is the house of God from Scandal free,

There feelings harsh and thoughts the most unkind

Are harboured while the preacher yet we see;

His voice scarce still ere one will seek A kindred spirit into whom will be

Discharged the venom of his little mind;

Such souls, like three-cent pieces, we know all

For any decent use are far too small.

Monkey Brand WASH CLOTHES. Will polish anything but manners. Try it on your Pots and Pans, and see How smart your Kitchen will look.

FIRE.

NORTHERN RAILROAD MACHINE SHOPS THREATENED.

This city has again been visited by fire. At 12.40, midnight, on Tuesday last, engine No. 19 gave the first signal, followed shortly after by the electric light plant, and in a short time the citizens became aware that the devouring element was once more among us.

The night hustler on duty in the yard observed flames coming from the front end of the Material Department, facing the Northern Railway (old) Station and he immediately gave the alarm with his steam whistle. The place where the fire was first observed was formerly the shipping bodega but since the early part of July it has been used as a deposit for empty barrels, boxes etc. and castings, and is seldom opened. Entrance is effected by a wooden door facing the former offices; this place is separated from the Material Department and storekeepers' office by a wooden partition which reaches to within 8 ft. of the roof; against this partition several barrels of oil, turpentine, tallow, waste, etc. are stored and from whence the different orders are filed during the day.

Within a few minutes after the alarm the fire communicated with the oil, etc., and spread with great rapidity, enveloping the entire building in flames and rendering it absolutely impossible to approach. This building, which is of wood covered with corrugated iron, joins the magnificent steel and iron bodegas extending for several hundred feet to the Electric Light Power house, and after consuming the wooden building the progress of the flames was checked at the commencement of this structure. The police were early on the scene of the fire and rendered some assistance, while engine No. 19 with her tanks filled went as near the burning building as possible and a bucket brigade vigorously poured water on the flames.

At 1.25 the fire pumps arrived and were rapidly put in play, many willing hands heading the pumps. Mr. Prestiatory directed the stream of water with admirable skill on the burning building. Meanwhile, several barrels of oil, turpentine, etc., and bales of waste were being rapidly rolled from the steel portion of the bodega, this left a space of at least fifty feet vacant between the shelving and that of building and the burning one and effectually checked the progress of the flames. At one time it was feared the fire would have extended towards the Electric Light and Telephone bodegas which adjoin. At 2.45 a.m. nothing but the joists and sills of the burning building was left, and on this a constant stream of water was poured.

Among the earliest arrivals at the scene of the fire was our energetic Governor, Don Ricardo Mora, Don Felipe Alvarado, Mr. E. P. Schweppe and Dr. Cespedes. Jamaicans and natives worked with a will and many well known foreign citizens were seen using their utmost endeavours to check the devouring element. A strong westerly wind was blowing during the time the fire lasted; and to this was due the salvation of the N.R.R. building which was only separated by about 50 ft. from the bodega where the fire commenced. At one time it was feared that the old wooden buildings at the rear of the Power house would ignite from the sparks, and several persons armed with axes supplied by the Electric Light storekeeper attacked the rear end and chopped away the facing boards nearest the flames, after a time when it was observed that the fire could not take effect on the steel structure and the sparks had ceased, the demolition was discontinued.

Cheap Bananas.

The "Manchester Despatch" of the 16th ult. published the following:— For the last few days the banana has been easily the cheapest fruit in the market. In the early part of the week a huge shipment arrived and every costermonger in London has been doing a roaring trade. Even in the West End shopkeepers have been offering bananas at figures which are a record for cheapness in order to relieve themselves of the big purchases, and instead of the usual half-a-dozen for a dish the customer is pressed to take double the quantity at the same price.

St. Mark's Church.

The annual Harvest Thanksgiving Service, in connection with the Anglican Church in Limón, will take place on Sunday the 22nd inst. There will be:—

(1) Holy Communion at 7 a.m.

(2) Morning prayer with anthem and Sermon at 11 a.m.

(3) A special Musical Service at 3 p.m.

(4) Evening Prayer with Anthem and Sermon 7 p.m.

The children's Flower Service which usually takes place on the following Sunday, will this year be held on the 2nd Sunday in November. Fuller notice will be given of this later on.

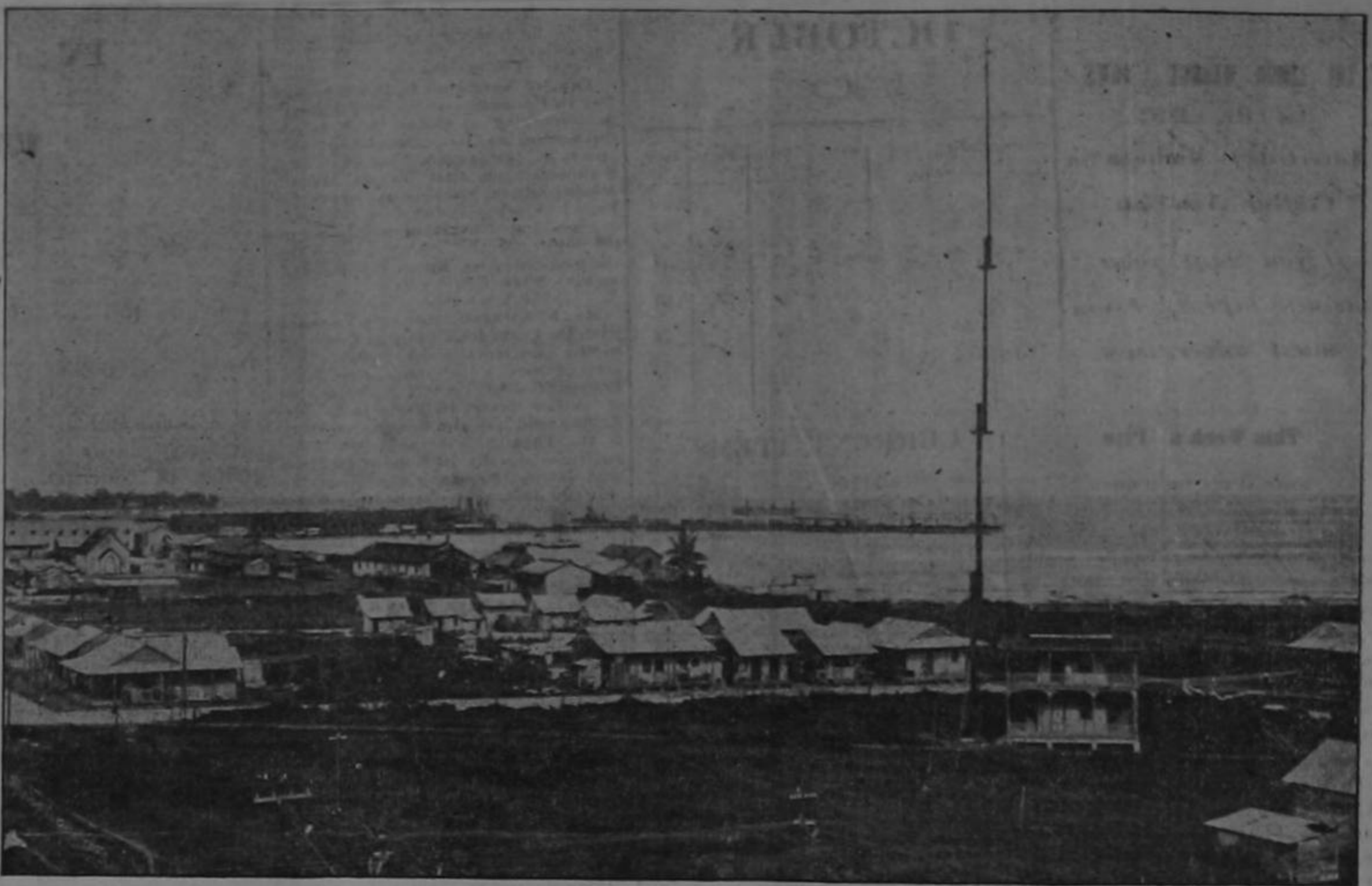
Cronje Going Home.

General Cronje, with his wife and children, were passengers by the land-America line steamship "Statdam," which sailed from New York for Rotterdam last week. Before departure General Cronje

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	1.00
Almanacs, World	1.00
Almanacs, sheet	.15
Alphabet Cards	.25
Alphas	\$.20 and \$.00
B	
Balls, rubber, solid, 25c, 50c and	.75
Balls, hollow, from	.25
Balls, base	.75
Bicycle Cement, Tire	.25
Bicycle Cement, rim	.25
Brushes, shaving	.50
Brushes, tooth	.50
Brushes, marking, 10, 20 and	.25
Bill books	\$2.50
Bow, hair, violin	.75
Bats, cricketing	15.00
Balls, cricket	6.00
Bill heads, small, 100	.35
Bill heads, medium, 100	.50
Bill heads, medium	.85
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	1.00
Blotters, hand	1.25
C	
Copy letter books, 500 l	\$2.50
Cards, Bicycle playing	.85
Cards, cheap playing	.65
Chalk, tailors'	.05
Chalk, billiard	.05
Chalk, crayons, box	.75
Chalk, carpenters', lb.	.25
Chess, set	8.00
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, 8, 10, 15 and	.25
Concertinos, \$4.00 and	6.00
Complementary order books, 100 l	1.00
Cigarette books	.10
Cash boxes, \$2.00 and	8.00
Caps for toy pistols	.05
Copy books, Cassell'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
Dominoes, \$1.25 and	6.00
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,	.45
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,	.15
15c; 3 for	.15
Guitar Strings, wire, 4, 20c; 5, 20c;	.20
6,	.20
Goggles	.50
Guitars, fair quality	\$12.50
Glue, La Page's liquid	.40
H	
Harmonicas, 25 and	.75
I	
Ink, Stephens'	.10
Ink, Stephens', 1-2 pint	.50
Ink, Stephens', 1 pint	\$1.00
Ink, Stephens', quart	1.75
Ink, marking	.50
Ink, rubber stamp	1.00
Ink, red, 15 and	1.00
Inkstands, \$2.00, \$5.00 and	6.00
Indexes, 25 and	.85
Invoice books, from	3.50
Ink eradicator, Collins'	1.50
Ink, India	.50
J	
Journal paper, per quire	\$1.00
Journals, 100 pages	1.25
Journals, 200 pages	2.00
Journals, 300 pages	2.75
Journals, 400 pages	3.50
Japanese lanterns, from	.25
K	
Key chains	.25
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	2.00
Lamp shades, 50 to	2.00
Lamp chimneys, 25 to	.50
Lamp wicks, from	.15
Laces, shoe, brown or black, pr.	.10
Ledgers, with indexes, 100 pages	1.50
M	
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
N	
Marshmallows, plain, 50c and	\$1.00
Marshmallows, chocolate, 50c and	1.00
Music paper, sheet	.15
Mucilage, 20c and	1.25
Mucilage, in collapsible tubes	.50
Memorandums, 5c, 10c, 15c and	.25
Memorandums, indexed, from	.30
Mouth organs, 25c and	.75
Mourning note, per quire	.30
Mourning envelopes, 25c and	.50
Marbles, clay, per doz.	.15
Marbles, glass, per doz.	.20
Marking brushes, 10c, 20c and	.25
Metal polish	.25
Music books, 50c and	1.00
Mirrors, hand carved	3.00
Musical boxes, toy	1.50
Musical boxes, toy	2.50
O	
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
P	
Oil board, per sheet	.10
Oil for typewriter	.50
Oil can	.75
Oil Paints, tin box	\$5.00
Q	
Pen racks, spiral	.25
Pistola, toy, 25c and	.75
Pipes, cornob	.25
Pipes, briar, \$1.50 and	\$1.75
Polish, boot, brown	.80
Polish, boot, black	.50
Polish, boot, white	.75
Pins, office, pyramid	.35
Pencils, lead, Eagle office	.15
Pencils, lead, mercantile	.10
Pencils, lead, Perfection	.05
Pencils, lead, carpenter's	.15
Pencils, lead, blue or red	.15
Pencils, lead, red and blue com-	.25
bined	.25
Pencils, slate, (board)	.05
Pencils, copying	.20
Penholders, 5c and	.10
Penholders, cork	.25
Penholders, self-erecting	.25
Printing outfit	1.00
Pens, gold fountain	1.50
Pens, Esterbrook's, per gross	2.00
Pens, Spencerian, per gross	2.50
Pens, school, per gross	1.50
Poker chips, per 100	1.50
Pencil sharpeners	.25
Pencil holders, leather	.35
Pencil holders, metal, 15c and	.25
Point protectors	.10
Paper fasteners, per box	.50
Paper weights, 75c, \$1.50 and	3.00
Purses, chain	.50
Purses, gold coin	1.00
R	
Queza Victoria photograph	\$1.00
S	
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, 60 leaves	.40
Receipt books, cash, 100 leaves	.75
Receipt books, rent, 60 leaves	.40
Receipt books, rent, 100 leaves	.75
Razors, each	8.00
Razor strops	1.50
Razor cases	.25
Rosin, for violins	.25
T	
Slates, 25c, 40c and	.50
Soap, Pears' unscented	.50
Spectacles, colored	\$1.50
Spectacles, colored	1.00
Spectacle cases	.25
Stamps, India rubber	1.00
Sand paper	.05
Stylographic pen	2.50
Typewriting paper, foolscap, rm.	3.50
Typewriting ribbons	2.00
Sealing wax, pound	.75
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
U	
Toys, assorted prices	.30
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	.75
Time books, monthly, 20c and	.20
Tape measures, 3 ft.	.75
Tape measures, 5 ft.	.85
Twine, per 1-2 lb. ball	.50
Tooth brushes	.50
V	
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
W	
Views of Costa Rica	.50
Violin strings, 1st, 2nd, 3rd	.30
Violin strings, 2, 3 and 4 (gut)	.25
Violin strings, 100 printed	\$1.00
Violin strings, 1 and 2	.75
Violin strings, 3 and 4	1.00
Violin jacks, 35c, 50c and	1.00
Violin bridges	.25
Viola page	.25
Views of Central America	12.50
X	
Whistles, tin, 25c and	.50
Wall paper, per roll, from	.30
Wrapping paper, per pound	1.00
Wickets and balls, per set	\$12.00
Wicker keeping gloves	6.00
Writing cases, \$1.00 and	2.00



FRIGATE PHILADELPHIA.
Hull of Famous American Vessel
Found in Harbor of Tripoli.

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

LUNAR RAINBOW IN GEORGIA.

Unusual Phenomenon Reported to the Scientific American.

A curious and unusual phenomenon, in the form of a rainbow for which the moon instead of the sun furnished the light, was observed here on the night of June 29.

A heavy rainstorm, accompanied by considerable thunder, occurred just before moonrise. As the clouds receded to the west the luminary rose and the bow was first observed, only the extremities for about 25 degrees being visible, the moon at that time being concealed behind a small cloud. For about twenty minutes the bow increased in brightness, and at the end of that time could be clearly traced throughout its entire length. At each end the red and blue colors could be plainly distinguished, but the remainder of the arc showed only as a light streak across the clouds.

The conditions for the phenomenon were almost ideal, the moon being but a few days past full, the cloud screen occupying the proper position, and, as it occurred just at moonrise, the bow was seen well up in the heavens. After the clouds had almost entirely melted away, leaving only a slight haze through which the stars shone, portions of the bow could still be clearly discerned.—Poulan correspondence Scientific American.

Ladies' Hats a la Hamburg.

An unusually brilliant bird in a young lady's hat attracted attention in a street car in Hamburg. Some spectators denounced the cruelty of killing these innocent creatures. Others criticized the pose and the arrangement of the plumage as unnatural. On reaching home the intelligent fowl (which happened to be a real one, and had settled on the hat absent-mindedly) flew off and roosted on the furniture. The girl had trained it to come in to her whistle. As it suits her complexion charmingly she intends wearing it with each of her hats in turn.—London Globe.

Bench Made of Very Old Wood.

A very interesting bench has been placed in the Moat Garden at Windsor Castle by Gen. Sir Dighton Probyn, V. C. It is made of wood buried by an earthquake in India, a thousand years before Christ. It is difficult to say what the wood is. Some think it is oak, while others say that it is rosewood. It is very hard, and it was a difficult task to make it into a bench. This has now been accomplished, however, and the result has been viewed with much interest by members of the royal family. An inscription is to be placed on the bench stating its origin and age.

JOKERS BUDGET

IN MODERN VERSE

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"

"A-hunting a husband, sir," she said.

"Wouldn't I answer, my pretty maid?"

"Your money is tainted, sir," she said.

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

INDUSTRIOUS ARTIST.

Bacon—You say your artist friend is industrious?

Egbert—Very; why, I've known him to work over four years on one picture.

"Is that possible?"

"It is. He was a month painting it, and four years trying to sell it."

—Yonkers Statesman.

STRICT.

Dressmaker—And would you have leg of mutton sleeves, madam?

Customer (trying on)—Most certainly not. I am a vegetarian!—London Punch.

VETOED.

Mrs. Sabbubs—We really ought to have one of those burglar alarms put in.

Mr. Sabbubs—What! and have the thing go off at night and wake the baby? No way, not much.—Philadelphia Press.

DISMISSED THE SUGGESTION.

Jenkins—My dear, I wish you wouldn't sing that song about "Falling Down."

Mrs. Jenkins—Why not?

Jenkins—It reminds me too much of the house rent.—London Tit-Bits.

ON HIS TRAIL.

"Pa," asked the Senator's little boy, "where's a socialist?"

"A 'socialist' my son," replied the Senator, "is a female office seeker whom, in a moment of foolish blindness, we promised to assist.—Catholic Standard and Times.

PRENZIED FINANCE.

The Farmer (exultedly)—Say, Mister Constable, I've just bin bunkered out by every dura cent!

The Policeman (dritably)—Well, don't heller to me, you come on. I ain't no magazine publisher.—Puck.

THE MAIN THING.

Lawyer—You can't bring suit against that man.

Client—Why not?

Lawyer—No action will lie.

Client—But my witnesses will.

HUMAN NATURE.

Mr. Podger—What are you reading there, Jimmy? "Deadshot Dick!"

The Idea. Gimme me that book.

Mr. Podger (an hour later)—Say, Meria that's about the best story I ever read. I'll have to get the sequel to it. It's out next week.

A CHUNK OF WISDOM.

"My brethren," said the cigar store philosopher, "give ear unto this gob of wisdom."

"Fire away."

Stage beauty is like stage money. It doesn't usually amount to much off the boards.

CAUGHT WITH THE GOODS.

"You've been out with a girl," declared Mrs. Jellus.

"Been out with your grandmother?" retorted Mr. Jellus, angrily.

"Then she must have bought a wig," replied Mrs. J., removing a long golden hair from his shoulder. "Her own hair is white."

THE PURSUIT OF THE PRACTICAL.

"You are not saying as much about the trust as you used to?"

"No," answered Farmer Cornstossel.

"There's altogether too much temptation for a man to keep chasin' octopuses when he ought to be pickin' potato bugs."—Washington Star.

NOT BAD REASONING.

Merchant—Say, old man, I've always fought shy of your company because I feared it was not stable, but I want to take a polley with you now.

Agent—Why, er—I wish to be honest with you. Surely you know that we've been investigated and that all our officials have resigned.

Merchant—That's just it. I'm convinced that a company which could survive under that gang couldn't be wrecked by any earthly agencies.

INS AND OUTS.

"What's that noise?" asked the visitor in the apartment house.

"Probably some one in the dentist's rooms on the floor below betting a tooth out," said the host.

"But it seems to come from the floor above."

"Ah! then it's probably the Popley's baby getting a tooth in."—Philadelphia Press.

DO ATHLETES DIE YOUNG?

Some Pertinent Statistics That go to Refute a Widely Popular Fallacy.

According to Dr. William G. Anderson, in his article on Making a Yale Athlete, in Everybody's Magazine, college athletes tend to prolong rather than to shorten life. "The hostile criticism," says Dr. Anderson, "that athletes 'die young' has been so often made without definite refutation that it passes for truth among those who mistake rumor for fact. An investigation of the health and longevity of college athletes must be exhaustive to furnish trustworthy data. Realizing the importance of such statistics, Professor Franklin B. Dexter, the Librarian of Yale, has recently completed the task of collecting the records of 761 athletes who competed in intercollegiate events and won their 'Y's' on the eleven, the nine the crew, and the track team between 1855 and 1904. This material was gathered for a prominent life insurance company, and later given to the director of the gymnasium. The main deductions are as follows:

"Of these 761 athletes, 51 have died since graduation. The causes were: Consumption, 12; pneumonia, 4; drowning, 6; heart disease, 2; suicide, 2; war and accident, 3; died from unknown causes, or disappeared, 10; from various diseases (fevers, appendicitis, cancer, diphtheria, parositis, dissipation, etc.), 12.

"Of these 51 men, 18 rowed, 16 played football, 11 were track athletes, and 6 played baseball. The ages of those who have died show these extremes and averages:

Extremes of Average age at death.

Crew 20 to 68 years 41.7 years.

Football 22 to 37 years 30.3 years.

Baseball 20 to 39 years 28.3 years.

Track 21 to 33 years 25.4 years.

"Turning to the 710 living athletes: Those who have passed 40 may be thus grouped:

113 men are between 40 and 49 years of age.

86 men are between 40 and 59 years of age.

22 men or between 60 and 69 years of age.

"Of the Yale athletes in their latter years, 14 are between 60 and 65 years, one is 65, three are 66, one is 67, two are 68, and one is 69. In brief, barring violent deaths, only 40 of these 761 Yale athletes, in a period of nearly fifty years, have been lost from the ranks of the living.

"I have been assured by a life insurance expert that college athletes, barring the track men, show a better average expectation of life than their non-athletic classmates, and much better than the general average of insured lives."

Among the Sultan's plate are babies' baths of solid gold.

Charles Wellington Furlong made a systematic search at Tripoli of Barbary for the lost remains of the famous American frigate Philadelphia, destroyed in the harbor of Tripoli 100 years ago. He tells in Harper's Magazine the romantic story of how he found the vessel at last:

"In less than an hour my search was rewarded by seeing the ends of the great ribs of a vessel protruding through dull-colored ell-grass. I noticed that this grass seemed to follow the lines of the ribs, and carefully noted its character, further to aid me in my search. Examining these closely, no doubt was left in my mind but that they belonged to a large vessel, and ordered the boatmen to let fall the anchor.

"The lead gave us two and a half and three fathoms. Hastily undressing, we dived several times. Mr. Riley first succeeded in buoying the spot by going down with the line and slipping it over one of the ribs. While on the bottom I carefully examined the timbers. These were honeycombed in certain parts in a peculiar way. The continual seawash of a century seemed to have made its inroads at the softest places, and they gave every appearance in form of partially burned stumps. The wood seemed almost as hard as iron. Much of it was enclosed in a fossil crust, and only by repeated efforts I succeeded in breaking off a small piece. The many winds from the desert and the shifting shoals of sand had filled in and around the frigate, and her keel must have lain buried nearly two fathoms deeper than the present sea bottom. The freshening breeze made further investigation impossible; so, after taking bearings and leaving the spot buoyed, we returned to the shore, landing amid an awaiting, curious crowd of Turks, Arabs and blacks.

"Six days later, through the courtesy and interest of the officers of the Greek warships Crete and Paralos, a ship's cutter and machine boat with divers were placed at my disposal."

Fad for Optimism.

One of the most wholesome fads that has been prevalent among society at large is the newest of all—optimism.

For it is no longer the fashion to go about looking as though you bore the burdens of the world upon your devoted shoulders. But, instead, you're expected to look blithely upon the old world and its troubles—and your own troubles, too, says the Philadelphia North American.

Perhaps it is our free outdoor life that has developed the quality. Perhaps it is only a new pose—for public opinion must have its poses, like every individual.

Surely it should make happier, healthier communities out of cities and states. Good cheer is more or less of a habit—pretend to have it, and you suddenly wake up to find you've really got it, and, too, have created a more joyous atmosphere for yourself, that gradually grows necessary to you.

The happy habit is a good one—much better than the tragic-faced, world-weary type that preceded it.

May the new fad stay in fashion!

Columbus.

A school teacher was trying to impress upon his pupil's mind that Columbus discovered America in 1492, so he said, "Now, John, to make you remember the date when Columbus discovered America, I will make it in a rhyme so you won't forget it: 'Columbus sailed the ocean blue in 1492.' Now, can you remember that, John?"

"Yes, sir," replied John.

The next morning when he came to school his teacher said, "John, when did Columbus discover America?"

"Columbus sailed the dark blue sea in 1492."

Maid, Wife or Widow?

Won From the Enemy

By MRS. ALEXANDER.

PART II. CHAPTER I.

"I had no idea an obscure town like Bernstadt could turn out so fine a display," said Steinhausen, who had expected to secure a table suited to a tea-a-tete supper, and was attending assiduously to the wants of his companion.

"Here's to our speedy and complete fusion!"

"To a United Germany! Eh, meine Gnadige? I think Saxony is well disposed to rest under the shadow of the Black eagle."

"You think so?" she said, in a tone of dissent, yet not refusing to clink her glass against his.

"That is your deep-rooted conceit. You account for all shades of national feeling in the way least offensive to your self-love."

"Hanover shows herself a sulky ir-reconcilable—that is but a narrow nationalism, which binds her to the advantages of union with her powerful neighbor."

"Saxony, enduring her anguish in the silence of pride, is supposed to hug her chains."

"Ah, Major von Steinhausen, long years will elapse before the forced fusion you exult in becomes real brotherhood."

"So your ideas are still the same?" he exclaimed.

"Would to Heaven you were unchanged in every way."

"But Prussia is right to seize what she desires at the most favorable moment."

"Hesitation, delay, might have blighted her hopes, destroyed her prospects, as they have done mine."

"You cannot affect to misunderstand me!" he added, as he caught a look of astonishment in her eyes.

"You are a little enigmatical, I must say," she replied, as a fat little man in uniform, came almost at a run, across the room to clink his glass against Steinhausen's.

"So glad to have you among us again, lieber Herr Major. Six weeks ago I never thought you would leave the Lazaret, except feet foremost."

"Thanks to your good care, my friend."

Then more people came to clink glasses, and Steinhausen had to rush to one or two distant tables to perform a similar ceremony, and a break in his conversation with Lies was unavoidable.

Perhaps this spirit of enjoyment, perhaps a sudden return to more generous food and drink than he had lately been accustomed to, combined with the mixture of bitterness and delight which arose from his meeting with Lies in her new condition, all helped to excite in Steinhausen a reckless determination to enjoy this possibly last chance of free intercourse with his lost love, and, coute qu'il coute, to express his feelings to her before they separated.

Something in her manner and bearing gave him an undefined sense of encouragement.

His scarce-veiled admiration was not repulsed with the cold dignity he would have expected from Lies as a wife.

She was certainly glad to see him, and even her contradictions and contentions were more playful and indulgent than formerly.

Why had she allowed herself to be drawn or forced into marriage with a fellow in every way inferior to her?

Why had he (Steinhausen) not sought her out more perseveringly?

Life had evidently gone hard with the kindly family of Bergfelder since those sunny autumn days of four years back, and hence perhaps this accursed marriage.

At this point he drove away, with an effort, those whirling, intersecting circles of thought, and hastened back to his partner.

"There!" he cried. "I think I have touched glasses with all my Bernstadt acquaintances, and I may repose myself."

"There is a beautiful moonlight view from a balcony next the cardroom."

"Are you prudent to risk cold while you are still a convalescent?" she asked.

"No," returned Steinhausen, with an expressive glance. "No cold will touch me to-night. But you—" He caught up a large fur-lined mantle as they passed a stand full of helmets and military cloaks. "You have not the same safeguard, and at least for another blessed hour you are my care."

Lies made no reply, and they reached the balcony in silence.

Steinhausen carefully wrapped the cloak he carried around the slight figure of his companion, and they stood a moment contemplating the scene.

The garden and lower portion of the town sloped somewhat steeply down from the Burgomeister's residence, the snow-laden, frozen trees nearest glittering in the gleams of light from the brightly illuminated house; then came the irregular, pointed snowy roofs, and beyond, the great quiet hills, sloping in the silvery beams poured upon them from the now sinking moon.

"It is lovely!" said Lies, softly.

"When last we looked on a fair scene together!" began Steinhausen, quickly. "I was doubtful, anxious, but not hopeless!"

"Why were you so unsympathetic, so incommunicative? A word of explanation might have saved me much suffering."

"Now a real barrier exists between us! I suppose an insurmountable one."

"Yes," said she, and had Steinhausen been less disturbed he might have observed that the "yes" was more interrogative than affirmative; "but you must respect the barrier."

It was the nearest approach to a re-joice she had uttered, and before he could reply she went on:

"It is not prudent for either of us to remain here. Pray, come downstairs again."

She re-entered the cardroom, and as Steinhausen assisted her to take off the cloak he noticed that she had turned very pale and her hands trembled.

"You have taken cold!" he exclaimed. "I should not have asked you to go out there."

"It is nothing, Herr Major—a momentary chill."

"Ha, meine gute Freundin!" cried the Burgomeister, a little breathless from mounting the stairs. "I have been looking for you everywhere."

"Herr Major, you have your horses here, nicht wahr?"

"We have just been arranging a sleighing party for to-morrow—to Falkenberg. Herr Adjutant Stromer will be the leader. You will join us, will you not?"

"With pleasure, gewiss! I do not care what Klesburg—what the doctor says."

"He comes, too! He says it is all right."

"We assemble at noon, here in the market place, and—to Lies, as he rubbed his hands exultingly—"the Hauptmann has consented to stay over another day."

So saying, he bustled away to complete his arrangements.

"You will be my companion, will you not?" asked Steinhausen, eagerly.

"I—I fear I cannot," said Lies, hesitatingly.

"The party was spoken of before supper, and I promised the Adjutant to accompany him, only Otto did not think he could remain—but I suppose Gretchen wishes to go."

A slight sigh, which Steinhausen interpreted hastily to mean that Gretchen, the little dark-eyed, doll-like cousin's wishes were paramount to hers.

"What a scoundrel, to have such a pearl, such a priceless jewel, and not to prize her beyond all else!"

"Oh, I suppose he thought you did not care about sleighing," suggested Steinhausen, his heart beating at the possibilities suggested by this indifference.

"Oh, he knows I like it—better than almost anything else."

"Can you not manage to throw over Stromer, or—will you leave it to me?"

"I think the engagement had much better stand."

"Lies—forgive me; I cannot call you by any other name—you are unspeakably cruel."

"In a week or two I must rejoin my regiment. I may never look upon your sweet face again. Right or wrong, grant me this hour of happiness—come in my sleigh."

"I would be wiser and better I should not," she returned in a low tone, and Steinhausen felt her arm tremble in his; and you—you must not, ought not, to forget the barrier of which you spoke."

They paused in the doorway to exchange these words, and the band just then began the delightful "Soldaten-Lieder Valse."

Steinhausen's keen eye caught the figure of the detested Hauptmann leaning over a chair on which the pretty little cousin was sitting, his eyes, bearing, attitude, all expressive of the warmest, tenderest feeling—he glanced at his companion, and saw that she, too, observed it.

"Well, well!" thought Steinhausen, with all the eager fire of his nature, "is there no way of severing these tangled cords?"

But he only said, as the magic of the music extinguished his small remaining stock of prudence:

"At least grant a last request; the worst criminals are not refused that one turn—a first, and perhaps a last, tour de valise."

Lies made no reply, but as he put his arm round her she raised her hand to his shoulder, and they whirled away, regardless of doctors, barriers and all other considerations, floating to the delicious music!

A sudden bump brought Steinhausen's thoughts at last down to earth, or rather the parquet.

It was the Hauptmann and his favorite cousin, who were looking into each other's eyes, and unmistakably happy.

They sailed on indifferent to the collision, but, in the sudden effort to hold up his partner, Steinhausen felt the quick beat of her heart against his own, as no doubt the sight of such

evident faithlessness must have cut her to the soul.

"No, do not stop yet; once more round," as she made a slight motion as if to stop; and he continued in low, deep tones:

"If forbidden anything beyond, at least accept friendship the most devoted."

"I see and understand all; and remember, if I can in any way lighten your sorrows, you may command my life."

He pressed her passionately to his heart.

"Major von Steinhausen, this is too much," she returned, stopping resolutely.

"You disturb and distress me."

"You should not forget the obligations of which you have yourself spoken."

"I scarcely understand you. Promise never to speak in such a strain again."

"And so good-night; I am weary, very weary."

There was a sound as of tears in the voice as she vanished from him.

"What an accursed fool I was to startle her," was Steinhausen's reflection as he looked after her.

"I must make matters straight to-morrow."

"I must win her friendship; better half a loaf than no bread."

"Ah! Steinhausen, dancing? That's wrong, and against orders, mein Leiber. I have half a mind to forbid the sleighing party to-morrow."

"Eave a whole one, Herr Doctor; it matters not to me."

"What! In open rebellion? Why, you must be fit for active service!"

"The party to-morrow will be 'prohibitiv'," said a civilian standing near.

"Yes," said Adjutant Stromer, "sixteen or seventeen sleighs."

"Herr Hauptmann Ghering has consented to postpone his return home in order to join us."

"I thought his pretty wife would bring him round to her wishes," said the Doctor, laughing.

"Well, it is hard to say 'no' to a creature like that."

"How little they guess the truth," thought Steinhausen, with the bitterness of superior knowledge, as he wrapped himself in his cloak before venturing into the frosty air.

"Now to dispose of Stromer and secure to-morrow at least."

CHAPTER II.

The morning after the Burgomeister's fete fulfilled the promise of the previous night.

Bright, still and wonderfully clear, a perfect winter's day, as though bespoken for a sleighing party, and nearly all Bernstadt turned out to see the start.

The market place looked quite crowded by the array of sleighs and their gayly caparisoned horses, and the various owners, who were generally the drivers also, were going busily to and fro from their equipages to the entrance hall of the Burgomeister's house, where the ladies had assembled, arranging their "parties," and assisting to take out the furs and wraps with which each was plentifully provided.

The snow-laden, peaked roofs, projecting windows, peaked carved pinnacles and vanes, which make the street scenery of old German towns so charming, sparkled in the noonday sun; rosy-faced old women, warmly clad in woolen garments, looked placidly on as they sat, sipping smoking coffee, surrounded by their stock, red apples, golden oranges, and great pale green cabbages piled up in pleasant masses of color, earthenware, felt slippers, fowls, still in their soft gray and brown plumage, glittering tin pans and kettles, and the endless sundries which must charm all strange housekeepers in Germany; potatoes, brightly-colored wools for knitting, toys gingerbread, baskets, and boots, made in the centre of the space a variegated array, and in the interval between the boots and the footway the line of sleighs almost encircled the market place.

Nearly all had assembled when Steinhausen drove up.

He had contrived almost to cover a hired sleigh with costly furs, while his servant had seen to the decoration of the horse, a favorite with master and man; and a large powerful animal, black as night, and fiery as his owner.

Steinhausen had not been able to make any move toward robbing Stromer of his destined partner, but he hoped by some impromptu stratagem to accomplish his end at the moment of starting.

He therefore paused to reconnoiter before entering the house, on the steps of which he recognized Herr Hauptmann Ghering in close and animated conversation with the Burgomeister.

As he made his way to where the lady of the house stood, various exclamations reached his ear.

"Ach, it is too bad, too vexatious."

"Such an ausgezeichnete Fuhrer (admirable leader)."

"Who will replace him?"

"Oh, the Herr Burgomeister himself."

"He is just as good as Stromer."

"What misfortune has happened, mein Herr Burgomeister?" asked Steinhausen, shaking hands with the worthy magistrate.

"Why, the adjutant, Von Stromer, is suddenly called to meet the commandant at Konigsstein, this evening, and has already started, so we are deprived of our leader."

"I wanted Herr Hauptmann, here—oh, he's gone!—to take his place, but he refuses."

"We could not wish a better chief than yourself, Herr Burgomeister—"

"Come, come!" exclaimed the Frau Burgomeister to her husband, "we are losing time."

To be continued.

With the Funny Fellows



Fate's Differences.
Some folks very seldom dine;
Some folks live in clover;
Some folks own the trolley line
And some folks get run over.
—Washington Star

Mary's Mistake.
"Mary told me that she was simply fascinated by that young Fuzzly."
"Yes, she took him for his rich cousin."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Doubtful.
"Gracious! Who is that yelling?"
"It is Myrtilla."
"You don't say! Is she giving her class yell or getting her teeth fixed?"—Detroit Tribune.

That's So.
"There is one worry that Rockefeller never has."
"And what is that?"
"He never worries for fear his hair is coming out."—Houston Post.

Criticism.
He—"I don't see why you admire the story so much. There is one absolutely impossible character in it."
She—"Which one?"
He—"The woman who never listens to gossip."

Steamed Long.
"Did you know this was the longest month in the year?" he said on the occasion of his third call in a fortnight.
"Yes," said the girl, with a yawn; "it seems so, doesn't it?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Which?
Grace—"Miss McPrim tells me that she has made arrangements to lecture for a term of years."
George—"Do you mean that she is going on the lyceum platform, or is she about to be married?"

Pop Had an Automobile.



Tommy—"Say, pop, what's a pedestrian?"
Pop—"He is one of those fellows who is always kicking against automobiles."—New York Press.

No Use For It.
Auctioneer—"What am I offered for this fine large bath sponge? Going at fifty cents—going—going—It's a shame I can't get more for it. I'd buy it myself only I've just come back from a visit at the seashore."—Harper's Weekly.

Putting It in Practice.
Educated Ernest—"Wot d'ye think o' dis scheme to ostracize de tainted rich?"
Practical Pete—"I'm right fer it. Hereafter I'll never ride in de same patrol waggin wid' no defaultin' bank president."

Not Usually Affected.
Mrs. Goodley—"Gracious! how you do annoy me sometimes. Do you know that you snored in church to-day?"
Mr. Goodley—"Nonsense! You're used to my snoring by this time. What was the matter with you? Insomnia?"—Philadelphia Press.

As Others See Us.
Green—"Do you believe there is really such a person as the fool-killer?"
Brown—"Er—by the way, how old are you?"
Green—"Forty-five."
Brown—"Well, if there is, he must have retired from business."—Chicago Daily News.

His Loss.
Scovill—"What are you mad about?"
Clarke—"The railroad company has found the trunk I lost."
Scovill—"Do you consider that a cause for anger?"
Clarke—"Well, I should say yes! Wouldn't you be made if you had to take a \$4 trunk in place of the \$2 damages you had been expecting?"—Cleveland Leader.

No Compulsion.
"You sign this deed asked the lawyer, do you, mada?"
"mean by that?" demanded there has been no compulsion."
"I mean part of your husband, has sion of there?" she ejaculated, turning to look at "I'd like to see him try to side be me."—London Tit-Bits.

The Farm

Selling is Half the Crop.
It makes me tired to hear farmers say there is no sale for their produce, when they don't even let any one know that they have some commodities for sale. Last summer I visited neighbor S. I noticed he had a few trees of summer Rambo apples as fine as they grow, going to waste. I asked him why he did not sell them. "No one wants them," he replied. I told him such apples were in big demand in York at more than \$1 per bushel. "Well, John," he said, speaking to his son, "I guess you will have to take them down and sell them, and you will have half the money." So John put the apples nicely on straw in the wagon box and covered them all up with blankets and started to York to sell the apples. He drove up town about a mile, those apples nicely covered up all the time, expecting, no doubt, that some telepathist or mind reader would divine what he had, come out on the street, stop him and buy the apples, but he was not so fortunate. By mere accident, a grocer discovered that he had apples, and on sight bought them all for about half what he could have sold them for had he only let people know that he had apples for sale. Think of a merchant closing all his show windows, taking down his sign and absolutely stop all advertising, how much business do you suppose he would do?—L. W. Lighty, in Massachusetts Ploughman.

To Kill Hawks.
A Louisiana reader asks how to give nux vomica to chickens and how often to give it to kill hawks, and if it is dangerous.

It undoubtedly is dangerous to the chickens, if our reader intends to give it to those that are alive, especially if more than one dose is given.

Of course if nux vomica could be given to one chicken only, and the hawk be made to select that one and eat it, there is a bare possibility that Mr. Hawk might die or at least become so sick of chicken that he would not return for another.

Still, we think this would be an impossible task, and other methods would be more effective. We have heard that arsenic or strychnine put in the carcass of a dead chicken, which is placed in view of the hawk out of reach of other chickens and cats, has been found to kill not only the old one, but the entire brood of young hawks to which it is carried.

Scarecrows have but little terror for hawks, especially when they have a brood of young ones to feed, and we doubt if there is any better way of making war with them than with a good shotgun. It may require a little patience to lie in wait and get a shot at a hawk, but if one or two are thus killed the others are not likely to give further trouble.

Bare yards, with no grass or weeds, offer an inviting place for the hawks, and the chickens have no way to escape from them.

A marten box erected near the chicken yard will be of material aid in fighting hawks. One little marten or blue bird will put a big hawk to flight and will often chase him fully a mile away.

A nest of martens and a few well-directed shots will do more than all the poison that one can arrange.—Home and Farm.

Increasing the Fodder Supply.
Fine and well-rotted stable manure will also often pay in the increase of rowen, when spread on the land shortly after the first crop is secured. Another method of obtaining a good second crop as advised by Professor C. S. Phelps in a crop report of Massachusetts Board of Agriculture is to cut early, plow and seed at once to clover and mixed grasses, using at least fifteen pounds of clover to the acre. With seeding done early in July, a good crop of clover should be obtained late in September or early in October, and a strong growth of grass and clover the following year.

Taking up the specific crops that can be grown to supplement the hay crop, Professor Phelps gives those that are best adapted to the purpose, time of seeding, quantity of seed per acre, time of cutting and method of use, whether for hay, silage or green fodder. The crops mentioned are corn, Hungarian grass, the millets, soy beans, oats and peas, barley and peas, winter vetch, rape and cabbage. Hungarian grass is, all things considered, probably the best crop that could be sown in July for hay, and should be cut early even before all the heads are formed, as it tends to grow woody as the heads mature. Soy beans are a valuable crop, particularly for silage. Late cabbage can often be grown to profitable portions crop, and the unprofitable fodder. Professor Phelps says that he has found apple pomace to be a valuable feed for hogs, and there are many other places where it can be obtained for section.

The article closes with some excellent advice as to feeding the hay crop after all possible has been done to supplement it. To obtain the best results, about one-half the dry matter of the ration should come from the grain feeds. The cheaper dry fodders, such as corn stover or oat straw, may then be fed in connection with liberal silage and grain feeding, and good results will follow.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Stacking Straw.
I have taken the Indiana Farmer for a number of years, and like it. Have often been impressed to answer some of your contributors, but have delayed until to-day, thinking I could not better the situation. Have just read in a recent number under caption "How to Save Straw."

It appears to my mind that the Vigo County farmer (though a good fellow) lacks the courage and tact of a good Jap soldier. Before blowers were heard of, any man was expected to take his place on the straw stack, if so requested. Sometimes as many as five men wrought on a stack until it was completed rightly, and would preserve itself for future use (perhaps for several years). Along with the blower came the declaration "That all hand stacking was at an end," for the blower completed the stack. I discredited it from the start. I knew the declaration was a fake the first blower stack I saw. It had a shed roof from the ground up on the opposite side from the machine, and shapeless pile of finely cut straw, from top to bottom. A perfect spring to receive and retain moisture, and thereby spoil the good feed in it. The first blower we had on our farm, we started in with two good stackers to follow the rotating pipe, to tramp the middle and arrange the straw evenly over the surface. Then we gave orders to blow the straw where it was needed to complete a good self preserving top on it. We have never lost our straw, but get much good feed out of it during winter. We then tear down the residue for fall fertilizer, and put it all back on the soil in twelve months again. Am not prophet enough to divine just where American farmers will drift to. Too tony to be found on the blower straw stack, for love or money, afraid of little outside dust when the Good Book says he is made of dust. We may save our straw in stacks about as we formerly did, if we go at it rightly. My rule is to go on my neighbor's stack provided he will work on mine, or furnish a man.

Pay stackers extra, if they desire it; it will be money well spent. We have a couple of pairs of goggles to be used on threshing days. Also furnish a damp sponge to tie over nose and mouth to exclude dust, if so desired. Blower stacks need steeper roofs on them, and the middle kept very solid.

A few days after threshing and the stacks settle a little, make the roof a little steeper and higher, and fasten rails or poles on the ridge against heavy fall winds.—J. Beebe, in Indiana Farmer.

Resisting Potato Blight and Rot.
Thorough cultivation tends to conserve the moisture of the soil in a dry season (when there is little danger of rot), and in a wet season it helps to keep the ground from becoming wet and soggy. Ridging the rows holds up the vines from the ground, and thus aids in a quicker evaporation of moisture from the foliage and ground, and in so doing aids in retarding the spread of the blight. It also covers the tubers deeper in the soil, and so protects them better from the blight spores that fall from the leaves. Where spraying is practiced it also makes this operation easier. The objection to ridging is that in a dry season it may cause the plants to suffer for lack of moisture.

By far the most satisfactory type of spraying outfit for thoroughness of work is a two-wheeled cart, of sufficient reach to straddle two rows of potatoes, which carries an ordinary barrel pump and a man to pump and drive. Two men follow the cart, each using a twenty-five-foot hose with a single nozzle, and they each spray three rows without moving from the row, in which they travel backward. The man drives the length of the hose and the men spray their rows up to the cart, which then moves on again. In this way the ground can be gone over fairly quickly, and the spraying can be done as thoroughly as desired. Two nozzles to a hose seem to be a little better than one.

Another apparatus is a type often used. In this case the stationary nozzles are attached to the end of an ordinary cart carrying a barrel pump, and the pumping is done by hand. This, too, has some of the objections of the geared machines. By very slow driving, however, more spray can be placed on the vines, but because of the stationary nozzles it will not be done very thoroughly or evenly. In this particular apparatus better work would have been done if the pump had been steeper. It was not powerful enough to readily supply the eight nozzles used.

The results of spraying with Bordeaux mixture vary with different seasons, but depend largely on the thoroughness of the treatments and their application at the proper time. It is much easier to secure an increased yield of potatoes from spraying than it is to prevent rot in these afterward. This increased yield varies from almost nothing to sometimes over 100 per cent, and the rot of the tubers is usually less in the sprayed than in the unsprayed fields. An average gain of fifteen to twenty per cent, should be had in order to pay for the extra cost and trouble of spraying; any gain above that is profit.—G. P. Clinton, Connecticut Experiment Station, New Haven.

A Short Spotty Career.
For many years a certain doctor practiced medicine in a little country town in Wyandotte County. He was careless of his dress. Half the time, perhaps, his socks were not mated. Finally the doctor moved his family to Kansas City, Kan., and began to spruce up. He insisted on wearing socks that were mated. This made his wife suspicious. She thought he was getting spotty. The doctor has moved back to the country.—Kansas City Journal.

British Honduras and Downing Street.

ITS SORROWS AND JOYS.

The British Trade Journal recently contained an article of which a part ran thus:

We have called attention again and again to the glaring instance of Crown Colony mis-government in the case of British Honduras. It is now nearly fifteen years ago that it became evident to business men in the Colony that a railway was necessary to develop its resources. After many years of agitation, repeated surveys paid for by the Colonists, memorial after memorial, and heavy pecuniary sacrifices by individual business men and merchant firms, the Downing Street authorities prepared a draft contract, embodying a scheme for an utterly impossible railway to cost an exorbitant price. This line was to be carried out, of course, by the engineers for the Crown Agents. The form of contract was placed before the public for two years, and naturally elicited no suitable offer. It was as though Downing Street had issued advertisements for tenders to bridge the Atlantic. The Colonists do not want any such elaborate railway as that sketched out by the Downing Street engineers; yet for more than two years this project held the field, and served as an answer to all who complained that the Colonial Office at home was neglecting the interests of the Colony. It was not until last autumn that it began to dawn upon the Colonial Office mind that the scheme was a solemn farce, and that it was useless and misleading to continue to invite offers for the construction of such a railway. The Crown Agents were therefore instructed to withdraw it, and to inform any firm who might communicate with them on the subject that the question of a railway for British Honduras was in abeyance. At the same time the Colonial Office discovered, what the Colony had been urging all along, that it might be possible to build a light railway at a much less cost which would be adequate to the needs and resources of the Colony, at least for some time; and although British Honduras is one of the very oldest of our possessions, it was not till last autumn that our officials found that the first requirement for the development of a Colony is a thorough knowledge of its resources and geography. To obtain such knowledge an expert has now been sent out at a salary of £800 a year and all travelling expenses. This new official is to have ample time to travel through the Colony, to formulate plans and to begin to execute them when approved. He is to consider the making of roads, the clearing of rivers, the improvement of the existing tracks, and the possibility of a railway; that is to say, after repeated surveys and the existence of official engineers in the Colony almost from time immemorial, and after the Crown Agents' engineers and their surveyors have again and again reported upon the possibility of a railway, the whole question is to be discussed through the whole of British Honduras, its people, resources and trade had only just been discovered.

We hope that there are very few British Crown Colonies which have been so abominably treated. The Colonists have been driven from pillar to post, they have agitated for twenty years; they have had surveys for a railway made again and again; and they have paid the cost of these surveys. They have even had Crown Colony and Downing Street engineers to draw up specifications, all at the suggestion of the Colonial Office. They have agitated, petitioned, and memorialized, and the Colonial Office has led them on to believe that the railway would be built. It was believed that the officials were at last about to meet the requirements of the Colony, until the impossible draft contract of 1900 appeared. Even then it was supposed that there was some remnant of sincerity about the contract, and attempts were made to modify it again and again, and to induce Downing Street to be reasonable. The result is now apparent; the Colonial Office admits that that draft was a mistake, that after all the Colony must have a new class of engineer who is to survey the country generally, and cogitate at Belize until he has evolved some scheme for further discussion and agitation. No one seems to know when it will appear or what it is to achieve. At least three years are to be devoted to the study; and then no doubt the engineers' proposals will be duly considered and pigeon-holed, while the condition of the Colony goes from bad to worse. Were there now a railway or railway into the interior the Colony could obtain the higher prices for mahogany now prevailing. But as practical men, they will not rely upon anything the Colonial Office may do. Their hearts must be sick with hope deferred, and they must be wishing for liberty to develop their possessions on the lines which they understand better than any outsider.

Commenting on the above a correspondent writes:—
The Expert referred to, has cogitated at Belize for two years, and the public has been treated, by way of return for the thousands of pounds expended in connection with his living, etc., to elaborate reports and recommendations for the development of the colony. I do not attempt to speak lightly of this gentleman's work and schemes put forward; but in the face of the many previous useless exploits of a similar kind which achieved nothing more for the colony than the treasuring up of the reports as a record in the history of B. H., one cannot but lament what appears to be wilful neglect of this ancient British Colony by Downing Street. This sort of thing is being repeated so often, that it would appear as if the Downing Street attitude has become part of the Laws and Customs of British Honduras.

This Colony has been in possession by the British Empire a century; and were it not for the few enterprising men, not Britishers, who have settled here very recently, the people would

yet be questioning whether a steam launch can ply in the waters of Honduras or a factory of any sort be erected on its soil. The Colony is not even worthy (as a result of all this expert knowledge for which the Colony pay so dear) of a single bridge track leading through the interior. Is this not disgraceful, doubly disgraceful for the British Empire. I am forced to admit, though as a Britisher I say it with shame, that the few American firms who have set up business here only a short time, have been of great service to us. I cannot but feel proud of Mr. Joseph Lewis whom we may well call the Father of Enterprise, for irrespective of the various enterprises in which he is personally engaged, it will not, I think, be assuming too much, to regard as a probability that the settling in our midst, of our enterprising Mr. Shephardson of the C. C. Mengel Company and 'The George D. Emery Co.' is due to inducements matured at his Hotel which I may mention is The Hotel of British Honduras.

The appointment of Sir Bickham Sweet Escott as our Governor was the best thing Downing Street did to appease the natives; and the policy adopted by this eminent gentleman since his arrival, has left us sanguine that much will be accomplished for the advancement of the Colony under his wise administration. An able Statesman and "gentleman," if he does not succeed in lifting Honduras out of the rut into which we have, been dragged, no man will. We are convinced that he has the Colony and the interest of the people at heart; and even at the sacrifice of his own interest, he has already entered on his career in a whole-hearted manner. Realising that no amount of effort on the part of Colonial Governors or administrators can avail to do away

with supplementary effort, the people are prepared to support our Governor in his wise and well meaning policy; and in this respect they have armed him a petition to present at Downing Street—laying out a few crying needs of the Colony. Unfortunately for this Colony, the Legislators are all merchants, or shopkeepers who have I fear generally, their own particular axe to grind; and this is done on the poor man's grindstone. We have precedents of Governors who have endeavoured to work towards the welfare of the community, being boycotted it was said by the influence of the Great Powers in London who have interests at stake in the Colony, and who find support in lying petitions, got up by their agents on the sly, over this way; so it is not premature to assume that some such sort of back influence may be brought to bear on our present Governor. But if the few merchants and shopkeepers here, believe that things will continue as in the past and that they constitute the "Colony of British Honduras," it will be a bitter day when we as "natives and true Colonists" are forced to un deceive them!—We hope that the Governor will return soon!—We hope he will be aided and supported by Downing Street!—We have been content in the past to look to the latter as to a parent, and we sincerely trust as a loyal people, that our confidence has not been misplaced; and that our Mother Country will succour us in the time of need, while she is brought to realise that we who have never troubled her in the past are driven to do so now by necessity.

While we lament sincerely the circumstances which made it necessary that Sir Bickham should go on leave, we believe that he knows that British Honduras wants him.

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