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Vol. V. No 266.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1905.

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### Limon Weekly News.

PORT LIMON, SATURDAY OCT. 28, 1905

F. M. H. WOOD.

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

### Latest Foreign News.

London 20.—The remains of Sir Henry Irving were carried to the crematorium. The ashes will be deposited in Westminster Abbey to-morrow.

Paris 24.—Official telegrams confirm the report of the capture of Captain Crowther and Lieut. Hutton of the British navy, by the Anghera tribe. Official sentiment here is decidedly in favor of England, and any measure she may adopt to obtain satisfaction will receive hearty support. It is generally believed that the affair is the result of German interference.

Panama 20.—The early arrival of Mr. Taft and members of the commission on fortifications is anxiously looked for by land owners who expect to realize good prices for their property if chosen for the construction of forts.

Tokio 20.—A dispatch from Yamada, province of Tse, says Admiral Tojo and the Admirals under his command with 2,000 marines, half under arms, passed on their way to the grand Temple of Tse for the purpose of rendering homage to the departed spirits. Triumphant arches are being erected and the fleet due here on the 23rd.

Panama 20.—Ten steam shovels at Calebra and other places. In spite of the heavy rains the construction of the new railway line for use of the canal is being rapidly pushed towards completion. By the beginning of the dry season the line from Calebra to La Boca will be complete.

St. Petersburg 20.—General Ling-

vitch has been appointed aide de camp to the Czar. Count Lamdorff has received the order of Vladimir of the first class in recognition of his valuable services to Russia during the war.

St. Petersburg 21.—The Foreign Military Attache, among whom is General Barry of the U.S. army arrived here and were received by the Emperor. Among the Japanese prisoners arriving here yesterday are many English, American and Norwegians, captured on Japanese ship.

London 21.—De Witte says the highest wish of the Czar is to be a constitutional monarch. His ideal is King Edward of England.

Last night Admiral Berloff had a lengthy interview with the Czar. The conference lasted from 10 p.m. till 1 a.m. The Admiral endeavored to convince the Czar it was absolutely necessary to revoke the sentence against Grand Duke Cyril, as the carrying out of same will not only have a bad effect on the public, but on the navy also.

London 21.—Last evening the throne of Norway was formally offered to Prince Charles of Denmark. The prince will accept it if the majority of the Storting vote in his favor.

La Guayra 21.—"El Constitucional," a Caracas paper states that during the Spanish American war the French Cable Coy. ordered the captain of one of their ships to cut the cable connecting Cuba, in order to help the Americans. The captain refused to obey the order on the grounds that such an act would be piracy.

Rome 21.—The "Standard's" correspondent in Madrid says that the Spanish Government by whose order the Moroccan bandit Valentine was arrested, has telegraphed the Moroccan Minister in Tangier to accede to the demands of his brother in order to secure the liberty of the British officers, Captain Crowther and Lieut. Hutton.

Paris 21.—The "Libre Parole" says that the Dreyfus affair will be presented to the Court of Appeals in November.

Paris 21.—"Le Matin" says that within a few days France will present

her ultimatum to Venezuela. This will not only be on the question of the Cable Coy. but to demand the withdrawal of the vote sent to the French Charge d'Affairs. If a satisfactory and prompt reply is not delivered strong measures will be adopted.

Tokio 21.—The "Gazette" officially announces that the Emperor will visit the temple of Tse. This visit is one of rare occurrence.

His Majesty received in audience 33 Foreign Military Attaches who accompanied the army to Manchuria. A lunch was given them at which his Majesty assisted. The naval review in the bay of Tokio will come off on the 23rd. The warships will be formed in 7 columns, extending from Yokohama to Haneda, a distance of 14 miles. At the head of the line the captured Russian battle ships and cruisers, then all the Japanese ships that took part in the war, each in fighting trim, similar to the time engaged in battle. The Emperor will review them from the cruiser "Adsumu," after the review the ships will disperse. No banquet will be given either the officials or troops.

Paris 21.—"El Eclair" publishes a telegram from Rome announcing the receipt of a despatch that the Mad Mullah has again declared war in Somali and threatened the Italian garrison. The warships of the Italian navy are on their way to the coast of Somali.

Rome 21.—Fears of international complications are increasing, as a notice has been received that the British squadron is not returning to their own waters after visiting Naples on the 11th November; but will remain in the vicinity of the Baltic.

London 21.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have left for Genoa, from whence they will embark on the battleship "Renown" for Bombay early next month.

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

A DOMESTIC Treadle Sewing Machine, in good condition. Price \$25. Apply this office.

### Cocoa and Bananas.

The Granada "Chronicle" of the 16th ult. says:—

The Editor of the "Federalist" in his issue of the 5th inst. on the subject of minor industries stated that the cocoa industry only gave a nett return per acre per annum of £10. This amount is correct as the average that is obtained locally. But cocoa can be made even in some of our poor soils to yield a nett return of £20. I know of several cases in which the average range from 1 acre to 30 acres where the nett profit was from £16 to £21.

The "Federalist" says that the nett profit from bananas is £20 and the cost of production £10, and he compares that with cocoa, the cost of producing which, he says, is £5 per acre. The question obviously arises, is £5, the maximum to be spent on first-class cocoa cultivation? I say certainly not. From practical experience I know that if £8 is spent upon an acre of bearing cocoa the nett profit would be at least £20. Just the same I believe that if only £5 were spent upon the production of an acre of bananas the nett return will certainly not be £20.

How can cocoa be unfavourably compared with bananas when the amount spent on the former is only one half what is spent on the latter?

### Mistaken Diagnosis.

There are many people who have pains 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, Limon.

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LADIES Saddle and Bridle, in good condition. Price \$30. Apply this office.

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# SOME PRIMITIVE PLANT FOODS

**W**e are accustomed to speak of the Indian as a hunter, to think that his food consisted wholly of flesh, and that he lived purely on the products of the chase. This impression is very far from true. The Indian—like man everywhere except in the Arctic regions—is an omnivorous creature, and while he may subsist entirely on flesh, he also greatly relishes vegetable food. As a matter of fact, the great majority of the aboriginal tribes of North America were cultivators of the ground. The popular idea that the Indian was a nomad wandering from place to place and never camping twice in the same spot arises from an entire misconception of facts. We have been told for years by the newspapers and other equally ill-informed authorities that the Indians were wanderers, and we have come to believe that this was true. It was not. The Indians lived in very large measure in permanent villages, near which they had their cultivated fields, and which they occupied for the greater part of each year. At certain seasons special absences—more or less protracted—were necessary for the purpose of hunting some particular game or of gathering some special sort of wild roots or fruits.

This permanency of habitation was true even of some of the tribes inhabiting the semi-arid plains who depended for support on the buffalo, and today, one who visits one of the plains tribes and asks the old men how their fathers used to live will everywhere receive the same answer. They will say that they used to grow corn, beans, squashes or pumpkins, and tobacco, and besides this they gathered an abundance of wild crops which gave them a certain amount of vegetable food all through the year.

Of the Iroquois we are told that the crops they harvested were so large that they frequently had in their storehouses two or three years' supply of corn, beans and squashes. The Pawnee, occupying the arid West, like the Delaware of the moist sea coast, stored their crops in great pits dug in the ground, which they lined with mats, and in which their corn was perfectly preserved all through the winter, or until the supply was exhausted. Very different was the situation of the Coconos inhabiting the desert away to the Southwest. They scraped aside the rocks that covered the dry mountainside and, uncovering a little soil, planted there a few hills of corn and squashes, carrying on their backs from the distant spring the water which should moisten the ground to cause the seeds to sprout and to refresh the plants until the crop matured, and when it was gathered they at once consumed it.

Within the memory of living men, and while there were yet buffalo in abundance, the Western Indians of many tribes continued their primitive culture of the stubborn soil. The Pawnee women used to hoe their corn with a wooden handle, and about the same time the varlike Cheyennes were planting their little cornfields on the Little Missouri River.

We know that in early days, when wooded Minnesota was much farther from the centre of things than Alaska is today, the Indians of that territory planted little crops of corn, loosening the soil, either with hoes purchased from the traders or with the hardened sharpened branch of a tree. Their fields were small, from a quarter of an acre to an acre in extent, and produced a small corn the ears of which were from three to eight inches long, and which was chiefly consumed green as roasting ears. A part of the crop, however, was boiled on the ear while green, cut from the cob and dried in the sun to be kept for winter use. Boiled with meat it made a nourishing and palatable dish. There was no food more delicious, and none better to work on than dried corn and buffalo meat.

Over the whole of North America, wherever the climate permitted it to grow, corn was cultivated by the Indians and constituted an important part of their subsistence. Loskiel, who in the eighteenth century wrote interestingly and at great length of the Indians among whom the United Brethren worked, enumerates no less than twelve methods employed by the Indians in preparing their corn for food. A concentrated form of nourishment much employed when traveling on the warpath, or where it was necessary to go swiftly or with light loads, was citanon, an interesting analogue of the pemmican used in old prairie travel. Pemmican consisted of pulverized dried meat mixed with melted fat, but, as those will remember who have read the old works of travel in the Northwest, or even those "Trails of the Pathfinders," which have recently appeared in Forest and Stream, there was another sort of pemmican made of the pulverized flesh of fish also mixed with fat. Citanon, on the other hand, was finely pounded cornmeal mixed with powdered maple sugar, and then packed in a sack so tightly that the air could not enter it. While pemmican was purely a flesh food, citanon was wholly vegetable.

It is well understood that the Indians had discovered the art of making maple sugar long before the coming of the whites, and that they taught first the French in Canada and later other white people how to manufacture sugar and syrup from the sap of the maple tree. They used not only the sap of the hard or sugar maple, but also that of the soft or white maple, though of the latter much more sap was required to make a given quantity

of sugar. In the Western country, even out on the plains, sugar was made by Indians from the sap of the common box elder tree.—Forest and Stream.

## THE ORIGIN OF RADIUM.

It is Believed to Be Derived From Some Parent Element.

Professor F. Soddy has made recently some interesting contributions to our knowledge of radium, about whose probable origin there has been so much speculation. Radium is now believed to be derived from some parent element which is decomposing at a very slow rate, and Professor Soddy not only supports this view, but states that from the disintegration of radium must follow other and better-known elements. On the assumption that there is such a parent element and the quantity of radium is minute, this parent element must exist in large amounts, and it must have a large atomic weight in order to give radium on its disintegration, a process that is known to be very slow.

The only two elements answering these requirements are uranium and thorium, and as the former is practically always found in company with radium it must be the substance sought. Professor Soddy has been able to demonstrate this fact experimentally by obtaining from uranium, which originally was free from radium, an unmistakable emanating power. The original uranium, it was proved, did not possess the power of emitting an emanation, and as the emanation thus obtained seemed to be in all respects identical with that of radium, it seemed a proper inference that the uranium in the course of its decomposition was producing radium.

Professor Soddy believes that radium, actinium and polonium are intermediate products in the disintegration of uranium, and that the ultimate product must be an element of lighter atomic weight and should be a known substance. The logical candidates for such a position are bismuth and lead, and inasmuch as the latter occurs in the uranium-radium minerals the preponderance of opinion is in its favor. This seems in a fair way soon to be settled, as polonium not only is easily obtained, but also changes very rapidly, and the question of deciding definitely on this final product is apparently only one of cost and experiment.—Harper's Weekly.

## U. V and W.

"Spell it with a We, Sammy, spell it with a We!" the older Mr. Weller shouted from the gallery of the court room to his son when the judge desired to learn the correct initial of his name. Doubtless, in a delightful anecdote recently related of Mr. Laurence Hutton and two of his friends, it was a recollection of this famous injunction that moved a perplexed parent to adopt, when the propriety of a W was questioned, the simple rule, "When in doubt choose 'W'."

Laurence Hutton and the actor, Lawrence Barrett, were both intimate friends of the artist, Frank Millet; so when, one summer in London, a baby son was born to Millet, they both accompanied him to the vestry-house of St. Mary's, Kensington, in which parish his residence lay, to have its birth duly registered.

The usual questions were asked and answered. Mr. Hutton relates, and finally the name of the child, "Lawrence," said the father.

"L-a-w-r-e-n-c-e," said Barrett, in his most formidable high-tragedy voice, and with a strong accent on the w.

"Pardon me," said Hutton, "L-a-u-r-e-n-c-e, if you please," with the accent on the u.

"L-a-u!" insisted Hutton, and the poor little official laid down his pen in amazement.

"The clerk was on the point of fainting or calling the police," added Mr. Hutton, "when Mr. Millet, in his quiet way, came to the rescue."

"It appears to me," he exclaimed, "that in a case of this kind the father of the child should have something to say! I never interfered with the naming of any of your babies, did I? Then turning to the clerk, he said, 'Spell him with a v.'"

"And Lawrence Millet he is by law to this day."—Youth's Companion.

## A School of Glove Making.

Mainly because of objection on the part of skilled employes to having an unlimited force of green hands engaged, and also owing to chronic scarcity of competent help, the Master Glovers' Association, principally composed of wholesale firms in the metropolis, opened a free school of instruction at Gloversville, N. Y., last week. It is intended to make this institution permanent, with the purpose of supplying present and future shortage in the kid glove labor market. The various styles in stitching are taught, among other branches of the business, under the general direction of a corps of expert male and female tutors. As the apprentices become proficient operatives they are at liberty to seek employment in any factory operated by a member of the organization. A uniform wage schedule prevails. Many applications have been received from both men and women.—New York Press.

## Destroying Germs.

The inspector of the disinfection office of Turin, Italy, has instituted an innovation in destroying germs in dwellings. He uses a one per cent. solution of sal soda for cleansing the floors, whereby the bacilli of diphtheria and typhus are killed in one minute.

# Latest Excavation in Egypt.



The ground around the Sphinx has tempted many excavators. The exterior of the granite Temple of the Sphinx is still concealed by drifting sands and rubbish.

## AN ELECTRICAL AERIAL FERRY.

BY FRANK C. PERKINS.

The aerial ferry at Duluth, Minn., the first structure of its kind in this country, has been completed and is now in operation.

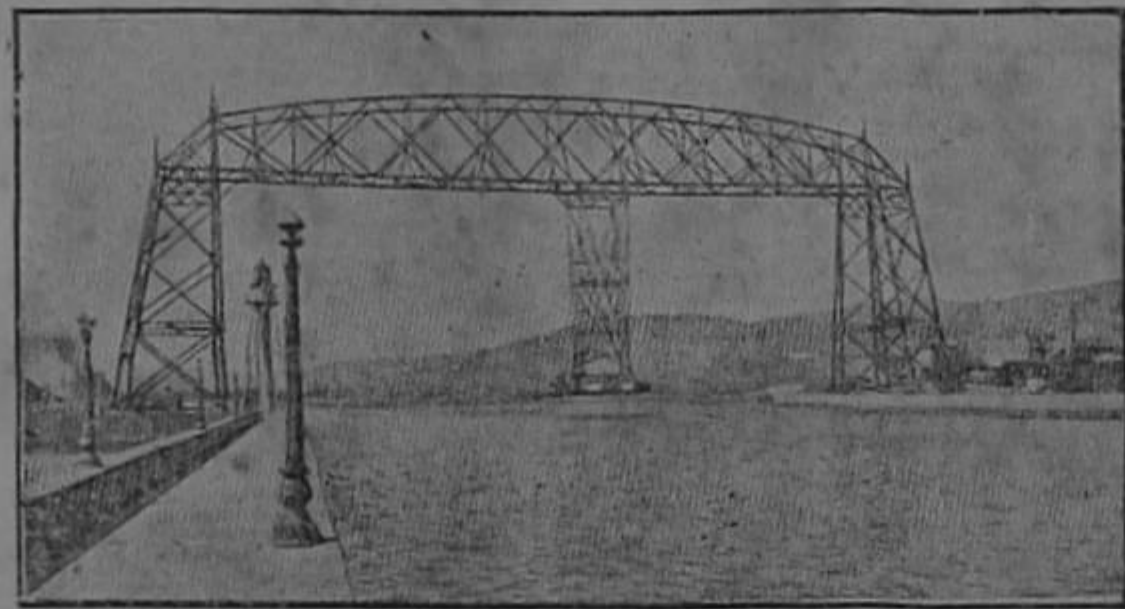
The suspended ferry car has a normal speed of about four miles per hour, but the electrical motors and driving equipment are capable of propelling the car at twice that speed should it become desirable, and the passage of the canal can be made by the suspended ferry car in slightly over one minute.

There are two electric motors, each of fifty-horse-power capacity, located under the floors of the car. These electric motors operate two drums, each of which is nine feet in diameter, and on these drums are wound cables one inch in diameter, extending to the truss and then over idle wheels nine feet in diameter through the inside of the lower chords to tower, where they are fastened, and thus produce the mo-

object. This staff is so arranged that it can be readily used anywhere, even behind a tree which will shelter the topographical engineer who is making the survey.

## RACK FOR THE NURSERY.

As the nursing bottle is an essential feature in the average household, the wonder is that appliances for its efficient and convenient manipulation are looked upon as curiosities and luxuries, instead of being considered necessities. The only explanation of this phenomenon is apparently found in the inherent trait in woman that induces her to go through life without adequate tools and appliances, compelling her to resort to the much-maligned hairpin. It is to the credit of womanhood, however, that the bottle holding and draining rack illustrated herewith is the recent patent of a woman of Washington. This nursery accessory consists of a shallow trough having a bottom, on which bottles may be supported in an



THE RECENTLY COMPLETED AERIAL FERRY AT DULUTH.

tion which causes the car to travel across the canal.

The canal was adopted by the United States Government about four years ago, increasing its width from 240 to 300 feet in width, and constructing permanent piers of crib-work and concrete.—Scientific American.

## MEASURING DISTANCES.

How the Japanese Have Developed a New and Novel Method of Performing the Work.

The Japanese have developed a new and very convenient way of measuring distances, which has proved very useful in their war. The common way in the army of measuring great distances



THE OLD METHOD.

is to station two officers at a distance apart, and make a triangulation; that is, each of them directs his glass at the same angle until the two lines of convergence meet at some point. Then the distance between the officers is measured for the base line, and the real distance found by computation.



THE JAPANESE METHOD.

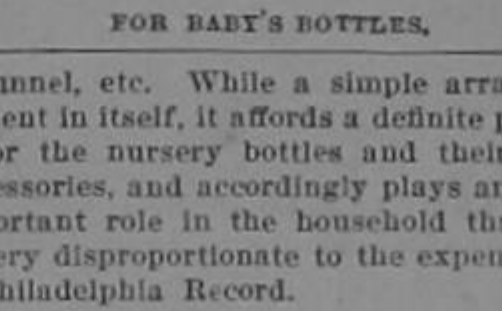
The Japanese have adopted a horizontal staff with eye positions and degrees marked off at each end. These are adjusted to bear upon a given point. The angles are read and the distances between them gives the distance of the

## News Censorship in Russia.

Foreign newspapers circulating in Russia, the land of caviare, are examined by the press censors before they are offered for sale by the newsboys. When the censor finds it unnecessary to eliminate entire pages, any objectionable articles undergo what is known as the "caviare" process before they are distributed. This consists of the daubing over of the condemned passages with printer's ink, or, as a suffering correspondent has aptly

termed it, "a nauseous and dirty mixture of lamp-black and oil." Sand is then scattered over them, and the whole is put in a press. The result is a lattice-pattern, in appearance not unlike pressed caviare, and called by the Russians "press-caviare."—New York News.

upright position, and a series of projections to support bottles in an inverted position for draining. Smaller projections offer a convenient means of disposing of the nipples and hooks are provided for the bottle cleaning brush,



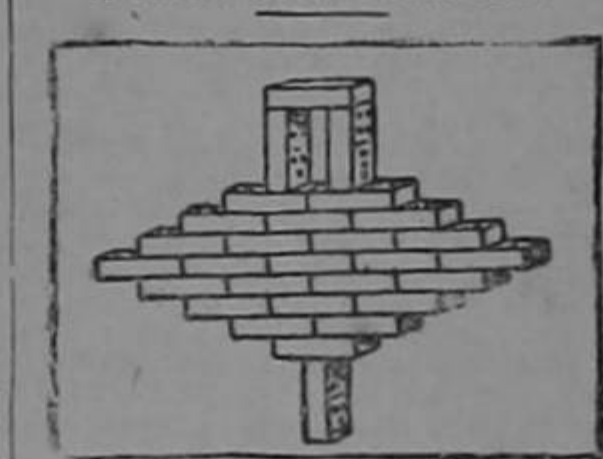
FOR BABY'S BOTTLES.

funnel, etc. While a simple arrangement in itself, it affords a definite place for the nursery bottles and their accessories, and accordingly plays an important role in the household that is very disproportionate to the expense.—Philadelphia Record.

## A Woman Farmer.

The pluckiest farm woman in this State lives in this county, in the Neosho bottoms. She is Mrs. Lee Janssen. Mrs. Janssen has just marketed 1000 bushels of wheat, which she raised on forty acres. The land was plowed and seeded by herself and her thirteen-year-old son. She also prepared fifty-five acres for a neighbor. This spring she has planted and cultivated thirty-five acres of corn. Mrs. Janssen is a widow, and during the past two years lost everything in the Neosho overflows.—Chanute Correspondence Topeka State Journal.

## A TRICK WITH DOMINOES.



Can you make one domino support twenty-seven? The picture shows how it may be done.—Philadelphia Record.

termed it, "a nauseous and dirty mixture of lamp-black and oil." Sand is then scattered over them, and the whole is put in a press. The result is a lattice-pattern, in appearance not unlike pressed caviare, and called by the Russians "press-caviare."—New York News.

The number of persons convicted in Prussian courts last year for lese majeste was 164, as against 193 in 1903.



## The Wide Tire.

**T**HE following is from Coleman's Rural World: One of the means of improving the condition of the highways which is of importance, but generally disregarded, is the use of wide tires on wagons carrying heavy loads. Such tires are of great value in rolling the surface of the road and avoiding the formation of ruts. The belief that increasing the width of the tire increases the draft probably arises from the fact that as a rule the increase in width of tire is accompanied by a decrease in the diameter of the wheel. Of course, diminishing the diameter of the wheel increases the draft, and increasing the diameter of the wheel diminishes the draft. The radius of the wheel constitutes the lever arm through which the power of the team acts to move the load. The shorter the lever the greater the power required to move the load.

The experiment stations of the country have made exhaustive experiments upon this subject, and in printed bulletins have spread broadcast the result of their investigations. These reports invariably show the advantages of wide tires on good roads, both in the less power required than with narrow tires and in the beneficial effect upon the road. As to the effect of the width of the tire, where the diameter of the wheel remains the same the Seattle Post notes a trial where forty per cent. more power was required to draw a load on a wagon having one and one-half inch tires than on a wagon having three-inch tires. Experiments in this matter have been specially prominent in the work of the Missouri Experiment Station, and they indicate the same result from the use of different width tires on wagons carrying heavy loads.

It is said that many European countries have laws regulating the width of tires. In Germany four-inch tires are required for heavy loads. In France the tires must be from three to ten inches, according to the load, and the front axle must be shorter than the rear axle to prevent "tracking." In Austria wagons carrying two and a quarter tons must have tires at least four and one-third inches wide, and every load over four and a half tons must be carried on tires six and one-fourth inches in width. Switzerland has similar regulations. In some sections of the United States laws have been enacted regulating the width of tires on wagons carrying heavy loads, but in many instances they are ignored. If the value of such regulations in improving the condition of the roads was fully appreciated even by those who are enthusiastic for road improvement, there would be a public sentiment created that would demand the enforcement of such laws.

There seems to be a general awakening upon the subject of improved roads throughout the country, and more liberal local and State appropriations for this purpose are to be made in the future than have been made in the past. Great progress is being made in the dissemination of knowledge upon the construction and repair of roads, and skilled engineers are taking the places of those unskilled in the work in the management of public highways. Along with this general improvement in road matters there should be developed a better appreciation of the importance and value of wide tires in road improvement, that the laws upon the subject may be enforced and other laws enacted along the same line. The subject needs frequent and earnest discussion in order to secure this.

## A Heavy Tax.

Col. J. B. Killebrew in a recent article in the Southern Farm Magazine has this to say:

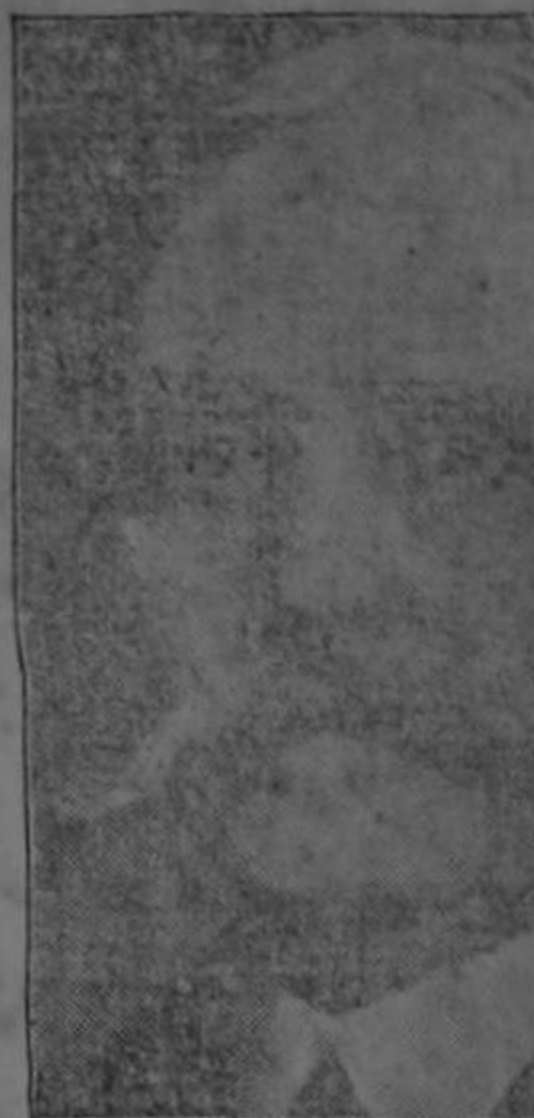
"The tax in getting produce to market in the South is something enormous. Not less than twenty-five cents per ton per mile is paid out every year to get the cotton, tobacco, peanuts, rice, wheat and other produce to market. For transporting the 5,057,541,364 pounds of cotton in 1903 to the railroad station or to market over the common highways, assuming the average distance to be six miles, cost the planters, at twenty-five cents per ton per mile, \$3,823,087. If the cost of carriage could be reduced to eight cents per ton mile, which may be done over good roads, the saving in getting the cotton crops to market would be \$2,59,659."

## What is the Best Way.

The question that confronts us today is not "Shall we have good roads?" but "What is the best way to secure them?" It must be conceded that an initiative step is to give up everywhere the time worn and pernicious system of working out a road tax. In many communities a direct road tax has been substituted, the proceeds of which are expended on the highways under the supervision of experts. The subject of State and National highways has been broadly discussed and generally approved, though there is still a mooted point as to how much the General Government shall furnish, how much the State shall pay and what proportion of the expense shall be borne by the counties and townships.

Transportation of fruits and vegetables in a vacuum is said to have been achieved successfully by a California inventor.

# LIEUT. F. S. DAVIDSON.



## PE-RU-NA STRENGTHENS THE ENTIRE SYSTEM.

F. S. Davidson, Ex-Lieut. U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., care U. S. Pension Office, writes:

"To my mind there is no remedy for cataract comparable to Peruna. It not only strikes at the root of the malady, but it tones and strengthens the system in a truly wonderful way. That has been the history in my case. I cheerfully and unhesitatingly recommend it to those afflicted as I have been."—F. S. Davidson.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

## By the Sweat of His Brow.

"When I was on the stage," remarked Chief Clerk McDermott, of the St. Francis, who eternally delights to recall his many triumphs as a Thespian, "I once played the waves in 'Monte Cristo.' You remember the scene where Edmund Dantes climbs up on the rock, with the billowy, bounding deep surging madly around him? He poses heroically on the rock, looks up at the gallery and says, 'The world is mine!' Well, I played the billowy bounding deep in that scene. The waves consisted of a piece of green canvas attached to a rocker. I worked the rocker and made the waves roll. Now and then another fellow tossed a bucket of real water up against the rock to add a little realism to the scene. The first night I played that part one of those buckets of water missed the target and caught me in the neck. The stage manager took one look at me when the curtain was rung down. I was dripping wet. 'Fine!' he said. 'Great! You're the first fellow that ever perspired playing that part.'"

"And I was engaged for the whole season right there and then."—San Francisco Chronicle.

## Making Child Linguists.

A new method of teaching languages by interchanging children between different countries is being popularized by an institution which has its headquarters in Paris.

Sir Oliver Lodge has adopted this method of teaching his children French by exchanging them for a limited period with members of the family of M. Toni-Mathieu, the director of the society.

In its first year the society has been the means of exchanging no fewer than eighty-eight children and young people between families in England, France, Germany and Austria.—London Mail

## STRONGER THAN MEAT.

A Judge's Opinion of Grape-Nuts.

A gentleman who has acquired a judicial turn of mind from experience on the bench out in the Sunflower State, writes a carefully considered opinion as to the value of Grape-Nuts as food. He says:

"For the past five years Grape-Nuts has been a prominent feature in our bill of fare.

"The crisp food with the delicious, nutty flavor has become an indispensable necessity in my family's everyday life.

"It has proved to be most healthful and beneficial, and has enabled us to practically abolish pastry and pies from our table, for the children prefer Grape-Nuts and do not crave rich and unwholesome food.

"Grape-Nuts keeps us all in perfect physical condition—as a preventive of disease it is beyond value. I have been particularly impressed by the beneficial effects of Grape-Nuts when used by ladies who are troubled with face blemishes, skin eruptions, etc. It clears up the complexion wonderfully.

"As to its nutritive qualities, my experience is that one small dish of Grape-Nuts is superior to a pound of meat for breakfast, which is an important consideration for any one. It satisfies the appetite and strengthens the power of resisting fatigue, while its use involves none of the disagreeable consequences that sometimes follow a meat breakfast." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

# Home Health Club

During the hot summer months there are frequently days when one feels as though rest was out of the question. Although one may not be doing extra work, in fact, not as much as is ordinarily done, yet rest seems far away. The very atmosphere appears to make one tired, whether standing, sitting or lying down. Nothing seems to give rest or refreshment.

A number of years ago I was, one hot summer day, having just such an experience in Providence, R. I. Walking down Westminster street I met an old gentleman whom I knew quite well, and he appeared so cool and bright and comfortable that I felt it would be a relief just to stop and chat with him. I made some complaint about the depressing effects of the heat, and he at once asked me to go with him to one of the little restaurants for which Providence is famous. I protested that I was not hungry, as it was only 11 o'clock, but he said: "Hungry? No, of course you are not for ordinary food, but your nerves and blood are hungry for a kind of food which but few people know how to supply." Hoping to learn something and get rest and comfort, if possible, I went gladly.

"Give Dr. Reeder a glass of my compound double extract of youth," was the order he gave, and I watched with interest while the waiter took from a large sack a quart of common wheat bran. Into this he poured ice water, all it would hold. He then waited upon another customer, being gone about five minutes. My friend in the meantime had been chatting pleasantly. At last he saw me look rather anxiously toward the waiter, and remarked: "Don't be in a hurry; you will find my double extract much better if it is not made in a hurry."

Presently the waiter returned and strained the water out of the bran and then proceeded to make a couple of glasses of lemonade out of the water, which looked a creamy white. It seemed to me that I had never partaken of anything quite so delicious. We sipped it slowly, and every drop seemed to be doing its duty. In half an hour the tired feeling had vanished, and I felt as fresh and vigorous as I usually felt when the temperature was fifteen or twenty degrees lower.

A couple of hours later I was surprised to note that my usual lunch time was past and that I felt no desire for food. About 2 o'clock I went to the little restaurant and called for another "compound double extract," with equally satisfactory results. Natural hunger came about 6 o'clock, and I went home to a good dinner with the keen appetite of health. Many times since then I have recommended this cooling, strengthening, delicious drink for invalids, for brain workers, for rheumatism and as a substitute for the noon meal in obesity, with perfectly satisfactory results. It is easy to make, and as a cooling, strengthening drink for men who are working in the harvest field it is far superior to plain lemonade or water. It is also an excellent drink for nursing mothers, although there should be less of the lemon used. Children can use it freely.

### CLUB NOTES.

Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind.

Dear Doctor—Will you kindly tell me through the columns of the Home Health Club, what I should do to limber up a stiff knee that became stiff from lying in a steel frame for one year and two months? I can bend it some, nearly to the shape of a steel square, but not any farther. I have practiced and tried my level best. I have not applied anything, but have simply rubbed it with the palm of my hand. And oblige, F. H. A.

In the first place, I would advise you to foment your knee with a decoction of lobelia leaves and mullein. Then to treat the disease constitutionally. I think you ought to use the Schuessler method of treatment. Schuessler was an old German doctor who discovered the system of incorporating into tablet form the various tissue elements of the body. He then supplied them in that shape to the diseased tract—the specific element required by each specific condition, the disease being caused by lack of balance in the tissue elements, which balance must be restored before a cure is effected. Thus in your case those elements which would build up and feed the tissues in the nerves, muscles, etc., of the knee would be selected. By all means continue the manipulations. I trust you will adopt these suggestions.

Mechanicsville.

Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind.: Dear Doctor—We take much interest in your lectures and have saved many of them. Will you please tell us what to do in a case of insomnia in a young man of steady habits? He is married. He is in the hardware business, and, of course, confined to the store most of the time. He can get but few hours' sleep each night, and then it is after midnight. He is pale and nervous and his general health is suffering.

He would be very thankful if you could give him some method of treatment which would be beneficial. Will it be necessary for him to get out of the store? What kind of baths would you recommend? He will gladly follow your instructions. Medicines seem to do no good. Very respectfully yours, L. C.

I would suggest that the young man take a horseback ride every evening

after supper. Also that he take no meat after the noon hour, and before retiring he should take a cup of hot milk, as follows: Heat it very hot, but not so that it boils, then, keeping it hot, sip it slowly with a teaspoon—if it takes fifteen minutes to sip it all, so much the better. Taken in this way it will not constipate, and is extremely soothing and refreshing. A cold sponge bath in the morning and a tepid, not hot, bath at night, about twice weekly, will be best.

He is probably one of those kind who do not require much sleep, and will be better off if he does not retire until about 11 o'clock. At the evening meal lettuce salad would be good, but the cup of hot milk should not be taken until time to retire. He should use no tea or coffee, under any circumstances, and should make a practice of masticating his food very thoroughly, drinking nothing while food is in the mouth, but an abundance of pure water between meals. I think he would find much of value in this line in the cloth-bound book of Home Health Club lectures, described in the circulars which I sent to you. I trust that these suggestions will prove of value, and that your interest in the Home Health Club will increase to such an extent that you will decide to become a member.

New Hampshire.

Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind.: Dear Doctor—When a bad breath and a poor complexion indicate a deranged stomach, what is the best remedy? Is powdered charcoal a good stomach purifier? If so, how often and in what quantities should it be taken? Does it make any difference what kind of food is used to produce it? S. J. R.

Charcoal tablets made from willow are the best and are an excellent thing for such a complaint. One tablet after each meal is sufficient. The cause of the difficulty, however, must be removed or a cure will not result. The bad breath may come entirely from catarrh or from bad teeth. Write again, giving a more detailed description of your case, and I will be able to advise you more fully as to the cause of your trouble.

Maine.

Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind.: Dear Doctor—I am an interested reader of your Home Health Club lectures and notice that we are entitled to write to you for advice. I wish to become about twenty-five or thirty pounds heavier than I now am. I am nineteen years old, five feet seven inches high and weigh about 100 pounds. I live in the country and can eat almost any kind of food with the exception of onions. Sometimes I have very severe pains in my back. My blood seems to be too thin and I have a poor circulation. My complexion is very poor and I am, as a rule, quite pale. If you will give me some advice I will be very thankful. Respectfully, J. D.

I think you are wise to wish to put on more flesh, because according to your figures you are abnormally thin, while if you were to gain normal weight your blood would be enriched, and you would not be so liable to pains and aches as you now are. How to put on the needed flesh is described in the cloth-bound book of lectures, under the subject of Obesity and Leanness. The many other lectures which this book contains will be of value to you in correcting your habits of living, and enabling you to rid yourself of aches and pains. If after applying the treatment outlined in the book for leanness, the pain in your back does not disappear altogether, write me again of your success, and I may be able to help you further. I have sent you circulars regarding the Home Health Club and its books. You should also follow the Home Health Club method in regard to diet. To increase flesh you should eat as a dessert once daily after your principal meal about one ounce of almond nut meats, the skin being removed from the meats, and if they are dipped in chocolate, it will be better. You should also eat about one ounce of fresh layer raisins and afterwards drink an abundance of water.

All readers of this publication are at liberty to write for information on subjects pertaining to health. All communications should be addressed to Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Indiana, and must contain name and address in full and at least four cents in postage.

### Planting a City.

Dr. Heinrich C. Leonhardt, of Tonawanda, recently supplied almost the whole city with young trees, says Country Life in America. At a dinner which he attended he heard the suggestion made that the city need shade trees. Immediately he bought thousands of young elm, maple and chestnut trees, and as soon as it was possible had them shipped to Tonawanda and stored in a nursery there. Then he announced that all who would might have trees by applying at the nursery. The effect was wonderful. Streets that never would have had trees were soon filled with flourishing young saplings that in twenty years will be priceless—a magnificent monument to one man. Two thousand of the trees were distributed in an incredibly short time. There was more tree planting in Tonawanda this spring than ever before. The only condition attached to the offer was that persons taking trees should guarantee to plant them for shade purposes and to plant them in accordance with directions given at the nursery.—World's Work.

### "For Willie."

The late Joseph Jefferson's son, William, went abroad several years ago, and while he was "doing" London he found that his funds were running short. He cabled to his father: "Send me \$500." The elder Jefferson cabled in reply: "What for?" Back came the answer: "For Willie." And he got the money.

### Muscular Lancashire Maids.

The maids of Blackburn are making a supreme effort in regard to the development of the race.

They have organized a club under the name of The Blackburn and District Ladies' Natural Health Society, and they have a membership of about forty.

"The society," said the secretary, "aims at the development of a purer and nobler womanhood and manhood."

The specific objects of the club are:

To discourage the wearing of corsets, to discourage the unnecessary physical weakness of women, to promote the consideration of the health question, to cultivate a proper pride regarding the care of the body, to discourage prudery and ignorance regarding vital physical facts, to foster a love for outdoor exercise as a means to develop health and strength, and to discourage the use of tobacco and intoxicants among male friends and acquaintances.

All young unmarried girls residing in Blackburn and district are eligible for membership provided they subscribe to the principles of the society.

A field has been rented by the club for the purpose of engaging in outdoor sports, and an instructress in gymnastics has been engaged to take the members in hand in the winter months. It is proposed to establish a library of books on all matters appertaining to physical culture, health and hygiene.—London Daily Express.

### 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.

FITZGERMANTON (sings). No, I'm not nervous after that day's work of Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer, 23 trial bottles and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 901 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Virgil in his day spoke of the "waving woods" of Italy.

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

Thackeray once saw Napoleon on the Island of St. Helena.

Fish's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wm. O. EXCELSYR, Vancouver, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The ink plant of New Granada is a curiosity.

In Your Home Sloan's Liniment is the best antiseptic to keep handy. Kills yellow fever and malaria germs.

About 1,500,000 persons are employed in the coal mines of the world.

### YELLOW CRUST ON BABY

Would Crack Open and Scab Causing Terrible Itching—Cured by Cuticura.

"Our baby had a yellow crust on his head which I could not keep away. When I thought I had succeeded in getting his head clear, it would start again by the crown of his head, crack and scab, and cause terrible itching. I then got Cuticura Soap and Ointment, washing the scalp with the soap and then applying the Ointment. A few treatments made a complete cure. I have advised many mothers to use Cuticura, when I have been asked about the same ailment of their babies. Mrs. John Boyce, Pine Brush, N. Y."

### HUMAN NATURE.

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

The idea. Gimme me that book.

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

English inhabitants of the Transvaal are much worried over the increase in the Asiatic elements in the population.

U. S. SENATOR TOWNE Credits Doan's Kidney Pills With a Gratifying Cure.

Hon. Charles A. Towne, Ex-U. S. Senator from Minnesota, brilliant orator, clever business man, brainy lawyer, whose national prominence made him a formidable candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1904, writes us the following:

Gentlemen—I am glad to endorse Doan's Kidney Pills. The remedy was recommended to me a few months ago when I was feeling miserable; had severe pains in the back; was restless and languid; had a dull headache and neuralgic pains in the limbs and was otherwise distressed. A few boxes of the pills effectually routed my ailment and I am glad to acknowledge the benefit I derived. (Signed) CHARLES A. TOWNE. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents per box.

### THE PURSUIT OF THE PRACTICAL.

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

"No," answered Farmer Corntassel.

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

### FRUITFUL FURNACES.

INTENSE HEAT PRODUCES PRECIOUS STONES.

Scientists Have Succeeded in Plucking Real Diamonds and Rubies From the Crucible of the Furnace.

Recent advices from France state that Professor Moissan, the eminent scientist and inventor, has actually succeeded in making genuine diamonds and rubies. He employs for this purpose the electric furnace, which has been so improved that a degree of heat can be produced approaching the extreme temperatures which were undoubtedly a factor in the formation of minerals and gems in the interior of the earth.

The rubies obtained are of large size, weighing ten or fifteen carats, and in quality and color equal and even surpass those found in the earth. The natural forces attending the formation of diamonds seem to have been more complicated, and so far the diamonds resulting from the efforts of the scientists have been very small, but still they are positively identified as the carbon crystal—the diamond. They are remarkably clear and bright, and on a small scale as fine specimens as nature's own product.

The electric furnace has enriched chemistry with a whole series of new compounds. Probably the one of most value to mankind at large is Calcium Carbide. The simple application of water to Calcium Carbide generates the gas Acetylene, which is now being commonly used for lighting.

The peculiar merits of Acetylene light are its brilliance and high candle power, ease of installation, economy and its adaptability for lighting buildings of every description, regardless of their location.

### How to Listen to Music.

People often get intensely excited in listening to music—letting their emotions run rampant and suffering in consequence a painful reaction of fatigue. If they would learn to yield so that the music could pass over their nerves as it passes over the strings of a musical instrument, and then, with the new life and vigor derived from the enjoyment, would turn to some useful work, they would find a great expansion in the enjoyment of the music as well as a new pleasure in their work. If we enjoy good music and gloat over our personal pleasure in it, so to speak, it takes the life out of us. If we let the music carry us along instead of trying, in our excitement, to carry the music, it brings new life to us.

### WHY TAKE GALOMEL?

When Mozley's Lemon Elixir, a purely vegetable compound, with a pleasant taste, will relieve you of Biliousness, and all kindred diseases without griping or nausea, and leave no bad effects.

50c. and \$1.00 per bottle at all Drug Stores.

### MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.

"ONE DOSE CONVINCES"

### WET WEATHER COMFORT

"I have used your FISH BRAND Slicker for five years and can truthfully say that I never had anything give me so much comfort and satisfaction. Enclosed find my order for another one."

You can defy the hardest storm with Tower's Waterproof Oiled Clothing and Hats.

Highest Award World's Fair, 1904.

OUR GUARANTEE IS BACK OF THIS SIGN OF THE FISH

A. J. TOWER CO. TOWER'S FISH BRAND

TOWER CANADIAN CO. Limited TORONTO, CANADA

FRENZIED FINANCE. The Farmer (excitedly)—Say, Mister Constable, I've just bin bunkered out by every dern cent!

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

A Frame House 100 Years Old. A frame house can be kept in good order for a hundred years, if painted with the Longman & Martinez L. & M. Paint. It won't need to be painted more than once in ten to fifteen years because the L. & M. Zinc hardens the L. & M. White Lead, and gives it enormous life.

Four gallons Longman & Martinez L. & M. Paint mixed with three gallons linseed oil will paint a house.

W. B. Barr, Charleston, W. Va., writes: "Painted Frankenburg Block with L. & M.; stands out as though varnished."

Wears and covers like gold.

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

Germany's African war has already cost nearly \$30,000,000.

Theatre-goers in Spain can produce a separate ticket for each act, and often do not stay to see more than one act at a time.

### PAINFUL PERIODS

AMERICAN WOMEN FIND RELIEF

The Case of Miss Irene Crosby Is One of Thousands of Cures Made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women realize that menstruation is the balance wheel of a woman's life, and while no woman is entirely free from periodical suffering, it is not the plan of nature that women should suffer so severely.



Thousands of American women, however, have found relief from all monthly suffering by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It cures the condition which causes so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors.

Miss Irene Crosby, of 313 Charlton Street East Savannah, Ga., writes: "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a true friend to women. It has been of great benefit to me, curing me of irregular and painful menstruation when everything else had failed, and I gladly recommend it to other suffering women."

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular menstruation, backache, bloating (or flatulence), leucorrhoea, falling inflammation or ulceration of the uterus, ovarian troubles, that "bearing-down" feeling, dizziness, faintness, indigestion, nervous prostration or the blues, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences, and be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and then write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for further free advice. Thousands have been cured by so doing.

Write Quick FOR A Big Bargain

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

GA-ALA. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

### LET OXIDINE DETERMINE

For Malaria and Chills it is Absolutely Guaranteed. Made in Regular and Tasteless Forms. For sale by all Druggists. Price 50 cts.

Manufactured by PATON-WOJSHAM DRUG CO., DALLAS, TEXAS AND MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

### CONCENTRATED CRAB ORCHARD WATER.

TRADE MARK.

Nature's great remedy for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation.

Stimulates the Liver, regulates the Bowels and keeps the entire system in a healthy condition. A natural product with a record of a century. If afflicted try it.

Sold by all druggists.

Crab Orchard Water Co., LOUISVILLE, KY.

A FEW CUTTING REMARKS

The purpose of a saw is to cut. It should cut freely, cut cleanly, and cut with every movement.

I prefer an Atkins Saw. Its blade is "Silver Steel," recognized the world over as the finest, crispest steel ever made in ancient or modern times. It is hard, close-grained and tough. It holds a sharp cutting edge longer than any other saw. Its blade tapers perfectly from thick to thin, from handle to tip. Thus it makes leeway for itself, runs easily and does not buckle. Its temper is perfect. When bent by a crooked thrust, it springs into shape without kinking.

The Atkins Saw cuts—and does it best of any. We make all types and sizes of saws, but only one grade—the best.

Atkins Saws, Chain Knives, Perfection Floor Scrapers, etc., are sold by all good hardware dealers. Catalogue on request.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Inc. Largest Saw Manufacturer in the World.

Factory and Executive Office, Indianapolis, Indiana

BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, Portland, Oregon, Seattle, San Francisco, Memphis, Atlanta and Toronto, Canada.

Accept no Substitute—Insist on the Atkins Brand

SOLD BY GOOD DEALERS EVERYWHERE

### W. L. DOUGLAS

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



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

\$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can improve 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 \$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 makes, 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, \$1.50, \$1.00, \$0.50, \$0.25, \$0.10, \$0.05, \$0.02, \$0.01

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

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 brass.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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 \$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.

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Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

### Dropsy

CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer.

Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Address of (1) persons of (2) part Indian blood who are not living with any tribe, (3) of men who were drafted in Kentucky, (4) of mothers of soldiers who have been denied pension on account of their marital status, (5) of men who served in the Federal army, (6) the nearest kin of such soldiers or sailors, now deceased.

NATHAN BICKFORD, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Standard Goods Only. Free catalogue to all. Write for it. O. K. MFG. CO. 913 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

### Avery & Company

SUCCESSORS TO AVERY & McMILLAN, 51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga. —ALL KINDS OF— MACHINERY

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

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

### DAYLINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

troubled with his peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvellously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, cures rheumatism, neuralgia, and all other troubles, cures hemorrhoids and local catarrhs.

Dayline is in powder form to be dissolved in warm water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES.

For sale at drug stores. Full line of samples sent free. Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.

THE PATON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

### PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

WAGES WERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

# Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed

To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

**Weekly Shipping List.**

**ARRIVED.**

Oct. 21.—At 7 a.m. s.s. Alleghany, German, c. Bode, 69 crew and 1,666 tons register, from Carthagena. 59 passengers. 6 sacks and 2 packets correspondence. Consigned to John M. Keith.

Oct. 22.—At 9.30 p.m. s.s. Mount Vernon, Norwegian, c. Falsen, 21 crew and 649 tons register, from Philadelphia. Cargo: coal. No passengers nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 23.—At 2 p.m. s.s. Preston, Norwegian, c. Irgens, 32 crew and 908 tons register, from New Orleans. No passengers. 23,680 bales cargo. 8 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 24.—At 2 p.m. s.s. Saint Germain, French, c. Mourand, 130 crew and 2,116 tons register, from Colon. 50 passengers. general cargo. 6 sacks correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Oct. 25.—At 5.30 a.m. the schooner Manuelita, c. Grijalba, 5 crew and 6 tons register, from San Juan del Norte. 6 passengers. No cargo. 1 sack correspondence. Consigned to the Captain.

Oct. 25.—At 6 a.m. s.s. Olympia, English, c. Mader, 38 crew and 1,070 tons register, from Mobile. 8 passengers. general cargo. 70 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 25.—At 6.30 a.m. the launch Florencia, c. Jennett, 6 crew and 26 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. 8 passengers. No cargo. 1 packet correspondence. Consigned to Maduro & Sons.

**SAILED.**

Oct. 20.—At 6 p.m. s.s. Pacuaré, English, c. Lund, 54 crew and 2,484 tons register, for Manchester. 1 passenger. Cargo: 46,388 bunches bananas. 2 sacks correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 20.—At 7.15 p.m. the launch Anetta, c. Grenald, 4 crew and 5 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Oct. 20.—At 9.28 p.m. the launch Florencia, c. Jennett, 6 crew and 26 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. 8 passengers. No cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by Maduro & Sons.

Oct. 20.—At 7.15 p.m. the launch Washington, c. Smith, 4 crew and 7 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. 3 passengers. No cargo. 1 packet correspondence. Despatched by John M. Keith.

Oct. 21.—At 4 a.m. s.s. Esparta, English, c. Rose, 42 crew and 2,108 tons register, for New Orleans. 1 passenger. Cargo: 42,998 bunches bananas. 16 sacks correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 23.—At 4.30 p.m. s.s. Alleghany, German, c. Bode, 48 crew and 1,666 tons register, for New York. 10 passengers. Cargo: 17,500 bunches bananas. 6 sacks correspondence. Despatched by John M. Keith.

Oct. 24.—At 9.30 p.m. s.s. Saint Germain, French, c. Mourand, 130 crew and 2,116 tons register, for Colon. 8 passengers. Cargo: 99 sacks coffee and 1 package. 7 sacks and 1 packet correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Oct. 25.—At 9 p.m. the launch Florencia, c. Jennett, 6 crew and 26 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. 4 passengers. No cargo. 1 packet correspondence. Despatched by Maduro & Sons.

**The 25 Shilling Deposit.**

Two cases were brought to our notice this week in which the usefulness to the individual and the community

of the 25s deposit required from emigrants was shown. In the one case the man who had been to Limón without making a success of it was able on returning, and drawing the 25s to fit himself out with a few tools to start work again here.

In the other the young man was in even worse plight. He landed here in very bad health and without a penny.

Fortunately, Kingston has the Salvation Army and its Men's Shelter. Here the poor youth was received. His parents in the country were communicated with. His identity being proved the Police handed over the deposit. This provided for his journey home.—"Jamaica Times," Oct. 21.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

**AN UNWISE PROCEDURE.**

THE EDITOR: LIMON WEEKLY NEWS.

Dear Sir,—Please allow me space in your valuable columns to make a few remarks on the above, which is particularly about the stand taken up by the Jamaica labourers on the United Fruit Coy.'s pier. It is evident from their action that they had a grievance re their wages. But be it granted, their action calls for much censure; and such a step is most unwise and deplorable. During the stay of Mr. Keith in the country and Mr. R. J. Schweppe who was here then, a few of the intelligent ones might have waited on them with a memorial for an increase in wages, for it is not too much to say that the U.F. Co. is a friend to the Jamaicans, especially the dependent ones, and doubtless their request would have been acceded to. But to the contrary, they waited till now when both these gentlemen are absent and have resorted to the unscrupulous means of forcing the hands of the Company by a "strike," at a time when their service was most needed to load the "Olympia" which was lying in port. It is, however, pleasing to state that the young and energetic Assistant Manager, Mr. E. P. Schweppe, has proved himself equal to the emergency, and the "Olympia" has been loaded and despatched with very little loss of time.

I am to remark further that the men have fallen foul of the Co., who have treated them fairly from time to time (despite the fact that they rule the Labor Market), consequently the "Florencia" will leave here for Colon soon after her arrival, to bring back to Limón all the Jamaicans who are wishful of returning; and after her arrival it is safe to say only those employees who remained loyal will be allowed to work; the Co. will have no further use for the service of the strikers. I therefore appeal to you, my friends and countrymen, to decide for which Co. you will serve—whether the U. F. Co. or the owner of the s.s. "Hardship."

In other parts of the world, strike is almost an every day thing, but they know how to go at it.

Think of the great Trade Unions and similar concerns that they have in their midst to look out for them and their families, if any. What have you?

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for space I am, &c.,

Limon, Oct. 27, 1905.

**WANTED!**

AN honest LAD to learn printing. Must be able to read. Apply this office.

THREE or four men to work on a tramline. Also a good man to look after horses. Apply this office.

**FOR RENT.**

THREE Rooms, at nine colones and one at seven. Nice airy rooms with balcony. Also building lots with front to railway, good piece of land. Five Colones monthly. Apply this office.

**FOR SALE.**

VIOLET COTTAGE—A splendid cottage suitable for a small family, with two apartments with verandah right round, near Wesleyan Chapel, Port Limón: spacious yard. This cottage is located on one of the healthiest spots of this town. Delightful sea-breeze one enjoys. Call for inspection at any time. Moderate terms. Apply to Mrs. Arabella A. Thompson, Violet Cottage, Port Limón. 30. 21-10-05

**Death of Mr. G. H. Grayson.**

REPRESENTATIVE OF MESSRS. LEVER BROS. DIES.

The following paragraph has a sad local interest from the fact that Mr. Grayson in 1903 paid a visit to Costa Rica in the interest of his firm, where he made many friends, among them the proprietor of the LIMON WEEKLY NEWS. We therefore beg to record our sincere sympathy with the bereaved widow, and with the firm on having lost one of its most able and popular representatives.

"It is with much regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. G. H. Grayson. Mr. Grayson entered the service of the firm in 1897, and in the year 1900 he was appointed to an important position in the Foreign and Colonial Department. In 1903 he became attached to our Staff of Foreign Travelling Representatives, his first trip being to Newfoundland and the West Indies. He subsequently visited the Bahamas and the Northern Coast of South America. Mr. Grayson had been in failing health for some considerable time, and his death took place on the 23rd of August at Spalding, Lincolnshire.

"Mr. Grayson was very much esteemed by his colleagues, and much liked for his genial and kindly disposition. In him the firm has lost a loyal and conscientious servant. "To his widow and young son we extend our sincere sympathy in their bereavement."

**Prof. Thos. F. Adkin.**

BRANDED BY THE UNITED STATES POSTAL AUTHORITIES AS A FRAUDULENT CONCERN.

Various registered letters containing drafts payable to Thos. F. Adkin, Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A., have been returned to the Limón Post Office by the United States Postal Department, as Prof. Adkin's business has been declared by that Department fraudulent. Those persons, therefore, who have recently transmitted him money and received no reply, either in the shape of a letter or medicine, will understand that their order and letter never reached him, thanks to the vigilance of the United States Postal Service. Application should accordingly be made for the return of the letter, either to the Limón Post Office or to this office.

**The Atlas Service.**

STEAMERS TO PORT ANTONIO.

We understand that the Hamburg-American Company have decided that all steamers of the Atlas service between New York and Jamaica are to call regularly at Port Antonio during the tourist season. It is expected that the calls at Port Antonio will become a permanent feature of the company's New York Jamaica service.—The "Daily Gleaner."

**The "Altai's" Arrival.**

A FOUL BILL OF HEALTH.

The Hamburg-American line steamer "Altai," Captain Gerdes, arrived at Port Royal on Wednesday from Port Limón. The vessel was placed in temporary quarantine of observation owing to a foul bill of health issued at Savailla. After some delay she was granted pratique and came up to her dock at about 9 p.m. After landing mails and passengers the "Altai" sailed again for New York at about 10 p.m.—"Gleaner."

**Bogus Permits.**

The man Henry Samsou who was arrested by Detective Ewart in connection with the case against Charles Morgan for selling fraudulent permits to two countrymen, Mortimer Powell and William Foster, was brought up before Mr. A. V. Kingdon yesterday in the Police Court and remanded until next Friday. Mr. A. L. P. Lake has been retained for the defence.—"Daily Gleaner."

**Strike in Limon.**

BANANA MEN COME OUT.

On Wednesday last the road gangs of the United Fruit Company did not turn out to work, and on Thursday morning the dock men followed their example. The reason for this action is as yet unknown to the officials of the Company, for nothing has been said to Mr. Minor C. Keith, Mr. R. J. Schweppe, the Manager of the Company, or to Mr. E. P. Schweppe, the Acting Manager. As all of its employees know, the United Fruit Company has always been ready to listen to any complaints or requests of its men. Why some definite reason has not been given for striking is one of the strangest things known in the history of labor in Limón.

The Company fortunately has no great need of men at present, and a shipload of labourers from Colon is to arrive early next week. The Company has also at its disposal over two hundred peons in the interior, who can be put to work at twelve hours' notice.

While the Fruit Company will retain every loyal man, it will of course have to replace those men who do not wish to work nor to give any reason for not working. At present bananas are scarce and the Company is having but little difficulty in loading its ships, and as the cargo men refused to join the strikers, the trouble cannot last. Several of the idle men have been interviewed, and they express their willingness to work, but say that they are afraid of their countrymen and the leaders. Most of the leaders are men who have never worked for the Company, and the others have been working only a short time. Nearly all the men are ignorant of the real cause or plan of the strike, and it is to be hoped that those who really desire steady work will see the folly of remaining idle without first making known their wants, and that they will return to work before their places are filled by new men.

**Attempted Murder at Old Harbour**

CUSTOM HOUSE GUARD SHOTS A JAMAICAN AND THEN IS ALLOWED TO ESCAPE.

Peregrino Gomez, a Custom House Guard, stationed at Old Harbour, wilfully shot and seriously wounded Joseph Daniel Williams in the shoulder at about three o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, October 11th. It appears that Williams went into the store of Mr. David Shergold to make some purchases, and he first became aware of Peregrino's presence by the report of his revolver. Thinking a victim was dead, Peregrino attempted to make his escape, but was captured and given into the charge of another guard. Williams was sent to Limón the same evening in a small boat, arriving here Thursday morning. His wound was dressed and he was kept an inmate in the Charity Hospital. On receiving a report of the crime the police at once sent to arrest Peregrino, but discovered that the guard there into whose charge he had been given had allowed him to escape. The guard himself was then arrested and is now in Limón jail. Williams was released from the Charity Hospital on Monday last, but is still a cripple and unable to work.

**Yellow Fever in Barranquilla.**

"El Porvenir" of Cartagena says:—"The last steamer of the Harrison line which called at this port, brought from Puerto Colombia a foul Bill of Health, in consequence of several cases of yellow fever having proved fatal at that port and Barranquilla. In the latter city, many prominent foreigners in commercial and private life succumbed to the disease as well as several natives, among whom were two young men from Boyaca, who were awaiting a steamer for Europe. The German steamer which left here on Sunday, will not call at Puerto Colombia. Through dread of this disease, many families from the interior on their way to Europe will not go by this route, but will pass through Cartagena."

**Sunlight Soap**

is specially adapted for washing in cold water.

Full directions are given on the wrapper round each tablet.

THEY ARE SIMPLE. THEY ARE EASY. THEY ARE EFFECTIVE.

Limon Sports Club. United States of America—Mexico. S.S. SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND COATZACOALCOS.

On Sunday last a very enjoyable game of baseball was played between the following names: Capt. Rafter, Bliss, Munro, S. K. Lewis, W. Sagskeller, Case, Merrill, Gomez, vs. Capt. Cutter, Gilson, McGuinness, M. De Meza, J. De Meza, Sagskeller, Wendorf, Vargas, O. L. Maluro. Capt. Rafter's team scored six times in the first inning to the threes made by his opponents. In the early part of the second Mr. Rafter became the victim of a very painful and unusual accident as he broke his left arm while in the act of pitching a ball. After his injury was cared for the game continued and the final score stood at 7-7. The batting was very poor as some twenty-three men struck out during the five innings played. The interest in baseball is increasing and several men are learning the game. There will be a game every Sunday now in order to get the men into shape for the game to be played against the old line team which is reported to be fairly strong.

Mr. Musgrave has kindly offered to try and arrange a game with a team from Bocas as soon as quarantine regulations will permit.

A despatch has been received at the Foreign Office from H.M. Legation at Mexico City enclosing translation of a new contract entered into for a period of five years, between the Mexican Government and the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company (the "Ward Line"). The Company, in the new contract, is empowered to establish a direct line of steamers between New York and Coatzacoalcos for the purpose of developing the trans-continental traffic across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which is expected to arise as soon as the ports of Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz, and the intervening railway, are in a position to deal with large quantities of freight. The translation of the contract may be seen at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.)—"Board of Trade Journal."

**'Remarkable Phenomenon.**

On Wednesday morning hundreds of birds known in the West Indies as "Septembers," were found dead on the streets and the park, on the side of the streets where the electric light arc lines are installed only. Doubtless these little visitors, during the heavy rains which fell that night, took the wires for their resting place, and the atmosphere being charged with electricity caused their death.

**Snake on Bunch of Bananas.**

Washington, September 23.—An Italian fruit dealer, who purchased a big bunch of bananas to-day, found a snake six feet long coiled round the stem of the bunch. At a pet stock store the snake was pronounced to be a boa constrictor. In attempting to remove the snake from the bunch of bananas, a young woman employed in the store was bitten by the boa, but not seriously. The pet stock man bought the snake for \$5.—"Jamaica Labouring Man's Journal."

**CHURCH NOTES.**

Sunday School Anniversary Services will be held at the Wesleyan Church to-morrow. In addition to the regular Sunday services there will be a special service at 3.30 in the afternoon. The preachers for the day are the Rev. E. A. Pitt at 11 and 7, and the Rev. P. F. Schoburgh at 3.30. On Monday evening the 30th, there will be a Public Meeting when there will be recitations by the children of the Sunday School. Hymns specially selected will be used at all the services.

**Printing Company in Managua.**

(From "The American.")

The following is quoted from a letter written to us by Mr. T. M. Solomon, of Managua:—"We have just formed a printing company here, called "La Compania Tipografica Internacional," capital stock \$50,000 U.S. currency, and we are going to run an establishment on a large scale, ordering new machinery and new stock and running the whole thing by electricity. The stock was sold within two hours after the formation of the company and can be sold now for more than its par value, although we have not yet started. I venture to state it will be one of the largest, if not the largest, thing of its kind in all Central America."

**WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON.**

**RECENT ARRIVALS.**

**CRICKETING MATERIAL.**

Bats, cane handle, each	.....	C8.50
Balls, practice	.....	2'50
"    Match, C5.00	.....	6.00
Wicket Keeping Gloves, pair	.....	6.00
Batting	"    "	6.00
Leg Guards, per pair	.....	7.00
Stumps and Bales, per set	.....	12.00

**JAPANESE HAMPERS FOR TRAVELLERS.**

Useful Wicker Baskets for picnics and to carry baggage on board ship, sizes 18 in. to 24 in. C1.25, £1.50, £1.75 and £2.00	
Leather Straps for use with above or for carrying baggage, each	..... 1.00

**UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.**

Umbrellas, Gent's £2.50 to	.....	£9.00 each
"    Ladies 3.00 to	.....	7.00 "
Walking Sticks 1.00 to	.....	2.00 "
NOTE—Our £9 Gent's Umbrella is a marvel in quality and price.		

**BELTS AND LEGGINGS.**

Gent's Leather Sporting Belts, each	.....	3.00
Lady's Fancy Leather Belts, £1 and	.....	1.50
Leggings, Tan, Carleton	.....	7.50
Do. " Puttee £7, £7.50 and	.....	8.00
Do. " Berkeley, each	.....	7.50
All English made of the best Leather.		

**READY MADE SUITS.**

BEST ENGLISH MADE OF FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP	
White Drill, per suit £6.00 and	..... £7.50
Do. Duck do	..... 8.00
Crash, various colors, per suit, £7, £10.50 and £11	
Men's Khaki Drill Norfolk Jackets, each	..... 5.50

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

THE LARGEST STOCK IN LIMON.	
Men's Nailed,	..... £ 3.00 to £ 7.00 per pair
"    Sewn	..... 10.00 to 12.00 do.
Women's Nailed	..... 3.50 to 8.00 do.
Childrens' Shoes, from	..... 3.00 do.

See our Speciality C6.50 Shoes.

**WALL PAPER,**

A LARGE VARIETY OF ENGLISH WALL PAPER, Assorted samples and prices.



# 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
Atlases	\$2.00 and 8.00
B	
Balls, rubber, solid, 25c, 50c and 75c	.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	.25
Bill books	\$2.50
Bow, hair, violin	.75
Base, cricketer	15.00
Balls, cricket	6.00
Bill heads, small, 100	.25
Bill heads, medium, 100	.50
Bill heads, large, 100	.75
Banana counters	8.00
Bowls, copying	1.50
Boxing gloves	6.00
Balloons	.10
Birthday cards, 25, 50 and 100	1.00
Baskets, fancy, an assortment	3.00
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	3.00
Chess board	1.50
Crochet needle	.10
Crochet cotton	.25
Crochet silk	.25
Combs, hair, 25 and 50	.25
Combs, small tooth	.50
Clips, board, letter	1.75
Clips, board, foolscap	2.00
Checkers, 35 and 45	.65
Checker boards	1.50
Copying brushes	1.25
Calendars, desk	.50
Calendars, stand	.75
Composition books, 5, 10, 15 and 25	.75
Concertinas, \$4.00 and \$6.00	6.00
Commissary order books, 100 l.	1.00
Cigarette books	.10
Cash boxes, \$2.50 and \$3.00	3.00
Caps for toy pistols	.05
Copy books, Caswell's	.25
Carbon paper, 8x11	.15
Christmas cards (assorted) from	1.00
Chamels leather	.50
Cards, birthday, 25, 50 and 100	1.00
Counter books, 25, 50, 60 and 75	.75
D	
Dice, each, 5 and 10	.10
Dice cups	.85
Dice, poker	\$1.50
Dominoes, \$1.25 and \$2.00	5.00
Dating stamps	1.00
Desk pads, 18x24	2.50
Dolls, all prices from	.25
Diaries, desk	1.00
Diaries, pocket, from	.75
Desk calendars	.50
Desk Calendar stands	.75
E	
Envelopes, our make, pr. 100	.75
Envelopes, imp. square, per 100	\$1.25
Envelopes, for invitation, pkg.	.25
Envelopes, for photographs, 10,	.15
Erasers, Faber's rubber	.25
Emery paper	.10
Emery cloth	.15
Embroidery hoops	.25
F	
Fountain pens, Crescent	\$3.00
Flutes, tin	.50
Fans, plain	.50
Fans, feather	1.00
Files, Harp	.40
Foolscap, per quire	.35
Files, box	1.75
Frames, plush picture	1.50
Flags, English, 35, 50 and 100	1.00
G	
Gold paint	.50
Guitar Strings, wire, 1, 15c; 2, 15c; 3 for	1.50
Guitar Strings, wire, 4 20c; 5, 20c;	1.50
Goggles	.20
Guitars, fair quality	\$12.50
Glue, Le Page's liquid	.40
H	
Harmonicas, 25 and 40	.75
I	
Ink, Stephens'	.10
Ink, Stephens', 1-2 pints	.50
Ink, Stephens', 1 pint	\$1.00
Ink, Stephens', quart	1.75
Ink, marking	.50
Ink, rubber stamp	1.00
Ink, red, 15 and 100	1.00
Inkstands, \$2.00, \$5.00 and 8.00	8.00
Indexes, 35 and 50	.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	.35
Key rings, 10 and 15	.15
King Edward's photograph	\$1.00
Knives, pocket, 1.00 and 1.50	1.50
L	
Lamps, table, from	\$1.50
Lamps, hanging, from	3.00
Lamp shades, 50 to 100	2.00
Lamp chimneys, 25 to 50	.50
Lamp wicks, from	.15
Laces, shoe, brown or black, pr.	1.50
Ledgers, with indexes, 100 pages	1.50
Ledgers, with indexes, 200 pages	2.25
Ledgers, with indexes, 300 pages	3.00
Ledgers, with indexes, 400 pages	3.75
Labels, gummed, 1,000	3.00
Lotto, 50, 1.00 and 2.00	2.00
Letter heads, ptd., 100	3.00
Letter heads, ptd., 200	4.50
Letter heads, ptd., 300	5.00
Letter heads, ptd., 500	6.00
Leg guards	7.00
Lapel button, King Edward	.15
Lapel button, union jack	.10
Lanterns	.50
M	
Marshmallows, plain, 50c and 1.00	51.00
Marshmallows, chocolate, 50c and 1.00	1.00
Music paper, sheet	.15
Mucilage, 20c and 1.25	1.25
Mucilage, in collapsible tubes	.50
Memorandums, 5c, 10c, 15c and 25	.25
Memorandums, indexed, from	.50
Mouth organs, 25c and 75	.75
Mourning note, per quire	.50
Mourning envelopes, 25c and 50	.50
Marbles, clay, per doz.	.15
Marbles, glass, per doz.	.20
Marking brushes, 10c, 20c and 25	.25
Metal polish	.25
Music books, 50c and 1.00	1.00
Mirrors, hand carved	3.00
Musical boxes, toy	1.50
Musical boxes, toy	2.50
N	
Needles, crochet	.10
Note paper, per pkt.	.10
Note paper, per ream	\$1.50
Note paper (flowers) per doz.	.50
Note paper, initials, per doz.	.50
Nail brushes, 25c and 1.00	1.00
O	
Oil board, per sheet	.30
Oil for typewriter	.50
Oil can	.75
Oil Paints, tin box	\$5.00
P	
Pen racks, spiral	.25
Pistols, toy, 25c and 75	.75
Pipes, cornob	.25
Pipes, briar, \$1.50 and \$1.75	\$1.75
Polish, boot, brown	.50
Polish, boot, black	.50
Polish, boot, white	.75
Plas, 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
blended	.25
Pencils, slate, (board)	.05
Pencils, copying	.20
Penholders, 5c and 10	.10
Penholders, cork	.25
Penholders, self-selecting	.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	.25
Point protectors	.10
Paper fasteners, per box	.50
Paper weights, 75c, \$1.50 and 3.00	3.00
Purses, chain	.50
Purses, gold coin	1.00
Q	
Queen Victoria photograph	\$1.00
R	
Rules, carpenter's	.50
Rules, carpenter's, brass bound	\$1.00
Rules, office, from	.35
Rules, office, rubber	2.00
Rubber bands, per gross	.35
Rubber bands, per gross	3.00
Records, 100 pages	1.25
Records, 200 pages	2.00
Records, 300 pages	2.75
Records, 400 pages	3.50
Receipt books, cash, 50 leaves	.40
Receipt books, cash, 100 leaves	.75
Receipt books, rent, 50 leaves	.40
Receipt books, rent, 100 leaves	.75
Razors, each	8.00
Razor strops	1.50
Razor cases	.25
Rosin, for violin	.25
S	
Slates, 25c, 40c and 50	.50
Soap, Pear's unscented	.50
Spectacles, colored	1.50
Spectacles, colored	1.00
Spectacle cases	.25
Stamps, India rubber	1.00
Sand paper	.05
Stylographic pens	2.50
Scrubbing pads, 5c, 10c and 15	.15
Silver paint	.75
Sealing wax, pound	.50
School bags from	.50
Scissors	.75
Scissors, folding pocket	1.00
Straws, per box	1.75
Sling shot, rubber	.25
Sponge, for cups	.50
Scholar's companions	1.00
Shorthand note books	.25
Spelling blocks, 5c and 1.00	1.00
Sponge cups	1.25
T	
Tova, 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	.40
Tablets, letter, 50c and 1.00	1.00
Time books, weekly, from	.20
Time books, monthly, 20c and 75	.75
Tape measures, 3 ft.	.75
Tape measure, 5 ft.	.85
Twine, per 1-2 lb. ball	.50
Tooth brushes	.50

Typewriter oil .56  
Tally books .25  
Tags, per 100 .50  
Tops .15  
Toy books, 25c and .50  
Toy books, linen, 50c and 1.00  
Typewriter erasers .25  
Tissue paper, per doz. .30

UV.  
Views of Costa Rica .30  
Violin strings, 1st, silk .30  
Violin strings, 2, 3 and 4 (gut) .25  
Visiting cards, 100 .10  
Visiting cards, 100 printed .25  
Violin strings, 1 and 2 .75  
Violin strings 3 and 4 .1.00  
Violin jacks, 35c, 50c and 1.00  
Violin bridges .25  
Violin pegs .25  
Views of Central America .12

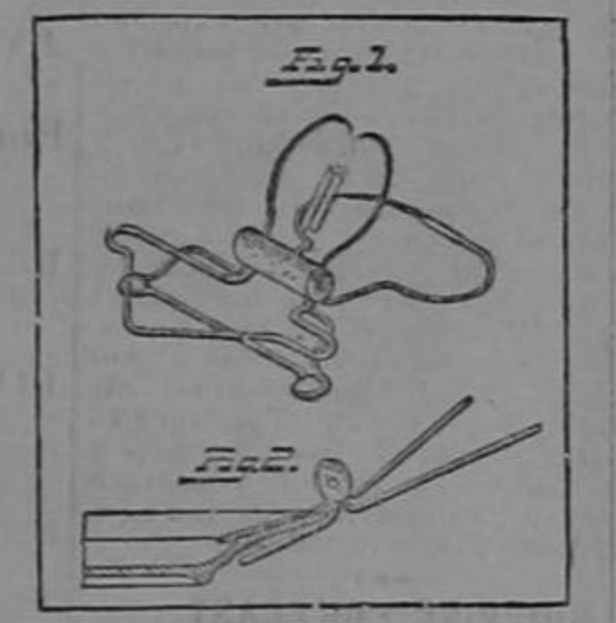
W.  
Whistles, tin, 25c and .50  
Wall paper, per roll, from .30  
Wrapping paper, per pound .15  
Wickets and balls, per set \$12.00  
Wicket keeping gloves \$6.00  
Writing cases, \$1.00 and 2.00

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

### HANDLING A HOT PLATE.

Design Intended to Do Away With Many Accidents.

It is well known to servants and those who daily have to handle dishes and other culinary articles that it is quite difficult to move or carry about hot plates with safety, except with the hands. When the edge of the plate is grasped with anything like metallic jaws there is great liability of breakage or of the plate slipping or overturning its contents. A Newark inventor, however, has discovered that by making the jaws of a wire frame plate holder somewhat irregular, so long as they are not too greatly out of balance, and by providing one jaw—say the lower—with rubber surfaces at points so that they may hold frictionally, most of the difficulties



heretofore met are overcome. It may be argued that a hot plate can usually be carried safely in two hands, with the assistance of a protecting napkin, or something of the kind, but often it is necessary to handle the hot plates with one hand in order to open doors, and particularly to insure neatness and dispatch in service. The illustration shows the New Jersey man's idea of construction in carrying out the principles of his invention. The jaws are formed of separate wires, bent to engage and hold the pivot pin upon which they oscillate. A continuation of the jaws rearwardly from the pivot pin forms the handles, which are generously large and normally held open by a spring. The rubber bosses, or knobs, on the lower jaw are held in place by loops ending in a point.

Get Lodgings Cheap.

The clerks of the railway mail service who work in the traveling post-offices that run in and out of New York have a lodging house at 26 Vesey street which they maintain at a cost of \$12 a year for each of the 700 clerks who put up there at the New York end of their runs. This is a trifle more than 3 cents a night for each clerk.

WIT AND MOOD

AMONG CANNIBALS.  
The Cannibal King—Take that missionary away.  
Chief—What's the trouble, sire?  
"He's tainted."—Life.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.  
Miss Frog—Why in tears?  
Miss Turtle—A horrid boy carved the date on my back so I can't keep my age a secret.

THEIR REWARD.  
First Trained Seal—Think of having to do all these things for our board and lodging.  
Second Trained Seal—But we are allowed to keep our skins, and, you know, they are quite valuable.

HORSE AND COW.  
"Ah, your language! Eet ees so difficult."  
"What's the matter, Count?"  
"First zis novel eet say ze man was unhorsed."  
"Yes?"  
"Zen it say he was cowed."

AFTER-DINNER SPEAKING.  
"What ought a man to do to become an effective after-dinner speaker?" said the ambitious youth.  
"Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "the best way is to get a few sinicures so that you won't have anything to do except keep a scrap-book."—Washington Star.

WERE THEY AT IT THEN?  
"I see they've dug up a lot of ancient clay bricks in Indiana."  
"So?"  
"Yes; antedating the glacial period and covered with cuneiform characters."  
"Ah, prehistorical novels, no doubt."

HIS SAGE COUNSEL.  
"I been thinkin' 'bout gittin' married," said a member of his flock to brother Williams. "You reckon I could git a marriage license fer a dozen watermelons?"  
"I reckon you could," replied Brother Williams. "But my wholesome advice ter you is ter eat de watermelons!"—Atlanta Constitution.

NOT HIS STYLE.  
"Now, my lad," said the old gentleman who was always giving advice, "try to grow up to be a useful man."  
"I don't want to be a useful man," replied little Ostend.  
"Why not?"  
"Because ma says pa is a useful man when he stays home and helps her with the dishes and dustpans."—Detroit Tribune.

VERY PAINFUL.  
"Major Bluffen tells us that he escaped out of one great battle with several hundreds marks on his body."  
"Ah, stings of the cruel bullets?"  
"No stings of the cruel bullets. The major, in his haste to climb a tree, overlooked a white nest that was hanging above him."—Detroit Tribune.

WHO'S TO BE BOSS?  
"Mr. Meekley and Miss Strong are actually to be married, eh?"  
"Yes, unless he gets scared and backs out. It makes him nervous every time she mentions the 'trousseau' she's going to wear. She pronounces it so much like 'trousers.'"—Philadelphia Press.

DEAR TO HIS HEART.  
"Will you have another helping?"

asked the neighbor. "You seem very fond of the chicken."  
"And why shouldn't I be?" responded Suburban, who had been invited to dinner, "when I can detect the flavor of our flowers in every morsel!"—Detroit Tribune.

HANDICAPPED.  
"Yes, sir," said the pompous citizen, who rates himself at half a million, "I began life a barefooted boy, and see what I am today!"  
"That's all right," replied the easy-going man, whose sole assets consisted of one wife, six children and nine dogs. "You had a big advantage over me at the start."  
"How's that?" queried the p. c.  
"You began life a barefooted boy," rejoined the other, "while I was compelled to begin as a barefooted babe. See?"—Columbus Dispatch.

The Aristocratic Robin.  
When that most gracefully built bird of all, the robin, runs across the lawn he is the poetry of motion, the quick alert fellow of action. The robin is a great nuisance when the nest is undergoing repairs or has to be rebuilt, for he everlastingly bothers the lady robin while she goes about her fine art of nest-building. Does he ever assist in the good work? Not he. He will not soil his pretty bill with one bit of lint or moss, or anything necessary for the nest. After the little fellows are hatched he becomes a genuine old he-her, and will hover the nest while the lady is away for worms for her young. He may once in a while forget his lordings and bring a worm for his lady, but as for food for his offspring, the fuzzy little fellows would starve were they to depend upon papa robin for food. He seldom bothers about the little ones' first attempts, and will sit perched handsily by while mama tackles the delightful task. But let danger approach the young or the mate, and lo and behold! Mr. Robin becomes a genuine fighter, and will draw near to the jaws of death boldly and without hesitation. He is a great lover, a poor provider, a bad worker, a fine nurse—if not called upon to do more than hover the nest; but in the time of danger he is a success, a regular knight and a bold defender of his family.—Outing.

Exploding Ant's Nest.  
The dry weather is favorable for ants' nests, which sometimes become unpleasantly prominent on our lawns, and cause injury by tunneling and loosening the earth about the roots of plants. They can be eradicated most easily by treatment with carbon bisulphide. The method is as follows: With a broom handle or iron bar make holes in the nests several inches deep and a few inches apart. Put in each about a tablespoonful of carbon bisulphide, close the holes quickly and throw a wet blanket over the entire nest. After a few moments explode the fumes collected underneath by reaching under the cover with a lighted match fastened to the end of a short pole. The explosion drives the deadly fumes of the carbon bisulphide deeper into the earth and adds materially to the effectiveness of the treatment.—The Garden.

Getting a Loan.  
George W. Perkins is credited with this story: A certain banker with whom he is well acquainted was sitting at his desk the other day when a well known broker came in on business. The broker was carrying a little hand-bag. "I want to borrow a million," he exclaimed before he had even taken a chair. The banker, though a man of long experience with many men, was a bit taken by surprise. "A million dollar loan is not such a small matter," he replied, "sit down and we'll talk it over. Let me take your bag?" "Not on your life," interrupted the broker. "I've already got three millions in there." And he opened the bag to convince the banker, who made no further delay in granting the loan.—New York Times.

Over the Salt.

At the breakfast table, Tom and Margery were talking amicably, when each put out a hand at the same instant for some salt. In the confusion the salt was spilled.

"Throw some over your shoulder, quick!" called the older sister, laughing. "Then you won't quarrel."

Two hands came out again, and each pushed the other aside.

"I spilled it," said Tom. "I must throw it over my shoulder."

"I spilled it myself," said Margery. "I'm the one to throw it."

"Well, upon my word! I put out my hand so—"

"I put out mine so—"

"And I just touched the salt-"

"So did I—"

"And I was the one who did it!"

"Tom, how can you say so when—"

"So I shall be the one to throw the salt."

They were looking at each other, cheeks red and eyes flashing, when, at the same moment, one thought occurred to both. Margery put it into words.

"It's too late. We've quarreled now!" she said. And everybody laughed.

Never Touched Him.

The following story is told "on" a Kansas City couple, whose marriage was announced recently: The young man persuaded the girl to marry him while they were in another town on an excursion trip. They came home, and for two weeks told no one their secret. One night they were playing bridge whist with the girl's parents. They had decided to spring their surprise that night, and the young man was trying all through the game to get up nerve to do so. Finally he screwed his courage up. In the middle of a hand he turned to the girl's father and said:

"I've something to tell you, Grace and I were married three weeks ago."

A look of anger spread over the father's face. Glaring across the board at the girl's mother, he said:

"Hang it, Hattie! What made you lead that ace? You've lost us another trick!"—Kansas City Times.

Another Device for Preventing Sickness.

An ingenious self-leveling 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 boatist. It has now been in successful operation upon one of the mailboats 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.

Judge Forsaith's Little Joke.

A pickpocket was before Judge Forsaith in the municipal court the other day, charged with larceny from the person. The judge leaned over to the officer in charge of the case and said: "I guess I'll fine him \$25."

"But he has only \$15, your honor," replied the officer.

"Well then, turn him loose in the crowd and he'll soon get the \$10," said the judge in such a matter-of-fact way that at first the officer was taken in.—Boston Herald.

# Maid, Wife or Widow?

## Wood From the Enemy

By MRS. ALEXANDER.

### PART II. CHAPTER II.

Continued.

"Take then the lead, Heber Gerhardt, and let us go."  
 "Here, Lies, Lies! Here is a cavalier for you. Major von Steinhausen, Meine cousin has lost hers by this sudden summons to the Adjutant."  
 "Go, meine Liebding, the Herr Major will take good care of you, and you can show him the way."  
 Need it be said with what avidity Steinhausen pounced upon this golden chance?  
 The stars in their courses fought for him at last, he thought, as with a studiously grave, composed air he offered his arm to Lies, who had been hidden by the wide expanse of the Burgomeister's figure.  
 She looked pale and slightly confused, but infinitely pretty in a warm winter costume of gray cloth and dark brown fur, and a cap of the same, over which a blue head "Tuch" (knitted woolen scarf) was loosely thrown to shield their ears from cold and frost-bite.  
 She hesitated and drew back at his approach.  
 "Perhaps, Herr Major, you have already made some other engagement. I can go with—"  
 "It is our duty at once to obey," he interrupted, with much decision, and drawing her arm within his own, he led her away to his sleigh almost a prisoner, so tightly did he hold her hand against his side.  
 Von Steinhausen's movement appeared to put an end to the hesitation; the company began rapidly to arrange themselves in their sleighs, and the Burgomeister undertook the duties of leader.  
 When all were seated he gave the word "Vorwartz," and they started in the order prescribed by the rules of sleighing parties.  
 First came the six "Einspanner" (one-horse vehicles) of the unmarried gentlemen, each accompanied by the lady he had invited; next a large sleigh with four horses, conveying the hand; then eight or nine "Zweispänner" (two-horse sleighs), each holding four, and driven by married gentlemen closed the procession.  
 Behind each rode a servant, enveloped in furs, on a saddle-like seat, his feet resting on a narrow ledge beneath the body of the carriage.  
 Away they went, the horses tossing their heads as if proud of their bells, their gay trappings and the many-colored tufts of hair that hung from the arch above their heads.  
 The sleigh-bells rang merrily, the drivers cracked their long whips, the hand clashed out a quick march, the metal ornaments of the carriages glittered in the sunshine, the little boys shouted with delight, as the whole cortege swept rapidly down a narrow street past the Lazaret, and away over a narrow steep bridge that spanned the river on which the town was built, now fast locked in the frosty grasp, into the open country, away past cottages, their windows thickly framed with green pine boughs to keep out the winter blast, past farmhouses with their central dirt-heaps congealed frosted over, and sparkling in the light past rare human figures, like walking bundles of clothes, who stopped and stared after the gay company.  
 Away still, leaving all trace of houses and life behind, always ascending, sometimes so steeply that the fresh, eager horses were obliged to go slowly.  
 The goal was a mountain village which lay at the foot of a huge, conical hill, or rather mass of rock, crowned by some beautiful ruins.  
 Falkenburg was renowned as an object for both summer and winter parties, and especially for sleighing "Gesellschaft."  
 Nearly all the drivers were familiar with the way; but to Steinhausen it was quite new.  
 He was therefore obliged to keep his horse well in hand, to that animal's great disgust, manifested by bounds and prancings which fully exercised his driver's skill and strength of wrist.  
 Steinhausen had wrapped and packed up his companion in the luxurious furs of his sleigh with the tenderest care, for which she thanked him with a glance and smile of unusual friendliness, and then an awkward silence fell upon them.  
 "You are half frightened, I see," exclaimed Steinhausen at last, looking down at Lies, as she unconsciously shrank nearer to him during some of their steed's wilder performances.  
 "No, scarcely frightened, a little uncomfortable, and I fear for you, so lately recovered."  
 "This tiresome horse is too much."  
 "No, he is not," said Steinhausen, shortly.  
 "But, mein Gradige, you know the road—may I venture to give Mohr his head, and pass on to the front?"  
 "It is this holding in that makes him troublesome."  
 "Yes," she returned, "I know the road well."  
 With a dexterous hand, Steinhausen shaved, perilously close, past the foremost sleigh, and then off they went

like the wind, leaving the rest, who shouted reproaches after them for breaking the line of march, far behind; the black horse, relieved of the indignity of having to follow another, settled down into a steady rapid trot.  
 "That's all right," said Lies' charioteer, "Now we can talk in comfort."  
 But he exercised the privilege with exceeding caution, determined not to startle his companion into being on her guard.  
 He inquired with deep interest for her brother, and listened with profound attention to her history of him; then he led her on to speak of her new home at Leipzig, enjoying the ready freedom of her conversation now that they kept on indifferent topics.  
 She was evidently familiar with the country and gave him many particulars of its history and traditions.  
 At length, as Steinhausen was beginning to think they had had enough of indifferent subjects, and that his fair companion was rather too much at her ease, the road, which had hitherto been constantly ascending, approached the first rocky, pine sprinkled hills that guarded the entrance to the valley and village which was the object of the excursion, and began to descend the side of a picturesque gorge, at the bottom of which a little stream, now still and silent in the iron grasp of winter.  
 The hills rose high at either side, studded with huge gray rocks which stood out on all kinds of fantastic shapes, loaded with snow on one side and bare on the other, as the wind had drifted; the great, solemn pine trees looked dark and weird over the exquisite dazzling white which shrouded the earth; the death-like, utter silence was almost oppressive.  
 They might have been the first human visitors that had ever broken in upon the profound solitude, so far as appearance went.  
 A sense of their complete isolation seemed to force itself upon Lies Gehring.  
 She turned once or twice to look back and said:  
 "How far we have left the rest behind!"  
 "Yes; they will not be up for this half-hour," returned Steinhausen, coolly. "But that is no matter. What curious rocks," pointing to a gray mass high above their heads and in front of them.  
 "It is called the 'Basket-woman,'" she replied, "and here on the left is the 'Stein Beck.'"  
 "See! you can trace the head and horns quite well. The shapes of the rocks here are very curious."  
 "Very curious, indeed," said Steinhausen, looking about him. "They are strangely worn and cut."  
 "Learned people say that a great lake or sea once filled up this valley and the country round, and these rocks are worn and shaped by the action of tides and currents."  
 "I believe Bohemia was once an inland sea, and we are close to the frontier."  
 "Close to the borders?" replied Steinhausen, laughing and cracking his whip.  
 "It is a temptation to cross if I did bid our party a long farewell."  
 And glancing at his companion, he laughed again at the expression, half annoyance, half fear, that crossed her face.  
 "You believe me capable of any wickedness, I suppose," he continued.  
 "Do you not also believe that, whatever temptation may assail me, my first thought is and ever will be for you?"  
 "You may trust in my deep regard for you."  
 Lies was silent, and when she spoke again it was to direct him which of two rather faint tracks to take.  
 They had traversed the windings of the gorge, which now opened out in an oblong valley or basin, at one side of which was a small "Dorf," the houses looking like white hillocks above the universal snowy mantle that lay thick and soft upon the earth.  
 Over the village towered a sudden mighty mass of rock rising six or seven hundred feet, quite clear from all the other hills and crowned by the graceful ruins of a "Kloster."  
 The sides were plentifully dotted with pines and gnarled fir trees; but here and there great sheer surfaces of rock showed bare and uncouth with a sort of savage strength.  
 Underneath the road wound past the first outlying better houses, through the narrow street, and finally, by Lies' directions, they stopped at a large and more pretentious "Restauration" than could have been expected in so small a place.  
 The view over the valley was very charming, and the principal room was quite surrounded by windows that commanded it.  
 A respectable-looking woman was standing at the door to receive them.

while within a warm stove and long tables spread for coffee, with endless piles of cakes, showed they were expected.  
 Steinhausen threw the reins to his groom and assisted Lies to disentangle herself from her wraps and to alight; then the horse and sleigh were led off to the stables, and they ascended the steps to the little terrace before the entrance to the "Restauration."  
 Here Lies paused, and looking back along the road by which they had just come, said, rather anxiously:  
 "I can see no sign of them yet."  
 "I thought I heard a faint sound of music," returned Steinhausen; "they are not far off," he continued, and ventured to add:  
 "Are you afraid of Herr Hauptmann's displeasure at our departure?"  
 "Not at all," she answered; he is far too much occupied with Gretchen to think of me."  
 Greatly surprised at this admission, Steinhausen, looking into his companion's eyes, ventured to observe:  
 "This is to me incomprehensible; to you it must, I fear, be very painful."  
 He spoke feelingly, and with unusual diffidence for him.  
 "No!" she returned, with what he thought a bitter smile; "on the contrary, it is in many ways a relief."  
 Steinhausen's heart beat exultingly at this extraordinary avowal, and yet an odd sort of disappointment marred his complete satisfaction.  
 Lies was to him not only a charming woman, the touch of whose hand sent a subtle, delicious thrill through every vein, but an ideal woman, too—and his first ideal!  
 For a moment he did not know how to reply.  
 He feared to presume on her strange—his hoped peculiar—confidence in him. But her manner left him in doubt, and while he doubted, the first sleigh of the party they had left behind came round a turn of the road under the great rock, and rapidly approached.  
 Steinhausen uttered a strong expression of disgust.  
 "I did not think they were so close upon our heels," he said.  
 Lies made no reply, but after an instant's silence, said, as she played somewhat nervously with the scarf she had taken from her head:  
 "Tell me—as we have fallen into a confiding tone—why Frau von Steinhausen is not with you?"  
 "Fran von Steinhausen?" he repeated, greatly puzzled. "Who is she?"  
 "Your wife, of course," said Lies, opening her great blue eyes.  
 "My wife! I have none—I never married. Who told you so?"  
 "I thought—I understood you to say that—"  
 "You misunderstood or misconstrued anything I could have said," he interrupted, eagerly.  
 "Ah, Lies! distance, time, various distractions may have dimmed the first vividness of the impression you made upon me, but no other has ever interfered with it."  
 "Must I never tell you of the agony it is to feel that you are another's—another who does not value the jewel he possesses—"  
 He stopped, for the long line of sleighs were all in sight, and the first almost at the place where they stood.  
 Lies still gazed at him as if bewildered, then a sudden, bright, sweet smile lit up her face; a quick blush flitted over her cheek; she looked down and had just begun to speak:  
 "I think I begin to see how the mistake—"  
 "When the newly arrived sleigh driver shouted from beneath:  
 "You were not so far ahead, after all, Herr Major, though you did break our rules so boldly."  
 "Better break rules than bones," returned Steinhausen, hastening down the steps to assist the lady who occupied the second seat in the sleigh to extricate herself from her furs.  
 She was a pretty, simple girl of seventeen, the Burgomeister's daughter, and as soon as she was liberated from her profuse wrappings she ran up the steps to link her arm through that of Lies, and began chattering at a rapid rate.  
 The rest of the party now drove up in quick succession, and the large room of the Restauration was crowded with gay, laughing, noisy, talkative groups, which contrasted with the deathlike silence and stillness which reigned without.  
 Most of the gentlemen charioteers had delayed a few moments to see personally to the accommodation of their horses, but they soon joined the rest, and then coffee was brought, and the pleasant confusion of finding seats ensued.  
 During this time Steinhausen carefully bestowed his attentions on every other lady except Lies, yet never lost sight of her.  
 He saw that she talked with much animation with nearly all the ladies, and many of the gentlemen.  
 He noticed a light in her eyes, a bloom on her cheek that made her, in his opinion, quite lovely; and he attributed both to the excitement of wounded feeling.  
 He saw, too, that brute of a husband of hers speak to her with an angry brow and a look that made Steinhausen long to tear him limb from limb.  
 And how sweetly she smiled upon him in reply! Steinhausen wondered at her.  
 It would be wiser to show more spirit. So, internally chafing, he sat down with the rest to take his coffee.  
 Now the ladies, according to German sleighing custom, attended sedulously to the wants of their chilled cavaliers, whose hands, numbed with cold, despite the thick fur-covered driving gloves, could scarce at first hold a plate or pick out the slices of rich cake which were handed round.  
 (To be Continued.)

## THE PULPIT.

### A BRILLIANT SUNDAY SERMON BY DR. CHARLES EDWARD LOCKE.

Subject: Music and Culture.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Dr. Charles Edward Locke, pastor of the Hanson Place M. E. Church, preached Sunday on "Music as a Factor in Culture." He took his text from Psalms c.l: "Praise ye the Lord." Dr. Locke said:  
 From that moment in the creation when the morning stars sang together and the brooks went singing down the hillsides of Eden, and the birds made glad the dawn of time with their thrilling melodies, music has had an indisputable place in the world.  
 The study of music is a liberal education. Music, like poetry, makes its appeal to the noblest instincts of the soul. It is said that the inhabitants of Cyrene, who slighted music, were the cruelest of all the Greeks and no other town was so immersed in luxuries and debauchery.  
 Christianity was born with a song on its lips. Mary sang in thrilling measures of the Magnificat; the angels sang in their tumultuous hallelujah chorus; and the shepherds sang in plaintive strains of quiet ecstasy. And the world has been singing ever since. Pagodas and mosques do not lament their sombre interiors with music, but every Christian church, however humble, is a conservatory of sweetest melodies.  
 Music is both a science and an art. As an art it does not, as do painting and sculpture, occupy itself in reproducing nature—for it is itself a part of nature, and seeks to reveal itself. The Egyptians first excelled in music, but great strides were made by the Greeks under Pythagoras. The word music is derived from a Greek term, which includes all the learning of the Muses. Of all the fine arts, music is the most comprehensive. The majesty of the architect, the pictures of the artist, the rhythm of the poet and the themes of all these belong to the musician, whether he sits at the instrument or pours out his soul in vocal melodies. The fable tells that Mercury stretched strings of dried skin across a shell, and striking them with his fingers, invented the lyre. The bow as a musical instrument was probably first used by the warrior, who, as he described his successes in battle, twanged the "string" of his bow. It was later discovered that the bow, when drawn across certain hollow objects, produced pleasing sounds—thence the lute and the violin. Music has been called the universal language, and truly it is a means of communication between all souls, whatever clime may have given them birth. It is the most responsive of all the arts—the most human. It more nearly breathes and sees and feels. It possesses all the varying hues of the soul. The music of the siren would allure Ulysses to his death and the monotonous tones of the bell buoy direct the imperiled mariner to safety. Tumultuous music is the completest expression of happy souls on festive days; and tender, sombre strains interpret the language of sad hearts when a nation mourns for its martyred heroes. Gloria, hallelujah, or penitential psalm, expresses the contrasting emotions of the soul.  
 Music was defined by our own Sidney Lanier as "love in search of a word." There is an inexpressible something in the heart of man which seeks to define itself in speech, but, failing in this, music flies to his relief and in melody he pours out his imprisoned soul. Music is the language of the over-soul; it is the soul prolonging, or projecting itself. The highest music cannot be expressed in words. This is the explanation of the angel's advent anthem and of all music in worship. The deeper the soul life the more is one conscious of feelings beyond the limitations of articulate utterance. In the attempt of the finite soul to praise and glory the infinite, all earthly devices of language utterly fail, and music only, which is an adjunct of the infinites, enables man to sing what he can never express, his adoration and gratitude to his great God and King. Consequently, whenever religion is the sincerest, then music will be the purest. Music is the echo of God's voice in the soul of man. Without that echo man's soul is a cavernous abyss, filled with specters of despair.  
 Music is a gift of God. Like all the sciences, it is a radiation of divine truth. Pythagoras taught a close affinity between music and astronomy. He was right so far as he went, but music leads men up to the perpetual throne of glory, of which stars and constellations are but glittering scintillations. St. Cecilia, receiving her music from angel visitants, tells the secret of the musician's power. Great musicians are born, not made. Their extraordinary genius is an endowment manifesting itself in phenomenal ways in childhood, as in the cases of Mozart, Liszt and Christine Nilsson.  
 The divinity of music further appears in the fact that the greatest musicians have been good men; and to develop the mighty impulses which they have felt in their souls the great musicians have chosen lofty divine themes. This was true of Jubal and Solomon with his sweet songs. It was true of Beethoven, whose soulful sonatas have won for him a genuine priesthood of the emotions; and of Bach, whose elaborate fugues have been likened to Gothic temples in their intricate details. It was true of Mendelssohn, who, in thirty-eight years, filled the souls of men with musical pictures; and of Bizet and Schumann; and of Chopin in his nocturnes; and of myriad if not unnumbered Paganini, with his marvellous Stradivarius. It was true of Mozart, whose thirty-five years gave the world such treasures from the Infinite that he is truly exhaustless; and of Liszt, who dying as late as 1886, seems to belong to us. At eight he was the wonder of Europe; at twelve Beethoven embraced him as a coming master. During the days of his best work, Thomas Kempis' "Imitation of Christ" was his constant companion. It was true of Wagner, picturesque, unique, once ostracized, now nearly worshipped. "The Holy Grail" is the theme of one of his masterful operas. Most true was it of Haydn, the father

of symphony, whose massive oratorio of "The Creation" brings men into the presence of God's colossal creative power; and true, indeed, of Handel, the majestic grandeur of whose masterpieces has remained unequalled for two centuries. There was another incarnation when he produced his divinest work, the oratorio of "The Messiah," which no doubt he was right in believing came to him from above.  
 It is the mission of music to soften and remove the asperities of men. It helps to unify the race and make them homogeneous. Sectarianism slinks into hiding places of shame, as Charles Wesley, a Methodist, slugs "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and Toplady, a Calvinist, "Rock of Ages," and Sarah Adams, a Unitarian, "Nearer My God to Thee," and Whittier, a Quaker, "The Eternal Goodness," and Faber, a Roman Catholic, "There's a Wideness in God's Mercy," and Doddridge, a Baptist, "O, Happy Day." To-day these well-known hymns are sung by all and claimed by all. In spite of controversy and unbelief, the music of the Christian Church is saving the world for the Christian Christ. The hymn and the singer are often a long way in advance of the sermon and hearer in evangelizing influences.  
 Music refines and ennobles. In the days of chivalry the sir knights studied music because of its elevating and purifying influence. Music brightens life's dark places and soothes the heart in trouble. Many prison doors have opened and manacles burst asunder when troubled hearts have sung songs in the night. Music was believed by the ancients to have healing power, and was used as a therapeutic. Many a weary soldier, tired and footsore, has leaped on to victory under the magic spell of life and drum.  
 There is a quaint belief that singing preceded speaking. Alas! perhaps one of the entailments of sin is that singing has degenerated into discordant, rasping speech. Perhaps, when man shall have reached his highest earthly estate the means of communication will be in the soft tones of chastest music.  
 Music, if not more perfectly than printing, the art preservative of all art, is surely the best interpreter of all art and science. The mystery and miracle of truth reveal their open sesame when studied through the atmosphere of music. The minister, graceful with gothic beauty, or massive with Romanesque magnificence, can only be filled to groined crevices and spreading dome by music's swelling tones. Music gives a motif to architecture. The art gallery's corridors, or bevelled ones only reveal the master's secret in marble or canvas as divinely music fills up all the interstices of finiteness. And poetry never reveals its most exquisite tints of beauty and truth except when in the companionship of music, its twin sister. Theology would have none but altars to the unknown God if music did not dream, and prophesy, and feel, in the priestly office. Music is what Walter Pater called "the great Anders-Stroben-reaching forward of all art." It is the soul of man endeavoring to come to its own—to express and realize and fulfill itself. It helps Browning's grasp to acquire its reach.  
 Music is thus an intellectual factor. It is not so much a truth seeker as it is a truth finder. It does not delve among the rocks, but it comes down like a dove from above, singing, "This Is My Beloved Son!" It dwells in the heights and shouts "Excelsior!" from peak to peak, and makes life's dizzy Alpine uplands echo with hope.  
 Granting that music furnished to culture its initial impulse, and that music more than any other factor sustains the quest of man's nature for the highest and holiest achievements, I dare to submit the deliberate conclusion that instrumental, and well as vocal, music should be a part of the public school curriculum for every child. Alas! that the children whom posterity affords the opportunity of musical study often so little appreciate these facilities are deprived of them by poverty. Even the boys and girls who are compelled to leave school to enter upon the problems of making a living would live a larger and more hopeful life if their musical instruction had included familiarity with an instrument.  
 As is his Maker, so man is a spirit. Muscle and brain are merely temporary expedients by which man, as spirit, shall for a brief season tarry upon this earth. When painting, and sculpture, and architecture, and, perhaps, even poetry, shall have ended their earthly ministry, music will be revealing the fathomless mysteries of spirit and life. Music is the language of celestial throngs. True eloquence is thought winged with music. The Infinite God is more perfectly worshipped with musical accompaniment because music goes beyond language and logic and opens up the vistas of faith, through which can be seen the King in His beauty. Do you ask me which is the mightier agency for culture, Bacon or Beethoven? Spencer or Schumann? Kant or Mendelssohn? and I will answer that science and philosophy have their own important places in the foundation of intellect and character, and are as necessary to the soul as food to the body; music, however, not only has its mission side by side with these, but when the present conclusions of men shall be abandoned for the completer revelations of the all truth of Him who is the Way, the Truth and the Life, then music, which was never anything but divine in its nature and influence, shall be our old familiar friend increasing in divinity as our own evolving souls are permitted to comprehend and participate in that divinity.

## Household Matters

### Mending the Hot Water Bag.

It was a truly ingenious woman who discovered that she could mend her injured hot water bag with the kit of repair tools in her husband's bicycle outfit. She simply followed directions for mending a leak in the tire.

### Care of Tab's Linen.

Table linen, in order to bring out the bright gloss that makes it attractive, should be dampened considerably. Sprinkle the tablecloth well, being sure that the selvage ends or hem-stitched borders are thoroughly damp. Roll up tightly. The napkins and doilies should be arranged alternately, one upon the other, first a dry napkin, then one which has been wrung out of warm water, then a dry napkin, and so on. Then roll tightly. All linen should be ironed very dry. The least bit of water starch in tablecloths will greatly improve them, and they will not muss so easily.

### A Good Housekeeper.

Must oversee many things herself. Must be patient but firm with those in her employ. Must not disdain to pick up a duster and use it occasionally. Must see that more than the mere surface dust is removed. Must have a place for everything and see that everything is in its place. Must have the housework planned for regular days, and adhere to the rule. Must take a personal interest in the condition of the refrigerator and its contents. And should go to market at least once a week.—Chicago News.

### Kitchen Foulshiner.

Though the kitchen should be simply furnished, there is no reason why the things a servant does use cannot be picturesque and in good condition. Nowadays there are many charming mixing bowls, etc., in blue and white earthenware that look better on the shelves than the common ware, and are often just as cheap.  
 It is wise not to have too much kitchen china for the servants to use at mealtime. There should, of course, be a sufficient supply, but if there are too many to draw from the servants will never report breakages to the mistress, and it is said that some lazy servants will not take the trouble to wash their own dishes, but leave them in some out-of-the-way corner of the cupboard until the whole supply is used.

### Sugar Snaps—Froth four eggs, add one pound each of flour and sugar, flavor to taste. Roll very thin, cut into shape and bake in a quick oven.

### Drop Cakes—Cream one-half cup of butter, then add successively one cup sugar, one egg, one-half teaspoon soda dissolved in one-half cup sour cream, one-half cup raisins, seeded and chopped, one-half cup chopped nut meats, one-half teaspoon vanilla and two and a half cups flour. Drop by spoonfuls one inch apart on a buttered sheet and bake in a moderate oven.

### Bohemian Cream—One quart of cream, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one ounce of gelatine, dissolved. Whip half the cream to a stiff froth. Boil the other half with the sugar. Remove from the fire, add the gelatine, and when cooled a little the beaten yolks of five eggs. Beat until it begins to stiffen, then beat "7" in quickly the whipped cream. Pour into wet molds and set on ice.

### Bread Omelet—Pour one cup of hot milk over one cup of grated bread, add six beaten eggs and season with pepper and salt. Turn into a hot buttered omelet pan. Fry slowly, and when ready to fold, pour over two tablespoonfuls of nut-brown butter, a simple sauce made by cooking two tablespoonfuls of butter to a nut-brown color and adding half a teaspoon of tarragon vinegar.

### Ginger Cakes—Mix and sift together six cups flour, two tablespoonfuls ginger, one tablespoon cinnamon and one tablespoon soda. Heat one-half cup lard or butter, one cup New Orleans molasses and one cup brown sugar until boiling. Take from the fire, add one cup of sour cream and pour gradually into the flour mixture, beating until smooth. Pat and roll out, cut into small cakes and bake in a moderate oven.

### Potato Soup—A very fine potato soup is made by adding a quart of scalded milk, in which several slices of onion have been steeped to two cupfuls of washed potato. Soften, not melt, a large tablespoonful of butter, and mix with it an equal quantity of flour. Add salt, pepper, and a dash of celery salt, and pour gradually, stirring all the time, into the milk and potato mixture. Sprinkle a little finely mixed parsley on top. Serve with buttered crutons.

### Rice Omelette—Dissolve one teacup of cold boiled rice in one teacup of sweet milk, stir in one tablespoonful of butter, salt to taste, add three well beaten eggs, bake as a plain omelette.

### Tomatoes au Gratin—Cut into pieces a half dozen (not too ripe) tomatoes. Line a pudding dish with cracker crumbs, cover with a thin sprinkling of the tomato, grate over it some American cheese, then put on a layer of crumbs, next the tomatoes, and so on until the dish is filled, having the last layer of the cheese and the one before it of cracker crumbs.

### The Body's Cross.

Keep green my love, keep fresh my remembrance, keep young my heart. Feed me with the feast of yesterday; stir me with the songs of yesterday; brace me with the breezes of yesterday; glad me with the glow of yesterday. Let me walk the valley by the memory of the mountain air, by the health of the spirit, let me bear the body's cross.—George Matheson.

### God in Your Life.

Religion at its best is a light, but still increasing, consciousness of God's life in one's own. "I and the Father are one" is the humblest word a man can utter, when it is but another version of the prayer, "Not my will, but Thine." When that Gethsemane prayer is prayed and meant and lived, the other word, "I and the Father are but one," becomes the simple fact.

**Memory of a Worthy Man.**

SAINY JAMES AND LATE HON. J. E. KERR.

(From The "Daily Gleaner.")

Our Montego Bay correspondent writes as follows:—

At the last meeting of the St. James Parochial Board a request was made by Mrs. Kerr for permission to erect a bronze drinking fountain in memory of the late Hon. J. E. Kerr.

The fountain will be one of the most handsome monuments in Jamaica, and in every way a fitting centre piece to the town. It will be erected on the south side of the square. The monument will be 11 feet 9 inches high with a 5 feet base. On top will be a bust of the late Mr. Kerr with an inscription underneath. Below that a drinking trough for horses, and at the bottom two troughs for dogs. On the left facing the Court House will be an embossment of the s.s. "Pamona" with fountain for the people, and on the right a design of Jamaica fruits and another fountain. The design has been entrusted to the Mott Iron Works of New York.

This fine gift to the town is in keeping with the high character of the gentleman to whose memory it is raised and his important services rendered not only to St. James but the whole island.

Mr. John E. Kerr was a midshipman and served through the Crimean War. He was invalided home from the Chinese station and came to Jamaica—as he thought—to spend only his dying days. As in the case of many another this climate did wonders for him and he recovered. He landed in Jamaica without a penny, but by sheer hard work gradually built up a large business. He used to do nearly all his travelling by night as he considered day-light too precious to waste on merely getting from one place to another. If Captain Baker was the first to land bananas in America it was left to Mr. Kerr to see wider possibilities for the trade. He had the s.s. "Pamona" built for the fruit trade, and that steamer was the first to cross the seas with bananas to New York. Other steamers followed and the Kerr Line maintained a steady business. Many times attempts were made to induce Mr. Kerr to turn his business into a Limited Liability Co., with American capital at the back, but Mr. Kerr was never an adviser of modern finance and was old fashioned enough to worship God first and the "almighty dollar" afterwards. This "old time policy" reaped its reward on his deathbed when he died a comparatively rich man amidst the blessings and respect of all who had had any business dealings with him.

Not content with having taken bananas to America by steamer, Mr. Kerr began to experiment in keeping fruit longer periods on board by means of fans and cool chambers, etc.; and after many experiments the "Golden Fleece" was built. This vessel, to start with, was to carry fruit from Jamaica to the southern ports, back again to Jamaica, and then to New York as a test for the keeping capacity of the cool chambers. The "Golden Fleece" was wrecked on its way to Jamaica and for a time Mr. Kerr was disheartened. Still confident in the possibility of the English market he with his friends formed the English company. The vessels were not suited to the trade, and one disaster after another wrecked the company. At this time Mr. Kerr was seriously ill, hardly expecting ever to recover sufficiently to handle his business. But no sooner was he able to get about than, still with the confidence of his English bankers, he began planning another attack on the problem. Had Mr. Kerr been a younger man there is little doubt that he would have solved the difficulty of placing bananas on the English market without the help of any subsidy. Mr. Kerr never believed in subsidies. That he did not continue again was due to the influence of his family who knew that he was not physically fit to undertake such a work. Montego Bay may well honour the memory of this penniless midshipman who worked his way up so high, yet without a soil on his hands.

St. James must take a pride in this magnificent present to the town and take every care that the monument is treated as becomes the memory of one who did so much for her.

**Yellow Fever stamped Out.**

END OF THE EPIDEMIC IN BRITISH HONDURAS.

(From The "Daily Gleaner.")

Publicity has been given to the following report by the Colonial Surgeon of British Honduras, making the welcome announcement of the disappearance of yellow fever in that colony:—

"Sixty-eight days having elapsed since the termination of the last case of yellow fever, I feel justified in advising His Excellency that the epidemic has terminated. Any future cases may be looked upon as the consequence of fresh importations. In view of the continued prevalence of the disease in places with which we are in trade communication, it would be unwise to relax in any of our precautionary measures.

"2. With the work done in Havana in 1900, a new era dawned on us in the Yellow Fever Zone. This work was done under a military administration and among a Spanish population. It has fallen to our lot to test for the first time, how far the results obtained under such conditions could be applied in a British community without resorting to exceptional or coercive legislation. The result is satisfactory. On all former occasions, yellow fever continued to prevail till the end of September at least. But on the present occasion the outbreak was arrested in mid-summer—practically in mid-summer week. It is gratifying too, to know that this has proved to be the least destructive occurrence of yellow fever on record in Belize.

"3. I submit that these results have been obtained largely on account of the prompt measures and united action of all concerned. I

would specially draw attention to one matter which could not but have exercised a powerful moral influence; I refer to the harmonious work of the Medical Practitioners. I am much indebted to them for keeping me fully informed of all incidents in their practice likely to be of use or of interest to me.

"4. With His Excellency's permission, I shall discontinue the weekly reports. I may add that I am now engaged preparing a systematic report which will be submitted when completed.

"J. H. EVLRS,  
"Colonial Surgeon."

**Labourers in Costa Rica.**

THE EDITOR: GLEANER OFFICE.

Sir,—I see in one of your issues that the Governor declared Costa Rica a proclaimed place under the Emigration (Iniquitous) Law 1905. Will the Governor publish how much Jamaica has paid for repatriation of destitute Jamaicans from this place, and on the other hand will he obtain from the British Consul or Vice-Consul how much money goes from this place to Jamaica every week?

The planters interested having a place in the Privy Council of Jamaica are in my opinion largely responsible for this law, for as far as it refers to this country it is a farce, although as a source of revenue it is a great thing. No labourer coming here wants to go back if he is any good; an office boy gets more than most of your clerks in Jamaica.

Your planters can get coolies, so why should the Government try to prevent people getting this means to live, as no labourer can live on the wretched pay given by the well-off land owners of Jamaica; who pay a 1s per day and then expect him to be a moral example. A boatman on the rivers earn 8s to 10s per day. A labourer hauling fruits gets 6s a day, and when these people are not doing this description of work they are clearing the farms, which gives them about 5s a day. Clearing and all work is given out by contract in most cases; in fact on all well conducted farms this is the case and the contractor is himself a labourer.

Your emigration law is only an aid to a set of land-grabbers holding large acres of good land which they will neither lease nor sell. If the country needs revenue tax uncultivated land; don't steal from the poor laborer,—I am etc.,

SAM LINDO.

Baltimore Farm,  
Port Limón,  
Oct. 8, 1905.

**Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Cure Colds.**

This remedy acts on nature's plan, allays the cough, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions, and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. It is famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. For sale by the INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, Limón.



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SOLE AGENCY IN COSTA RICA:

**Wood's Book Store, LIMON.**

**Exhumation of Remains in Limón Cemetery.**

THE Board of Charity of this port hereby advises all persons having relatives buried in the old cemetery of this city that if they desire to preserve the remains separate, their exhumation should be made during the months of October and November of this year, as the Board requires this land to form a new cemetery, and in the plan of leveling the hill forming the old cemetery will for the greater part be destroyed.

The other remains will be interred in the general vault after the expiration of term stated. Instructions for exhumation may be obtained on application to the Treasurer's office. Limón, October 9th, 1905.

EDUARDO BEECHE.

**Exhumacion de restos en el Cementerio de Limon.**

LA Junta de Caridad de este puerto pone en conocimiento de las personas que tengan deudos enterrados en el Cementerio antiguo de esta Ciudad que si desean conservarlos separados deben proceder á exhumarlos en el curso de los meses de Octubre y Noviembre de este año, pues la Junta necesita ese terreno para formar el nuevo Cementerio y en el plan de nivelacion entra en arte la destruccion de la loma que sirvió de Cementerio antiguo.

Los demas restos serán pasados al osario general despues de vencido el plazo que aqui se señala. Para la exhumacion, deden pedirse instrucciones el Tesorero de la Junta de Caridad que suscribe. Limón á 9 de Octubre de 1905.

EDUARDO BEECHE.

7 ins. 14-10-05.

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**Northern Railroad Company of Costa Rica.**

ON and after Monday 7th August proximo and until further notice this Company will attach to the passenger train from San José to Limón on Mondays and to the train from Limón to San José on Fridays or Saturdays, according to the arrival of the **Alas** steamer, a first class saloon coach with special accommodation for passengers who pay in addition to the value of a first class ticket five Colones from any point on the central division (Cartago to San José) to Limón or vice versa. Seats may be reserved within 15 days in advance by giving notice to the station agents concerned.

Passengers to or from other points on the line may obtain seats when available at five centimos per mile. The same may be obtained for trips between San José and Limón on any day of the week, excepting those already mentioned on the same conditions provided the Company can arrange conveniently and no less than 10 passengers are guaranteed.

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General Manager,  
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**CELLULAR CLOTHING.**

NOTICE.

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

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

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

**Agua Caliente.**

**PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

VALUABLE piece of land, about ¼ manzana, close to the Hot Water Springs containing a well appointed, furnished house, "Alexander Cottage," the property of Mrs. George Mills. The property is duly registered and a proper title will be handed the purchaser. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and contain fruit trees of all description. The house is of brick throughout, and is a good investment either for a boarding-house keeper or for a gentleman with large family. It contains eight good size rooms, well lighted and well aired. One of the healthiest situations in Costa Rica, and an ideal health resort.

The premises may be viewed on application to Mrs. Mills at Alexander Cottage, and any further information may be obtained from the office of the "Limon Weekly News."