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See Price List.

LIMON WEEKLY NEWS.

The only Paper published in English in Costa Rica.



The Largest Paper of any kind Published in Central America

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

VOL. VI. No 273.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1906.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

ARTAVIA'S SHOES.

SOLE AGENT IN LIMON:

WOOD'S - BOOK - STORE, AT ARTAVIA'S PRICES.

The best shoe made in the country, and prices are as low as those of an inferior make. Before you purchase elsewhere, call at WOOD'S BOOK STORE and see their line of samples; if none in stock to fit, your measure can be sent on and Shoes received in a couple of days.

Men's Shoes, nailed C6 and C7 | Ladies' Nailed C5, C6 and C7.50 | Children's Shoes, all sizes from C2 per pair
Do. do. sewn C10 | Men's Sewn Canvas Shoes, white or brown Rubber Soles C9

NOTE.—WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON, IS THE SOLE AGENCY FOR ARTAVIA'S SHOES.

Limon Weekly News.
PORT LIMON, SATURDAY JAN. 6, 1906
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUCCESSORS OF
F. M. H. WOOD,
PORT LIMON COSTA RICA, CENTRAL AMERICA.
ANTONIO LEHMANN CENTRAL AVENUE SAN JOSE, Agent.

The Emigrants Protection Law.
GOVERNOR WILL NOT RECOGNIZE THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF CANAL COMMISSION.

The following is the copy of a letter from Mr. Henry Burnett to the Colonial Secretary:
Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., and regret that my principal should not have been more fully informed with regard to pending negotiations. It is, I am quite sure, his understanding that the negotiations referred to in your letter were entirely informal, and in the nature of a conversation or interview, which latter, I am informed, is explicitly decided official status by His Excellency in the ordinary conduct of the affairs of the Government.

2. As the Isthmian Canal Commission is a body reporting to the President of the United States through the War Department, I respectfully beg that you will inform me if Mr. Taft's negotiations were conducted by him as Secretary of State, which post he has filled *ad interim*, but did not, I am informed, fill during the visit to this island in January last, and if further communications should be addressed to His Excellency through the Secretary of State, as I infer from your letter, or through Mr. Secretary Taft.

3. While appreciating the attitude of His Excellency in declining to recognise the Chief Engineer of the Commission in a matter which is under consideration between the Government of Jamaica and the American Department of State, I assume that there is no objection to the Chief Engineer of the Commission, or his representative recruiting labour to go to a proclaimed place under the restrictions of the Emigrants' Protection Law, or to go to a place not proclaimed, without regard to the law.

4. Upon that assumption, I enclose for your information the text of an advertisement which I purpose publishing in the newspapers of the island, and respectfully beg to request that the police be instructed not to attempt the intimidation of the publishers by the methods which they have for several days past employed in dealing with my employees and with labourers desirous of emigrating to the Canal Zone.

I have, etc.,
(Sgd.) HENRY BURNETT,
Attorney for the Chief Engineer, Isthmian Canal Commission.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM COLONIAL SECRETARY TO MR. HENRY BURNETT.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
15th December, 1905.
Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 13th instant I am directed to state that Mr. Taft was Secretary of War when he visited this island in January last. He was so accredited by His

Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs and he reported as such Minister to the President of the United States of America on the 12th January last, which report the President presented to Congress.
2. The Governor desires to be excused from giving you any instructions as to how you should conduct your departmental correspondence.
3. There is a legal objection to any one recruiting labour to go to a proclaimed place, unless he has first obtained in a legal manner a recruiter's license. The republic of Panama was, and is, a proclaimed place, and any one recruiting for that territory in Jamaica will do so at his peril.
4. For the above reason, I am to express the Governor's disapproval of the advertisement you enclosed, while thanking you for your courtesies in affording me a copy.

I have, etc.,
(Sgd.) H. CLARENCE BODRNE,
Colonial Secretary.
HENRY BURNETT, Esq.,
No. 1 Duke Street, Kingston.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM MR. HENRY BURNETT TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.
No. 1 Duke Street, Kingston.
December 16, 1905.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of December 15th, and to inform you that the next issue of the newspapers in which the advertisement of the Chief Engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission was published this morning, will contain a withdrawal of the announcement that contracts will be signed at the office of the Commission in Kingston.

2. I also beg to announce to you my departure for New York on the steamer "Orinoco" this afternoon, and to inform you that during my absence the Chief Engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission will be represented by Mr. W. J. Karner, at the above named address.

I have, etc.,
(Sgd.) HENRY BURNETT,
Attorney for the Chief Engineer Isthmian Canal Commission.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary, Kingston.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS

Just arrived

Boys Own Paper	50
Chamber's Journal	90
Cassell's Little Folks	50
Cassell's Magazine	50
Engliso Illustrated	50
Girl's Own Paper	50
Harmsworth's Magazine	45
Harper's Magazine	1 40
Little Folk Illustrated	50
London Art Fashions, illustrated	1 45
Longman's Magazine	50
Pearson's Royal Magazine	45
Quiver	50
Strand Magazine	1 49
Sunday at Home	50
Weldon's Bazaar (Childrens')	10
Bazaar, Children	1 00
Dressmaker (Illustrated)	10
Home Dressmaker, do-	15
Milliner	15
Journal of Costume	50
Ladies Journal	25
Practical Needle	20
Wide World Magazine	40
Windsor Magazine	20
Young England	20

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON.

Agua Caliente. PROPERTY FOR SALE.

VALUABLE piece of land, about 1/2 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, 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."
23-9-05

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON.

PRICE LIST OF

American Newspapers and Periodicals, Etc.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Yearly.	Yearly.
Advocate (Jamaica)	\$6.40
Argosy	4.00
Cassell's Family Magazine	3.00
Cosmopolitan	4.00
Century	11.20
Currier des Etats Unis	14.00
Delineator	3.00
Engineering News	16.00
Frank Leslie's Monthly	4.00
Frank Leslie's Weekly	32.00
Globe Democrat (St. Louis)	9.60
Graphic	28.80
Gleaner (Kingston) (tri-weekly)	10.00
Gleaner (3 weekly)	27.50
Harper's Weekly	12.50
Harper's Monthly	2.00
Harper's Bazaar	12.50
Herald, Sunday	6.00
Herald, every issue	36.00
Hypnotic Magazine	3.20
Inter-Ocean	6.00
Journal, Sunday	9.40
Judge	12.00
Limon Weekly News	7.00
Locomotive Engineering	6.00
London News, American Ed.	20.00
London News, English Edition ..	24.50
La Estrella	3.00
Ladies' Home Journal	3.20
Las Novedades	324.00
Metropolitan Magazine	6.00
Munsey	4.00
McClure's	4.00
Metropolitan Catalog (Fashions) ..	4.00
Nineteenth Century	12.40
North American Review	12.40
Puritan	4.00
Pearson's	4.00
Pleasure, latest daily, every week ..	6.00
Pull Mail Magazine	3.40
Puck, English or German	12.80
Police Gazette	12.00
Panama Star and Herald	8.00
Review of Reviews	8.00
Scribner's	8.00
Sunday Sun	9.60
Starrs Zeitung, w/ky (or Sunday) ..	6.40
Strand Magazine	4.00
Scientific American	8.80
Scientific American Supplement ..	11.20
Times-Democrat, latest daily, every week ..	6.00
Tribune (New York)	9.60
World, Sunday	9.60
World, latest daily, every week ..	3.60
Waverly Magazine	12.80
Wide World Magazine	4.00
Young Ladies' Journal	11.20

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

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

No agents. Send your order direct.

Limon to Bocas. Launch Anetta

Will leave every Friday for BOCAS DEL TORO
FARE \$2.00 GOLD PER PASSENGER
For further information, apply to
10 in. 2-12-05
FELIPE J. ALVARADO & CO.

SUBIRO'S & CO.
(SUCCESSORS TO J. P. PANTOJA).—Bread made by electric machinery. The only establishment of its kind in Limon. Try a sample of our bread, and compare it with what you have been in the habit of using.
NOTE.—Amalgamated with the Phoenix Coffee Co.

EL MUNDO,
PUBLISHED DAILY AT SAN JOSE.
In English and Spanish.
Proprietor: **MARCIAL ALPIZAR**
FOR SALE AT
WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON

Cellular Clothing.

If you want to know what it is to feel comfortable in a warm climate, send us Ten Colones, and we will send you post-paid a complete set of Cellular Underclothing, comprising:—

- One Suit Pyjamas
 - „ Tennis or Day Shirt
 - „ Undershirt
 - „ Uuder Pants
- Better quality for \$12, 14 and 16.

When ordering say the size of collar you wear, and if you want Undershirts with short or with long sleeves.
You will never wear anything else after you have once given the Cellular a trial.

SOLE AGENCY IN COSTA RICA:
Wood's Book Store,
LIMON.
CELLULAR CLOTHING.

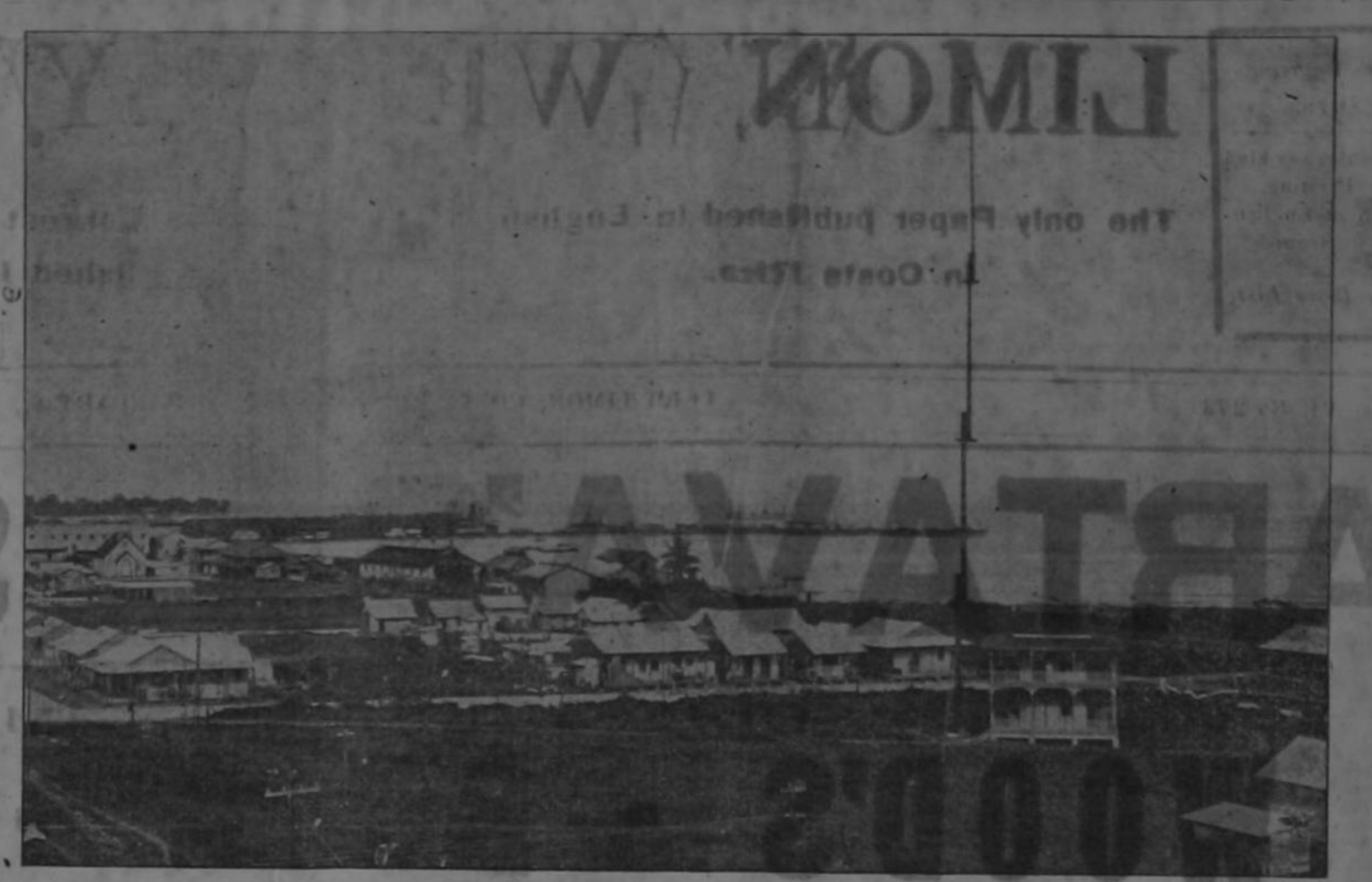
NOTICE
WOOD'S BOOK STORE has been appointed Sole Agent in Costa Rica for the "Aertex" Cellular Clothing, which is admirably adapted for tropical climates. An assorted stock have been received of
Shirts, Undershirts, Socks, Pants and an assortment of Ladies Underwear.

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

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON. PRICE LIST

Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

A	
Automatic Pencils	.25
Almanac, Whitaker's, \$1.00 and \$2.00	
Almanacs, World	1.00
Almanacs, sheet	.15
Alphabet Cards	.25
Alphas	\$2.00 and 8.00
B	
Balls, rubber, solid, 25c, 40c and	.75
Balls, hollow, from	.25
Balls, base	.75
Bicycle Cement, Tire	.25
Bicycle Cement, rim	.25
Brushes, shaving	.50
Brushes, tooth	.40
Brushes, marking, 10, 20 and	.25
Bill books	\$2.50
Bow, hair, violin	.75
Base, cricketer	15.00
Balls, cricket	6.00
Bill books, small, 100	.35
Bill heads, medium, 100	.50
Bill heads, medium	.85
Banana counters	8.00
Bowls, copying	1.50
Boxing gloves	6.00
Balloons	.10
Birthday cards, 15, 50 and	1.00
Baskets, fancy, an assortment	
Blotters, hand	1.25
C	
Copy letter books, 509 1	\$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	2.00
Chess board	1.50
Crochet needle	.10
Crochet cotton	.25
Crochet silk	.25
Combs, hair, 25 and	.50
Combs, small tooth	.25
Clips, board, letter	1.75
Clips, board, foolscap	2.00
Checkers, 35 and	.65
Checker boards	1.50
Copying brushes	1.25
Calendars, desk	.50
Calendars, stand	.75
Composition books, 5, 10, 15 and	6.00
Concertinos, \$4.00 and	6.00
Commissary order books, 109 1	1.00
Cigarette books	.10
Cash boxes, \$2.50 and	3.00
Caps for toy pistols	.05
Copy books, Cassell's	.25
Carbon paper, 8x18	.15
Christmas cards (assorted) from	50
Chamois leather	.50
Cards, birthday, 25, 50 and	1.00
Counter books, 25, 50, 60 and	.75
D	
Dice, each, 5 and	.10
Dice cups	.85
Dice, poker	\$1.50
Dominos, \$1.25 and	5.00
Dating stamps	1.00
Desk pads, 19x24	2.50
Dolls, all prices from	.25
Diaries, desk	1.00
Diaries, pocket, from	.75
Desk calendars	.50
Desk calendar stands	.75
E	
Envelopes, our make, pr. 100	.75
Envelopes, imp. square, per 100	\$1.25
Envelopes, for invitation, pkg.	.25
Envelopes, for photographs, 10, 15	
Erasers, Faber's rubber	.25
Emery paper	.10
Emery cloth	.15
Embroidery hoops	.25
F	
Fountain pens, Crescent	\$3.00
Flutes, tin	.50
Fans, plain	.50
Fans, leather	1.00
Files, Harp	.40
Foolscap, per quire	.35
Files, box	1.75
Frames, plush picture	1.50
Flags, English, 35, 50 and	1.00
G	
Gold paint	.50
Guitar Strings, wire, 1, 15c; 3, 15c; 3 for	.15
Guitar Strings, wire, 4, 20c; 5, 20c; 6,	.30
Goggles	.50
Guitars, fair quality	\$12.50
Glue, La Page's liquid	.40
H	
Harmonicas, 25 and	.75
I	
Ink, Stephens'	.10
Ink, Stephens', 1-3 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	1.00
Indexes, \$2.00, \$5.00 and	6.00
Indexes, 35 and	.85
Invoice books, from	3.50
'Ink' radiator, Collins'	1.50
Ink, India	.50
J	
Journal paper, per quire	\$1.00
Journals, 100 pages	1.25
Journals, 200 pages	2.00
Journals, 300 pages	2.75
Journals, 400 pages	3.50
Japanese lanterns, from	.25
K	
Key chains	.35
Key rings, 10 and	.15
King Edward's photograph	\$1.00
Knives, pocket, 1.00 and	1.50
L	
Lamps, table, from	\$1.50
Lamps, hanging, from	3.00
Lamp shades, 50 to	2.00
Lamp chimneys, 25 to	.50
Lamp shades, from	.15
Laces, shoe, brown or black, pr.	1.10
Ledgers, with indexes, 100 pages	1.50
Ledgers, with indexes, 200 pages	2.00
Ledgers, with indexes, 400 pages	2.75
Labels, gummed, 1,000	3.00
Letter, 50, 1.00 and	3.00
Letter heads, ptd., 100	3.00
Letter heads, ptd., 200	4.50
Letter heads, ptd., 300	6.00
Letter heads, ptd., 500	7.00
Leg guards	.15
Lapel button, King Edward	.15
Lapel button, union jack	.19
Lanterns	.50
M	
Marshmallows, plain, 50c and	\$1.00
Marshmallows, chocolate, 50c and	1.00
Music paper, sheet	.15
Mucilage, 20c and	1.25
Mucilage, in collapsible tubes	.50
Memorandums, 5c, 10c, 15c and	.25
Memorandums, indexed, from	.30
Mouth organs, 25c and	.75
Mourning note, per quire	.30
Mourning envelopes, 25c and	.50
Marbles, clay, per doz.	.25
Marbles, glass, per doz.	.20
Marking brushes, 10c, 20c and	.25
Metal polish	.25
Music books, 50c and	1.00
Mirrors, hand carved	3.00
Musical boxes, toy	1.50
Musical boxes, toy	2.50
N	
Needles, crochet	.10
Note paper, per pkt.	.10
Note paper, per ream	\$1.50
Note paper (flowers) per doz.	.50
Note paper, initial, per doz.	.50
Nail brushes, 25c and	1.00
O	
Oil board, per sheet	.10
Oil for typewriter	.50
Oil can	.75
Oil Paints, tin box	\$5.00
P	
Pen racks, spiral	.25
Pistols, toy, 25c and	.75
Pipes, cornob	.25
Pipes, briar, \$1.50 and	\$1.75
Polish, boot, brown	.50
Polish, boot, black	.50
Polish, boot, white	.75
Pins, office, pyramid	.35
Pencils, lead, Eagle office	.15
Pencils, lead, mercantile	.10
Pencils, lead, Perfection	.05
Pencils, lead, carpenter's	.15
Pencils, lead, blue or red	.15
Pencils, lead, red and blue com-	.25
bined	.25
Pencils, slate, (board)	.05
Pencils, copying	.20
Penholders, 5c and	.10
Penholders, cork	.25
Penholders, self-jecting	.25
Printing outfit	1.00
Pens, gold fountain	1.50
Pens, Esterbrook's, per gross	2.00
Pens, Spencorian, per gross	2.50
Pens, school, per gross	1.50
Poker chips, per 100	1.50
Pencil sharpeners	.25
Pencil holders, leather	.25
Pencil holders, metal, 15c and	.25
Point protectors	.10
Paper fasteners, per box	.50
Paper weights, 75c, \$1.50 and	3.00
Purses, chain	.50
Purses, gold coin	1.00
Q	
Queen Victoria photograph	\$1.00
R	
Rules, carpenter's	.50
Rules, carpenter's, brass bound	\$1.00
Rules, office, from	.35
Rules, office, rubber	2.00
Rubber bands, per gross	.35
Rubber bands, per gross	3.00
Records, 100 pages	1.25
Records, 200 pages	2.00
Records, 300 pages	2.75
Records, 400 pages	3.50
Receipt books, cash, 50 leaves	.40
Receipt books, cash, 100 leaves	.75
Receipt books, rent, 50 leaves	.40
Receipt books, rent, 100 leaves	.75
Razors, each	8.00
Razor straps	1.50
Razor cases	.25
Rosin, for violin	.25
S	
Slates, 25c, 40c and	.50
Soap, Pear's unscented	.50
Spectacles	\$1.50
Spectacles, colored	1.00
Spectacle cases	.25
Stamps, India rubber	1.00
Sand paper	.05
Stylographic pens	2.50
Scrubbing pads, 8c, 10c and	.15
Silver paint	.75
Sealing wax, pound	.50
School bags from	.50
Scissors	.75
Scissors, folding pocket	1.00
Straws, per box	1.75
Sling shot, rubber	.25
Sponge, for cups	.50
Scholar's companions	1.00
Shorthand note books	.25
Spelling books, 85c and	1.00
Sponge cups	1.25
T	
Tone, assorted prices	
Tooth picks	.30
Toilet paper	.20
Tobacco pouch, rubber	\$1.00
Type (see printing outfit)	
Typewriting paper, letter ream	3.00
Typewriting paper, foolscap, rm.	3.50
Typewriter ribbons	2.00
Tablets, note 25c and	.40
Tablets, letter, 50c and	1.00
Time books, weekly, from	.20
Time books, monthly, 20c and	.75
Tape measures, 3 ft.	.75
Tape measures, 5 ft.	.85
Twine, per 1-2 lb. ball	.50
Tooth brushes	.50



Typewriter oil 55
Tally books 60
Tags, per 100 60
Tops 15
Toy books, 25c and 50
Toy books, linen, 50c and 1.00
Typewriter erasers 25
Tissue paper, per doz. 80

UV.
Views of Costa Rica 50
Violin strings, 1st, silk 30
Violin strings, 2, 3 and 4 (gut) 25
Visiting cards, 100 \$1.00
Visiting cards, 100 printed 2.50
Violin strings, 1 and 2 75
Violin strings 3 and 4 1.00
Union jacks, 35c, 50c and 1.00
Violin bridges 25
Violin pegs 25
Views of Central America 12.50

W.
Whistles, tin, 25c and 50
Wall paper, per roll, from 30
Wrapping paper, per pound 10
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.

NO DOUBT IT WAS HER TRUNK.

If Familiarity of the Contents Went for Anything.

The old lady had lost the check to her trunk, and the depot officials said that she must enumerate the contents and satisfy them that it belonged to her.

"Well, now," she began, "right on top of everything you'll find a red woolen shirt that I was taking to my brother William. William has rheumatism, and red woolen is powerful good for that."

"What else?"

"Then you come to three new sheets for Aunt Mary, with a new bed quilt for Aunt Sarah. Then there's a calico dress pattern for Aunt Mary's oldest girl, and a catskin cap for Aunt Sarah's oldest boy. Then you come to my clothes. There's a silk dress that has been turned top-to-bottom



"Then you'll find a Jar of Raspberry Jam."

and made over again, and there's—"

"I think the trunk must be yours," said the baggage man.

"Well, there's the old corset I bought five years ago, a white skirt that I'm going to put some new trimming on, and an alpaca dress that I may give to Aunt Mary if she hasn't grown too stout. Then you'll find—"

"You can have the trunk, ma'am."

"Then you'll find a jar of raspberry jam, a bottle of currant wine and some—"

"Take it along, ma'am—it's your trunk for sure."

"Yes, it's my trunk, but now that you have got me naming the contents I'd like to tell you that there are two pairs of shoes, three pairs of stockings, my last year's bonnet, an extra waist and—"

But the baggage man pulled the trunk around, broke off one of the handles, bent the lock and told her that he wouldn't be responsible for spontaneous combustion if the thing remained there fifteen minutes longer.

TALKS WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

A PUZZLING QUESTION.

Oh, will some wise person say Which is the really proper way For mother's little sleepy-head To get each morning out of bed?

For often when I cry and pout, As nurse combs my tangles out, She says, "Miss Rose," and shakes her head, "You've got the wrong way out of bed."

I've tried both right and left foot first, I'm not quite sure which is the worst; But was it not unkind of Ned To bid me "Fall out on my head?"

HOW TABITHA CAT TAUGHT MOUSE KINDERGARTEN.

In Maltese Street, in the city of Kittyopolis, there lived an elderly maiden cat who thought she would teach school. So she hung out a sign:

MISS TABITHA CAT, Mouse Kindergarten.

Numbers a Specialty.

For a long time the many respectable mouse families of the neighborhood would have nothing to do with her, but one day she received a card bearing the name:

Mrs. Rodenta De House-Mouse, Hole-in-the-Wall, No. 4, Attica Apartments.

Miss Tabitha received Mrs. De House-Mouse most amiably, although there was a suspicious feeling of her lips whenever her visitor turned her head to look at the pictures on the walls.

"I have ten children, my dear Miss Cat," said the visitor, languidly, "and they give me a great deal of care."

"After a term with me," purred Miss Cat, softly, "I think I can assure you they will never trouble you again." (Now what do you suppose that she meant by that?)

"Numbers," continued Miss Cat, modestly, "is my specialty. I have a new system which gives remarkable results."

So the next morning the ten little De House-Mouses started to school with Miss Tabitha Cat. They were Whiskerando, White-Tooth, Bright-Eyes, Long-Tail, Soft-Foot, Fatness, Spryness, Cuteness, Sleekness and Blackieback. Miss Cat's large green eyes fairly glistened with delight to look at them.

"My dear children," she began, "your first day's lesson is in addition, sometimes known as 'disguised subtraction.' You, my dear Whiskerando, White-Tooth, Long-Tail, Bright-Eyes and Soft-Foot are in one class, and you, my sweet Fatness, Spryness, Cuteness, Sleekness and Blackieback are in another."

"You will observe that there are five in the first class and four in the second class."

"Please, teacher," said Blackieback, sitting up and counting his toes rapidly.

"Don't interrupt," said Miss Cat, sharply, and showing her teeth, "but listen to the lesson. Five in one

class and four in the other are ten. Now how many are five and four?"

"Five and four are ten! Five and four are ten!" chimed the stupid mice, all but Blackieback.

"Blackieback must go into the closet and remain for the rest of the day," said Miss Cat, severely. So poor Blackieback was put in the closet.

When the time came for school to let out, Miss Cat said, "Now, my dear, we always call the roll at dismissal, and we call it by numbers instead of names, so as to give you practice. First, how many came to school this morning?"

"Ten of us," answered the little De House-Mouses.

"Very good," said Miss Tabitha. "And I am relieved to find that none of you have strayed away during the day. Now run home, the entire ten of you."

The next day the nine children came, and they were divided into classes of five and four, and the lesson was that five and three are nine, and Sleekness was put into the closet. And Miss Tabitha again called the roll by numbers, and again convinced Mrs. De House-Mouse that nine children left school at dismissal.

"Very good," said Miss Tabitha. "And I am relieved to find that none of you have strayed away during the day. Now run home, the entire ten of you."

And the third day the little De House-Mouses learned that four and three are eight, and Cuteness was put into the closet.

And the fourth day three and three were seven.

And the fifth day two and three were five.

And the sixth day two and two were four.

And the seventh day two and one were one.

And the eighth day one and one were three.

And meanwhile Fatness, Spryness, Soft-Foot, Long-Tail and Bright-Eyes had all gone into the closet.

The ninth day only Whiskerando and White-Tooth were left to go to school. Miss Tabitha taught them that one and one are two, and promptly put White-Tooth into the closet for disputing it.

When the time came for dismissal, Miss Tabitha smiled so broadly that it seemed as if her head would fall off, and asked Whiskerando how many were in his class.

"One," answered Whiskerando, quickly.

"Very good. And how many are in the other class?"

"None," answered Whiskerando, timidly.

"Very well answered," said Miss Cat, "and you are a very bright scholar, Whiskerando. Now, remember our lesson. How many are one and one?"

"Two," faltered poor Whiskerando, "there aren't two of us to go home. There's only me, and that's one."

"Dear! dear!" said Miss Cat, licking her lips. "You are the stupidest pupil I ever had. The doors are all locked and the windows are all closed, and yet you dare to dispute me. Now, again, how many are one and one?"

"Two," said Whiskerando, weakly.

"Well, then, if I should eat one of you, there would still be one remaining. And if, as you say, you are the only one, then the remaining one will be you. Will it not?"

Then Whiskerando saw what the wicked Miss Cat had been plotting all along, and knew that he must use his wit if he would escape.

"Yes, but if you should eat me, by mistake, instead of the other one, then how could the other one go to tell my mother that you sent home two of us?"

"Ah, hum!" said the teacher. "Well, run along home, and tell your mother I sent home two of you, and be sure you come back bright and early tomorrow."

She opened the door and Whiskerando slipped past her, and tipping his head on one side, said: "Yes'm. And tomorrow you will teach me that none and none are one, won't you, ma'am?" and whiskered away.

"Dear me!" said Miss Cat. "I do believe the little wretch was making fun of me. I feel pretty sure he intends never to come back. Well, well," she purred, sticking out her long, pink tongue and smiling horribly. "I still have my nine brothers and sisters in the closet, and as I feel horribly hungry, I think I'll begin on them right now."

She went to the closet, opened the door a wee speck, and called "White-Tooth, Fatness, Bright-Eyes, Spryness, Long-Tail, Cuteness, Soft-Foot, Sleekness, Blackieback!"

But there was no answer.

She opened the door very cautiously a little more, and a little more, and then threw it wide open, but all she saw was a hole in one corner and a hole at the edge of it addressed to herself in mouse-track writing.

In great haste she opened the note and read:

Dear Teacher of Numbers, Nine from nine leaves how many? Your Loving Pupil, SALT AND SUCH.

The teacher was talking to her class of eighth-grade children, whom she was conducting through the large Continental Museum of Philadelphia. They were crowded around the mineral cases.

"This specimen," the teacher said, indicating a mineral on the shelf, "is rock salt. In New York State there are rock salt mines. Do you know how they get the salt? Why they dig a little round hole with a diamond drill. Over here on this shelf you see the drill. Diamonds? Yes. The diamond, you know, is the hardest substance and will cut anything. Down through the rock the drill goes and cuts a hole like this."

She showed a piece of rock with a circular hole in it. "A big piece of stone comes up out of the centre of the hole. It is called the core. The brine or salt water is then pumped up. And salt is made in that way."

The children planned to take a good look at the photographs of salt evaporation.

"This marble," the teacher went on, holding up a big round piece of Tennessee marble, "was once soft like mud. Sometimes animals crawled in there and died, and hardened into fossils. You can see the marks of a beautiful fossil, a nautilus, on this piece. The spiral is plainly shown on the polished top of the marble. It is for a table. We have here today the shape of the animal in stone."

"Here is the mineral fibre we call asbestos. It is very good fire-proof stuff. Most theatres nowadays have asbestos curtains. Steam pipes are covered with asbestos. It is also used to line ice-boxes, because it keeps the heat out and the cold in. Everything in this case is used for polishing. You know how they make sandpaper? They take a piece of paper and cover it with glue. Then they sprinkle all over it these tiny bits of metal, and when it dries they have good sandpaper for polishing."

A MATTER of MILLIONS.

By Anna Katharine Green, Author of "The Forsaken Inn," Etc.

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CHAPTER X.

Continued.

Turning he took it in his hand, looked at it closely and grew more abstracted.

"You see the initials are the same," she ventured, and was going to say more, but he suddenly woke to her presence and putting his finger on his lip remarked:

"Better not speak the name, my dear young lady. You remember that you said, yourself, a while ago, 'no names.'" And smiling in his fatherly way he put the case in his pocket, together with the note he had already confiscated, and making her a low bow remarked kindly:

"That is all I have to ask of you today. Accept my thanks and believe that in all I do I will act with due consideration for your welfare."

She felt herself dismissed and went. Though haughty in her manner toward her inferiors she felt subdued by this man and showed it. When the door had closed upon her Mr. Gryce stood shaking his head for a moment, then quickly crossing the floor he threw open a door communicating with the adjoining room. Miss Hadden stood before him.

"You heard?" he asked.

She bowed silently.

"That is all, then," continued he. "You see, she is more ignorant than vicious, and more foolish than either. I do not think she will ever attempt another escapade."

And bowing low he left the lady, and in a few instants later the house.

On the stoop he paused for a moment. Taking the cigarette case from his pocket he gave it another long and troubled look.

"Well," he cried, as he thrust it back again in his pocket, "I am seventy odd and have seen more strange things than I am days old, and yet I am capable of feeling a surprise."

And he hastened with all speed to the Police Headquarters.

CHAPTER XI.

MISS ROGERS, OF NEW YORK.

On returning from Miss Hadden's school Mr. Gryce found the inspector immersed in business, mainly connected with this affair. Some new facts had come to light, and from the mass of information which was now his the inspector was culling the most important items. Something which he had come across appeared to astonish him greatly, for he looked both nervous and agitated. He was glad to see Mr. Gryce, and as soon as that person was seated hastened to observe:

"This plot is assuming great proportions, Gryce. Another girl by the name of Rogers has been found who knows the man of the gray eyes and black mustache, but I cannot think it is the same person who was seen hanging about the other girls, for she told me his name—"

"I beg pardon," interrupted Mr. Gryce, "but was it this?"

He showed the card which he had brought from his late interview. The inspector took one look, stared at Mr. Gryce and remained silent. Evidently he found it difficult to believe the evidence of his own eyes.

"I know that it seems unaccountable," observed the detective, "but is that the name?"

"It is."

Mr. Gryce put the card back into his pocket, drummed a restless tattoo on the table before him, and for a moment looked as perplexed as the inspector. Then his brow cleared. Once a fact was established he accepted it.

"Then that matter is settled," he grimly declared. "We have found our man."

The inspector frowned.

"I can hardly believe it," said he. "There must be some mistake."

"It does not look like it," was the firm rejoinder. "This is the name of the gentleman mixed up in the affairs of the young lady belonging to Miss Hadden's school."

"A most unfortunate fact."

"I agree with you, but we cannot shirk the truth." Then, as the inspector made no reply he inquired: "Any points to give me, sir?"

The inspector nodded, and came at once to business, but not with his usual good grace. Even an old official like him has some confidence left in human nature, which he finds it hard to see destroyed.

A half hour later Mr. Gryce sat in his own especial corner, turning over the new facts just gleaned from the inspector.

They can be grouped under two heads:

First, those referring to the victims of the conspiracy, and secondly, those referring to his agents. We will consider the first group first.

Another Jenny Rogers had been found; this we already know. She was a schoolteacher, living with her parents in a neat home south of Fourteenth street. Young, pretty, but with a decided physical defect that affected her gait, she went her humble round of duties with cheerful alacrity, looking for nothing more than her own exertions could bring her. But this con-

temptment, honest as it was, was destined to be sharply interrupted by the events of a certain day. She had been to school and was in one of her happiest moods, when, upon returning to her home she found in its pretty parlor a fine looking gentleman of superior manner. He was a stranger to her, but something in his look made her feel at ease in his presence and took away the embarrassment which she usually felt under the gaze of those she met for the first time. She therefore advanced with a smile, halting so little that he evidently did not notice that she was lame, for his face lighted up with that look of admiration which a woman never mistakes, as he said:

"I have a letter of introduction to you from a friend whose name you will at once recognize."

And he handed her a short note written by one of her most trusted associates.

"Will that suffice to make my presence welcome, even if I should bore you with a personal question or two?"

Bore her! It did not seem as if he could ever bore her. She smiled and two exquisite dimples came into view. The sight appeared to increase his admiration. He took a seat somewhat nearer her side.

"Miss Rogers," he began, "I have come upon an important errand. I am looking, in behalf of a friend, for a young person suitably qualified to take in charge and teach two motherless children. I know you have a home—"

she had raised one hand in mute deprecation—"but the offer which I am ready to make you is one so generous that I scarcely think you will hesitate after hearing all its particulars. A journey to Europe—"

Her face lighted up.

"A nursery maid under you; consideration, kindness and love from the children's aunt, with whom you are expected to travel, and, lastly, money enough—"

"Please!" The small hand went up again. "I think I had rather not hear. I have wanted change, I have wanted travel, I need money, and I adore children, but I have an invalid mother, and I cannot leave her even to procure the added means her almost helpless condition demands. Let us talk of something else, for there is no use in talking of this. She would die without my good-night kiss."

It was not the girl herself who told this story, though she corroborates it in its general details. It was an aunt, who sat, during the whole interview, in the adjoining room, seemingly at work, but in reality giving full attention to all that passed before her. It will, therefore, be understood that I give the aunt's opinion when I say that this young girl never looked sweeter or more engaging than she did when uttering these last few words. The gentleman showed that he appreciated her charms, for his eyes kindled and his manner became eager.

"I have heard the most flattering remarks concerning your goodness and devotion to your mother," he warmly observed. "That is one reason why I have come to you upon this special errand. I am glad to be assured that my informant understated the truth rather than exaggerated it. If I only possessed the right I should say: 'The blessing of God falls upon the true, the pure and the virtuous,' and promise to grant you all your wishes, even to the satisfaction of your wildest dreams."

"You are extravagant. You do not realize all that this means to a young girl."

"Perhaps not, but it would amuse me to find out. What is the first thing you would ask for?"

She laughed, she dimpled, she looked lovely.

"What sort of play is this?" she cried. "Tell my wishes, and to a stranger? O no; not even if he were the wizard he would have to be to grant them."

The gentleman smiled.

"I am a wizard," he declared. "Test me and see."

"Really?"

"Really."

"You tempt me," she cried.

He continued to smile, but said nothing.

"Shall I ask for something?" she inquired.

"I entreat you."

"Very well," and her face grew suddenly demure in its mock gravity. "I want the world."

"To-day?" he asked.

"Oh, yes, to-day; I am not used to waiting."

He laughed again, then gravely shook his head.

"It is too much. I fear—"

She interrupted him with a mocking pout, not out of keeping with her arch and innocent face.

"Do not fear," she cried. "Health, freedom and wealth will satisfy me. Health for my mother and"—a shadow fell over her mirthfulness—"and for myself."

He started.

"Are you not well?" he asked.

"Oh, yes," she answered, with a sudden clearing up of her countenance. "I was only thinking"—and she stopped. She never alluded to her infirmity.

He did not appear to notice the deep meaning in all this. Her face was fresh, her manner sparkling, and as long as she sat still her form was the

image of symmetry and grace. He proceeded with his banter and soon, to their mutual surprise, they were conversing as familiarly as if they had been friends for years.

The aunt, who admired the gentleman, and had an unbounded confidence in her niece, listened, but did not follow their talk too closely. She was soon startled into attention, however, not by what they said, but by the sudden silence which had fallen between them, and looking up she saw that her niece, anxious to show a book or picture in illustration of what she had been saying, had risen and was limping across the room. The sight seemed to affect the gentleman strangely, for at this indisputable token of deformity he at first started and then showed so much discomfiture that the aunt grew instantly angry. This feeling, which was perhaps natural in one who knew the young lady's virtues, was not destined to pass away very soon. For, when her niece faced the stranger with the book she had brought he was so changed from his former self that he scarcely noticed what she showed him, but hurriedly took out his watch with the remark that he had an important engagement and should have to go. This change, coming so quickly after an interest as marked as it was respectful, struck the young girl most painfully, and she blushed deeply as she returned his bow. But she contrived to say that she hoped to see him again, even though she had been obliged to refuse the request he had urged. To which he replied by a hasty "I hardly think I shall be able to come again," instantly covered by the more polite remark: "I shall do myself the honor, certainly." After which he backed out of the room and house with an assumption of cordiality which, not being real, left only the most unpleasant recollections behind it. What had it all meant? They never knew, for he never came again, nor did they ever have an opportunity to obtain any explanation from the friend who had given him his letter of introduction, for this person had sailed for Europe on or about this time and had not yet returned. The letter, signed by this friend and containing the name of their strange visitor, was all that remained to prove that the affair had not been a perplexing dream.

The next fact that engaged the detective's attention was a more serious one. In the room of the girl who had perished in the alley had been found a box of bonbons of a make and quality so superior to what are usually indulged in by the daughters of toll that attention was at once attracted to them. The physician especially who had conducted the autopsy over the poor girl's remains had shown the greatest interest in it, finally carrying it home and subjecting the sweets to a test that effectually proved the presence of poison in them. This discovery altered the whole character of the affair, and eventually affected the verdict. For the poison there found was a subtle one, capable of producing the very effects noticed in the young girl. She had, therefore, without doubt died from poison, and the person who gave her these sweets was open to the charge of murder.

Feeling that the affair was becoming somewhat oppressive Mr. Gryce turned to the consideration of the second group of facts given to him by the inspector. Hitherto attention had been given solely to such girls as had been proven to be victims of the plot. But the time had now come for a study into the characters and actions of those who, from their manner of life or the circumstances surrounding them, gave evidence of being sufficiently depraved to make it excusable in the police to search among them for the particular Jenny Rogers in whose behalf this conspiracy had been formed.

A list of such girls lay before him, together with such data as served to individualize them and show why they had been regarded with doubt. In number they were three, and in circumstances differed as much as their possible victims had done. One was a fashionable belle, telling her wickedness behind a show of luxury and superficial glitter; another, a clairvoyant, suspected of very shady operations, but never convicted of anything worse than deceiving the weak and trusting ones who consulted her wisdom and relied upon her skill; the third, a well-known adventuress, whose beauty and whose means were both on the wane, and who, of the three, Mr. Gryce at once decided to be the woman he was in search of.

His reasons for this were simple. The woman, to whom the promise had been made that in a month there should not be another of her name left in town, was walking at that time in a well lighted street at a very late hour. Now the fashionable belle alluded to never walked. She boasted that the pavement did not know the touch of her feet; consequently he did not believe that she would have been led to tread the streets so late with any companion or on any pretext whatever. The clairvoyant was a different sort of being. You could as little imagine her riding as the other walking. But she was one of those deep, far-seeing ones who would as soon give away her soul as discuss any plan she had formed in the public street. The adventuress, on the contrary, was impetuous, and if as wicked as the others, was neither as fastidious nor as wise.

To be continued.

A Natural Mistake.

A Witchita fisherman is in deep disgrace with his daughters. He was invited out to luncheon a few days ago and mistook a piece of macaroni on his plate for an angle worm.—Kansas City Star.

The median age of the white population in the last census year was 23.4, and of the colored 19.7.

PICKING THE MOTORMEN

SEVERE TESTS APPLICANTS FOR POSITIONS MUST TAKE.

COMPLETE FAMILIARITY WITH CAR MECHANISM ESSENTIAL—
RECORDS OF THE MEN FOR FIVE YEARS INVESTIGATED
--HOW THE SURGEONS WEED OUT THE UNFIT
--THE SCHOOL.

It is surprising how many men would like to be on the front of the electric car in Denver, but what is still more surprising is the very small per cent. of the hundreds of applicants who stand the tests employed in the making of a motorman, says the Denver Republican. Of every fifteen applicants only about three survive the preliminaries, then about fifteen per cent. of the aspirants fail to pass the physical examination, while about five per cent. of those who get thus far never become O. K. and receive positions.

The school of the motorman is a hard one. The tests are severe and the all prevailing rule is that of the survival of the fittest. The candidate for the front end realizes that he is in the striver from the moment that he makes application to the superintendent, S. W. Cantrell, who employs and discharges all trainmen. He immediately learns that all motormen in the service of the Denver Tramway Company must not be less than 150 pounds in weight, nor less than five feet five and one-half inches tall, sound in eyesight and hearing and free from all physical defects. They must be of good moral character, temperate and between twenty-one and thirty-five years of age on entering the service.

All possible information is obtained from the applicant by means of blanks, which he fills out, answering questions going closely into his personal history. His first blank shows his name, age, height, weight, place of birth, whether his parents are alive and if so where living. It also shows all persons dependent upon him for support; whether, if married, he is living with his wife, number of children, if any, and their ages. He also gives his previous profession or trade, tells whether he uses intoxicating liquors and to what extent, or indulges in games of chance. He tells where he was last employed and the cause of his leaving.

Next the applicant states whether he is in debt and to what amount. If he was ever employed on a steam or street railway, he tells in what capacity and gives the reasons for his leaving. His acquaintance with employees of the Denver company is detailed, and he tells whether he has any relatives in the service. This blank concludes with a list of the man's employers for the last five years and the names of any references whom he desires to be consulted.

If satisfactory returns are received on private blanks sent to these people Superintendent Cantrell has a personal talk with the applicant regarding the duties of the position sought, the necessity for certain rules and their observance. If the candidate makes a favorable impression he is given a blank for his medical examination and sent to the company surgeon. There he meets with a more severe examination than is given by most of the life insurance companies, especially regarding his sight and hearing. It is at this stage that many fall by the wayside.

Having been O. K'd by the surgeon, the superintendent starts the applicant on his way to the shops with a blank requesting that he be given full instructions in this department. He has entered the school of the motorman and has his first view of the "instruction car." After mastering the mysteries of the motors, brakes, etc., he enters the shops where repairs are being made, and there he works daily until he learns all parts of a car. When familiar with the construction of controllers, motors and all car equipment, his foreman recommends him to Superintendent Cantrell for further instructions, and the latter assigns him to one of the divisions. On reporting to the day foreman he is instructed regarding the movement of cars and the duties of motormen, then he is turned over to the division superintendent, who places him in charge of an experienced teacher.

Then come exciting times for the new man. For a few days he rides on the front of the car merely to become accustomed to conditions. He learns not to lose his nerve under trying circumstances, and becomes accustomed to judging distances, unconsciously absorbing knowledge and gaining self-confidence from his environment. Then comes the day when he is permitted to handle the controller and brake. Under the tutelage of the old motorman he works from five to eight or ten days, according to his aptitude to master the machine in his care.

Next the embryo goes to the night foreman of his division car house, where he learns to make all small repairs, such as might be required on the road, and he is taught his duties in taking out or bringing in cars. While at this work he most remember all that his old friend on the front end taught him about ringing the gong, full stops, speed, slow two miles and slow four miles an hour, rounder curves, taking switches and other details needful for the safe operation of a car, for at the conclusion of his instruction in small repairs comes the ordeal of his life-examination day.

The student's book of rules is taken from him. This he has studied in all his spare time, and its contents are as important as is the knowledge that he

has been assimilating by his actual experience with cars and their parts. He is given a blank containing fifty-nine questions on the duties of a motorman, and is then shut up in a room by himself. And this room has proven the death chamber for many a man's hopes and ambitions.

If the result of this examination is apparently satisfactory, the candidate is sent with the blank to the division superintendent, who thoroughly questions the man upon all points in the paper and upon all others that he desires to investigate. If the division superintendent then certifies the applicant to Superintendent Cantrell as eligible for service, another milestone on the long road of learning has been reached.

The aspiring knight of the controller and brake is furnished with a badge and paraphernalia and reports to the division superintendent, this time to be placed on the roll. After a couple of weeks' service in this division, running on all lines, the new employe is sent to all others in turn, running at first with an experienced man on each line not less than five hours. Thus he becomes familiar with the conditions on every line in the city and can be used in any emergency.

For the first thirty days of his actual service the motorman runs only on cars equipped with hand brakes, at the end of which time he learns the intricacies of air, under the instruction of an experienced man. This he follows when off duty until recommended for a third trip. If he makes good he gets an air brake car.

Always under the watchful eye of his superiors the new man is also closely observed by the motorman first instructing him for the period of from six months to a year after entering the service. This teacher has orders to see if his former pupil thoroughly understands and follows his instructions and to assist him whenever necessary.

From two to three weeks is occupied by the new man in preliminary instruction from the time of his application for a position until he begins to run a car, and after that he finds something new every day as long as he stays in the service. Of the large per cent. of candidates who fail to reach the front O. K. many fail because of inability to judge distances. Others are prone to lose their heads on being confronted with obstructions or when their brakes fail to work; they can't meet emergencies.

Many experienced motormen apply daily by letter or in person for service in Denver; men from all parts of the country, for the local company has a good reputation away from home among street car employes. It is said that any motorman or conductor with good clearance papers from the Denver City Tramway can get a position anywhere in the United States, so well recognized are the merits of the school which it conducts and the efficiency of the employees trained therein. The local management, by the way, prefers to educate a good healthy farmer boy right from the start, rather than to accept of motormen of years' experience who have been less carefully trained by some other company.

There are now about 300 motormen in the employ of the Denver Tramway Company, which has averaged to break in about 100 new men a year for the last two or three years. This large number is accounted for by the fact that the service has been rapidly increasing, instead of being made necessary by the retiring of old employes. Few men leave the company, a much smaller percentage of loss being recorded than in other local industries employing similar large forces.

It is the policy of the company to retain its experienced men in order to maintain the highest standard of efficiency, and it is only the most efficient who are able to stand the severe test in the local school for motormen.



Helene Lorenzen, a Copenhagen dressmaker, seventeen years old, had a record of having flirted eleven lovers in two years when the eleven ended her promising career with a dagger.

A. R. Gates, of Curryville, Mo., claims the championship set of whiskers of that State. His are four feet long, of a brunette shade and just twelve years old.

For the exclusive purpose of looking after motorists and motor cars, a corps of 200 policemen is being raised in Paris, who will be required to pass the official examination for motorists' certificates.

A signboard in Chartres, France, bears the following inscription: "E. Pichot, dealer in firewood, polisher of floors, undertaker and embalmer, festival and wedding dinners and suppers provided. Debtors evicted."

It has been claimed that leather from old boots and shoes gathered from the streets and scrap piles is chemically treated, mixed with chicory, ground and made into a clever imitation of coffee, the kind that is usually drunk by sailors and workmen in logging camps.

Most remarkable wager reported from Victoria, Australia, where two boys made a bet of a shilling that one would go further than the other in cutting off his fingers. Each boy cut off a finger, and one then cut off a second finger. The other boy was in the act of amputating his second finger when a passerby interfered to stop the mutilation.

The inhabitants of southern Chile are said to foretell the weather by means of a strange barometer. It consists of the cast-off shell of a crab. The dead shell is white in fair, dry weather, but, indicating the approach of a moist atmosphere by the appearance of small red spots, as the moisture in the air increases it becomes entirely red and remains so throughout the rainy season.

THE ART OF "JOLLY"

How an Insurance Man Finally Became a Success.

Some eight or ten years ago a young Englishman replied to a friend who had inquired how he was getting on: "Not at all, there is something the matter with me and I think I know what it is, but it isn't in me to remedy it." He had come over here in the hope of making a fortune or at least of winning for himself a fair degree of success. He had gone to work for a life insurance company and had not been a success; he had secured a similar position with another company and barely had been able to hold his position and realized that he was making no perceptible progress. He was disappointed and his friend had suspected as much.

"You see," he continued, "you've got to pat everybody on the back over here to win, and that is something I can't do. I've tried my best to get ahead, but I don't succeed."

A year or so later the young Englishman and his friend were again discussing the same topic. The insurance man was more discouraged than ever; he had lost the second position and had been obliged to begin almost at the bottom, with another company. His failure he attributed to the same old cause— inability to "jolly."

"Why don't you learn?" asked the friend; "you can do it as well as anybody if you make up your mind to it."

"You're right," replied the Englishman, "and I've made a resolve—I'm going to pat everybody on the back from now on, no matter how much it goes against my natural inclinations. Watch me, I'll just pat all over everybody."

He did and to-day he is vice-president of a big insurance company at a salary of \$20,000 a year.

Calming Bio.

The other day a careless mason dropped a brick from the second story of a building on which he was at work. Leaning over the wall and looking down he saw a respectable citizen with his hat jammed over his eyes. The mason, in tones of apprehension, asked: "Did the brick hit any one down there?"

The citizen, with great difficulty extricating himself from the extinguisher into which his hat had been transformed, replied, with considerable warmth: "Yes, sir, it did; it hit me."

"That's right!" exclaimed the mason in tones of undisguised admiration; "noble man! I would rather have wasted a thousand bricks than have you tell me a lie about it."—Tit-Bits.

Big Ones, Sure 'Nough.

Allen Jameson had a trying experience while cutting corn for the Rev. M. A. Wolf in the Osage bottom the other day. He was working away when suddenly something struck him, knocking him to the ground, where he remained for some time in an unconscious condition. He finally recovered, and although badly bruised up, he was able to get home. The next day he went back to the field in the hopes of finding out what had struck him, and was rewarded. There were two ears of corn that had fallen from the stalk he was cutting on. The condition of the ground indicated that he had struggled hard to get from under the nubbin that held him down.—Metz (Mo.) Times.

CURRENT ITEMS.

MR. LIONEL CARDEN has been appointed His Britannic Majesty's Minister for Central America.

CONTRACTORS banana checks for the month of January will be calculated at the rate of 112 per cent.

THE damage by fire at the National Licor Factory is estimated at \$230. The building is insured in the sum of \$600,000.

TWO shocks of earthquake were experienced in San José on Thursday, the first at 1.17 a.m. and the other 3.9 p.m., the first lasting 7 seconds.

THE Atlas steamer "Altai" sailed at 1 a.m. on the 1st with 4,420 packages of cargo and 18,000 bunches of bananas for New York.

THE steamer "Meklenberg" of the Hamburg-American Line from Hamburg via Colon, arrived on Tuesday with a cargo of 3,628 packages for this port.

THE balance of cash to the credit of the Limón Charity Hospital up to November 30th, as per return of the Treasurer Don Eduardo Beeche, was \$147.56.

MR. J. A. TREGELLES is urgently requested to communicate with this office, and information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received.

DR. BLACKBURN, who has practised in dentistry here for several years, is again amongst us, and as will be seen from another column, will be ready to see patients from about the 5th inst.

DEPOSITORS having claims against the estate of the late F. M. H. Wood should present their books to be checked at this office between the hours of 11 and 4.

THE Criminal judge calls upon James S. Keffin to appear before him within 9 days from the 20th of December last to render declarations in the suit against Lorent William Merrill for injuries.—"Official Gazette."

EDUARDO NORA was thrown by a bull on the first day of the fiestas. The animal tossed him a considerable distance, inflicting injuries from which he died shortly after.—"El Noticiero."

THE steamer "San José" which left here on the 30th will call at Guatemala to land Mr. Jack Melin and 30 laborers, which that gentleman took from here in conformity with a cable from Mr. Minor C. Keppel who is at present in that Republic.

THE LIMON WEEKLY NEWS begs to thank its numerous friends for the kind expressions of sympathy received through the death of the late Mr. F. M. H. Wood and asks that this may be taken as a grateful acknowledgment of the same.

DR. GEORGE L. DORAND, the well known Dentist of New Orleans is expected to arrive in this port about the middle of the present month, and will start practice as before at No. 99 building over the International Drug Store. Dr. Dorand will be assisted by Prof. F. M. Truesdell.

CRICKET.—A very interesting match was played on January 1st between the Metropolitan C.C. of Cairo and the Guacimo C.C. of Guacimo, (old line) the result being a victory for the former club. Guacimo scored 70 runs for 2 innings and the M.C.C. scored 176 runs for one inning. Great praise is due to the batsmen of the M.C.C.

A REPORT was current here on Thursday, of serious damage in Nicaragua through earthquake shocks. We hope the rumor is unfounded. San José advices report that the oscillation of the earth continues at intervals. Fortunately up to the present no loss of life or serious damage to property has occurred.

THE s.s. "Nicoya" from Manchester arrived on Sunday last, Captain Long was accompanied by his wife this trip, and on Monday they proceeded to San José, returning Wednesday, 3rd inst. This makes the third visit that Mrs. Long has paid to Limón and we all hope to see her again.

A HIGHLY successful entertainment was given at Cedar Creek by Mrs. Miriam Pryce, assisted by Mr. John Carr. The programme included duets, recitations and solos. The musical portion was performed by Mrs. Pryce and J. Carr, organists, and Mr. J. Fraser, guitarist.

ATTENTION is called to handbills announcing the holding of United Evangelistic Services in Limón commencing Monday next at the Wesleyan church, Tuesday at St. Mark's and Wednesday at the Baptist Church. These meetings are very popular in England at present and ought to be well attended here. The singing promises to be of a high standard.

A BRUTAL crime has been committed by a human tiger named Alvarez, at a place called El Tigre, near Puntarenas. The victim is a little girl of 7 years old. The monster is not only godfather of his victim but also of her parents. He is a man of bad character and features of a second Cain. His arrest has been effected and he now awaits trial for his inhuman act. His victim's death is likely to occur.—"El Noticiero."

ON New Year's morning at 1 a.m. an alarm of fire was sounded in the town of San José from the National Licor Factory. Families residing in the vicinity, immediately deserted their dwellings, as it was known that the building contained a large quantity of spirits. The fire originated in the ceiling of the spirit department and was early discovered by the guard. The flames which were no doubt caused by a rocket were quickly put out before any damage was done.—"La Prensa Libre."

MR. MINOR, U. KEITH, who reached

Guatemala a short time ago, will probably be here at the end of this month. This great financier has an idea of buying from the Guatemala Government the National Railway from the capital and principal Pacific port, San José. It is not believed that any serious obstacle will occur in the purchase. It is said that Don Alberto Villalón will leave here shortly for Guatemala, to work on the railway being constructed between Puerto Barrios and Guatemala by Mr. Keith.—"El Noticiero."

West Indies Thanksgiving has Unique Features.

(From the New York "Herald.")

Kingston, Jamaica.—It is Sunday, and, to one accustomed to the temperate zone, a hot summer's morning. The heat, however, is tempered by a strong breeze coming directly off the sea, distant only one hundred yards. The Union Jack is frolicking in the breeze from the flagpole in the stern of a steamer riding at anchor about two hundred yards off shore and a little sailboat still further out is nodding and dipping in the lazy atmosphere.

While taking my breakfast on the veranda I have watched the little lizards climb the branches and stems of the plants in search of insects and the busy little humming birds flit from flower to flower. One of the waiters in attendance hands me a printed announcement of the services at the various places of worship, and I notice that it is the occasion of the harvest festival at the parish church, to be presided over by His Grace the Archbishop, so I decide to attend, and stroll leisurely down Harbor street, thence along King street, and in a few minutes reach the edifice wherein I perform my devotional duties.

A HETEROGENEOUS GATHERING.

Pausing on the threshold of one of the entrances for a few moments to take a casual survey, I find the church already well filled, but am strongly impressed with the heterogeneous gathering which I see before me. Here are devoutly seated, awaiting the coming of the surpliced choir, the clergy and His Grace, representatives and descendants of many races from distant climes and far off lands. Africans whose slave bonded forefathers dwelt in the regions of the Congo, Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle, from Somaliland and Uganda; the offshoots of Basutos, Zulus and by the late Captain Speke, Grant and of Henry M. Stanley; the progeny of the crews, offspring from Spain, France, Germany, England, Scotland, Portugal, Mexico, Brazil, Canada, America, China and the East Indies, all seated under one roof, speaking one tongue, for one great purpose, the worship of the Master.

In the choriatory already are seated some twenty young women of every hue, from the pale mulatto to the ebony black African, all dressed in white and wearing straw hats trimmed with cream color silk bands, having a generous bow on the left side. They await the coming of the rest, or male portion of the choir.

PROCESSION OF THE CHOIR.

At this moment I am ushered to a front seat by a gentleman of ebony complexion, dressed in faultless style and up to date fashion suited to the climate. My warts in prayer and hymn book are supplied by a woman sitting in the same seat and a gentleman in the seat in front of me.

Faint and distant singing, which swells and soon fills the whole church, is heard and then the choir procession appears, led by little negro boys ranging in age from eight to ten years, then young and old men, all of African origin. The clergy consist of the rector, the Venerable Archdeacon, and lastly His Grace, wearing a brilliant crimson stole having a train two yards long, which is carried by two little fellows until the Archbishop takes his seat within the altar rails, when the boys neatly arrange the train at the side of the prelate and retire to seats in the choir.

Harvest festivals or thanksgiving services are too common in the United States to need any description here, but the fruit, flowers and vegetables which depended from archways, hung in festoons, were entwined around the pillars and columns and were banked inside the altar rails and on either side of the chancel, and formed the counterpoise in vegetable life to the heterogeneous gathering of beings assembled.

GIFTS OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Palms and ferns, orchids and roses, wisteria and convolvuli and plants of variegated foliage were present wherever the eye rested. Gourds, melons, pumpkins, bunches of bananas four feet high, plantains, pineapples, mangoes, coconuts, lemons, oranges, tangerines, yams, pineapples, alligator pears, sugar cane, tomatoes, cucumbers and many other vegetables and fruit were present in abundance. The service, which was fully choral, while not of the professional kind, would compare favorably with a similar event in London or New York.

In accents truly Scottish the Archbishop preached from the text 1st Epistle of St. Peter, 1, xxiv. xv.—"The grass withereth and the flower fadeth," &c., but to the reflective mind with the opportunity to survey and meditate on this gathering of all nations, whose voices and hearts had responded in prayer and praise throughout the service, striking spontaneity to the Great Creator of all, here was a true exemplification of the Saviour's invocation to His Father, "That they may be one, even as we are one."

It was uplifting, soul-stirring and a scene seldom witnessed and long to be remembered.

Robberies in San Jose.

Don Benjamin Orozco has been robbed of a pocketbook containing \$440 and two pagares of the value of \$3,000. Miss Angela Brenes was the victim of a robbery of a small gold watch valued \$60, and Don Francisco Castro a diamond ring valued \$400.—"El Noticiero."

Postal Arrangements.

In the present age of progress it is surprising to us to note the old fashioned and careless manner in which the local post office is run. The notices of the closing of mails is posted only at the post office which being at the extreme end of the town necessitates a trip to that institution in order to find out at what hour the mails close, unfortunately this notice can not be always depended upon as for instance two weeks ago when it read "Mails for the United States, &c., &c., will close at 8 a.m." this notice remained on the board until late in the afternoon and was suddenly changed to "mails closed etc., at 6 p.m.," the result of this was that many commercial houses and private individuals had their mails left behind, a few fortunate ones who discovered the change, on going to the post office half an hour before 6 p.m. found that place closed and no stamps procurable.

The system of delivery is also a very bad one, a single window, barely wide enough to admit a man's head, is usually crowded with people buying stamps and asking for their correspondence at the same time, while the letter box for the reception of correspondence is immediately beneath this window and one has often to thrust his hand through a densely packed throng and feel for the mouth of the box, he thus lets go his correspondence without knowing whether it has dropped on the floor, in the box, or in some one's pocket.

The inconvenience suffered by merchants and private individuals in the receipt of "Parcels" is another matter of serious import. Parcels from Europe and the United States, although addressed to Port Limón, like their correspondence, are sent to San José from where after a delay of at least two days a notice is sent to Limón informing the addressee that the duties amount to so much, this amount is paid in at this office and San José notified, after another vexatious delay of a few more days, the parcel is sent to Limón for delivery. The time occupied varies from 4 days to two weeks and in many cases longer than it took for the parcel to travel over 2,000 miles by sea. The Limón Custom House numbers among its staff some efficient officers, some whom could examine these parcels and one day, thus saving to the tariff in necessary duties, leaving not only an unnecessary delay to their owners, but avoiding the chances of railway interruption which often extend over a month. We would also suggest the notices of the closing of mails be posted at three or four prominent places in the city, for the public convenience in English and Spanish.

The Postmaster General who has instituted many useful reforms in San José is respectfully asked to give this matter his attention in order to afford the people of Limón some of the facilities enjoyed by the San José public.

The New Year Celebrations.

On the 30th the fiestas commenced and at an early hour in the morning, the train cars were laden with citizens on their way to the Savannahs; carriages, coaches, and carts with holiday seekers and bands of music were seen in one continuous stream.

The 100 yards flat race was won by Mr. J. Francisco Castro in 10 seconds and three-fifths. The high jump was carried off by Gordiano Fernandez by 4 ft. 8 inches.

The ladies race did not come off. Mr. Castro again proved his ability as a sprinter in the 200 yard race, which he won easily.

The pole jump of 7 ft. 3 inches was won by Eugenio Garron. The obstacle race was won by Antonio Facio, (who was victor in a similar event here on the 15th September) in 18 seconds and three-fifths.

Throwing the hammer, a distance of 72 ft. 2 inches fell to Mr. Taylor. The one mile race caused much enthusiasm, at the third lap Mr. Eugenio Garron was declared the winner. Time 4 mins. 47 seconds. The victor was enthusiastically cheered.

The long jump was won by Mr. C. S. Mosley in 18 ft. 7 inches.

Thread the needle race was of great interest and was won by Miss Adriana Willis and Mr. R. Baird. The contest was repeated three times, the first falling to Miss Argentina Gotay, the tug-of-war was won by the Club Costa Rica.

Everybody seemed to have enjoyed themselves thoroughly and no disturbances occurred to spoil the day's sport.—"El Noticiero."

A Source of Danger.

It has been our intention for some time to call the attention of those in authority to a source of danger which exists in our city more especially the market where it exists to a much greater extent. We refer to the practise of strewing the ground with banana and orange skins. It is a marvel to us that some deplorable accident has not yet been reported, many persons have sustained nasty falls in passing through the market from this cause and we would respectfully call the attention of the clerk in charge to the matter.

The side walks are in no better condition, and are a constant source of danger to pedestrians through the careless throwing away of skins. At any moment the unwary one may find himself stretched at full length with his parcels scattered in all directions, the centre of a quickly gathered and admiring crowd who in the usual gracefully expressed terms comment on the situation.

The Only Cough Medicine free From Poison.

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, Australia, had an analysis made of all the cough medicines that were sold on the market. Out of the entire list they found only one that they declared was entirely free from all poisons. This exception was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which proves it to be the safest and best that can be had. It is especially recommended for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and may be given to the little ones with absolute security. For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, Limón.

Fatal Accident.

JAMAICAN HORRIBLY CRUSHED ON N.R.R. PIER.

On Saturday evening last a frightful accident took place on the N.R.R. Co. iron pier, resulting in the instant death of Peter Gordon, a native of Spanish Town, Jamaica. Gordon was under foreman of the gang engaged in unloading the steamer "Urd" which ship is discharging material for the Company, a sling board, consisting of three 30 foot steel rails was being hoisted, on reaching the required height the rope jammed in the block, the winch man continued to hoist and the sling parted. Gordon was on the buffer of a box car immediately facing those being loaded, the sling of rails on cutting away swung round, the lower end falling across his legs, breaking them and forcing him below the cars this immense weight of steel over 2,000 lbs. finally falling across his abdomen, literally forced his entrails through his body. The bones of the crushed legs protruded and were actually scattered around him. Willing hands quickly lifted the mass of steel from the unfortunate man's body and he was tenderly lifted on to a trolley which his friends under the direction of Captain Simmons, the pier master, bore away towards the hospital. Although it was well known that the life had been entirely crushed out of him as Gordon never uttered a groan after he was struck down.

The body was conveyed to the U.F. Co.'s hospital followed by hundreds of persons, several of them expressing great regret. An hour afterwards the doctor having pronounced life extinct it was taken to his residence. The General Manager of the U.F. Co. issued instructions that everything necessary for the burial of the unfortunate man should be supplied at the Co's expense. A few minutes before his death he said in the course of conversation, "On Monday I will not work as I intend to enjoy my New Year at the picnic for which I have already advanced the money to pay the musicians."

Gordon was one of the oldest of the U.F. Co.'s laborers and an unusual favorite among all classes. He leaves two children, the youngest being four years old.

His funeral on Sunday was well attended.

New York Herald Booming Jamaica.

LADY JOURNALIST ORDERED TO COLONY BY GREAT BRITAIN.

The claims of Jamaica as the play ground and health resort of the West Indies, has now been fully recognised in the United States.

The New York "Herald," the greatest daily newspaper published in the New World, has found that Jamaica has become so important, that, in the interests of a wide section of its readers, it has been decided to send down a special lady writer to look after social and winter resort work here.

The lady journalist who holds a high position in her special line, left New York on Saturday afternoon for Jamaica, and will arrive here either on Thursday or Friday morning. Boomed by a great and powerful newspaper like the "New York Herald," it goes without saying that the tourist trade of this island from the American standpoint this year will assume huge proportions.

Tourists in record numbers are confidently expected and preparations have been made to receive them. It is said that over half-dozen special tours will be made to this island during the winter, by various steamship lines.—"Daily Telegraph."

Earthquakes in Costa Rica.

15 SHOCKS IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Between 4 p.m. on Thursday and 5 p.m. Friday no less than 15 shocks of earthquake were felt in the capital. In Cartago two small houses fell and the church of Los Angeles was seriously damaged. Many private residences and canteens suffered loss of a more or less serious nature. On Thursday night news from Llano Grande reported the shocks very heavy while in Cartago a heavy rain fell thickly impregnated with cinders from the direction of the Izezu volcano. The people of the San Francisco district were panic stricken and the entire population passed the night on the streets as their houses continued rocking up to 6 a.m. on Saturday morning. No loss of life is reported.

Vandals visit the Club Atlantida.

The members of the Club Atlantida were shocked on New Year's eve morning to find the doors of the club room had forced open, their magnificent billiard table cloth cut in ribbons, and the place generally bearing the appearance of having been struck by a cyclone.

The authors were evidently bent on mischief as beyond the disappearance of the liquors nothing was stolen from the building. Confession and payment of damage will doubtless soon follow.

San Jose Lottery.

The principal numbers in the New Year's drawing of the above lottery were 7,625, 29,000, 4,637 and 8,632, 1,000 each, 2,302, 2,863, 4,274 and 6,057, \$500 each. In addition to the Grand prize of \$20,000, one of \$1,000 and another of \$500 were sold in Limón.

Boy Cured of Croup in Fifteen Minutes.

"Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured our little four year old boy of croup in fifteen minutes. My wife and I have used this remedy in our family for the past five years, having tried many other kinds previous to that time, and can say that we consider it far superior to any other. FRANK HELLER, Ipava, Illinois, U.S.A. For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, Limón.

LIFEBUOY ROYAL CLEANSER AND DISINFECTANT. For keeping the home sweet and wholesome, and all Utensils, Drains, Sinks, Pantries, Iceboxes, etc., PURE AND FREE FROM PUTREFACTION. SOAP

Captain Cullen's Visit.

Among the passengers on the Hamburg-American steamer "Virginia," which arrived in port Thursday 4th, is Captain Orlan Clyde Cullen, President of the International Republican League, the organization that is so strenuously seeking to establish a Republic in Russia.

Captain Cullen is also the inventor of the Gullen ball bearing rifle gun, auto-propulsive shell and other important ordnance material. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the League is soon to be held at a rendezvous agreed upon, to map out plans to continue the revolution in Russia until the aims of the organization are accomplished.

Captain Cullen has given us a graphic description of the terrible conditions in Panama, the hostility of the Panamanians to Americans, their continual intrigues against them. The uphill fight made by the American Medical Department in attempting to compel personal and household cleanliness and the many frauds by which unwary Americans and other foreigners are taken in almost daily, by the wily natives of the Isthmus, who seem to go about among the strangers, seeking whom they may devour.

Many Americans are beginning to wonder whether the canal is worth the sacrifices that are being made, and there is a strong sentiment that no canal will ever be built, until Panama has become American territory. Americans have not the patience to contend with the sinuous windings of Panamanian intrigue and duplicity, and unless a stop can be put to same, the Nicaraguan route may after all be selected.

An American canal through American territory is the war cry of all true friends of the enterprise.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EDITOR: LIMON WEEKLY NEWS. Dear Sir,—Here in Cartago since 3.45 a.m. of the 27th this city has been practically under constant vibration and movement. At 7.30 p.m. we had a terrific shock and from that time on, till 3 a.m. of the 28th, it hardly ceased.

No damage of consequence has been done; but many persons spent the whole night in the street. Hardly any one went to bed. The whole town was almost in a panic. To-day the heat has been frightful but at moment of writing it has considerably cooled down. The atmosphere is very peculiar, and last night no one would have been surprised to have seen the volcano Izezu break out in active eruption. The bells of the churches rang out almost as if some person was ringing them, and the people fled from the churches in alarm.

This old quiet town has not been so aroused for a long time and in spite of the danger, it really did one good to good to see the monotony broken. Some spent the night appealing to the saints, others in getting drunk. We are glad to say, however, that this latter class was not large.

(Signed) CORRESPONDENT.

Presidential Reception.

His Excellency President Esquivel, held an official reception at his residence on New Year's Day, which was numerously attended. The Diplomatic and Consular Corps, His Lordship the Bishop, the President, Secretary of the Congress, members of the Legislature, Supreme Courts Magistrates and the Military, and hundreds of citizens took the opportunity of paying their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. The reception lasted two hours and was of a most cordial nature. His Excellency in a neat speech thanked the visitors for their expressions of good will towards himself and the Government.—"Official Gazette."

Marriage Applications.

The following marriage applications have been filed at La Gobernación Limón.—Edward Steifer to Margaret Maria Brown, Roland Young to Matilda Harris, Charles Samuel Brown to Isabella Ramsay, Solomon Gilbert Henry to Leonora Simpson. All the above with the exception of Matilda Harris being natives of Jamaica.

A "Lucky Man."

Mr. N. A. Symes, the popular Pharmacist of the International Drug Store, was the lucky holder of ticket No. 7625, winning the grand prize of \$20,000 in the San José lottery on New Year's Day. On the 1st of January 1897, Mr. Symes was the holder of the winning ticket of \$4,000. The LIMON WEEKLY NEWS congratulates Mr. Symes on his good luck.

Better than a Plaster.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on the affected part, is better than a plaster for a lame back and for pains in the side or chest. Pain Balm has no superior as a liniment for the relief of deep seated, muscular and rheumatic pains. For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, Limón.

The "Altai" leaves Four hours Before her Advertised Time.

The Atlas steamer "Altai" which was scheduled to leave at 6 a.m. on Monday morning, steamed away at 1 a.m. on New Year's morning. Many passengers on reaching the pier at 5 a.m. were surprised to find that she had not only gone but carried away their baggage. The inconvenience of this is of a serious nature, not only through the likelihood of losing their belongings but the fact of the disappointment in addition. As the tickets read "The steamer will leave at 6 a.m. Monday," doubtless the Company will make good whatever loss is sustained by holders of same.

This premature departure of the "Altai" reminds us of a similar case in Colon some years ago whereby the Royal Mail Company paid \$400 to a passenger left behind by the "Don" which ship sailed 20 minutes before her advertised hour.

Sanitary Condition of Limon.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR DEC.

We are indebted to our Medical Officer for the following report of the sanitary condition of Limon for the month ending December 31, 1905:—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Includes Residents of Limon (15), From the Line (12), Costa Ricans (8), Foreigners (19), Died in the United Hospitals (12), Private houses (15), Causes: Paludismo cronic (5), Remittent Fever (1), Blackwater (1), Ordinary non-infectious cases (20), Inmates in Hospital at present (71).

During the month quarantine was imposed on the following steamers:—"Manuel Calvo," "Allegheany," and "Venus."

In accordance with the law of immigration recently brought into force, five persons suffering from different diseases were refused permission to land.

Chief of the Sanitary Department. BENJ. DRUESPEDES.

Church Notes.

ANGLICAN CHURCH.—ST. MARK'S. 1st Sunday after Epiphany. 7 a.m. Mattins, Sermon. "The Epiphany." Mat. 2. 2. 3 p.m. Sunday School and Candidates Confirmation Class. 7 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. "The awakening." Isa. 52. 2. The special memorial service commemorative of the manifestation will take place on Sunday the 14th inst. at 3 p.m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

A baptism will take place at the 11 o'clock service. Subject of morning service: "My New Year's Motto." Evening subject: "My New Year's Resolve." A musical service will be rendered at 3.30 p.m.

MATINA.

Missionary sermons will be preached at the Baptist Church on the 21st and the Missionary meeting will be held on the 25th.

MADRE DE DIOS.

A Missionary sermons will be preached by the Rev. E. A. Pitt on Jan. 21st and the Missionary meeting will be held on the 26th.

CIMARRONES.

A Missionary service will be at Cimarrones on January 21st at 7 p.m. Missionary meeting on January 30th.

Arrested on the Isthmus.

On the evening of the 8th inst., a man named M. M. Letts, alias Fuller, alias Armstrong, alias Ledtz, alias McGee, station agent and postmaster at Pedro Miguel, Panama, was arrested by American detectives and members of the Canal Zone police, on charges of grand larceny, burglary, arson, attempted murder, bigamy and forgery, in the United States. The prisoner will be transferred to the States for trial.—"Jamaica Daily Telegraph."

United Evangelistic Services.

A series of united Evangelistic Services, in connection with the Wesleyan, Baptist and Anglican Communities in Limón, will be held during the month of January, 1906. They will begin on Monday the 8th and will be held three days each week.—On Monday, January 8th, at 7 p.m., Wesleyan Church; Tuesday 9th, at 7 p.m., St. Mark's; Wednesday 10th, at 7 p.m., Baptist Church. The whole Christian world is being awakened to the great moral and spiritual possibilities that are within the reach of all, and that God is indeed visiting the earth in a special blessing. Let us not lose His blessing because we heed not the time of His visitation.

JANUARY.
1906.

SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31

Earthquakes in Nicaragua.

THE TOWN OF MASSAYA DESTROYED.

United States Minister, Mr. William L. Merry, has been officially informed by telegram that the volcano Santiago which is very near Santiago has resumed activity. The inhabitants are fleeing to Managua and other points, leaving the city of Massaya in ruins. No particulars as to the extent of the damage or loss have been received. The earthquake occurred shortly after 9 p.m. and the telegram states: "Terrible earthquake. Volcano Santiago, Massaya destroyed, population fleeing, arriving here by train. Managua, 2nd January 9.30 p.m."

The Santiago volcano is a crater of that of Massaya which the conquerors of Nicaragua named El Inferno and is situated 4 miles east of the City of San Fernando de Massaya and 12 miles southeast of Managua, the capital. It stands 2,000 feet above sea level. In 1901 the Santiago volcano caused much damage to the coffee estates and plains of Managua. "Massaya was in eruption in the XVII and XVIII century, especially in 1772 and destroyed as far as Portillo 6 miles distant. Massaya has a crater 6 miles in diameter, the old borders of which can be distinctly seen to-day from Ventarron, Caraballo, Masatipe and the borders of Lake Massaya.

The city has 8,000 inhabitants of the native race, especially on the borders of Monimbo. On the west of the city there is a lake half moon shaped, one end of which reaches the volcano, this lake was an ancient crater of large proportions and has no outlet except it be a subterranean one near Portillo. Massaya is connected with Managua and Granada by railroad and is rich in coffee. In 1902 an American engineer, Mr. Chamberlain, went to the summit and published his observations in the press, predicting an eruption of a gigantic nature at an early date and which has now been confirmed.—"El Noticiero."

The Circus.

The "Mecklenburg" brought a variety circus company from Colon and through the courtesy of the United Fruit Company the Brick Bodega was loaned them. The trick Shetland ponies are very pretty and two of them about the size of a full grown sheep.

A monkey called "Happy Hooligan" caused quite a sensation by riding down the pier on a bicycle which he handled with the utmost dexterity.

With the circus is an up to date biograph machine managed by a German electrician. Dogs, monkeys and trick mules form the remainder of the troupe.

THE PERFORMANCE

The first performance of the Hashim Variety and Circus Company which took place on Thursday night was a decided success and established the right of the performers to first class rank in their profession. The Temple of Music was skilfully manipulated, and left nothing to be desired as the repeated encores testified.

The performing troop of animals under Professor Blake carried out their several parts with the precision of a well regulated piece of machinery, Happy Hooligan on his bicycle and Hee-Haw Maud kept the house in roars of laughter.

The biograph pictures were superlative and much superior to anything ever seen in Costa Rica before.

The seating arrangements were however very defective, as the majority of the audience crowded towards the stage, rendering those ladies seated nearest to the stage very uncomfortable, besides blocking the view of at least a third of the house.

SYNOPSIS OF FOREIGN CABLES.

The "Slavo" publishes three columns of abuse against Dr. Dillon, the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent whom it likens to de Witte in that the latter in no way represents Russia.

Order has been completely re-established in Moscow and the shops are open, while the factories have resumed operations. The representatives of the Zemstvos have agreed to comply with the orders of the Government and the Military are using great caution, only attacking armed bands. New regiments have arrived and the police re-inforced. Under the influence of martial law, the people of Odessa have calmed down, two-thirds of the strikers having returned to their work. Telegraph and telephone communication between Tiver, St. Petersburg and Moscow interrupted.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, said that Sir Campbell Baunerman's declaration respecting the introduction of coolies in South Africa is only an electrical manoeuvre.

The Socialists in Varsovia blame the National Democratic Party for the failure of the strike.

During the month of December 200,000 persons left Russia.

Governor Doubasoff telegraphs that a large number of strikers and revolutionists met in the Pokarhoff factory (which is the headquarters of the band) near Moscow. Artillery

THE Limon Weekly News

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320, 322, 324 Common St., NEW ORLEANS, LA., U. S. A.

SHIPPING FORECAST.

TO ARRIVE.

STR.	DATE	FROM
Frutera	In port	Mobile
Sarnia	"	Jamaica
Miami	Jan. 8	Manchester
Antonio Lopez	8	Havana
Esparta	9	New Orleans
San José	11	Mobile
Anetta	12	Bocas
Alleghany	12	Jamaica
Bavaria	17	Colon

TO LEAVE.

STR.	DATE	FOR
Frutera	Jan. 6	Mobile
Sarnia	8	New York via Jamaica
Antonio Lopez	8	Colon
Esparta	10	New Orleans
Miami	12	Manchester
Anetta	12	Bocas
San José	13	New Orleans
Alleghany	15	New York via Jamaica
Bavaria	22	Colon

Watch Night.

The usual watch night services were held in the several churches of this city on Sunday night and the sacred edifices were thronged in every case. Archdeacon Swaby at St. Marks very correctly remarked that many persons only went to church on watch night.

At midnight the usual ringing of bells and blowing of steam whistles led by that of the Electric Light plant. took place, a few rockets were thrown up by the shipping, and a band of music followed by several hundred persons paraded the streets until almost day light.

Several hoodlums took advantage of the time to destroy flowering plants, creepers, and in some cases furniture left on verandah by their owners.

Football.

The football match between the Limón and San José teams on Saturday last, resulted in a victory for the latter, by three goals to nil. The visitors gave their opponents a very good game indeed, but unfortunately showed that want of combination upon which we have commented before. The Limon team speaks very highly of the most kind treatment which was accorded to them during their stay.

Copia para Publicarla.

"Honorable Corporación Municipal. S. O. "Durante el mes de diciembre próximo pasado, he enterado en la Tesorería Municipal la suma de mil trescientos un colones (\$1,301.00) como producto de lo recaudado. "Debo hacer observar á esa Corporación, que la entrada por puestos de verduras y pezcado, varia deasnamente y no es fija. "Don Carlos Saborio devolvió el puesto número 1 de carniceria, quedando actualmente vacantes varios puestos por estar en muy mal estado. "Ya se ha dado principio á levantar los nuevos puestos ordenados por esa Corporación; y el asco del Mercado se ha mantenido de acuerdo con las prescripciones de la Jefatura de Sanidad. "Honorable Corporación Municipal. Limón, 3 de enero de 1905. "F' ALLEN ANDERSON.


Es copia exacta Lemidas Soña Srío.

FOR SALE. PIGS TWO MONTHS OLD, for sale at Blagdon Farm, Northern Railroad, \$4.00 each. Apply this office, where payment must be made.

MEMBERS of the Limon Burial Benefit Association are requested to meet their claims on the death of JOHN WATT who died on the 18th December, 1905. The same to be met not later than six weeks from the death of the deceased.

LOST. ON Monday the 18th inst., in Limón one Gold Horse Shoe Scarf Pin set with 7 small diamonds. Any one finding same and returning to the owner A. Henry Josephs, Matina; or to N. A. Symes, Limón will be suitably rewarded.

Fountain Pens ON SALE AT WOOD'S BOOK STORE.



ENGLISH PERIODICALS

- Just arrived
- Boys Own Paper . . . 50
 - Chamber's Journal . . . 90
 - Cassell's Little Folks . . . 50
 - Cassell's Magazine . . . 50
 - Engliso Illustrated . . . 50
 - Girl's Own Paper . . . 50
 - Harnsworth's Magazine . . . 40
 - Harper's Magazine . . . 1 40
 - Little Folk Illustrated . . . 50
 - Loudon Art Fashions, illustrated . . . 45
 - Longman's Magazine . . . 50
 - Pearson's Royal Magazine . . . 45
 - Quiver . . . 50
 - Strand Magazine . . . 1 40
 - Sunday at Home . . . 50
 - Weldon's Bazaar (Childrens') . . . 10
 - " Bazaar, Children . . . 1 00
 - " Dressmaker (Illustrated) . . . 10
 - " Home Dressmaker, do. . . 15
 - " Milliner . . . 15
 - " Journal of Costume . . . 50
 - " Ladies Journal . . . 25
 - " Practical Needle . . . 20
 - Wide World Magazine . . . 40
 - Windsor Magazine . . . 20
 - Young England . . . 20

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON.

AMERICAN DENTISTS.

Union Dental Co. of New Orleans, La., U.S.A.

We will re-open our Port Limon Branch over International Drug Store Jan. 15.

OWING to the great demands for American Dentists and the enormous increase in our dental practice, we have secured the services of Prof. F. M. Truesdell, an expert, to assist Dr. Dorand in our Limón office.

All our work is guaranteed for 10 years. It is our aim to do first-class Dentistry at moderate prices; any work not satisfactory we will be glad to do over free of charge. We make a speciality of Crown and Bridge-work, gold, silver and platinum fillings. Best ivory or porcelain teeth on whalebone or rubber from 10 colones up.

Teeth extracted positively without pain by an EXPERT—50c.

SAMPLES OF OUR WORK SUBJECT TO INSPECTION Examinations Free.

COME EARLY TO AVOID THE RUSH.

DR. GEO. L. DORAND, MANAGER. Expert extractor and operator. PROF. F. M. TRUESDELL, Expert in Crown, Bridge and Plate Work.

Union Dental Co., Port Limón.

Branch over International Drug Store, 99 Building.

Railway Time Table.

WEST BOUND (Read down.) EAST BOUND (Read up.)

CHIRRIPO BRANCH.	Sunday only.	Sunday only.	Daily except Sundays.	Daily except Sunday.	Limón	Daily except Sunday.	Daily except Sunday.	Sunday only.	Sunday only.
Daily, leaving Zent at 7 a.m. and arriving at Chirripo 7.20 a.m. Returning leave Chirripo 7.25 a.m. Arriving Zent 7.45 a.m.	p.m. 3.00 3.24 4.00 4.10		a.m. 6.00 6.25 7.00 8.00 8.10		Limón Castro Zent Zent Junction.	p.m. 4.45 4.20 3.45 3.30		a.m. 6.00 5.27 5.02 5.02 5.27 4.55 4.30 4.10 3.40	
		a.m. 7.00 7.40 8.05 8.15 8.37	a.m. 11.00 11.30 11.55 12.00 12.20	8.10 8.25 8.50	Limón S. Mouth Zent Junction. Matina Rio Hondo	p.m. 3.35 3.05 2.40 3.15 2.40	p.m. 6.00 5.27 5.02 4.55 4.30		a.m. 7.30 6.00 5.27 4.55 4.30 4.10 3.40
	p.m. 2.30 4.08 5.35 6.30	1.45 2.58 4.00 4.45	12.35 2.24 5.00 6.00		Peralta J. Viñas Cartago S. José	11.15 10.53 9.55 9.00	12.35 11.18 10.30 9.35		a.m. 8.20 7.50 7.30 7.00

QUAPILES BRANCH.

Sunday only.	Sunday only.	Daily except Sunday.	Tues. Wed. Fri. & Sat.	Mon. & Thur.	Sunday only.	Sunday only.
p.m. 8.15 6.45	a.m. 9.30 11.00	p.m. 2.00 4.30	a.m. 8.10 6.30	p.m. 7.25 10.45	a.m. 7.25 6.00	p.m. 4.00 2.30
			SQUIRRES.			
			QUAPILES.			

TOOK EFFECT FROM SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1905.

JUST RECEIVED.

Another shipment of our celebrated

PATENT SPRING

COMBINATION IRON BEDSTEADS

IN THREE SIZES,

At C16, C18 and C20 each.

For strength, durability and cheapness they are unsurpassed

This establishment will close at 4 p.m. daily, commencing from January 1st 1906.

LINDO BROS.

Dr. Blackburn,
AMERICAN DENTIST

Has returned to Limón and will be ready for business on

January 5th or 6th.

Office in R. PARDO's house, opposite Mr. C. V. LINDO's residence. HOURS 8 TO 11 A.M. 12.30 TO 5 P.M.

25-11-05.

WATCHES WATCHES!

The best Five Dollar watch ever sold at the price in his or any other country. Just the thing for a working man. Seven jewels and genuine Elgin works. We offer this watch at this extraordinary low price in order that everybody may have an opportunity for making himself familiar with the superior quality of the Keystone Elgin watches, for which Wood's Book store has the sole agency for Costa Rica. You will make no mistake in buying this watch

HOSPITALS CROWDED

MAJORITY OF PATIENTS WOMEN

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Saves Many From This Sad and Costly Experience.



It is a sad but true fact that every year brings an increase in the number of operations performed upon women in our hospitals.

Every one of these patients had plenty of warning in that bearing down feeling, pain at the left or right of the womb, nervous exhaustion, pain in the small of the back, leucorrhoea, dizziness, flatulency, displacements of the womb or irregularities.

The following letter should bring hope to suffering women. Miss Luella Adams, of the Colonnade Hotel, Seattle, Wash., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—About two years ago I was a great sufferer from a severe female trouble, pains and headaches. The doctor prescribed for me and finally told me that I had a tumor on the womb and must undergo an operation if I wanted to get well.

Just as surely as Miss Adams was cured of the troubles enumerated in her letter, just so surely will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure every woman in the land who suffers from the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability and nervous prostration.

For fifteen years no suicide of a Jew was recorded in the seven great districts that comprise the most populous part of central London.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Clit 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 in anyone 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.

W. L. Douglas's Famous Made Shoes for Men, \$2.50, \$3.00, Boys' School & Dress Shoes, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.75, \$1.50

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

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

(At 47-05)

GOOD, big "mealy" potatoes can not be produced without a liberal amount of POTASH in the fertilizer—not less than ten per cent. It must be in the form of Sulphate of POTASH of highest quality.

"Plant Food" and "Truck Farming" are two practical books which tell of the successful growing of potatoes and the other garden truck—sent free to those who write us for them.

Address, GERMAN KALI WORKS, New York—63 Nassau Street, or Atlanta, Ga.—224 So. Broad Street.

ANTI-GRIPINE IS GUARANTEED TO CURE GRIP, BAD COLD, HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA. Price 25 Cts.

Shrewd Cats.

Chief Clerk Samuel Roop, of the Bureau of Police, who is a close student of animal life, relates an incident coming under his personal observation which goes far to prove the reasoning power of the feline tribe.

Kitten in a Mail Sack.

One of the queerest packages that a mail clerk ever took in off a mail crane, says the Wheeling Intelligencer, was that received by the clerk on the train on the Ohio River Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which leaves Wheeling about 1 o'clock in the morning.

At a little station called Vienna, where a mail sack is taken from a crane, as the train does not stop, the mail clerks the other morning made the regular grab for the mail pouch, and after opening it found that a live kitten had either been put in it by someone or had gotten in accidentally and had been delivered with the mail in that rough way to the car.

An examination of the kitten showed that one of its legs was slightly bruised, otherwise it did not appear to be injured. Since then it has been making the regular trips in the mail car and the clerks are very much attached to it.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

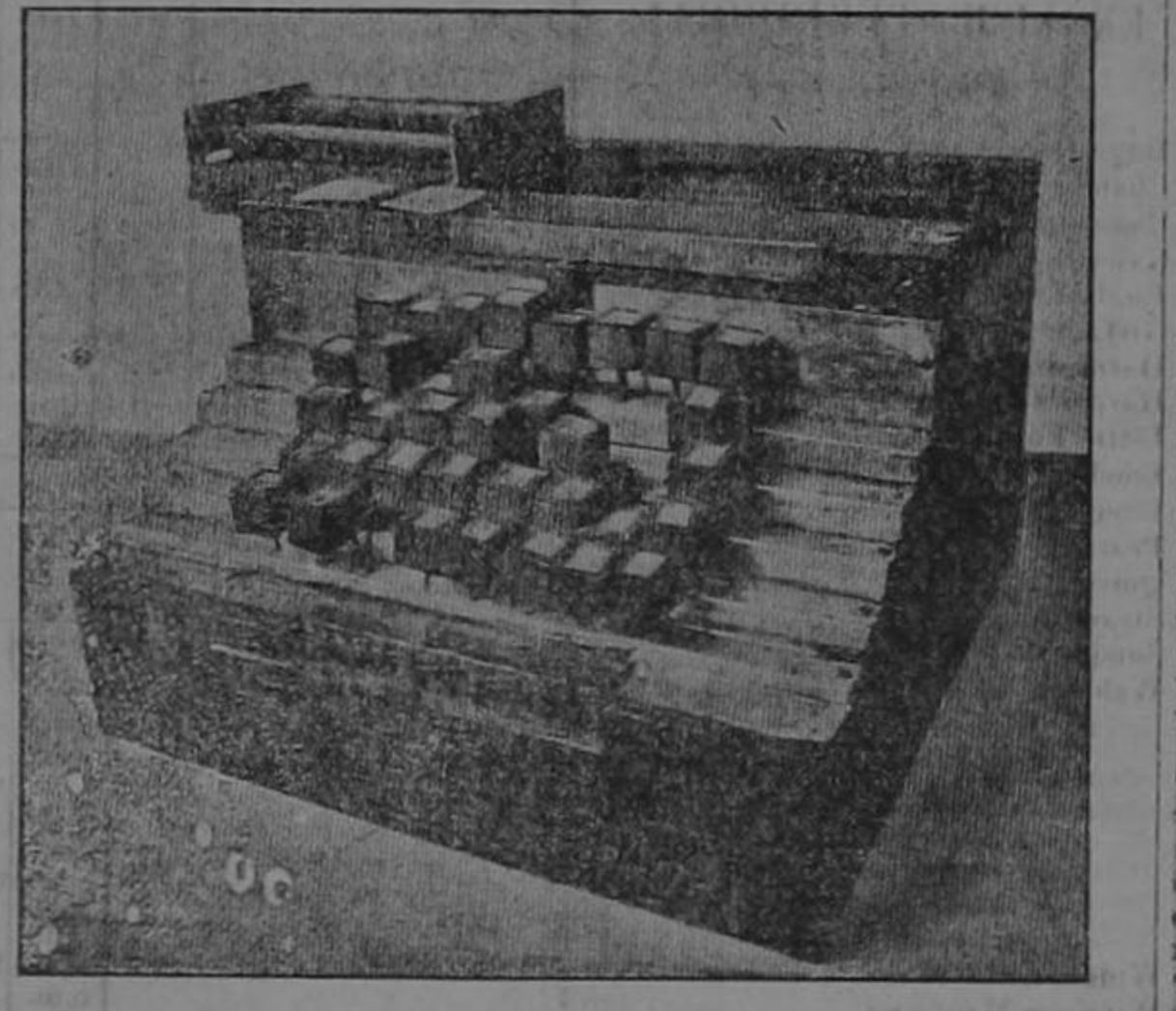


GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, The Irish dramatist, in his library.

AN EARLY TYPEWRITER.

So widespread and general is the use of the typewriter in nearly every phase of the world's activity to-day, that it is difficult for us to realize that it is strictly a modern invention, and that the first practical commercial writing machine was placed upon the market little over a quarter of a century ago.

In Allen's machine the carriage is moved back for a new line by means of a cord, pulley and weight, the last named sliding in a suitable casing at the inside of the frame, and in the other direction, by a cord and button, the weight serving in connection with a double pawl to move the paper laterally, with each marking of a type, while the button serves to bring the carriage and paper back to admit the



A TYPEWRITER OF 1876.

forward feeding of the latter for the next line. The types are arranged in a circular "basket" so as to strike a common centre, and are connected by curved type rods and levers with keys disposed in a manner similar to the arrangement in the ordinary typewriter of to-day.

The last time this signature and seal were affixed to a great international treaty as the result of a war was at the conclusion of the Chinese-Japanese war in 1895, when Li Hung Chang, for China, and Marquis Ito, for Japan, concluded a peace treaty at Shimonoseki.—Philadelphia Record.

Twenty-five per cent. of the students at Finland's university are women.

One generally thinks of the French language as being more musical than our harsher northern tongue. But the motor-hoot in French is a far more ear-splitting affair than it is in English.

HOME POLITENESS.

Our Habit of Forgetting the Rights of Those Nearest Us.

It is a singular thing that we should find it so easy to hurt the people we love best.

Not outsiders, for whom we care nothing; not our friends and neighbors, nor those among whom chance throws us, but the dear home people who love us better and have done more for us than anybody else, have to bear the brunt of our ill-temper and harsh words.

Home is regarded as the natural place to "let off steam," and there is, curiously, small thought given to the scalding hurt that overflow of wrought up feelings is going to do the family.

Perhaps Estelle carried her dignity to extremes, but in the germ of it she was right. She only demonstrated the common politeness her elder sister would have submitted to a stranger.

It is strange indeed that we find it so little worth while to be particular with our own. In reality we should be more so; for the more strongly people are bound together by affection and the more closely they come in contact in daily life the more strain there is on feelings, temper and nerves.

Life is just our chance of learning love, as the wise poet said. And there is no better opportunity to learn that lesson than in our daily contact with those who are nearest and dearest to us.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

His Legal Fare.

The late Mr. William Macfarren in his "Memories" told an amusing story of the manner in which he was "taken in" by a Birmingham cabman upon his first visit to the Midland metropolis.

Course For Office Boys.

So many different things are being taught in the public and private schools nowadays that there are few innovations in the line of pedagogy that will be a surprise to the natives who are used to hearing tales of Superintendent Maxwell's "fads."

His Reason.

One of the witnesses called in a Chicago divorce case last year was a highly respected clergyman in the Windy City.

Brutal!

A Memphis, Mo., man has discovered a new way to get rid of mosquitoes. He says to rub alum on your face and hands.

Geraniums dug up carefully before frost comes and hang up in a dry cellar by a rag about the roots will grow better when set out in the spring than those left in the ground.

TO GET ACQUAINTED.

The Boarder—Is this Harriet Simpkins really as pretty as people say she is?

Farmer Stubble—You'd think so if you knew how many of the city fellows alias manage to have their otters break down right smack in front of the Simpkins' house and go in and borrow monkey wrenches and things.—Detroit Tribune.

WASTED TO A SHADOW.

But Found a Cure After Fifteen Years of Suffering.

A. H. Stotts, messenger at the State Capitol, Columbus, O., says:

"For fifteen years I had kidney troubles, and though I doctored faithfully, could not find a cure. I had heavy backaches, dizzy headaches and terrible urinary disorders. One day I collapsed, fell insensible on the sidewalk, and then wasted away in bed for ten weeks. After being given up, I began using Dean's Kidney Pills. In a couple of months I regained my old health, and now weigh 188 pounds. Twelve boxes did it, and I have been well two years."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ITCHING SCALP HUMOR

Lady Suffered Tortures Until Cured by Cuticura—Scratched Day and Night.

"My scalp was covered with little pimples and I suffered tortures from the itching. I was scratching all day and night, and I could get no rest. I washed my head with hot water and Cuticura Soap and then applied the Cuticura Ointment as a dressing. One box of the ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap cured me. Now my head is entirely clear and my hair is growing splendidly. I have used Cuticura Soap ever since and shall never be without it. (Signed) Ada C. Smith, 329 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J."

Paris will soon have a Mohammedan mosque.

His High Mison.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the lecturer at the dime museum, "I call your particular attention to the cadaverous specimen of the human family now on the platform before you. This, ladies and gentlemen, is no ordinary living skeleton. He is not a freak in any sense of the term. He is a victim. If I may use the term, to a high and noble purpose. Animated by the sincere desire to benefit his fellow beings, this man, whose name is Ira Greggus Tate is undertaking to fast for forty days, and is now in the thirty-second day of his self-imposed task. He is not doing this to demonstrate that it can be done. It has been done before. Neither is he doing it for notoriety or pauper gain. It was with extreme reluctance that he consented to place himself on exhibition. He is undergoing this voluntary fast, ladies and gentlemen, solely for the purpose of doing all that one man can do to break up the infamous combinations, from the beef trust down to the breakfast food trust, that are enriching themselves at the expense of the people. Pausing a moment in order that those who wish to purchase his portrait for the purpose of helping along a good cause may have an opportunity of doing so. We will pass on to the next platform which is occupied by Mrs. Adde Peaux, the fattest woman on earth."—Chicago Tribune.

PASSING OF PORRIDGE.

Makes Way For the Health Food of a Better Day.

"Porridge is no longer used for breakfast in my home," writes a loyal Briton from Huntsville, Ont. This was an admission of no small significance to one "brought up" on the time-honored standby.

"One month ago," she continues, "I bought a package of Grape-Nuts food for my husband, who had been an invalid for over a year. He had passed through a severe attack of pneumonia and a gripe combined, and was left in a very bad condition when they passed away."

"I tried everything for his benefit, but nothing seemed to do him any good. Month followed month and he still remained as weak as ever. I was almost discouraged about him when I got the Grape-Nuts, but the result has compensated me for my anxiety."

"In the one month that he has eaten Grape-Nuts he has gained 10 pounds in weight, his strength is rapidly returning to him, and he feels like a new man. Now we eat Grape-Nuts food and are the better for it. Our little 5-year-old boy, who used to suffer from pain in the stomach after eating the old-fashioned porridge, has no more trouble since he began to use Grape-Nuts, and I have no more doctor's bills to pay for him."

"We use Grape-Nuts with only sweet cream and find it the most tasty dish in our bill of fare."

"Last Monday I ate 4 teaspoonsful of Grape-Nuts and cream for breakfast, nothing else, then set to work and got my morning's work done by 9 o'clock, and felt less tired, much stronger, than if I had made my breakfast on meat, potatoes, etc., as I used to. I wouldn't be without Grape-Nuts in the house for any money." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason. Read the little book "The Road to Wellville" in pigs.

THE PULPIT.

AN ELOQUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM.

Subject: Moral Lame ness.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Rev. John Douglas Adam, the pastor of the Reformed Church on the Heights, preached Sunday on "Moral Lame ness," from the text: Acts iii:6. "Then Peter said, Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I unto thee; in the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk."

Our text introduces us to a lame man who lay day by day at the gate of the temple in Jerusalem, begging for sufficient money to keep him in life. This is a very common scene in the New Testament, where we are constantly meeting the lame, the halt, the blind and the lepers, and there is no wonder, for we must bear in mind those were the days when there were no hospitals, no scientific medical schools, no homes for incurables, nor any societies of aid. Since that day Christianity, without boastfulness, has had a magnificent share in the creation of those centres of relief. We see no such spectacle on our streets as did the Syrian of old upon his. Our Christian sentiment and Christian love have provided the hospital, and our lame men are sent there. And not only the hospital, but we have to-day enlightened scientific effort, societies of charity and helpfulness on all hands; and because the modern method of dealing with sickness is not the same as that of the apostles, never think that it is not Christian, for the same Christian spirit plays about the treatment of physical ills to-day. We have to be delivered, it seems to me, from the idea that God is only in the extraordinary. That He is only in the large. It seems to be hard upon our reason to comprehend. God is as much in the ordinary as in the miracle. It is the same God, and God is as much in the hospital, in His spirit, and in the modern methods of curing sickness. God is there just as truly as He was in the days of old. So Christianity has in a large measure solved the question of the physically lame man.

I am not going to speak this morning of him. We have practically disposed of him. I shall talk of the morally lame man, and when I speak of him let us understand each other. The morally lame man may be physically equipped with the physique of a triumphant athlete. He may pay every debt. The morally lame man is the man who is lame in his will, and he knows it. His will does not work with health toward his duty. He is lame in his conscience; it is defective. He is lame in his affections. His emotions in the higher reaches are lame. His imagination does not bound toward its goal, for the goal of the imagination is God and the infinite. The morally lame man falls down before his own self-respect in the development of his character. He falls in his own conception of duty and in his relations as a son, or husband, or friend, and in his relationship to town and country. He is not a factor in the moral progress of those about him or the community. He contributes nothing, but rather takes away. This lame man in the story lay begging. There are physical and moral beggars, but the worst pauperism is moral pauperism. The man who lacks sufficient force to pilot himself through life and never creates optimism and moral stamina out of his own life would, if the world were to surrender its moral power, commit suicide. If you notice, the chief contributors to this man's sustenance were the people on the way to the temple. They gave to him sufficient to keep him alive and then passed on to worship. And I think they are still the chief contributors to the sustenance of the morally lame man. This poor fellow may have laughed in his sleeve at the religious devotees as they passed on, and the true, earnest men and women are the people who are supporting morally those who sometimes even sneer at their moral earnestness. It is those who are maintaining the rest of the community. Man lives not by bread alone, but as he is sustained physically through the industry of those who produce bread and the necessities of physical life, and without which there would be physical famine, so we live by moral bread and we are much more dependent on that in the last analysis of life than on the physical, for a nation like this lives upon ideas and love more than on any material thing. Take these away and all our boasted material progress falls like a house of cards, as did the glorious material wealth of Rome because there was not behind it the manhood to sustain it. Our world lives through the industry of the truest men and women in it in the moral sphere, and if there is no love being generated by unselfish hearts and no faith by pure minds and no moral inspiration by brave souls, a nation is doomed. There are those who not only do not contribute moral strength, but there are those who take away the moral bread baked by the labor of good men in the fiery furnace of trial, and throw it away and sneer at every pure and divine thing. They are the infamous destroyers of that which is the pillar of power.

Our problem to-day is the lame man. It is a patriotic, economic and religious one, than which there is none more practical. The problem before the church is to set the lame man on his feet so that he can make his own way in things of the heart and become a contributor to the moral health of the world. Let us observe how Peter and John faced the problem. First, they faced it squarely. They did not dodge it. They were not too anxious about getting to the temple. While worship has its supreme place in the religious life of every man, there is something else. They did not criticize the poor fellow; they helped him. And our question is how they helped him? They did not give him money. They had none, and they did not feel the pressure of the limitation either; they felt they could solve the problem without it. The silver and gold in the moral sphere are not good and congenial surroundings, congenial work and good advice and ideals. The Christian Church does not stand merely for philosophic help and the gospel of good surroundings. Peter and John six months before would not have been

morally equipped to face this problem; they did not then possess God nor did God possess them. They were companions of Christ, but they did not possess His spirit. But now they were wholly possessed by the Spirit of God, and that was the first step toward the solution of the problem before them. And it is the first step to-day. You and I can never help the lame man until we not only possess God but are possessed by Him.

Another element in the solution of the problem was that the two were in perfect accord. Six months before Peter had forsaken Christ, while John alone ran the gantlet in the terrific blast of passion in the city of hate, but Peter never again shirked his duty. John had been ambitious for the supreme place among the apostles, but now he had grown in grace and lost the passion for prominence. Friends, the same conditions are necessary to-day in solving the problem of the morally lame on the part of the Church of God as were manifested on that day.

The love of prominence must go, whether it be of individual or church, or denomination. Passion must cease. One of the reasons why the church of God is still this just for prominence on the part of individuals, churches and denominations, and instead of self-abandon we are absolutely too self-conscious, every one of us. Again they solved it in giving the power of Christ to the man: "In the name of Jesus Christ rise up and walk." The communication of ideals will never save men from moral lameness. Ideals must live in personality. That is the difference between Christianity and everything else. It is the communication of power, the touch of God—the touch of divine power in the heart. Let us feel it this morning. "In the name of Jesus of Nazareth, rise up and walk." Let it touch upon your weakness. It is here. Let it do for you and me what it did for that lame man.

It breaks the power of cancelled sin, And sets the prisoner free.

That is what Peter and John did. Think of it! There was the lame man; there was the critical public; there was the memory of their own past failures, and there was the power of Christ. It conquered them all, and the man arose, and stood up. Not only did he stand, but the solution of this problem included every other. He can earn his own living now, and needs not assistance. Every problem of life is bound up in the problem of the lame man being straightened and strengthened. It is smooth sailing after that. Lastly, the man became a benefactor and praised God. He inspired the faith of men. Before, his very presence created pessimism; now it was faith and praise. The atmosphere of the man became a factor and an asset in the progress of the world. We are either contributors to or exhausters of the moral life of the world. Which is it? My subject gathers round these two points: First, the lame man, and second, the men who through the instrumentality of Jesus Christ cured him. We as Christians stand in the apostle's place. Let us, under Christ, cure the lame, and if we stand in the lame man's place Christ will make us whole. May we, like Peter and John, help the lame man to praise his God and inspire our fellow men for Christ's sake!

The Upward Look.

"It is of no use, to tell me to look forward," said one in great trouble, the other day, to a friend. "The worst of my trouble, I know lies ahead. To look back upon the past, before this shadow came, simply adds to my agony. I can only sit in the darkness, and shut my eyes to everything, and bear as best I may."

"There is always one way left," said the friend, gently. "When we cannot look forward or backward we can look upward. I have been in every whit as hard a place as you, and I sat a long while in the darkness before finding the way out. Try the upward look—it is meant for just such sorrows as this, which seem to shut in the soul inexorably. If we look up, we never look in vain."

"Time alone can help such sorrows as yours," said a woman who called herself a Christian, to a bereaved friend lately. There was no upward look suggested there. A heathen could have said as much. Time only can dull the edge of pain; the upward look robs suffering of its sting surely and lastingly. It is always possible to lift our eyes to the sky; and though at first, perhaps, we see only the clouds, we shall find it true before long that "Over all our tears God's rainbow bends."

God's Way of Escape.

The steamer plied its way among the Thousand Islands. Often its course was toward a rocky height or a wooded shore. Surely unless the engines were speedily reversed the vessel would be wrecked. One turn of the pilot's wheel, and before us spread the glory of the inland sea, and unimpeded was the channel to it. With-out before or after—the temptation or trial He provides a way of escape.—Pacific Baptist.

Power of Example.

No man is so insignificant as to be sure his example can do no hurt. Every one of us is watched unconsciously by some pair of eyes, and no action goes absolutely unnoticed, though we may think so. To set some kind of an example is the doom—and the privilege—of every human being.

Live New Life Now.

To be always intending to live a new life, but never find time to set about it—this is as if a man should put off eating and drinking and sleeping from one day to another, until he is starved and destroyed.—Tillotson.

No Lack of Revelation.

For the man to whom our natural intelligence is equal to the soul's necessity for finding God there is no lack of revelation. The universe is full of visions and of voices.—John White Chadwick.

A Kind Act.

If we embrace every opportunity to do a kind act and be always ready, willing and anxious to lend a hand to those in trouble or sorrow, we will surely receive much kindness in return.

Advertisement for CATARRH OF HEAD, THROAT, LUNGS, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, FEMALE ORGANS. Features PERUN TONIC THE GREAT HALF ACTUAL SIZE.

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A ROTHSCHILD FUNERAL. More Than Royal Pomp Attended the Passing of an Unimportant Young Man. Vance Thompson, in Everybody's Magazine, describes in "The Rothschild's of France," the pageantry of Baron Arthur Rothschild's funeral. "The Baron Arthur," says Mr. Thompson, "was a weakling; he was unregarded in his lifetime; the newspapers said he died by his own hand; but his funeral served to illustrate the family magnificence and social power. All traffic was stopped in the main thoroughfares of the city through which the procession passed. For hours the heart of Paris ceased to beat. Business ceased. Trams and buses were arrested. Hour after hour the long funeral crept through the boulevards while Paris looked on in wonder. The same Paris had seen the old poet, Victor Hugo, borne to his grave in a pauper's cart. The dead Baron went with medieval pomp, though he was but a nephew of the house. Came first three coaches with the rabbits. Then the hearse, with great plumes, drawn by eight horses in sable cloths. Then the house servants, butlers in white silk stockings; ushers in gilt chains and livery; valets, coachmen, footmen, stable lads; buglers, masters of hounds and horses in pink; guards and beaters of the preserves, and, conspicuous, the huntsmen, leading in leash the Baron's favorite hounds—and the hounds leaped in leash and bayed; followed, too, his farmers and the peasants of his fields; and with all went the family, and, in a mile of carriages, the aristocracy of France paid homage; with such pomp the Baron was taken to his grave; and the earth was laid upon him and he slept. "Such anecdotes are really documents of the social life of the epoch."

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11255 A FREE BOX. 114 Send this coupon with your name and address and druggist's name who does not sell it for a free box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers to MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 328 Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill. Give Full Address and Write Plainly. Sold at all druggists, 50c. per box. A Model Son. Fussy Old Gentleman (to chance traveling companion)—Have you any children, sir? "Yes, sir, a son." "Ah, indeed. Does he smoke?" "No, sir. He has never so much as touched a cigarette." "So much the better, sir; the use of tobacco is a poisonous habit. Does he frequent clubs?" "He has never put his foot in one." "Allow me to congratulate you. Does he never come home late?" "Never. He goes to bed directly after dinner." "A model young man, sir, a model young man. How old is he?" "Just six months." Good meat is scarce and dear in Germany. How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. Hean cake is the chief commercial fertilizer in China.

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SYNOPSIS OF FOREIGN CABLES.

The New York charity organizations collected from their street boxes during the Xmas over six thousand dollars: the money was used for the purchase of toys for poor children, and dinners for over 10,000 little waifs as well as hundreds of poor families.

The fighting in Moscow is described as terrible. The Cossacks drunk with vodka practised the greatest cruelties. The insurgents fought with the greatest bravery and tried to surround the troops by driving them into the centre of the city. According to latest advices the revolutionists have been defeated on every side. The city appears as though a foreign foe had entered it.

News from Vigo states that on the occasion of King Alfonso's marriage to Princess Eugenie a fleet of sixty British warships will visit Spain. Innumerable yachts, among them that of the King of England, will also take part in the ceremonies.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that up to the present 5,000 have been killed and 14,000 wounded in Moscow. Food is scarce and the inhabitants are not allowed to leave their houses after 7 o'clock at night.

The Sultan of Morocco is indignant over the decision of the Conference being held in Madrid instead of Algiers.

President Loubet has decorated Mr. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor on the 50th anniversary of his entry in the Diplomatic service.

Several naval men have been arrested in Toulon due to the discovery in their private houses of plans of the new battleships and submarines. This explains the mystery of the plans of the submarine "Paigrette" which ship was duplicated in Germany from French plans.

A fight took place in Peking between Japanese and Dutch soldiers in a canteen on Hatamen street. A German patrol cleared the streets and conveyed the Dutchmen to their barracks.

During the present year the precious stones imported into the United States exceeded \$36,000,000 in value.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent in St. Petersburg says that up to the morning of the 27th 5,000 persons were killed and 14,000 injured in Moscow. Cable communication to St. Petersburg is again interrupted.

The British Government has chartered the steamer "Wreda" to take refugees from Riga.

Mr. Roosevelt has a plan to establish an international arbitration court exclusively for the settlement of questions relating to South American Republics. Mr. Root will bring the matter up at Rio Janeiro. Mr. Roosevelt says that although the South American Republics have agreed to the principles of the Hague Convention the cost of carrying these questions to Holland is more than they can afford.

The Moscow garrison is now 17,000 men. The theatre and hotels are on fire and the residences of Armenians have been sacked. The streets are blocked with barb wire barricades.

The New York public messengers threaten to go on strike demanding more pay and less hours.

The "Times" correspondent in St. Petersburg says the loss of life in Moscow reaches 15,000. The first regiment of Cossacks, Dragoons, Tiver and Nevish regiments have revolted.

On the advice of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, King Edward has raised the following members of Parliament to the Peerage: Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Sir Arthur de Witte, Charles Henry Wilson, Sir William Willis and James Stanhope.

Prince Louis of Battenberg arrived at Malaga on the "Drake." Princess Ena will be the guest of the Duke of Rochefoucauld on the 20th instant and will remain until the 25th.

Colombia having failed to arrest a Venezuelan General at the request of the latter Government, diplomatic relations are again strained and Castro has threatened to recall his Minister at Bogota.

Lepido, who fired at the King of England during the Boer war, has been given a post in the army of Belgium, after being in an asylum for several years.

Baron Rothschild has offered to defray the expenses of 200 Jewish families to Canada.

The strikers of Warsaw entered the public buildings and after blowing open the safes, secured \$243,000, \$80,000 of this was in silver coin and \$10,000 in gold and notes.

An attempt was made to assassinate the Governor of Moscow, General Dubassoff to day, his assailant was disguised as a Red Cross nurse.

Through his inability to cope with the conditions existing in the Caucasus the Vicroy has been dismissed.

The insurgents have destroyed several miles of railway between Moscow and St. Petersburg.

The Emperor of Japan opened Parliament in person. The speech from the Throne congratulated the people on the Anglo-japanese alliance and the termination of the war.

Princess Ena of Battenberg will reach Rome early in January and be baptized by Archbishop Stonor, the highest English Prelate in that city. Cardinal Merry du Val will be present at the ceremony to represent the Pope.

The Pope has been advised that among the Americans recently presented to him was a divorced woman. In consequence of this, His Holiness has issued instructions to those in charge of these affairs to exercise more care before deciding who should be presented, and hereafter no Americans will be received unless recommended by their respective Bishops or a representative well known here.

The electric light service was resumed in Moscow on the last day of the year. The streets are in a normal condition and tramway service will probably commence in a few days.

It is said that Mexico was the Republic referred to by President Roosevelt in his message as an "Exemplary Republic."

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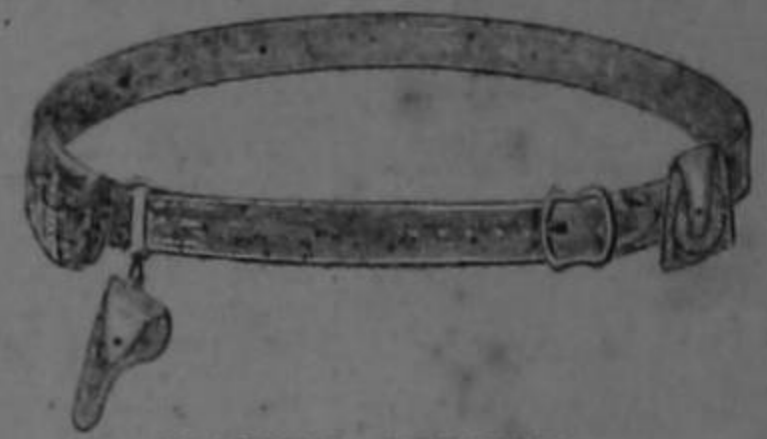
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