

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

See Price List.

# LIMON WEEKLY NEWS.

The only Paper published in English in Costa Rica.



The Largest Paper of any kind Published in Central America.

Wood's Book Store. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS. Are on sale

VOL. VI. No 293.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1906.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

Limon Weekly News. PORT LIMON, SATURDAY JUNE 9, 1906. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUCCESSORS OF F. M. H. WOOD, PORT LIMON COSTA RICA, CENTRAL AMERICA. ANTONIO LEHMANN CENTRAL AVENUE SAN JOSE, A. C.

**ATTEMPT TO KILL THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN.** Capture of the Would-be Assassin, and his Confession. BRITISH GAIN VICTORY OVER ZULUS. Six Hundred American Marines land at Colon.

(BY CABLE.)

On leaving the Church of San Jeronimo an attempt was made to kill Alfonso. A soldier and child were injured and two horses killed. A lad of 14 years old has been arrested. The King and Queen returned to the palace. A Madrid despatch to London briefly stated: "A bomb was thrown at Alfonso and Ena, both are safe." While the royal procession was passing through the Main street in front of the Captain General's residence, a bomb was thrown from the second floor covered with a wreath of flowers and falling beside the royal coach, one of the horses and a groom were killed, other horses of the escort were injured, many persons were killed and injured.

The "Evening Standard" announces that a plot was discovered in London to assassinate Alfonso. Fifty Spanish, French and English anarchists are on their way to Madrid with the object of assassinating the King when he leaves the Church. The plot was hatched in London and Madrid and the police were well informed. It is supposed that after the assassination a revolution will break out to overthrow the Monarchy.

The "Evening Standard" says that many high Spanish officials are implicated. The news was not credited when made public. The wheels of several carriages in the procession, and the windows were badly damaged. The Royal pair suffered no injuries, the Queen, however, fainted. The doors of the Captain General's house were quickly closed to prevent the escape of the assassin. The bomb exploded in the air on a level with the crowns of the coach and killed a spectator who was on the balcony of the building.

King Alfonso descended from the royal carriage to personally see the injured, who are Casilda Castro, of 15 years, dangerously; Manuel Ayuso, 20 years, slightly, Ascencion Ramas, 17 years; Josefa Peres and Alex. Gallego, seriously wounded.

Three persons were killed and the wounded taken into a near by drug store for treatment. General indignation exists. Four suspected persons have been arrested and the public are wild over the attempted assassination. The police had difficulty in preventing the assassins from being lynched.

The President of Guatemala has telegraphed foreign governments that the attempted revolution has been quelled.

A Royal decree has been issued in Belgrade announcing the retirement from from the army of the principal regicides.

An attempt was made to kill General Alikanoff, Governor of Krutais, while in the act of boarding a train on Saturday last. The General reached the railway station surrounded by a Cossack escort, when a bomb was thrown in the centre of the committee, seriously injuring the General, a member of the staff and several Cossacks. A house took fire from the explosion and many persons who took refuge inside, narrowly escaped. General Alikanoff, who pacified the Krutais is bitterly hated to the Caucasus. The barbarities which he has committed has drawn the attention of the whole world to him.

During a dense fog the British battleship Montagu, of the Channel Fleet went ashore at Shutter Point early in the morning. The sea is calm and no danger exists to her crew, several launches have gone to her assistance. The battleship was on her way to Penzance to take part in the manoeuvres. Her bottom is said to be damaged.

The German Minister of Foreign Affairs states that Germany and England have reached an understanding regarding the Bagdad Railway and that an International Commission has been organized to provide funds for the building of the line.

News from Durban reports that the Zulus have again attacked Colonel Lecher's columns. The engagement lasted several hours, the natives being badly beaten and forced to retire with heavy losses. On the British side 2 killed and 12 wounded. Colonel McKenzie attacked another force of Zulus, killing 50 of Bambetta's followers and capturing a large number of cattle, women and children. Lord Luro has purchased the bay horse Jordy, four years old, from Mr.

Edmond Blancher, for £30,000. The Derby was won by Spearmint the property of Mr. Faltar; Mr. Douglas's Picton second, and the Duke of Westminster's Tronckback third. Twenty-five horses started; the favorite Larby had no place. The first prize was £6,500.

The Telegraph correspondent in Pietermaritzburg says General McKenzie has asked for 2,000 more men in order to successfully crush the rebellion in South Africa.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bryce presented a projected law authorising the Government to raise a loan of £5,000,000 for providing dwelling houses for the Irish working classes which, he said, will diminish the sufferings and of the Irish working classes in their struggle for life. The price of each dwelling is estimated at £170. Mr. Redmond delivered a stirring speech, congratulating Mr. Bryce on his project which, he says, will end the sufferings of the Irish working classes.

The "Daily Telegraph" strongly urges King Edward to accept the invitation to visit Canada, Washington and New York, which it considers will mark a memorable example of Royal progress.

The Government of Greece has severed diplomatic relations with Roumania. The Greek Consuls having been withdrawn, the subjects of that country are now under Russian protection. The breaking off of diplomatic relations is caused by the expulsion of several Greek subjects from Roumanian territory.

Germany lost 2 officers and 17 soldiers killed and 19 wounded in her engagements with the natives in South-East Africa.

The derailment of a train at Louisville resulted in the death of 8 and injury to 12 persons.

The United States cruiser Marblehead arrived at Panama and Colombia at Colon simultaneously, the latter having 400 and the former 200 marines for the Canal Zone.

The following persons were killed by the bomb thrown at King Alfonso on his wedding day: Captain Carrrias chief of the Royal escort, Lieutenants Picient and Prendergast, six soldiers, the Marchioness of Tolasa and her daughter, Don Antonio Calvo and his six-year old goddaughter, José Sola and Luis Fonseca. The bomb was enclosed in a wreath of flowers. The bomb was of steel, half centimeter thick. The building from which it was thrown belongs to the Queen-Mother and was a present from a philanthropist. It is the only house she owns in Madrid and is situated in front of the Captain General's residence and the Church of the Sacrament.

On arrival of the Royal pair at the palace, the Princes, Diplomatic Corps and high dignitaries accorded them an enthusiastic reception, shouting, "Long live our brave King," "Long live our beautiful Queen," "Death to the anarchists." The public ovation was unceasing and the Royal couple were compelled to appear on the balcony several times.

On Friday morning a man named Mateo Morales was arrested on suspicion of being the author of the attempt against the King's life, while attempting to board a train. The public made every effort to lynch him and one succeeded in wounding him with a sword. He was conducted to the cuartel with great difficulty.

Some hours afterwards he confessed to the crime and said that several days before he hired a room on one of the streets through which the Royal procession would pass, but was obliged to abandon the place as it had no balcony on the streets. He finally bought some workmen clothing and tools and a lot of flowers with which he covered the bomb. Immediately after throwing it he left the balcony, changed his hat and mingled with the crowd on the street.

It is impossible to describe the excitement and indignation of the people of Madrid. All the Royal personages assisting at the wedding personally congratulated their Majesties. The news has caused a sad impression throughout the world. The Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family were the first to congratulate Alfonso and his bride on their escape.

Twenty arrests have been made. Seven persons were killed beneath the balcony from which the bomb was thrown.

The French Ambassador gave a banquet to Don Segismundo Moret, President of the Council of Ministers, the Duke of Almodovar del Rio, and the Ministers of War and Navy. The recollection of the horrible occurrence threw a sadness over the banquet.

The "Evening Standard" referring to the attempt against King Alfonso's life publishes the following: The force of the explosion broke all the glasses in the coach containing the Royal pair, scattering the fragments in their faces, the multitude rent the air with their cries and rushed towards the house from which the bomb was thrown, Royal personages, Ambassadors and soldiers mingling with them in search for the assassin. King Alfonso pale, but determined, leaped from the coach and rushed towards the door of the house, determined to enter at any cost, but the soldiers had already closed the doors, and the Royal visitors used every effort to induce His Majesty to return to the coach where his Queen was in a fainting condition. The King conducted his bride to another carriage, being compelled to walk between the several dead bodies which strewn the ground.

## Re the estate of FREDERICK M. H. WOOD, (deceased.)

To be sold by order of the Civil Judge of this "Comarca" the following properties:

1. The well known Stationery, Book, &c., &c. business conducted under the name of "Wood's Book Store," situated in this town.
2. The large Printing Establishment, home of the "Limon Weekly News," comprising a modern cylinder press (new) driven by electricity, full complement of type, machines for perforating and cutting, separate press for small job work.
3. The Farm Blagdon, situated a short distance from Limón, planted with bananas, chocolate, &c., having a tram line, banana ears, &c., &c. Full title. Entered in the Register at Limón, volume 651, folio 303, No. 942, inscription No. 1.
4. Farm "Tres Amigos" adjoining Blagdon, cultivated &c., &c., as above mentioned Blagdon farm.
5. Large Commissary at Blagdon Farm alongside Northern Railroad track, with well built house adjoining.
6. A piece of land cultivated with cocoa and fruit trees, situated at 1 Mile, 1 hectare, with a dwelling house thereon. Entered in Register at Limón, volume 651, folio 399, No. 966, inscription 2.
7. Part of lot "A" of the manzana numbered 19 on the plan of Matina with a dwelling house thereon, registered Limón, volume 530, folio 465, No. 733, inscription 4, Land frontage, 15 metres, depth 46 metres. House frontage 7 metres by 14 metres.
8. Balance of lot "A" of the manzana numbered 36 on the plan of Matina with a dwelling house thereon, registered Limón, volume 651, folio 391, No. 964, inscription 1. House 15 metres by 7 metres.
9. Land 20 metres frontage and 46 metres depth, situated at 1 Mile with two dwelling house thereon, registered Limón, volume 651, folio 483, No. 988, inscription 1.
10. Land situated in same district as above with a dwelling house thereon, registered Limón, volume 651, folio 479, No. 987, inscription 1. Land 61 metres frontage by 173 metres.

Offers for all or any of the above will be received at WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON. Limón, 23rd April, 1906.

**BOARDING! BOARDING!** A PRIVATE FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE JUST OPENED IN CARTAGO, BY MRS. A. E. BOURCY, corner of San Francisco, from the station—four blocks straight down. English style. Price moderate. Special attention given to invalids. 4 ins. 12-5-06.

## 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
- „ Under 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 trial.

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

## FOR SALE.

Ladies' Saddle and Bridle. Edison's Grand Concert Phonograph, with 100 concert records, price \$250, a bargain. A quantity of Carpenters' Tools. APPLY AT WOOD'S BOOK STORE.

## 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 .....	8.00
Cosmopolitan .....	4.00
Century .....	11.20
Currier des Etats Unis .....	14.40
Dellacator .....	8.80
Engineering News .....	16.00
Frank Leslie's Monthly .....	4.00
Frank Leslie's Weekly .....	12.00
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 .....	8.00
Harper's Bazaar .....	12.80
Herald, Sunday .....	9.60
Herald, every issue .....	36.00
Hypnotic Magazine .....	3.20
Inter-Ocean .....	9.60
Journal, Sunday .....	9.60
Judge .....	12.80
Limon Weekly News .....	7.00
Locomotive Engineering .....	6.00
London News, American Ed. ....	20.80
London News, English Edition ..	28.80
La Estrella .....	8.00
Ladies' Home Journal .....	3.20
Las Novedades .....	\$24.00
Metropolitan Magazine .....	8.00
Munsey .....	4.00
McClure's .....	4.00
Metropolitan Catalog (Fashions) ..	4.00
Nineteenth Century .....	12.40
North American Review .....	13.40
Puritan .....	4.00
Pearson's .....	4.00
Picayune, latest daily every week ..	8.00
Pall Mall Magazine .....	8.40
Puck, English or German .....	13.80
Police Gazette .....	12.00
Panama Star and Herald .....	8.00
Review of Reviews .....	8.00
Scribner's .....	8.00
Sunday Sun .....	8.00
Staats Zeitung, w'ly or Sunday ..	6.00
Strand Magazine .....	4.00
Scientific American .....	8.80
Scientific American Supplement ..	11.80
Times-Democrat, latest daily ev- ery week .....	8.00
Tribune (New York) .....	8.60
World, Sunday .....	8.60
World, latest daily every week ..	8.60
Waverly Magazine .....	12.80
Wide World Magazine .....	4.00
Young Ladies' Journal .....	13.80

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.

## JUST ARRIVED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHOCOLATES & MIXED SWEETS. PRICE—\$1.00 & 50 CENTS. Woods Book Store.

## BILHORN'S PORTABLE ORGANS.



OPEN.



CLOSED

SOLE AGENTS FOR COSTA RICA

## WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON.

Prices:

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

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

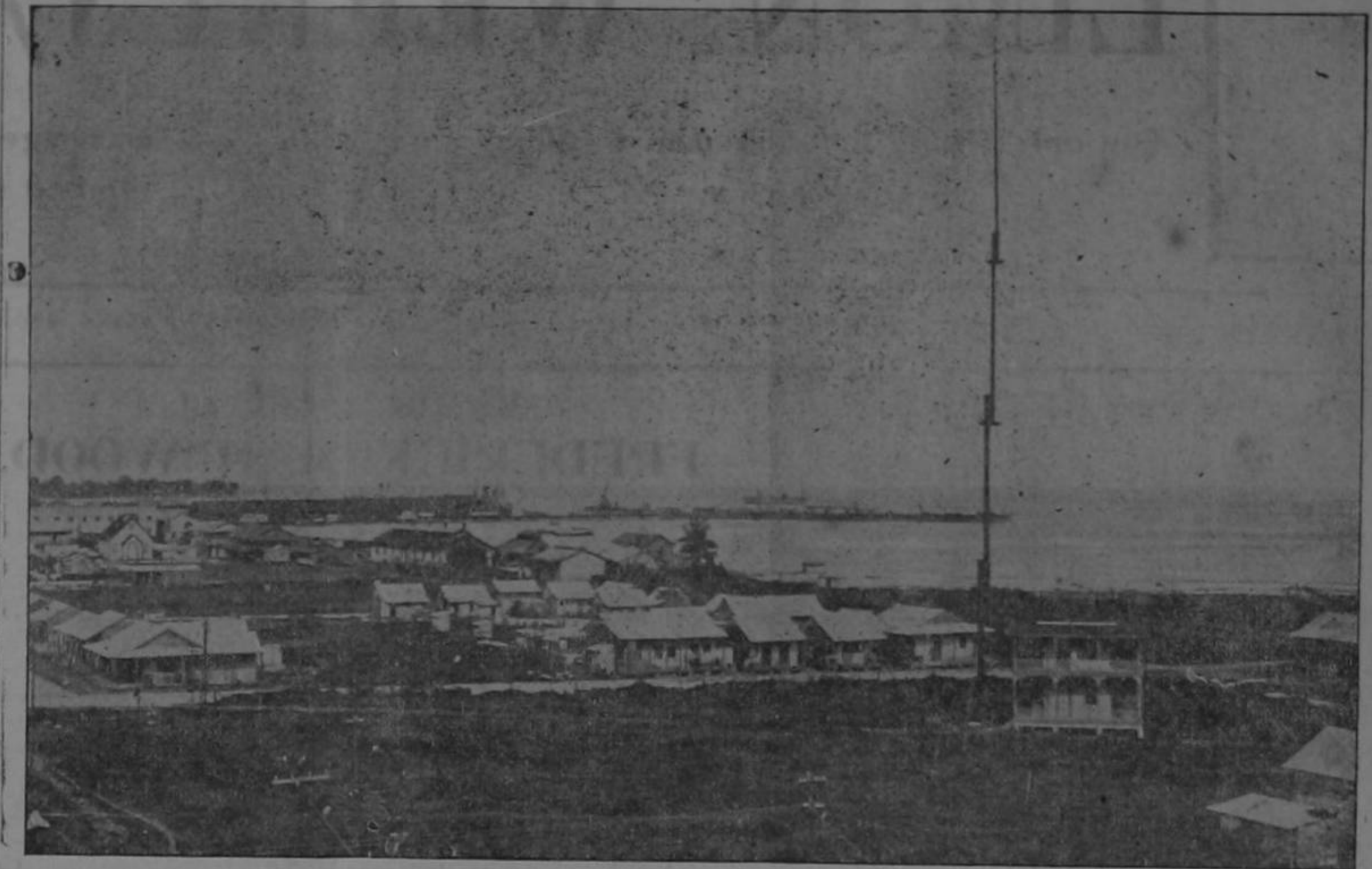
WOOD'S BOOK STORE LIMON.



# WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON. PRICE LIST

Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

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



Typewriter oil . . . . . 50  
Tally books . . . . . 35  
Tags, per 100 . . . . . 60  
Tops . . . . . 1F  
Toy books, 25c and . . . . . 50  
Toy books, linen, 50c and . . . . . 1.00  
Typewriter erasers . . . . . 25  
Tissue paper, per doz. . . . . 50

**UV.**  
Views of Costa Rica . . . . . 50  
Violin strings, 1st, silk . . . . . 30  
Violin strings, 2, 3 and 4 (gut) . . . . . 25  
Visiting cards, 100 . . . . . \$1.00  
Visiting cards, 100 printed . . . . . 2.50  
Violinello strings, 1 and 2 . . . . . 75  
Violinello 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 . . . . . 11  
Wickets and balls, per set . . . . . \$12.00  
Wicket keeping gloves . . . . . 6.00  
Writing cases, \$1.00 and . . . . . 2.00



Emperor William has issued orders that artists who desire to caricature the imperial person can do so without any fear of the penalties for lese majeste. That's a good way to take the point of the cartoonist's pencil, comments the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No man who sits in the seat of the scorpion, avows the Christian Register, can understand human nature: least of all can he make others less contemptible in character and more worthy of honor.

Enormous as the poultry industry of the country already is, says the Poultry Guide, with its combined poultry and egg production valued annually at \$500,000,000, it is expected to grow rapidly in the next few years. In hotels, restaurants and household dining rooms chicken is supplanting other higher priced meat for the table. A great many thoughtful men who make a study of food questions believe that chicken will soon be the poor man's meat; that the increasing price of other meats will put them out of his reach, while poultry will be marketed at a price he can afford.

President Wilson of Princeton, at the dinner of the North Carolina Society, brought a grave indictment against the automobile in his statement that "nothing has spread so socialistic feeling in this country more than the use of the automobile. To the countryman they are a picture of arrogance of wealth, with all its independence and carelessness." If the countryman regards the automobile in that light, it is a pity, thinks the New York Sun, for rightly used, the motor car will be a great agent of progress. We are inclined to think, however, that it is not the car or its proper use, but rather the motor maniac, that the countryman, with good reason, dislikes.

Hazing generally has apparently reached the point where the public interest demands that it be taken out of the hands of college and school authorities and be dealt with by courts, laws and police, like other offenses against the security of life, person and property, asserts the Baltimore American. In Indianapolis four students were shocked with such a powerful current of electricity that they made the narrowest kind of an escape from electrocution. It is significant of the strange wave of brutality which seems to be passing over the times that hazing now is not content without employing the element of torture in the "sport" afforded by treatment of its victims.

Expense, and great expense, may be an essential part of true economy, declares Stuyvesant Fish. If parsimony were to be considered as one of the kinds of that virtue, there is, however, another and an higher economy. Economy is a distributive virtue, and consists, not in saving, but in selection. Parsimony requires no providence, no sagacity, no power of combination, no comparison, no judgment. Mere instinct, and that not an instinct of the noblest kind, may produce the false economy in perfection. The other economy has larger views. It demands a discriminatory judgment and a firm, sagacious mind. It shuts one door to impudent importunity, only to open another, and a wider, to unassuming merit.

Mark Twain has taken up the cudgels against over-speeding autoists, and in a characteristic letter in Harper's Weekly he proposes a novel means of detecting and punishing them. The law, he says, "dresses a

convict in a garb which makes him easily distinguishable from any moving thing in the world at a hundred and twenty-five yards, except a zebra. If he escapes in these clothes he cannot get far." He suggests that this principle be extended to include "his brother criminal, the Over-speeder," who every day, throughout America, runs over somebody and escapes. At present, he points out, the automobile numbers are so small that ordinary eyes cannot read them, upon a swiftly receding machine, at a distance of a hundred feet. He suggests enlarging the figures, making them readable at a hundred yards. For offenses of over speeding he would have the figures enlarged, as a penalty, in place of a fine,—to be re-enlarged for each subsequent offence. "With auto numbers readable as far as one could tell a convict from a barber-pole, none of these criminals could run over a person and 'escape'."

**Disappearing Hotel Towels.**  
"We lose money enough in stolen towels every week to board half a dozen porters," said a hotel clerk. "We never know exactly where they go, but they certainly disappear, and that right fast. If some of the people would exert their energies in a more laudable vocation they would have been rich many moons ago."

There is scarcely a room in the hotel that does not lose a towel at least three times a week. Of course, we place several kinds—face towels, bath towels and just plain towels—in each one, and some one finds them so attractive that they are dropped into a grip and hustled out with the remainder of the luggage.

"When you figure that a good bath towel costs from ten to twenty cents, and other towels anywhere from three to five cents, you probably can estimate the dead loss to a hotel. It is very convenient to drop them into satchels, suit cases or trunks, and they are right handy to wrap shoes or other dirty articles of clothing in."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

**Perplexing Likenesses.**  
The famous case of the two Dromios and the two Antipholus have been put in the shade by the concurrence of likenesses in a Parisian wedding which took place last week. Twin brothers, MM. Alphonse and Gabriel Chanteau, well known artists, married twin brides, Mlle. Genevieve and Suzanne Renard, and MM. (Jostave and Maurice Freunzer, the best men, were twins, cousins of the bridegrooms.

Each couple is so alike that distinction is only possible by means of dress, and this has been necessary all through the courtship, as both couples constantly mistook their chosen ones. Certainly the grip of three sets of twins, each set absolutely alike, who were married at Ste. Marie de Batignolles, is not likely to be rivaled for some time to come. One can learn of the identities with safety now that four of the six are safely married; but there are still the best men to be disposed of. Can Paris produce a pair of twin brides for these two Dromios?—Black and White.

**Living in the Open Air.**  
Living in the open air isn't a fad any more. It is a necessity. It is one of those things that grow on you; if you begin it you can't stop it. The Japanese girl lives in the open air. Her windows are made of paper, and they reach to the floor. She slides them back, and she is on the piazza. She pushes them all the way back, and she is out of doors. Her room is turned into a garden early in the morning. By the time she is partly dressed she is really in the open air. She is never caged up, even in her sleep, for her paper windows are porous. As a result she keeps her complexion and is healthy.

If you want to live in the open air begin by making a study of it. Plan how many and what things you can do out of doors.

### STATIONERY CLOUDS. Curious Formations on the Windward Sides of Mountain Crests.

Swiss meteorologists have often noticed a phenomenon in the neighborhood of Alpine crests that for a time provoked their curiosity. It was the continued existence of a small cloud above or on the windward side of a ridge, when the air elsewhere was clear. The explanation which has now been adopted is this: The atmosphere contains a good deal of invisible vapor. The quantity is so large that a little chilling will cause it to condense, for the amount of water vapor the air can hold in suspension depends on temperature. Ordinarily, as one ascends the temperature falls, the average being about 1 degree Fahrenheit for every 300 feet. If, therefore, a barrier be interposed, a current of air will be forced upward in order to pass over it. The air cools, and if the moisture in it is near the saturation point enough condensation will occur to make a cloud. After the current reaches the other side of a ridge it descends, the air grows warmer and its ability to hold the vapor increases. The conditions that cause condensation cease to exist, and on the leeward side of the mountain the cloud disappears. Though the same thing has been observed in other countries than Switzerland, it is of infrequent occurrence, and only within a few years has this type of cloud been reported in the United States.

One of the first observers of it was Professor William M. Davis, of Cambridge, Mass., who is an enthusiastic mountain climber, and also a high authority in meteorology. He told a geographical society in Philadelphia in 1903 of an observation of a single "helm" cloud by him in the mountainous districts of North Carolina. For a time it was believed that he was ahead of every one else in noticing the phenomenon. Frank W. Forster writes to "The United States Weather Review," however, to say that the sight is common at Waynesville, N. C., and that he witnessed it as long ago as 1897. He describes two or three specimens which he has observed over two ranges in that vicinity. He adds that on the sides of the mountains facing the valley what might be called dynamic fog is frequent. That is to say, after rains, or when there is much dampness, the wind blowing up these mountain sides forms fog sheets on the windward slopes, when no fog is to be seen in any other direction.

**Oregon Trees in Austria.**  
A. F. Miller, of Sellwood, yesterday made a shipment of 750 pounds of the seeds of fir and spruce trees to replenish the depleted forests of Austria. One thousand pounds were wanted, but these were all that were gathered. About 600 sacks of cones were picked from young trees, from which the seeds were carefully taken. Between 200 and 300 pounds of seeds were sifted from the whole bulk that did not promise, only the very best being sent across the sea.

Oregon fir and spruce are growing on thousands of acres of territory in Germany and Austria that had been denuded of trees. Mr. Miller has been gathering seeds of these trees for several years. He says that the fir is the most popular tree and the seeds are eagerly sought for, the demand being greater than can be supplied.—Portland Oregonian.

**A Depressing Object.**  
The bridegroom is generally the most depressing feature of the modern wedding. If he is well off he is either bald, with a decided tendency to adipose tissue, or else of a pale sandy type, with equally pale eyes and a retreating chin. In ordinary life he wears spectacles, which at the request of the bride he discards at his wedding, with the result that he stumbles over the last step leading from the chancel to the altar aisle, and is only saved from falling flat on his face by desperately clutching at the bride's bouquet.—Ladies Field.



THE WORLD'S GREAT WANT.

They are trying to arrange it so that man may safely fly; They are trying to learn more about the stars up in the sky; They are digging up old ruins so that each of us may know Just what people did for pleasure and for profit long ago; Here and there is some one trying to revive the love of art, Here and there some poet bravely sings a song that's from the heart But away with art and science and the Babylonian brick, What we want is some way in which to Get Rich Quick.

Men are fighting still for freedom, fighting still to have the right To address their God unhindered when they kneel to pray at night, They are chafing 'neath oppression as their fathers did before, They are tugging at the fetters which their luckless parents wore; Here and there some man arises and attempts to let us know How to make peace forever, the sweet mistress here below, But we have no time to bother over such affairs; we stick To the hope of finding ways in which to Get Rich Quick.

The preachers keep on preaching of the glories over there Where the bodiless cease from troubling and the prospects are fair, The anxious, eager doctors keep on striving to defy Grim nature and arrange it so that these people needn't die; But away with all the dreamers and the foolish ones who preach, Who care what the stars are made of, or what ancient tablets teach? We are looking for the hero who will show us all the trick, Who will kindly point the way in which to Get Rich Quick.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

COSMA RACOARE. A RUMANIAN WOOING

By Michael Sadoveanu. Translated by Louise Warlog.

COSMA was a powerful man, heavy set, with piercing, steel-blue eyes and heavy moustache. A rough man was Cosma, ever on his horse's back, a rifle across his lap, and a long knife stuck in his belt.

I am an old man, and have traveled through many a land and seen much, but the like of Cosma Racoare I never met. He was of medium height, bony, unbrowned, looked like the average man, yet was unlike any of them.

In those days our country suffered many tribulations, Turks and Greeks devastated our Rumanian land, and our people lived in misery and fear. Sorrows of times they were! Cosma seemed the only human being exempt from suffering, going and coming without a thought of to-morrow. All fed before the enemy, but not so did he. Taken prisoner, they put him in chains; these he cast off, as by magic, jumped on his horse and fled. It was written in the stars that none but a silver bullet could harm him. No such man lives in our time; these were the good old days. You may have heard of the other hero, the son of the Maid with the Golden Hair? Well, he stole in Wallachia, on the other bank of the Milcar River, while Cosma plundered in the Muldan. At nightfall they would meet and exchange their booty. No gendarmes ever caught him, for his horse was the fleetest of the fleet, and their bullets whistled powerless about his ears. He lived in the forests, knew neither pain, fear nor love. The hour when he should know the latter was drawing near.

At that time the estate Vultresti belonged to a Greek, Nicola Zandufide. Nearby, at Frasin, lived the beautiful Rumanian, the widow Sultana. Nicola vowed she should be his, but all efforts seemed futile; neither soothsayers nor witchcraft were powerful enough to help him. Was he unsightly, misshapen? On the contrary, he was a proud Greek, brown-eyed, black-bearded, tall and handsome; yet in spite of these physical attractions, she would none of him.

One day Nicola sat in his room cogitating. He was thinking of the young widow. Why did she reject his wooing? "A few nights ago I hired a gypsy who sang a touching serenade under her window, but the house remained dark and silent. What must I do?" Nicola reflects: "I am well to look at and have a clear mind; why then does she scorn me? She has no lover, for I have had the house watched, but no one has been seen to enter." Nicola loses his temper. As he steps into the courtyard he sees a groom carrying a horse. "Do you call that a well-curried horse?" he bellows; and with that he lashes the poor fellow with his whip. The gardener, whom he finds resting in the shade, fares no better.

But what avails venting one's fury on innocent parties?

He strolls into the garden and lies down under a linden. Sadly, autumn winds are sighing and golden leaves, like butterflies, flutter to the ground. An old man enters by the garden gate. "Vasili, Vasili, come here!"

"What wouldst thou, master?"

"Vasili, thou hast ever been faithful; neither the old soothsayer nor the gypsy wench have been able to help me; I have but you to look to, Vasili, the Sultana must be mine."

"I might counsel, but I dare not," replied Vasili.

"Here is a ducat; speak."

"I know my master will find my counsel worth two, yea, three ducats. My advice is that the master ride to Frasin and carry the Sultana off by force."

"I will do as you say, Vasili. Here are two ducats."

That very night Nicola, accompanied by six sturdy young grooms, reaches Frasin. The castle seems shrouded in gloom. By means of rope ladders, Nicola and his followers scale the outer walls. As they enter the open gate, cries of "Help!" are heard. A door opens, and there appears the Sultana radiant in flowing hair and soft white garment. She turns her glowing eyes on Nicola, who, beside himself, attempts to throw his arms around her.

"How dare you! And now I see it is only the worthy Nicola, when I had feared to face a band of robbers." Suddenly she strikes Nicola's head with the flat of her scimitar blade. He is stunned. His men rush to the rescue. One is wounded, the rest take to their horses. By this time the alarm is sounded and the Sultana's servants come rushing in. Nicola gains his horse and reaches Vultresti more dead

than alive. All that night he tosses and moans: "Wretch that I am! Ah, woe, ah, woe is me! Such a woman! Such eyes! God have mercy on me!" He calls Vasili. "Vasili, my faithful one, I have come back covered with shame and disgrace. Vasili, I'll give thee three ducats if thou'lt counsel me once more."

"Yea, master, I know it all. A superb creature, the Sultana; but I also know that my second counsel will be worth five—six ducats."

"Speak, Vasili, speak."

"When my master wins the Sultana, he shall want to give old Vasili six times—yea, twenty times as many ducats. I will bring Cosma Racoare; he will do your work." At the name of "Cosma Racoare" Nicola starts. "Be it so," he mutters.

On the third day after the interview, Cosma appeared. He was clad in a Russian cap well drawn over his close-fitting fustian, heavy boots, and head. His rifle slung across his back and leading his horse, he leisurely and sullenly approached Nicola, who sat under the linden, smoking his pipe.

Vasili whispered into Nicola's ear: "Look at him, master; that fellow will fetch you the Devil himself!"

Nicola stares at Cosma; then the latter says: "God be with you."

As if waking from a dream, Nicola answers: "The same with thee."

"Thou knowest what I ask of thee; well, then, what is thy price? Will fifty ducats satisfy thee?"

"Yes," answers Cosma.

"Vasili, go fetch my money pouch—"

"No, not yet; when I shall have accomplished my task you can pay me. I bring you the woman, you pay me the money."

So saying, Cosma walked into the garden, wrapped his cloak about him and threw himself on the grass.

"He seems the right man for my work; a weight is lifted off my heart," murmurs Nicola.

As night drew near Cosma tightened his stirrups and mounted his horse.

"Await my return in the meadow, master," and away he flew like an arrow.

The full moon flickered through the fog, enveloping hills and forest in a gossamer shroud. Only the clatter of the horse's feet broke the dead silence. On reaching Grasin, he found the outer gates locked. After repeated knockings, a voice from within cried: "Who is there?"

Then, impatient at the delay, he calls out: "It is I, Cosma Racoare."

A light is seen flitting by, then the sound of voices, and at last the bolts are withdrawn. He finds the house door open. "A woman without fear," he mutters. His steps resound through the long, dark corridor. A door is thrown open, and there on its threshold stands Sultana, radiant as before, clad in white, and flowing hair, her hand clutching the scimitar.

"Who art thou? What seekest thou here?" she cried.

"I came to carry you off, and take you to Nicola Zandufide," answered Cosma.

"So this is thy errand!" she said scornfully. "Beware that the fate of Nicola do not befall thee."

Cosma draws nearer, gives a slight twist to her wrist, and the weapon falls to the ground. She shrinks back in dismay, and calls out: "Gabriel, Nicolai, Foader, help!" They came no further than the entrance. Cosma lays hold of her arm, but she frees herself and snatches a dagger from a table.

"What are ye gaping at, ye cowards? Advance and bind him!"

"You are wasting words, fair lady. I admire your courage, but it avails you naught."

Then the servants were heard to whisper terror-stricken:

"How may we bind him? It is Cosma Racoare, the invincible!"

"Ye wretches," she shrieks, and in her fury attacks Cosma. He catches her in his arms, takes both hands and pinions them with a leather strap.

"Make room!" he cries, and all step back. Quietly, he lead her out; the while muttering to himself: "What a superb creature! Such eyes! Such pride! Nicola has chosen well."

Sultana glares at her terrified vassals, and realizes her captivity; she meets the dark gaze of her captor.

"Who are you?" she asks.

"I am Cosma Racoare."

She sees fear depicted on the faces of her people. Now she understands all.

Cosma mounts his horse and places Sultana in front of him. Away they speed. To Cosma it seemed as if they were flying through infinite space on a phantom horse. Now, and then he

would murmur: "Such a glorious woman."

The moon shone radiantly. Sultana turned her head and looked at Cosma. On they sped, her black hair falling in ebony waves about her. She trembles and feels his eyes burning into her soul.

"Why do you look at me? Why do you tremble? Are you cold?"

On, on, they fly. Suddenly, vague shadows are seen flitting hither and thither in the distance.

"What is it?" she whispers, faintly.

"Your master, Nicola, awaits you there."

Suddenly, with a spasmodic wrench, she frees her wrists, and before Cosma has time to regain his wits she takes the reins out of his hands and turns the horse's head. Her left arm clasps his neck, and her head rests upon his breast.

"I will go with you; do not take me to him," she sighed.

With lightning speed they turn back, leaving no trace behind; on, on, to a safe haven in the mountains.—New York Evening Post.

THE THUNDERER'S ENGLISH.

Iron-clad Rules About Style Laid Down by the London Times.

The following are interesting examples of the iron-clad rules laid down by the London Times in its handbook setting forth its code of customs governing the grammar, spelling, punctuation, capitalization and phrasing to be used by its writers.

The reporter for the Thunderer is never allowed to say "under the circumstances." According to the Times, "in the circumstances" is the phrase to be used.

An ordinary sentence written by an amateur newspaper man would probably be ruthlessly blue-penciled by a Times sub-editor. The reporter might, perhaps, write something like this:

"Witness commenced by saying he had met deceased previous to going to Perkins."

This is not a good sentence, but it would pass muster in most quarters. A Times sub-editor, however, would nearly faint at the sight of it, for, from his point of view, it contains no fewer than seven errors.

To begin with, the Times never refers to "witness," but to "the witness." Secondly, it never uses the word "commence," but always "begin." "By saying he had" suggests an omission—the word "that." "Deceased" is on the Times' black-list, and if reference is made to a person who has died, he is always mentioned as "the late Mr. Blank."

From the standpoint of the Times, "previous to" is wrong. On the Times, it must either be "previously to" or simply "before." Furthermore, "to going" is colloquial, and, as such, will not do. The reporter must say "to his going." Finally, "Perkins's" would not be printed, as in using the possessive of a word ending in "s" the Times always adds another "s"—thus: "Perkins's."

When the sentence under consideration appeared in type it would read: "The witness began by saying that he had met the late Mr. Blank previously to his going to Perkins's."

The word "applause," as frequently used in reports of speeches at a public meeting, is tabooed by the Times, which always employs the word "cheers." Another peculiarity of the Times' parliamentary reports is in the use of the first and third person. An ordinary speech by a private member or a leader minister will be reported in the third person, thus: "Mr. Smith said that he had listened to the honorable member," etc. Had Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain or Lord Lansdowne been speaking, the report would be given in the first person.

In writing of a blue-book, most British newspapers begin both words with a capital letter. The Times capitalizes "Blue" alone. To illustrate its peculiarities of spelling, "parsimony" is, according to the Times, "parcimony." The use of the word "I," except as uttered by a specified person, is black-listed, and a Times critic must always write in an "impersonal" fashion.—Saturday Evening Post.

Who art thou? What seekest thou here?" she cried.

"I came to carry you off, and take you to Nicola Zandufide," answered Cosma.

"So this is thy errand!" she said scornfully. "Beware that the fate of Nicola do not befall thee."

Cosma draws nearer, gives a slight twist to her wrist, and the weapon falls to the ground. She shrinks back in dismay, and calls out: "Gabriel, Nicolai, Foader, help!" They came no further than the entrance. Cosma lays hold of her arm, but she frees herself and snatches a dagger from a table.

"What are ye gaping at, ye cowards? Advance and bind him!"

"You are wasting words, fair lady. I admire your courage, but it avails you naught."

Then the servants were heard to whisper terror-stricken:

"How may we bind him? It is Cosma Racoare, the invincible!"

"Ye wretches," she shrieks, and in her fury attacks Cosma. He catches her in his arms, takes both hands and pinions them with a leather strap.

"Make room!" he cries, and all step back. Quietly, he lead her out; the while muttering to himself: "What a superb creature! Such eyes! Such pride! Nicola has chosen well."

Sultana glares at her terrified vassals, and realizes her captivity; she meets the dark gaze of her captor.

"Who are you?" she asks.

"I am Cosma Racoare."

She sees fear depicted on the faces of her people. Now she understands all.

Cosma mounts his horse and places Sultana in front of him. Away they speed. To Cosma it seemed as if they were flying through infinite space on a phantom horse. Now, and then he

would murmur: "Such a glorious woman."

The moon shone radiantly. Sultana turned her head and looked at Cosma. On they sped, her black hair falling in ebony waves about her. She trembles and feels his eyes burning into her soul.

"Why do you look at me? Why do you tremble? Are you cold?"

On, on, they fly. Suddenly, vague shadows are seen flitting hither and thither in the distance.

"What is it?" she whispers, faintly.

"Your master, Nicola, awaits you there."

Suddenly, with a spasmodic wrench, she frees her wrists, and before Cosma has time to regain his wits she takes the reins out of his hands and turns the horse's head. Her left arm clasps his neck, and her head rests upon his breast.

"I will go with you; do not take me to him," she sighed.

With lightning speed they turn back, leaving no trace behind; on, on, to a safe haven in the mountains.—New York Evening Post.

Who art thou? What seekest thou here?" she cried.

"I came to carry you off, and take you to Nicola Zandufide," answered Cosma.

"So this is thy errand!" she said scornfully. "Beware that the fate of Nicola do not befall thee."

Cosma draws nearer, gives a slight twist to her wrist, and the weapon falls to the ground. She shrinks back in dismay, and calls out: "Gabriel, Nicolai, Foader, help!" They came no further than the entrance. Cosma lays hold of her arm, but she frees herself and snatches a dagger from a table.

"What are ye gaping at, ye cowards? Advance and bind him!"

"You are wasting words, fair lady. I admire your courage, but it avails you naught."

Then the servants were heard to whisper terror-stricken:

"How may we bind him? It is Cosma Racoare, the invincible!"

"Ye wretches," she shrieks, and in her fury attacks Cosma. He catches her in his arms, takes both hands and pinions them with a leather strap.

"Make room!" he cries, and all step back. Quietly, he lead her out; the while muttering to himself: "What a superb creature! Such eyes! Such pride! Nicola has chosen well."

Sultana glares at her terrified vassals, and realizes her captivity; she meets the dark gaze of her captor.

"Who are you?" she asks.

"I am Cosma Racoare."

She sees fear depicted on the faces of her people. Now she understands all.

Cosma mounts his horse and places Sultana in front of him. Away they speed. To Cosma it seemed as if they were flying through infinite space on a phantom horse. Now, and then he

would murmur: "Such a glorious woman."

The moon shone radiantly. Sultana turned her head and looked at Cosma. On they sped, her black hair falling in ebony waves about her. She trembles and feels his eyes burning into her soul.

"Why do you look at me? Why do you tremble? Are you cold?"

On, on, they fly. Suddenly, vague shadows are seen flitting hither and thither in the distance.

"What is it?" she whispers, faintly.

"Your master, Nicola, awaits you there."



Money in Her Collar.

One is accustomed to women's carrying money in queer places, but one who recently has taken to thrusting it just inside her collar, is a joke among her friends. They discovered it the other evening when with her husband she went to the house of a friend for a call. On the way her husband had no change to pay the fare, when the resourceful woman slipped her fingers deftly inside of her collar and produced some bills.

"It's the best place," she said calmly. "I used to carry extra money up my sleeves, but I lost it all the time. I've never lost it from my collar, and it doesn't take up any room, either."

The Mother's Comfort.

Some months ago, Richard Harding Davis stated, in an extremely interesting magazine article treating of camp outfits in the field, that it was his opinion that a man should be comfortable in order to be useful. He meant that the thoroughly comfortable man is always better fitted and in a better frame of mind to do the work required of him than is the man who is harassed by his own physical discomforts. This seems a most sensible idea, and the same principle applies, although Mr. Davis does not say so, to all mothers. A mother who is perfectly comfortable herself is certainly better equipped for making others comfortable than she could possibly be if her mind was constantly on her own ailments.

If a mother is to take proper care of her own babies, big and little, she must begin by taking very excellent care of herself. For instance, if she loses sleep at night (and what mother does not?) she must make it up day-times, even if she has to take a nap during that precious leisure time when the naturally wakeful baby condescends to sleep.

Almost every young mother is affected with toothache, because the task of providing teeth for the baby has left the mother's own teeth in an impoverished condition. Consequently the wise mother goes early and often to the dentist, and thus provides at least one member of the family circle with a fairly comfortable mouth.

Too Careful of the Hair.

The non-collegiate woman who had just returned from a three days' visit to her sister at a woman's college had not got over marveling at the ways of college girls. "But what impressed and shocked me most," she said, "was the unusual number of gray-haired girls. Of course, I don't mean entirely gray, but so streaked with it that it was noticeable. It made no difference whether the tresses were brown or yellow, titian or black, there were the gray streaks just the same. Of course, there were beautiful heads of hair that looked as young and fresh as they should, but in a group of twenty girls I actually counted thirteen whose hair was turning gray rapidly. Their hair did not look neglected. It was well kept and glossy, but there were more gray hairs than a girl of thirty should have. It did not seem as if they could be caused by worry, for college girls are not given to worrying, so I thought maybe the strenuous life of work and play was responsible.

"The matron of the dormitory had a different theory. 'It's because the girls never leave their hair alone,' she said. 'They wash their tresses once a week, and sometimes twice a week. Come with me and I'll show you.' "She took me around to the back of the building, and there hanging out of a number of windows, in the sunshine, were several heads of hair. The sight was as ghoulish as a Bluebeard's chamber. The matron said it could be seen every day in the week, and was the end of the shampoo—the drying process.

"Those girls simply wear their hair out, and that's all there is to it," she insisted, and it really seems as if it were the only practical solution of the mystery.—New York Press.

A Domestic Science Experiment.

An interesting experiment in the teaching of domestic science is being tried in the little town of Crete, Neb., one of the oldest and most prosperous towns in the State. It is generally supposed that only large cities can afford to teach domestic science in the public schools, but Crete, with its population of 2500, has proved this idea to be fallacious. The superintendent interested ten housekeepers in a plan whereby the girls in the high school became pupils in the kitchens of the housekeepers, each one of whom agreed to teach certain branches. One housekeeper teaches soup making and the disposal of remnants; another teaches bread making, while others instruct in dish washing, serving, cleaning and various departments of house-keeping. There are thirty items in the course, which was carefully prepared by the superintendent. The lessons and demonstrations are given to small classes of ten girls, and the pupils practice in their own homes. About once a month there is a meeting of the instructors at the school, and samples of the girls' cookery are passed upon. December 2 was the last demonstration day, and the girls served quite

an elaborate collation to their teachers. Many of the girls come from the country to attend school, and their interest in the courses is proved by the cheerfulness with which they walk sometimes several miles to attend the exhibitions and test classes. A letter from the town speaks of another benefit derived from the home instruction: "The instructors and girls are interested in each other outside of domestic science lines. Each instructor is becoming acquainted with all the high school girls and each girl learning to know and respect the ladies. This means much of good for the community in its social relations. The girls are called into the homes of the city to serve at private functions, and to help in the more elaborate club and public affairs."

Said of Women.

It is not easy to be a widow; one must resume all the modesty of girlhood, without being allowed even to feign ignorance.—Mme. de Giffardin.

A woman's hopes are woven as sunbeams; a shadow annihilates them.—George Eliot.

Women cannot see so far as men can, but what they do see they see quicker.—Buckle.

The more idle a woman's hand the more occupied her heart.—Dubay.

Women speak easily of platonic love, but while they appear to esteem it highly, there is not a single ribbon of their toilet that does not drive platonism from our hearts.—Ricard.

If woman did turn man out of paradise, she has done her best ever since to make it up to him.—Sheldon.

A man cannot possess anything that is better than a good woman, nor anything that is worse than a bad one.—Simonides.

A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband, but she that maketh ashamed is as rottenness in his bones.—Solomon.

How wisely it is constituted that tender and gentle women shall be our earliest guides—instilling their own spirits.—Channing.

Let woman stand upon her female character as upon a foundation.—Lamb.

The modest virgin, the prudent wife and the careful matron are much more serviceable in life than petticoated philosophers, blustering characters or virago queens.—Goldsmith.

A wise man ought often to admonish his wife, to reprove her seldom, but never to lay hands on her.—Marcus Aurelius.

A woman of honor should never suspect another of things she would not do herself.—Marguerite de Valois.

We only demand that a woman should be womanly; which is not being exclusive.—Leigh Hunt.

For Women of Brains.

Making inventories of the contents of wealthy folks' houses is the work of five clever young women in the city who earn on an average \$100 a month, often more. It isn't that the work is altogether new. Only the cleverest girls can do the work. Four out of 100 is the average number selected from those who apply.

When asked what are the qualifications necessary for a woman to become expert at the business the young man who directs the work tersely responded, "Brains."

"Nor is this all," he went on half smilingly, but biting his words off in a manner that indicated that he meant what he said. "She must not only be endowed with brains, but she must use them."

"It seems to me that nine out of every ten girls go through life with their eyes shut. They might be stone blind for all the knowledge they receive."

"If one of my assistants is called upon to classify a leather divan she must know whether it is pebble or calf and the reason why. Hardwood may be of any of a dozen or more varieties. She must be able to recognize it by the color, the grain and the quality, and so record it."

"One woman may think herself to be an expert on rugs. To her notion a rug is either Turkish or Persian or the produce of some other country."

"But that won't do. She must have sufficient knowledge of rug lore to tell from what province a rug comes."

"In short she must be an expert on end of things and be as ready to classify a rare old ivory carving as a Tombola lace bedspread. She must know art from A to Z, and have her knowledge at her fingers' ends when wanted."

Although the requirements are severe, the girls who succeed enjoy the work immensely. A day is eight hours, allowing an hour for luncheon, the girls presenting themselves for duty at 9 a. m. and leaving at 5 p. m.

At all times they are surrounded with beautiful objects of art, for none but the wealthiest folk can afford to have the work done, as the fee is \$30 a day and the work of inventorying one house will take anywhere from one to three weeks and in the case of a man who owns several homes the work may extend over several months.—New York Sun.

People have been dying in Mexico of the cold, while up in Maine the oldest inhabitant confesses that he never knew of such a balmy winter.

OUR BUDGET OF HUMOR.



**CURRENT ITEMS.**

The price of beef in the Limón market is now 35 cents a pound.

Contractors banana cheques for the month of June will be calculated at 113 per cent.

The Hamburg-American Packet steamer Hispania carried away 100 bags cocoa and 9 bags coffee for Germany.

The steamer Harold brought \$60,000 (United States gold) for the United Fruit Company from New Orleans on Tuesday.

The Atlas steamer Alleghany sailed at 5 p.m. on Monday for New York, with 1 saloon passenger, 392 packages of cargo and 19,000 bunches of bananas.

Mr. G. M. BARTLEY arrived from England on the Elders & Fyffe's steamer Zent (Cape Clarke), and left the next day for Bocas to join the staff of the United Fruit Company.

The Civil Judge of Limón calls upon all persons interested in the estate of the late Antonio Ramirez M. to meet at his office on the 17th day of June, 1906, at 2 p.m.

On the 1st June the entire staff of the Limón Custom House tendered their resignation to the Government. It is believed that several will be re-appointed under the new Government.

DURING the month of May the United Fruit Co. have exported over one million bunches of bananas. Mr. R. J. Schweppe, the manager of this corporation is to be congratulated on this grand record.

The United Fruit Co.'s steamer Preston, from New Orleans, arrived on Wednesday with the following passengers: Mr. M. Montejo A. and L. Brewer, O. Brewer, A. Bonadeni, Mr. Johnson, F. M. and S. Rather.

At the Pan-American Congress Guatemala will be represented by Dr. Don Astoriza Bateria Jauregui, and Secretary Don Luis Toledo Herrarte. Honduras by Dr. Don Fausto Darilla and Secretaries Don Juan Ramon Molino and Don Florilan Turcios.

We are pleased to see Mr. G. W. Wendorf well enough to be in his office again. During his illness Mr. John Bennett carried out his duties of train despatcher here, and we are pleased to say we have heard very many nice things said of John.

The Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria will celebrate their anniversary tomorrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Wesleyan Church of this city. A special sermon for the occasion will be preached by the Rev. E. A. Pitt, Pastor of the Church.

The Electric Light Company have our sympathy when, through accident, some portion of the plant fails, but we have a deal more for the consumer, when he is repeatedly left in the dark. The remarks passed at several establishments as the lights suddenly go out, would hardly bear repeating here.

A MAN named Clarke was found dead on his cot on Saturday morning in one of the rooms of the old bar which stands between the public wash house and the Electric Light and Power Plant. Clarke was in bad health for some time and without friends or relatives to attend him. When discovered his body was partly off the cot. The health authorities took charge of the body and buried it in the afternoon.

**Live Electric Wire kills man in San Jose.**

At about 10 p.m. on Monday night, while the rain was falling heavily, the long and repeated police whistles alarmed the people in the vicinity of the Teatro de Variedades. In the street leading to the Biblioteca Nacional, it was noticed the electric wires were throwing out heavy sparks, which had ignited the roof of the "Constancia," owned by Don Pedro Arias and only 25 yards distant from the Theatre. A large number of persons drawn to the spot through curiosity, were on the alert to render help in preventing the fire increasing.

The post in front of the Geisha became charged with electricity; at this moment a young man named Ramon Vargas, a resident of Guadalupe, passing the spot with an umbrella over his head, accidentally touched the post with it, receiving a terrible shock which threw him to the ground about three paces away. He was taken up and carried to the pulperia "El Aquila de Oro," where he expired a few seconds after. His body was conveyed to the hospital in an ambulance and an autopsy performed. If the employees of the Company had reached the spot in time, the loss would have been insignificant.

As the electric service is unreliable and the sparking of wires a daily occurrence, the judicial authorities should investigate the matter in order to place the responsibility in the right quarter.—"El Noticiero."

**Suicide at Cinigueta River.**

A Jamaican named John Barnes committed suicide on Sunday last by drowning. The man was seen to throw himself in the river partly dressed, and on investigation his hat and jacket were found on the banks of the river. Barnes has been in ill health for some time and during a residence of about four months in Costa Rica has had a succession of nervous losses which made him very despondent. Up to a late hour no trace of the body was discovered. The Alcalde and officials with a large gang dragged the river for a considerable distance without success.

**Recognition of Merit.**

We are pleased to announce the forthcoming ordination of Mr. E. Ryan Price, Schoolmaster, as Deacon in the Church of England. Mr. Price, who is a Jamaican, arrived here a little over two years ago, and immediately after this he was appointed Schoolmaster of St. Mark's, and in addition to this he was called upon to do catechist work on the lines, which he readily accepted, thus assisting the Ven. Archdeacon Swaby considerably.

During the absence on leave of Mr. Swaby, Mr. Price was selected by the Bishop of Honduras to fill his place, which he did, and discharged the duties of this office in a creditable manner. Indeed loud were the praises of those who, Sunday after Sunday, listened to his interesting discourses.

It is gratifying to know that his approaching admittance to Holy Orders is a recognition of merit as well as the valuable services rendered to the Church.

**Contraband.**

The Resguards during their travels of inspection captured three shops where liquor was sold without a license. Two in Las Payas and the third opposite the tramway station on the Savannahs, the proprietor of which was a man called Amaya. On being told by the guards to open the door of the room in which the liquor was visible he refused to do so; the guards, however, insisted, and under threats complied, then demijohns (each containing over a gallon) of guano was discovered.

A contraband still was discovered in San Rafael del Esparta by the Sao Mateo Guards. 600 litros of fermented spirits, a large quantity of sugar and 12 litros of Aguardiente wine found on the premises.

**Arrival of the Atrato.**

The Royal Mail steamer Atrato, captain Boby, arrived in this port at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, her arrival was the signal for several hundred persons to proceed to the pier as is customary when a steamer of this popular line arrives.

Her passenger list consisted of 12 saloon and 28 steerage passengers for Costa and 35 saloon in transit for New York and Jamaica.

She also brought 2,796 packages of cargo for this port.

During the reported cases of fever in Colon the steamer was placed under observation and no one was permitted to board her except by a written permit from the Health Officer. This was a source of great disappointment to her transit passengers as well as the general public. The steamer left at 11 p.m. with 20 saloon and 14 deck passengers for New York and Jamaica also 51 bales of hides for London.

She is due to arrive at Kingston at noon on Friday.

Formerly the Royal Mail Company charged \$8.75 or £1 15s. for a deck passage to Jamaica via Colon, Cartagena and Savanilla, a voyage occupying 11 days. Now that the steamers leave here direct for Kingston, the voyage occupying 45 hours, the rate is \$10.00, or £2 1s. 8d., the public are ever the victims of "trucks and combines."

**Is this a Steamship Combine?**

The resignation is accepted of Don Modesto Guevara as Fiscal Agent in Limón and Don Luis Vargas Quesada appointed to succeed him.

Don Aquiles Gutierrez Z. has been appointed Agent of Police at La Junta.

**Passengers Sailed.**

In the Alleghany for New York: Mr. Moises Victoria.

In the Atrato for New York via Jamaica: 14 saloon and 20 deck passengers.

In the Hispania, of the Hamburg-American Packet line, for Bocas del Toro: Mr. and Mrs. Knight and child, Mr. E. J. Hitchcock, Mr. F. S. Henckley. For Colon: Dr. Manuel Obregon, Mr. A. B. Gleason, Mr. A. Pena, Mr. Enrique Coussirat, and 13 deckers.

**Tragic Double Suicide.**

A tragic double suicide took place in the park at Panama on Saturday evening. Two native policemen seated on a bench, each placing his revolver in the mouth of the other, and, at a signal, firing. Death was instantaneous in both cases.

**Church Notes.**

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH—S. MARK'S.

Trinity Sunday.

7 a.m. Holy Communion.

11 a.m. Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion.

3 p.m. Sunday School and Candidates Confirmation Class.

7 p.m. Evening and Sermon.

**Burglary at Port Arthur.**

Augustus Archibald, an engine driver on the Northern Railroad staff, was relieved of a new jacket and a pair of President Suspenders (which the thief detached from the pantaloons) at midnight on Sunday.

Entrance to his room at Port Arthur was effected through the back door, which he carelessly left unlocked on retiring to bed. Several pieces of clothing were piled up near the door, with the evident intention of removal, but the nocturnal visitor was doubtless disturbed through Archibald's movements in his sleep.

**An American Remedy**

There is probably no medicine manufactured that can be in more homes in the United States than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It has been in general use for over thirty years and each successive epidemic of diarrhoea and dysentery during this time has tested its merit and proved its superiority over all similar preparations. The reliability and prompt cures of this remedy have won for it the confidence of many physicians who often prescribe it in their practice. No case has ever yet been reported where its use has failed to give relief. This remedy is for sale in this city by the INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, Limón.

**Meteoric Display in Dominica.**

SHOOTING STARS FELL INTO THE SEA WITH TERRIFIC ROAR.

The Dominica "Guardian" of the 4th May publishes the following: Meteoric flights are pretty common this side just now. A few weeks ago during broad daylight, a meteor burst outside of Pointe Mulatre and was seen to fall into the sea; this phenomenon gave a very loud report, which was heard in Roseau and other parts of the island. On Wednesday before the last, at between 7 and 8 p.m., one parted in two, in the north-east horizon, sending beautiful lights which made the heavens bright for a couple of seconds. On Saturday after 9 p.m. another meteor shot out above the Morne Desmoullins direction. But by far the grandest display was on Monday night last, of which we append the annexed particulars from an esteemed source:

Man gazes on a display of fireworks manufactured by his own hands with joyful admiration, but when it comes to look upon that of the Supreme Being his insignificance appears vividly to him; he thinks of the physiological, and admires with fear and trembling the wonderful works of God. So has it been of late when almost every other evening the heavens are being brightened by falling meteors, all of which were dwarfed in comparison with one seen on Monday evening last at about 8 o'clock. This beautiful meteor signalled its appearance by a sound which resembled the distant roar of a cannon, and burst forth with effulgent splendor from a north-easterly point, directing its course to the south-east, and faded away from view, followed almost immediately by a terrific report, which was even louder than the loudest heard here at the time of the eruption of Mont Pelee. Pious men crossed themselves. Others stood rooted to the spot and wondered.

The marriage procession arrived at the church in the following order:—Two Mounted Heralds, Gentlemen Stewards and Grandees of Spain, the Papal Nuncio, Forty Bishops, the Royal Foreign Princes, the Spanish Royal Family, The King, the Highest Officials of the Royal Household, the Chiefs of the Royal Guards, Aide-camps, the Mace Bearers of the Mayoralty, the Princess Eugenie Victoria of Battenburg, the Queen-Mother Maria Christina, a Page, the Infantas Isabel and Eulalie, the Maids of Honor of the Queen.

The Archbishop of Toledo, Primate of Spain, received the Royal Pair. The Queen-Mother and the Infant Don Carlos de Bourbon acted as padrinos. The ceremony was very simple. On leaving the church the Royal Pair was covered with flowers thrown from the balconies of the houses near the church. The entry of the King in the church was a splendid spectacle of light and majesty. The Princes and other members of the Committee occupied their respective seats: neither pen nor brush exists which could do justice to the splendor of the occasion: the brilliant uniforms of Princes, Princesses, Ambassadors, Ministers and other guests were beyond description.

The King was slightly paled. On entering the military bands played the Royal March. Ten minutes later the Princess Victoria entered, the Queen-Mother Cristina holding her right hand. The moment was a most solemn one, the assembly could not refrain from exclaiming, "How beautiful she is!" The Queen-Mother carried the Royal yellow mantle bordered with gold. Before the ceremony Alfonso and Eugenie knelt. The solemnity of the occasion caused considerable emotion. Cardinal Sancha of Toledo assisted by 300 voices chanted the Mass. At the end of the ceremony the King and Queen ascended the Throne and the Te Deum was chanted.

Six thousand persons signed the album at the Royal Palace on Friday. The King and Queen drove out in an automobile, and the people were wild with joy.

Admiral Rojestvensky is under trial by a Council of War. The Members of Parliament are indignant over the execution of eight revolutionary workmen in Riva. The Radical Democrats and Laborites have demanded the abolition of the death sentence. In 22 provinces two million persons are suffering from hunger.

General Nogi has telegraphed the Russian Government respecting the sentence of death passed on General Stossell, maintaining that the surrender of Port Arthur was justifiable.

The King has presented Prince Arthur of Connaught with the Royal Victorian Order in recognition of his services in Japan.

Mr. Stuart, the United States Vice-Consul who was murdered at Batoum, was a British subject. Three Turks have been arrested in connection with the murder.

One hundred and seven political prisoners have been banished to Siberia.

The Bahamas Legislature has voted £100 for the relief of the Japanese famine.

The manifestations of grief at the burial of the victims of the explosion was beyond description. The Prince and Princess of Wales sent beautiful wreaths of flowers to be placed on the graves.

The spot where the explosion took place was like a battlefield from the number of killed and injured scattered all directions. The entire world admires Alfonso's courage. On arrival at the palace His Majesty ordered his Aide-de-Camp to proceed to the houses of the victims and console their families. The Queen-Mother met the Royal pair at the door of the palace and embraced the King. It is said that the Government is in receipt of several letters stating that this is not the last attempt. The anarchists are determined to carry out their object. The festivities of Saturday and Sunday were much reduced in consequence of the uncertainty. The Government shows no certainty as to whether the battle of flowers should take place due to the danger this covers.

It was rumored that the bomb was intended for Grand Duke Vladimir, but this has been contradicted. Their Majesties received the Royal Princes and Ambassadors on Friday evening.

It is remarkable that this attempt on the King's life was made on the anniversary of the year in which a similar attempt was made in Paris.

**Drowning Case at Cinigueta.**

For three days the authorities have made every effort to recover the body of John Barnes, who committed suicide on Sunday last. It is said by persons residing in the vicinity, that a huge alligator has made that spot his haunt for many years, and doubtless the unfortunate man's body was carried away by the monster.

**Guatemalan Revolution.**

The following telegram was received by Consul Echeverria in San Jose at 2 p.m. on the 5th:

"The invasion of the frontier from Salvador has been completely defeated by the loyal troops in Asuncion Neita. Up to the present the Government's triumph over the rebels is complete."

**Attempt against the Life of Alfonso.**

The English and Spanish residents of San Jose (through the Spanish Consul) cabled congratulations to His Majesty King Alfonso on his escape from death.

**San Jose ("Manana") Lottery.**

The above Lottery was again postponed on Sunday last. The Junta de Caridad, however, promises to carry it out on the 17th instant, *pero, Quien sabe!*

**Official Notices.**

The resignation is accepted of Don Modesto Guevara as Fiscal Agent in Limón and Don Luis Vargas Quesada appointed to succeed him.

Don Aquiles Gutierrez Z. has been appointed Agent of Police at La Junta.

**Costa Rica.**

DUTY ON LIQUIFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, a translation of a Decree of the President of Costa Rica, dated the 27th January, 1906, fixing the import duty on liquified carbonic acid gas at 15 centavos per kilogram (3¼ d. per lb.), without surcharge.

ARTICLES OF PROHIBITED IMPORTATION.—TRANSHIPMENT INTO SMALL VESSELS.

Another Decree of the President of Costa Rica, dated the 2nd February, 1906, prohibits the introduction of certain articles, and modifies the regulations relating to merchandise in transit by small vessels at Costa Rican ports. The Decree is as follows:

Article 1.—Article 9 of the Fiscal Code is to be interpreted as follows:—

Article 9.—The introduction of arms, ammunition, warlike material, dynamite, and nitro-glycerine, of food stuffs unfit for consumption, and of articles which constitute Government monopolies (tobacco and spirits,) is forbidden. The fact of the disembarkation of these articles of merchandise in transit, or of their being found on small vessels within the territorial waters of the Republic, defines their introduction for the purpose of this Law.

Article II.—For the purpose of this Law, the term "small vessels" means vessels of less than 600 tons register.

In order that the transfer of non-prohibited articles from large or small vessels may be authorised, the owners shall pay to the Customs officer, before such transfer be effected, the wharfage and the Customs duties applicable to such articles.

Similar rules shall apply to re-embarkation in "small vessels," or when small vessels enter the territorial waters of the Republic with foreign produce or goods.

Transfer of goods between large vessels, or re-embarkation in a large vessel, will not subject them to payment of dues other than those established in Article 9 of the Fiscal Code, relating to wharfage and re-embarkation dues.

The above Decree is already in force.—"Board of Trade Journal."

**DETAILS OF THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.**

Would-be Assassin downs his Captor and Shoots Himself

U.S. VICE-CONSUL MURDERED.

PRESERVED MEAT SCANDAL.

(BY CABLE.)

No doubt exists but that the plot was hatched in London. One of the fragments of the bomb struck the King on his chest, but inflicted no injury, due to a chain which he wore. A friend of Count Romanones offered 25,000 pesetas to any one who will name the authors of the crime. Two of the wounded died in the hospital on Friday. King Alfonso, accompanied by Don Carlos de Bourbon, visited the hospital and spoke to the wounded. The populace cheered His Majesty lustily on his way through the streets.

Prince Don Carlos de Bourbon, the Minister of War, General Luque and the Chief of the King's Military Guard, attended the funeral of the victims to whom military honors were given. To the wounded a cross and pensions for life will be given.

The Pope, Sovereigns and Chiefs of every country in the world have telegraphed the King, protesting against the savage attack and congratulating him on his escape. Alfonso is much affected by these manifestations. At 4 p.m. an Englishman named Robert Hamilton was arrested at the railway station on suspicion of being implicated in the attempt. He was escorted by a large force of military in order to prevent the people from lynching him.

The marriage procession arrived at the church in the following order:—Two Mounted Heralds, Gentlemen Stewards and Grandees of Spain, the Papal Nuncio, Forty Bishops, the Royal Foreign Princes, the Spanish Royal Family, The King, the Highest Officials of the Royal Household, the Chiefs of the Royal Guards, Aide-camps, the Mace Bearers of the Mayoralty, the Princess Eugenie Victoria of Battenburg, the Queen-Mother Maria Christina, a Page, the Infantas Isabel and Eulalie, the Maids of Honor of the Queen.

The Archbishop of Toledo, Primate of Spain, received the Royal Pair. The Queen-Mother and the Infant Don Carlos de Bourbon acted as padrinos. The ceremony was very simple. On leaving the church the Royal Pair was covered with flowers thrown from the balconies of the houses near the church. The entry of the King in the church was a splendid spectacle of light and majesty. The Princes and other members of the Committee occupied their respective seats: neither pen nor brush exists which could do justice to the splendor of the occasion: the brilliant uniforms of Princes, Princesses, Ambassadors, Ministers and other guests were beyond description.

The King was slightly paled. On entering the military bands played the Royal March. Ten minutes later the Princess Victoria entered, the Queen-Mother Cristina holding her right hand. The moment was a most solemn one, the assembly could not refrain from exclaiming, "How beautiful she is!" The Queen-Mother carried the Royal yellow mantle bordered with gold. Before the ceremony Alfonso and Eugenie knelt. The solemnity of the occasion caused considerable emotion. Cardinal Sancha of Toledo assisted by 300 voices chanted the Mass. At the end of the ceremony the King and Queen ascended the Throne and the Te Deum was chanted.

Six thousand persons signed the album at the Royal Palace on Friday. The King and Queen drove out in an automobile, and the people were wild with joy.

Admiral Rojestvensky is under trial by a Council of War. The Members of Parliament are indignant over the execution of eight revolutionary workmen in Riva. The Radical Democrats and Laborites have demanded the abolition of the death sentence. In 22 provinces two million persons are suffering from hunger.

General Nogi has telegraphed the Russian Government respecting the sentence of death passed on General Stossell, maintaining that the surrender of Port Arthur was justifiable.

The King has presented Prince Arthur of Connaught with the Royal Victorian Order in recognition of his services in Japan.

Mr. Stuart, the United States Vice-Consul who was murdered at Batoum, was a British subject. Three Turks have been arrested in connection with the murder.

One hundred and seven political prisoners have been banished to Siberia.

The Bahamas Legislature has voted £100 for the relief of the Japanese famine.

The manifestations of grief at the burial of the victims of the explosion was beyond description. The Prince and Princess of Wales sent beautiful wreaths of flowers to be placed on the graves.

The spot where the explosion took place was like a battlefield from the number of killed and injured scattered all directions. The entire world admires Alfonso's courage. On arrival at the palace His Majesty ordered his Aide-de-Camp to proceed to the houses of the victims and console their families. The Queen-Mother met the Royal pair at the door of the palace and embraced the King. It is said that the Government is in receipt of several letters stating that this is not the last attempt. The anarchists are determined to carry out their object. The festivities of Saturday and Sunday were much reduced in consequence of the uncertainty. The Government shows no certainty as to whether the battle of flowers should take place due to the danger this covers.

It was rumored that the bomb was intended for Grand Duke Vladimir, but this has been contradicted. Their Majesties received the Royal Princes and Ambassadors on Friday evening.

It is remarkable that this attempt on the King's life was made on the anniversary of the year in which a similar attempt was made in Paris.

The evening although warm was splendid. The people throughout the Arenal, Alcalá, and Puerto de Sol, with the object of seeing Their Majesties pass to the Plaza de Toros, but the Royal coaches passed through another route and the populace was sadly disappointed. The boxes presented a grand sight from the variety of uniforms, dresses and mantillas worn by the Princes, officials and ladies. On arrival of the King and Queen the people were wild with joy.

At a banquet in honor of the Princes, Don Jaime de Bourbon, son of Don Carlos the Pretender, sent the following telegram: "As a courteous adversary, accept my hearty congratulations on your escape from the attempt on your life."

The son of General Weyler, who is a Lieutenant of Cavalry, was wounded, and not the General.

On Saturday evening four more deaths occurred from injuries caused by the explosion. Queen Victoria has presented her dress and shoes to the Virgin of the Almudena, whose image is much venerated and stands in the church fronting the spot where the attempt was made.

During the night of the 1st instant, a thief entered the Museum of Arts in Berlin, and carried away a Turkish decoration set in brilliants, valued 30,000 francs. He made his escape through a window.

The first Spaniard to call at the Spanish Embassy in London, after the attempt on the King's life was the celebrated tenor, Manuel Garcia, who is 102 years old.

The London "Saturday Review" publishes the following: "If other nations do not know Spain, England is not among them. Spain's actual position is better, since the discovery of America. When the Panama Canal is completed, Cadiz will be nearer California than Hamburg by 800 miles. An alliance between England and Spain or even simple friendship, will make the route to the East easier to watch."

The "Outlook" says: "The geographical position of Spain is of great value to her friends. With no other country do our interests clash less."

Due to the heavy gales on the coast, the work of saving the Montague has been suspended, through fears of damage to the battleship and helpers.

The burial of Henry Ibsen took place at Christiania on Saturday last. The King, Ministers, and members of Parliament, as well as all the Societies attended. All theatres were closed. The burial took place at the Church of the Trinitad.

A cordon of French police are guarding the frontiers to prevent the escape of the author of the attempt on the King's life. The "Echo of Paris" urges an international movement to suppress anarchism. After referring to the Conference of Rome in 1898, the same paper says: "We wait to see Great Britain change her opinion, with regard to anarchists, to whom she affords an asylum." The "Eclair" says Great Britain's apathy encourages the anarchists.

**Monkey Brand** WON'T WASH CLOTHES.

Will polish anything but manners.

Try it on your Pots and Pans, and see How smart your Kitchen will look.



Robert Hamilton, the Englishman who was arrested at the Medidia station on suspicion of being concerned in the plot against Alfonso's life, was examined by the Governor of Madrid on Saturday. He stated that he was a British subject, born in London and employed in a London Banking house. He applied for and obtained permission from the chiefs to witness the Royal festivities, after passing a day in Burgos he reached Madrid and secured lodgings in a house situated on Ochoa street No. 80. He was present at the bull fight and retired to bed early after seeing the procession, and next morning paid his hotel bill and left for the station where he was arrested.

The accused is 50 years, and speaks Spanish and Italian fluently in addition to his own language. The search of his baggage resulted in finding several silk handkerchiefs, with the Spanish and English colors, \$70, and a knife and fork.

The statement of Manuel Moran (or Morales) is a mass of contradictions. The police declare that two bombs were thrown and the explosions simultaneous. It is reported that General Weyler was wounded through the explosion.

The police are satisfied that the Englishman Robert Hamilton is a man of respectability and a clerk in the Bank of England. He has been liberated.

In spite of the fact that over twelve hundred anarchists are under arrest, among them Federico Morales, the author is up to the present undiscovered. The first man who was arrested named Moran or Morales although considered the author, puzzles the authorities as to how he escapes from the building, No. 88 High Street. Federico Morales was captured by a civil guard named Francisco Miralles who was on duty in front of the building from which the bomb was thrown. He formerly served in Barcelona. Miralles states that he recognised on the balcony a man who was once arrested on suspicion; he had a companion with him and for this reason kept a close watch on them; he left the balcony suddenly and the bomb was immediately thrown from the interior of the house. The number of deaths up to the present is 24. In consequence of the general mourning the State Ball at the Palace has been abandoned.

The evening although warm was splendid. The people throughout the Arenal, Alcalá, and Puerto de Sol, with the object of seeing Their Majesties pass to the Plaza de Toros, but the Royal coaches passed through another route and the populace was sadly disappointed. The boxes presented a grand sight from the variety of uniforms, dresses and mantillas worn by the Princes, officials and ladies. On arrival of the King and Queen the people were wild with joy.

At a banquet in honor of the Princes, Don Jaime de Bourbon, son of Don Carlos the Pretender, sent the following telegram: "As a courteous adversary, accept my hearty congratulations on your escape from the attempt on your life."

The son of General Weyler, who is a Lieutenant of Cavalry, was wounded, and not the General.

On Saturday evening four more deaths occurred from injuries caused by the explosion. Queen Victoria has presented her dress and shoes to the Virgin of the Almudena, whose image is much venerated and stands in the church fronting the spot where the attempt was made.

During the night of the 1st instant, a thief entered the Museum of Arts in Berlin, and carried away a Turkish decoration set in brilliants, valued 30,000 francs. He made his escape through a window.

The first Spaniard to call at the Spanish Embassy in London, after the attempt on the King's life was the celebrated tenor, Manuel Garcia, who is 102 years old.

The London "Saturday Review" publishes the following: "If other nations do not know Spain, England is not among them. Spain's actual position is better, since the discovery of America. When the Panama Canal is completed, Cadiz will be nearer California than Hamburg by 800 miles. An alliance between England and Spain or even simple friendship, will make the route to the East easier to watch."

The "Outlook" says: "The geographical position of Spain is of great value to her friends. With no other country do our interests clash less."

Due to the heavy gales on the coast, the work of saving the Montague has been suspended, through fears of damage to the battleship and helpers.

The burial of Henry Ibsen took place at Christiania on Saturday last. The King, Ministers, and members of Parliament, as well as all the Societies attended. All theatres were closed. The burial took place at the Church of the Trinitad.

A cordon of French police are guarding the frontiers to prevent the escape of the author of the attempt on the King's life. The "Echo of Paris" urges an international movement to suppress anarchism. After referring to the Conference of Rome in 1898, the same paper says: "We wait to see Great Britain change her opinion, with regard to anarchists, to whom she affords an asylum." The "Eclair" says Great Britain's apathy encourages the anarchists.

A meeting has been called by the Health League to request the Government to protect the importation of Chicago beef. An eminent physician who visited the United States a short time ago and obtained employment in a Chicago house, declared on oath that he would not eat the meat exported by the Chicago houses with any degree of confidence.

The inhabitants of several Central Russian provinces have sent representatives to Parliament with strong protests against the crimes committed by the black bands with the help of the Government. The people are terrorized, because the Government is disposed to push on the political disorders instigated by the Bureaucracy. Over the Cronstadt fortifications, the Petershoff Palace and warship guarding the port, powerful electric lights are established, in order to calm the inquietude of the royal family. The revolutionary agitation is reviving. It is feared that the marines of Cronstadt will seize the cannon and fire on the Royal Palace.

The offices of Diloring machine manufacturers, was entered by six unknown men, who killed the cashier and looted the safe. The police pursued them and two of the officials were killed. The robbers escaped.

"London News" reports that in spite of the terrific gales, the battleship Montague has suffered no injury. The crew have again boarded her and renewed their efforts to save the ship.

A projected law will be presented to the House of Commons shortly, refusing admittance to anarchists on British soil. The police do not believe that the attempt on Alfonso's life was hatched in that city.

The Berlin Municipality held a meeting to-day in consequence of the recent disclosures relative to the packing of Chicago beef, the President said that the Committee was in communication with the local Government, relative to the system of American inspection. The discovery relative to the mode of packing beef has caused a great sensation in all parts of the country.

The German beef trusts are making a strong campaign against the reduction of duties on American packed beef. The Government has been petitioned to prohibit the introduction of preserved beef for use in the army. The public now refuse to purchase American preserve meats.

Emperor William opened the Telfon Canal which connects the industrial suburbs of the city with the sea.

News from El Paso states that the Mexican employes in the Cananea copper mines enraged on being replaced by Americans, two Mexicans killed two Americans with stones, this resulted in a general fight which 5,000 Mexican miners took part, destroying the store houses and six dwellings owned by Americans. The Mexicans lost 11 killed and 50 wounded. The greater part of these were unarmed. Mr. Green, the owner of the mine said the meeting was the work of Socialists. The fight was quelled by 300 American frontier guards. The Mexican Government have sent troops to Juarez to prevent a recurrence.

Japan now announces that Mukden has been re-opened to international commerce, and the event has been hailed by the whole world. The Chinese General Chao and Japanese Consul have been congratulated.

The majority of the engineers on the Panama canal are in favor of a lock type canal.

The New York papers doubt the published report that the author of the attempt on Alfonso's life confessed his crime. All the periodicals are unanimous in their opinion that Morales if he is not the author is one of the accomplices.

On trying to effect the capture of a man named Moral, suspected by the police of being the author of the attempt on the King's life, said suspect committed suicide. According to the official version Moral was dressed in a blue suit and white shoes. On the evening of the attempt he asked a little girl, the daughter of a small shopkeeper in the suburbs of Madrid what hour the Barcelona train would pass and was informed that it left late during the night, he then purchased some fish, bread and wine. While doing so a municipal guard named Suarez Valdes entered the shop and immediately suspecting Moral attempted to arrest him, Moral drew a revolver and shot the guard dead, after which he ran, the proprietor of the shop and several other persons gave chase, and on surrounding him Moral fired on the crowd, finally turning the revolver on himself and firing a bullet through his heart, death being instantaneous. At the Jadraque station two young men were arrested while trying to hire a pair of mules.

The \$5,000 and other sums offered for the capture of Moral has been paid to the widow and children of the unfortunate guard.

Moral's body was conveyed to the crypt of the Church of the "good success" and placed in a coffin lined with zinc and packed with ice in order to preserve it.

Count Romanones confirms the report that Moral made the bomb in a lodging house, utilising a steel box and filling it with pieces of steel and explosives. During its manufacture Moral cut his fingers. On the 29th May Moral was present at the celebrations in Barcelona, leaving that day for Madrid, travelling first class in company with well known



JUNE. 1906.

Calendar table for June 1906 with columns for Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat and rows for days 3-30.

THE Limon Weekly News IS THE BEST Advertising Medium in Central America. -If you want your- BUSINESS TO PROSPER you must advertise.

persons with whom he conversed on politics, and saying he had left off being a manufacturer. His body has been fully identified and only awaits the arrival of his father who is on his way to identify it.

The people of Torrejon where he was captured state he was very tired and had slept on the railway embankment previous to going in the shop where he made his purchases. In a conversation with the proprietor of the shop he said that the explosion of the bomb was an odious crime; he was so nervous that every one present had the idea that he was the guilty party, and exchanged opinions on the subject.

Government inspection of all the packing and slaughter houses as well as their products for foreign and domestic consumption. The condition existing demonstrates bad management. It is absolutely necessary in the interests of health and decency that radical reforms be immediately introduced.

"It is necessary to establish a law by which the Federal Government can send inspectors to watch the cattle from the stockyards to the tins. As the law exists it is impossible to stop the abuses which are carried on; legislation is therefore necessary to stop these abuses."

Pan-American Conference.

The Plenipotentiaries of Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador, to the Pan-American Congress to be held in Rio Janeiro, arrived in Puntarenas on Monday. The Government placed a special train at their disposal to convey them to the capital.

Weekly Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

June 1.-At 9.30 a.m. s.s. Alleghany, German, c. Bode, 47 crew and 1,606 tons register, from Savanilla. 50 passengers. General cargo. 6 sacks and 1 packet correspondence. Consigned to John M. Keith.

June 1.-At 7 a.m. the Panamanian launch Washington, c. Smith, 4 crew and 7 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. 16 passengers. No cargo. 2 sacks correspondence. Consigned to John M. Keith.

June 2.-At 6.30 a.m. s.s. San José, c. Owen, 43 crew, 2,107 tons register, from Boston. No passengers nor cargo. 13 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

June 3.-At 5 p.m. s.s. Hispania, Norwegian, c. Selmer, 60 crew and 1,618 tons register, from Colon. 95 passengers. General cargo. 16 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

June 4.-At 6.30 a.m. the American launch A. W. Preston, 3 crew and 7 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. 3 passengers. No cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

June 5.-At 10 a.m. the Nicaraguan schooner Manuelita, 3 crew and 6 tons register, from San Juan del Norte. 4 passengers. 1 packet correspondence. Consigned to the captain.

June 5.-At 9 p.m. s.s. Harald, Norwegian, c. Henriksen, 19 crew and 195 tons register, from New Orleans. No passengers. Cargo: 1 box money valuing \$60,000. 52 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

June 5.-At 2 p.m. s.s. Appomattox, English, c. Mader, 48 crew and 2,140 tons register, from New Orleans. No passengers, cargo, nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

June 6.-At 9.30 a.m. s.s. Atrato, English, c. Boby, 177 crew and 2,969 tons register, from Colon. 39 passengers. Cargo: 185 tons. 2 sacks correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

June 6.-At 3.30 p.m. s.s. Preston, Norwegian, c. Irgens, 31 crew and 908 tons register, from New Orleans. 6 passengers. General cargo. No correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

June 7.-At 3 a.m. s.s. Ellis, Norwegian, c. Hausen, 35 crew and 1,250 tons register, from New Orleans. 7 passengers. General cargo. 26 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

June 7.-At 8 a.m. s.s. Zent, English, c. Clarke, 55 crew and 2,500 tons register, from Manchester. No passengers nor cargo. 17 sacks correspondence.

ponence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

SAILED.

May 29.-At 11 a.m. the American launch Sixola, c. Neil, 7 crew and 5 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

May 30.-At 5.30 p.m. s.s. Manistee, English, c. Simmons, 57 crew and 2,500 tons register, for Manchester. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

May 31.-At 5 p.m. s.s. Kjeld, Norwegian, c. Hellsoe, 21 crew and 910 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

May 31.-At 3 p.m. s.s. Venus, Norwegian, c. Tysland, 32 crew and 1,424 tons register, for New Orleans. 2 passengers. Cargo: 25,926 bunches bananas. 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

May 31.-At 1.15 p.m. s.s. Alps, German, c. Rieck, 25 crew and 1,117 tons register, for New Orleans. No passengers nor cargo. 3 sacks correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

June 2.-At 5 p.m. s.s. Chirripo, English, c. Jones, 56 crew and 2,574 tons register, for Manchester. 15 passengers. Cargo: 57,175 bunches bananas. No correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

June 2.-At 9.30 p.m. the launch Washington, c. Smith, 4 crew and 7 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. 11 passengers. 1 packet correspondence. Despatched by John M. Keith.

June 3.-At 2 p.m. s.s. Bertha, Norwegian, c. Aamort, 24 crew and 1,067 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. 2 passengers. No cargo. 2 sacks correspondence.

June 3.-At 3 p.m. s.s. Greenbrier, English, c. Mader, 47 crew and 2,137 tons register, for New Orleans. No passengers nor cargo. 2 sacks correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

June 4.-At 3 p.m. s.s. San José, English, c. Owen, 43 crew and 2,107 tons register, for Boston. 7 passengers. Cargo: 40,000 bunches bananas. No correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

June 4.-At 11.30 a.m. the American launch A. W. Preston, c. Logau, 4 crew and 7 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

June 5.-At 5.15 p.m. s.s. Alleghany, German, c. Bode, 69 crew and 1,606 tons register, for New York. 1 passenger. Cargo: 328 sacks coffee, 40 bales skins, 15 sacks rubber, 9 bales old copper, and 19,000 bunches bananas. 5 sacks correspondence. Despatched by John M. Keith.

June 6.-At 11 p.m. the Nicaraguan schooner Manuelita, c. Grijalva, 3 crew and 6 tons register, for Bluefields. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

June 6.-At 6.30 p.m. s.s. Hispania, German, c. Selmer, 22 crew and 1,618 tons register, for Colon via Bocas del Toro. 22 passengers. Cargo: 100 sacks cacao and 9 sacks coffee. 4 sacks and 2 packets correspondence. Despatched by John M. Keith.

June 6.-At 10 a.m. s.s. Harald, Norwegian, c. Henriksen, 19 crew and 495 tons register, for Mobile. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 13,040 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

June 7.-At 5 p.m. s.s. Karen, Norwegian, c. Pedersen, 24 crew and 1,072 tons register, for New Orleans. No passengers. Cargo: 23,330 bunches bananas. 2 sacks correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

June 7.-At 9.30 p.m. s.s. Atrato, English, c. Boby, 177 crew and 2,969 tons register, for New York via Kingston. 16 passengers. Cargo: 50 bales skins and 4 sacks corn. 3 sacks correspondence.

Economy in the End.

A few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure your cold and perhaps save a doctor's bill later on. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, Limón.

SHIPPING FORECAST.

TO ARRIVE.

Table with columns STR., DATE, FROM. Lists arrivals from New Orleans, Kingston, Boston, Manchester, Colon, and other ports.

TO LEAVE.

Table with columns STR., DATE, FOR. Lists departures to New Orleans, New York, Kingston, Boston, and other ports.

Wood's Book Store, LIMON.

PRICE LIST OF Religious and Educational Books.

- Arabian Nights Entertainment \$1.00
Arabian Nights, illustrated 2.00
Atlas, Phillips' 2.00
Atlas, Mitchell's 2.00
Arithmetic, Irish's .85
Arithmetic, Colenso's 1.50
Arithmetic, Barnard-Smith 1.50
Almanac, World 1.00
Almanac, Whitaker 1.00
Almanac, Sheet .15
Atlas Readers No. 3 .50
Atlas Readers No. 3 .75
Aristotle 1.50

- Corbett's Advice to Young Men \$1.00
Cowper's Poems 1.00
Cookery, Domestic 1.00
Costa Rica, illustrated 5.00
Choral Praise, music 2.00
Copy Books, Cassell's, 1-18 .25
Christian Choir, words only .15
Congregational Anthem, words only, I, II, III .25
Congregational Anthem, music, I, II, III 2.00
Captivity of Judah 1.50
Cricket Scoring Books .60

- Dickens' Works, bound \$1.00
Dictionaries, English, Johnson's 1.00
Dictionaries, English, Webster's 1.00
Dictionaries, English, Webster's 5.00
Dictionaries, Spanish-Eng., pocket 1.00
Dictionaries, Spanish-Eng., indexed 1.50
Dream Book and Fortune Teller 1.00
Dictionary, German-English 1.50
Dictionary, Webster's Vest, indexed .50

- Encyclopedia, pocket \$1.00
Etiquette of Modern Society 1.00
Enquire Within Upon Everything 2.00

- Fox's Book of Martyrs \$1.00
Fifty Years in the Church of Rome 3.00
Fairy Tales (Illustrated) Mulock's 2.00
Pennmore Cooper's Works, bd... 1.00
Fortune Teller and Dream Book 1.00
French Self Taught .90
Flute Instructor 1.00

- Grace Aginlae's Works \$2.00
Grimm's Fairy Tales, illustrated 2.00
Geography, Hughes' 1.50
Geography, Horn's .25
Grammar, Horn's .25
Grammar, Lennic's 1.50
Grammar, Longman's 1.00
German Self Taught .90
Golden Bells, words only .25
Guitar Instructor 1.50

- History of England, Macaulay, 8 vols. \$2.50
History of England, Markham's 2.50
History of England, Nelson's .50
Holy War, Bunyan, illustrated .30
Hazell's Annual 2.50
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, 60c .75
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, large print 1.00
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, music 2.00

- Infant Readers \$ .25
Ingles in Veinte Lecciones Cortinas 3.50
do. Allendorf 3.50

- Journal of Fashions, Metropolit'n \$1.00
Life of Nelson 1.00
Life of H. M. Stanley 1.00
Life of Livingstone 1.00
Life of Robert Moffat 1.00
Life of Wm. Carey 1.00
Life of Wm. Knibb 1.75
Life of Wyclen, illustrated 2.50

- Kings of Israel and Judah \$1.50

- Labouring Man's Book \$1.50
Life Queen Victoria, illustrated 4.00
Life of Gladstone 1.00
Line Upon Line .60
Lines Left Out 1.50
Longfellow's Poems 2.00
Letter Writer, Cooke's 1.00

- Maria Monk \$1.00
Monks and Their Maidens 1.00
More About Jesus 1.50
Maste, Christian 3.50
Medicine, Buchanan's Domestic 1.00
Mandolin Instructor 1.50
Music, Stinson's Singing 1.00
Metropolitan Catalogue of Fashions 1.00
Magazines (see separate list)

- New Hymns and Solos, words only .15
New Hymns and Solos, large print 1.00
New Hymns and Solos, music .15
Novels (see separate list)
Newspapers (see separate list)

NOTICE.

AS I have been called away by my family, I will be much obliged if all my patients will await my return, which will be next week.

Dr. MANUEL F. OBREGON. Port Limón, June 5, 1906.

HOTEL FOR SALE

To be sold the first-class house known as

"Jochs Hotel"

HAS A LARGE AND CONTINUOUS CLIENTELE. Approaching departure of the proprietress for Germany, is the sole reason for this sale.

Apply, ANA JOCHS. Limón.

LADIES' GEM DRESS RINGS

18-CARAT GOLD. FOR SALE AT WOOD'S BOOK STORE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE:

600 METRES of new or second-hand Tramway Track, also 8 pairs single flanged Car Wheels with axles, gauge 23 1/2.

El Canada, L.J. 9-6-06. JOHN R. ERNST.

Hamburg-American Steamship Coy. JOHN M. KEITH. GENERAL AGENT.

Service between Limon, Kingston and New York.

COFFEE-The steamers of this line offer the best advantages for the shipment of Coffee to the States and also to the European markets. PASSENGER accommodation to Kingston and New York unexcelled for comfort.

SAILINGS FROM LIMON. Table with columns S.S., Date, Destination.

Particulars as to rates of freight and passenger tickets may be obtained on application to the San José office or to F. L. Hoppenstedt, at the Limón Agency.

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.

FOR SALE A fine toned PIANO, black and gold case. Triple action. Iron frame.

PRICE C350.00 CASH. Apply at this office.

WANTED. Contractors and Laborers

FOR NEW PLANTING ON BARMOUTH FARM. Apply to

J. Q. KINGSBURY, Manager, Barmouth, C.R. 24.2.06

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
,, Under 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 trial.

SOLE AGENCY IN COSTA RICA:

Wood's Book Store, LIMON.



## Don't Get Wet!

### TOWER'S SLICKERS

will keep you dry as nothing else will, because they are the product of the best materials and seventy years' experience in manufacturing.

**TOWERS** A. J. TOWER CO.  
Boston, U.S.A.  
TOWER CANADIAN CO., Ltd.  
Toronto, Can.

## Write Quick FOR A Big Bargain

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

GA-ALA. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga

## MALSBY & CO.

41 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.



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

## 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 & SELLS MORE MEN'S \$3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD.

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

I could take you into my three large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you the infinite care with which every pair of shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas's \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe.

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, \$2.50, \$2.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50. CAUTION.—Look upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom. Fast Color Eights used; they will not wear brass. Write for Illustrated Catalog.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

## WANTED

All kinds live Wild Animals and Birds \$5.00 AP. PCE PAID FOR

## WILD TURKEYS.

Dr. Cecil French, Naturalist, Wash. D.C.

## GOLD-MINING STOCK FREE.

For a short time we offer a limited amount of stock free in the greatest gold-mining proposition in the world's history. Many fortunes are to be made. This is your golden opportunity. Write today. Don't miss! AERO-CENTRAL-TOLCO, Texas Society Building, New York.

## Thompson's Eye Water

It soothes and cures.

(At 16-06)

## TRIMMINGS.

We use genuine Leather in our cushions and backs, Leather Dash, and a fine Leather Boot, Leather Quarter Top with Leather Back Stays, Full length Carpet, roller Rub Irons, Quick Shifting Shaft Couplings, our price only \$49.00. Dealers sell the same kind for \$65.00. We guarantee every part of our Buggy. A good Harness for \$6.49.

Write for Catalogue No. 75

## GOLDEN EAGLE BUGGY CO.

360 Edgewood Ave. ATLANTA, GA \$49.00

## WOMEN'S PAINS

are danger signals which every sufferer should heed and put a stop to, by curing the disease which causes them. Women's pains are nearly always caused by some disease or weakness of the womanly organs or functions, the proper treatment of which is to take

## WINE OF CARDUI

"I suffered so dreadfully I thought I could not live", writes Mrs. John Short, of Florence, Ala., "and was in the infirmary for three months on account of female trouble. Since taking Cardui I am greatly improved, my pain is better and I am getting along fine." It is a curative medicine for the treatment of fitful functions, periodical pain and womanly disease. Purely vegetable. Pleasant. Reliable. Try it.

At all Druggists in \$1.00 Bottles

## WRITE US A LETTER

describing what is wrong, freely and frankly, in strictest confidence, and stating your age. We will send you FREE ADVICE, in plain, readable English, and a valuable book called "HOME TREATMENT OF FEMALE DISEASES." Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. C 2

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. E. H. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, \$1.00 (10¢ per bottle). Dr. B. H. Kline, Ltd., 301 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Probably no famous bird has a smaller habitat than the bird of paradise.

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

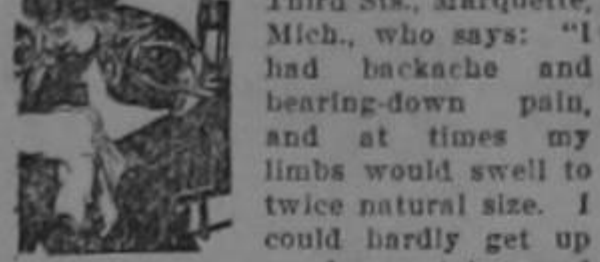
The public executioner of the Grand Duchy of Hesse has been fined \$20.

## A PRECARIOUS CONDITION.

Many Women Suffer Daily Miserable and Don't Know the Reason.

Women who are languid, suffer backache and dizzy spells, should read carefully the experience of Mrs. Laura Sullivan, Bluff and Third Sts., Marquette, Mich., who says: "I had backache and bearing-down pain, and at times my limbs would swell to twice natural size. I could hardly get up or down stairs, and often could not get my shoes on. Beginning to use Doan's Kidney Pills I got relief before I had used half a box, but continued taking them until cured. The bloating subsided and I was well again."

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



An Edgbaston (England) woman, who was summoned for annoying neighbors by blowing a whistle, said she had been hypnotized and blew it to call attention to the fact.

## THREE FACTS

## For Sick Women To Consider

FIRST.—That almost every operation in our hospitals performed upon women becomes necessary through neglect of such symptoms as backache, irregular and painful periods, displacements of the female organs, pain in the side, burning sensation in the stomach, bearing-down pains, nervousness, dizziness and sleeplessness.

SECOND.—The medicine that holds the record for the largest number of absolute cures of female ills is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It regulates, strengthens and cures diseases of the female organism as nothing else can.

For thirty years it has been helping women to be strong, curing backache, nervousness, kidney troubles, inflammation of the female organs, weakness and displacements, regulating the periods perfectly and overcoming their pains. It has also proved itself invaluable in preparing women for childbirth and the change of life.

THIRD.—The great volume of unsolicited and grateful testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., many of which are from time to time published by permission, give absolute evidence of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women.—Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. From symptoms given, your trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised. Mrs. Pinkham is daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years under her direction and since her decease she has been advising sick women free of charge. Out of the vast volume of experience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Surely, any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women.—Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. From symptoms given, your trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised. Mrs. Pinkham is daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years under her direction and since her decease she has been advising sick women free of charge. Out of the vast volume of experience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Surely, any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

## THE GREAT WHITE PLAUSE AND VACCINATION AS THE CAUSE.

Send for book, 10c., to C. L. Seward, Liberty, Ind.

## A TREE ON STILTS.

Take County, to the north of San Francisco, is so named from Clear Lake, which is the largest body of fresh water in the State of California. In this region may be found much fine lake and mountain scenery, for which reason it has been called the "Switzerland of America." Clear Lake is about thirty miles long and ten miles wide in its broadest part. While on a visit there last summer the writer came across the remarkable tree shown in the photograph. It is an oak growing near the edge of the lake, the waters



A TREE ON STILTS.

of which have washed away the soil from the roots, and then, receding, have left the tree supported on stilts, as it were. Several other trees on the shore of the lake present a similar appearance, but the one shown was the handsomest and also the most free from surrounding trees or brush.—Scientific American.

## ROCKING BATHTUB.

The ordinary bathtub is amply sufficient for the average person, but any one who is more fastidious and desires



ROCKS BACK AND FORTH.

something unique can have recourse to the bathtub illustrated below, the invention of an Ohio man. The con-

struction is such that the person sitting in the tub can rock it back and forth, causing the water to swirl over him, and, if he possess a vivid imagination, he will think he is at the seashore taking a salt-water bath, with the waves dashing over him.

The body of the bathtub is supported upon rockers by uprights at the front and back. Pivoted to the front of the rockers is an arm which extends to the top of the body. A pulley is attached to this arm, through which passes a rope, the latter being secured to the body of the tub, and, passing through a second pulley, connects with a han-



A TREE ON STILTS.

dle, which is operated by the person in the tub to rock the machine, causing the water to flow up into a back portion above the seat. It will be readily seen that by pushing the handle the upper part of the arm will be pulled forward, raising the front end of the tub. The lining of the tub is arranged somewhat in the form of the seat and back of a chair, with a deeper portion for the feet.

A casing extends around the back and partially along the sides, at the height of the shoulders of the occupant, when seated.

A covering can be placed over this back portion and be supported upon rods, the covering having an aperture for the head, and can be used for taking Turkish baths. When used for this purpose a box for holding a lamp is hung in the front end of the tub.

## Adventurers' Rich Booty.

When Drake sailed the South Sea in the Golden Hind upon his piratical voyage of circumnavigation in the year 1577-'79, and when he captured the Nuestra Senora della Concepcion (surnamed the Cacafuego or Spittire) off Cape San Francisco, it took three days to transfer the treasure from the captured ship to his own. In that single haul there was realized a "purchase," as it was called, of over twenty-six tons of silver; besides eighty pounds of virgin gold, thirteen chests of pieces of eight containing over a million in money, and an enormous amount of jewels and plate.—Harper's Magazine.

## Feeding Chickens by Alarm Clock

A farmer in Oregon, who owns a small poultry farm, has devised a novel method of feeding his chickens during his absence. In each yard he has erected troughs to hold food for the hens, and these are connected by wire with an alarm clock in the farmhouse. When the owner leaves home in the morning he sets the alarm clock at the hour for feeding the chickens, and, by an ingenious arrangement, when the time arrives the alarm goes off, the connecting wire releases the troughs, and the food is spread before the hungry fowls.

## TERRIBLE SCALP HUMOR.

Head Covered With Humors Sores, With Loss of Hair—Another Speedy Cure by Cuticura Remedies.

"All my life I had been troubled more or less with humor in my scalp, but about a year ago it became worse, and my scalp was covered with little sores, which itched so it nearly made me crazy; my hair also began to get dry and fall out. I tried all kinds of hair restorers with no effect, and I was nearly discouraged, but one day I was reading in a paper what the Cuticura Remedies had done for scalp diseases, and decided to make a trial. I got a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent Pills. I used them according to directions, and soon noticed a difference; the tiny sores on my scalp began to heal, the itching stopped, and my hair began to grow thick. I have used only the one cake of Cuticura Soap, one box of Ointment and one vial of Pills, and now I have no humor on my scalp and my hair is soft and silky. Miss Mayzie C. Atkins, Box 32, East Orleans, Mass., Mar. 19, 1905."

A dollar in hand is worth two loaned to a friend.

## L. & M. L. & M. L. & M.

Buy L. & M. Paint and get a full gallon. Wears 10 to 15 years, because L. & M. Zinc hardens L. & M. White Lead and makes L. & M. Paint wear like iron. 4 gallons of L. & M. mixed with 3 gallons oil will paint a moderate sized house. C. S. Andrews, Ex-Mayor, Danbury, Conn., writes: "Painted my house 10 years ago with L. & M. Looks well to-day."

## PAINT YOUR HOUSE.

15 per cent. commission allowed to any resident where we have no agent, on sale of L. & M. to property-owners, at our retail price. Apply to LONGMAN & MARTINEZ, Paint Makers, New York.

## USUALLY.

"Pop, what's a financially embarrassed man?" "As a rule, he's a married man, Willie."—Denver Post.

## \$100 Reward, \$100.

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

## Sold by Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The only essay entered for the annual prize offered by the Parisian Academy of Moral and Political Sciences did not receive the award as it was too illogical to be read.

We have clients who wish to purchase, for investment, timber, coal, mineral, phosphate and farm lands and property in growing towns. Send full description, location, price, English-American Loan & Trust Co., Real Estate Dept., Atlanta, Ga.

## In Austria field labor is still largely done by women.

## STOPS BELCHING.

Cures Bad Breath—Positive and Instant Cure Free—No Drugs—Cures by Absorption.

A sweet breath is priceless.

Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers will cure bad breath and bad taste instantly. Belching and bad taste indicate offensive breath, which is due to stomach trouble.

Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers purify the stomach and stop belching, by absorbing foul gases that arise from undigested food, and by supplying the digestive organs with natural solvents for food.

They relieve sea or car sickness and nausea of any kind.

They quickly cure headache, correct the ill effect of excessive eating or drinking. They will destroy a tobacco, whisky or onion breath instantly.

They stop fermentation in the stomach, acute indigestion, cramps, colic, gas in the stomach and intestines, distended abdomen, heartburn, bad complexion, dizzy spells or any other affliction arising from a diseased stomach.

We know Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers will do this, and we want you to know it. This offer may not appear again.

4216 GOOD FOR 25c. 143

Send this coupon with your name and address and your druggist's name and 10c. in stamps or silver, and we will supply you a sample free if you have never used Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers, and will also send you a certificate good for 25c. toward the purchase of more Belch Wafers. You will find them invaluable for stomach trouble; cured by absorption. Address MULL'S GRAPE TOXIC CO., 328 3d Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

Give Full Address and Write Plainly.

All druggists, 50c. per box, or by mail upon receipt of price. Stamps accepted.

Because there is but one Cochon Calina (coach in China).

## TEN YEARS HENCE.

"Yes; I attended the banquet."

"What did you have to eat?"

"We started with proteids, followed by carbohydrates and nucleins, and wound up with glucosides and caffeine."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

There is room in western Canada for 50,000 miles of railway. Today there are scarcely more than 5,000 miles.



## POPULAR SCIENCE

There is an electric plant in California, on the Yuba River, that sends power 140 miles, driving trains in Oakland.

The average weight of a stationary gas engine, in proportion to its horsepower, is only about one-fourth as great as that of a steam engine.

Professor Wilhelm Wundt, the creator of experimental psychology, now in his seventy-fourth year, recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation with the doctor's degree.

A faintly luminous mist in the bulb and on the fingers has been noted by Professor Sommers on rubbing electric light bulbs that has been not long in use. No satisfactory explanation has been given.

Palladium, a rare substance little used, is the active agent in automatic gas lighting devices. Flame is produced as soon as the illuminating gas strikes a pellet of asbestos covered with a mixture of palladium and finely divided platinum, known as platinum black.

Tests of the strength of wire rope, conducted for the French Government, show that the ultimate strength of a round rope is thirty-three per cent. less than the sum of the tensile strengths of its individual wires before being laid.

February, 1902, a great storm sweeping over the forests of the Vosges in France, destroyed an immense quantity of resinous trees. The trees that remained standing in the devastated district were more or less injured and weakened by the removal of soil from their roots through the upturning of their neighbors. Since then there has been an invasion of swarms of an insect called in France bostriche, belonging to the genus Curculio, which seems to have taken advantage of the weakened state of the trees, as certain microbes seize upon the human body when in an enfeebled condition. Healthy trees resist the ravages of these insects, but those that have been injured and weakened fall victims to the invaders, so that in the past three years the destruction caused by the storm has been greatly extended by the bostriches.

## The Kiss in Other Lands.

In many quarters of the world kissing is not in favor. Indeed, it is regarded as an outrage upon human nature. The Japanese, who have understood and adopted many of our Western practices, cannot accept our custom of kissing. We remember the startled look of the young Japanese at a German university when an enthusiastic Pole drank "Bruderschaft" with him—and kissed him! The South Sea Islanders do not kiss. They rub noses. A most inadequate substitute, one thinks.

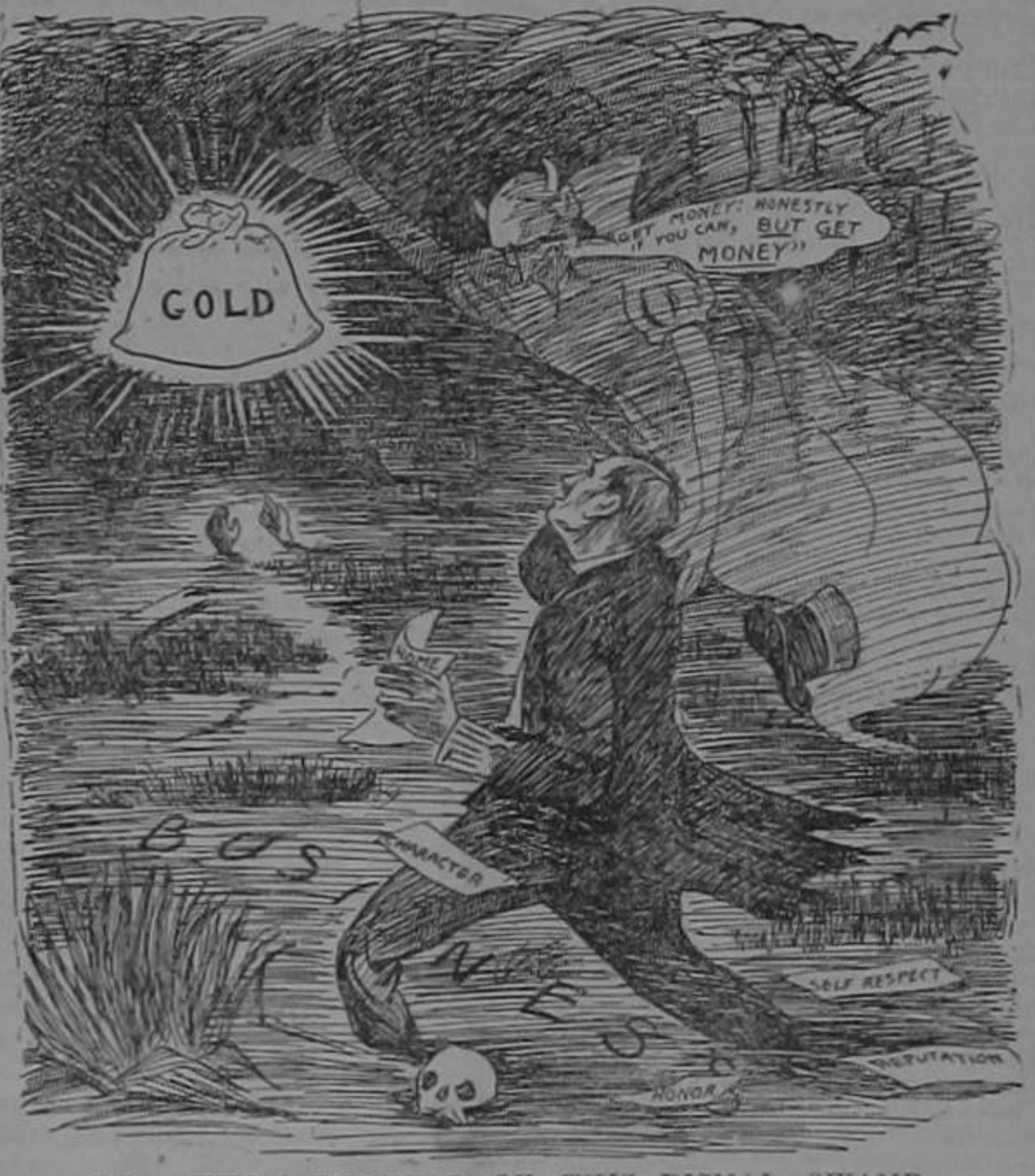
When Erasmus was in England—and that was nearly four centuries ago—he noticed the pleasant custom of the English girls, who kissed you when you came, kissed you when you went, and kissed you while you stayed. And their lips, he added, "are soft, warm and delicious." In commenting upon this, Mr. Froude, in a famous essay, remarked, "Pretty good, this, for a priest!"

Possibly the formal kiss, which has nearly died out in England, received its death-blow when Queen Anne met the lady mayoress on the important 9th of November. Until then the king had always kissed the lady mayoress—as the chairman of the London County Council kissed the market queen. But when good Queen Anne reached the city—well, where would the fun come in? She didn't kiss the lady mayoress. And an ancient custom seemed to have lapsed.

But with the accession of George I, hopes revived. There would be kissing again. And Lady Humphreys, the wife of the new lord mayor, concluded, "from his known character for gallantry" that the king would pay the traditional tribute to beauty. The king took refuge behind the skirts of Queen Anne. He did not give the kiss. And the lady mayoress' conduct at the slight was such that the rumor went round, "She was borrowed for the occasion!" The king discredited the report. "He would have borrowed a better!" said George I.—London Modern Society.

## Railroad in a Maine Wilderness.

It is expected that by some date early in next December the State of Maine will have another new railroad, a road that is in some respects the most remarkable of any yet built. This is the extension of the Somerset Railroad from Bingham to Birch Point, Moosehead Lake, a distance of close to fifty miles. This road runs through the heart of the Maine wilderness for the greater part of its length, and the scenery to be found along the line is some of the finest in New England. Work on this extension, as begun in the summer of 1904. Only about six miles of the road were built during the first summer. The second summer the work was continued, and up to the present time the road has been completed to a point on Moxie Pond, only eighteen miles from Bingham. The contract for the completion of the work has just been awarded and the contractors are given an incentive to hasten the construction in that they will receive a bonus of \$10,000 if the work is completed by December 1, 1906. Some thirty-odd miles remain to be built.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.



THE WILL-O-THE-WISP OF THIS DISMAL SWAMP.

—Drawn for the Witness.

## A Natural Conclusion.

A little New York girl, whose brief experience of life was confined to existence in an apartment house, was visiting in Philadelphia not long ago. One afternoon, to amuse the child, her cousin showed her a number of photographs and views, meanwhile explaining and answering questions concerning them. One of them was a picture of Windsor Castle, which, she was told, was the residence of the

late Queen Victoria. After looking at it a moment she innocently inquired: "What floor did she live on?"—Lippincott's.

## Railway in Palestine.

The latest railway improvement in Palestine is a line from Haifa across the plains of Esdracel east of the Jordan to Dara, a line to join the Hedjaz railway now being constructed for the conveyance of pilgrims between Damascus and Mecca.



**THE PULPIT.**

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. L. L. TAYLOR.

Subject: "Square Deal in Religion."

Brooklyn, N. Y.—As the subject of his sermon Sunday the Rev. Livingston L. Taylor, pastor of the Puritan Congregational Church, spoke on "The Square Deal in Religion." He took two texts: Proverbs xii. 22: "They that deal truly are His delight," and Psalm xl. 7: "The righteous Lord loveth righteousness." Mr. Taylor said:

The kingdom of heaven is a square deal on earth. From the night visions of the shepherds to the day dreams of St. John it is peace and good will on earth, among men, which the hosts of God are seen bestirring themselves to promote. And He who came from heaven lived brother to all men, that they might ever after dwell as brethren here. But there can be no kingdom of brotherly men on earth with any other throne set up than that of a fatherly God in heaven. The square deal has its vertical lines as well as its horizontal. The horizon never limited Christ's vision. He lived for the day when men would treat God right. In that day no man will have anything to fear from any other man. The thinking world is coming around more and more to Christ's estimate of religion as the power that must set things right among men. But in His day and in ours the problem of the square deal involves religion itself. It has always been hard to get a square deal for religion. It has always been hard to maintain a square deal in presenting the claims of religion. It has always been hard to keep a square deal at the heart of religion. These things should be borne in mind by us all as we enter upon the special religious activities and privileges of the Lenten season.

The square deal in religion involves a square deal for religion. And this in turn involves two things: first, a fair-minded attitude toward religious phenomena, institutions, doctrines and persons, and second, a determination to deal fairly with our own religious nature, a determination to give the soul a square deal.

Men deal more fairly with the fact of religion than they used to. They are settling down to the conclusion that the race is "incorrigibly religious." They are beginning to understand that the world's history could not have been what it has been if men had no capacity and need for religion. Religion must be recognized as a legitimate human interest unless we want to throw out of court the most persistent of all classes of facts. Religion must be recognized as one of the great human interests if we are to maintain any sort of proportion in our view of human life as a whole. Religion must be recognized as the supreme human interest if we would be consistent with any reasonable definition of religion. If religion is an affair of the soul in its relations with the infinite nothing short of this is reasonable or right. We should expect to see men, as we do, striving to make religion supreme, not content with anything short of the religious interpretation of the universe and of human life, determined to have some sort of religious system, spending and being spent in the service of religious institutions, their churches, their missions. We should deal as fairly with these facts as we do with the facts which convince us that it is natural for men to have music, that it is natural for men to express themselves and to find pleasure in the varied forms of art, that it is natural for men to concern themselves with the right and wrong of things and of their own lives.

But fair dealing with the fact of religion requires that we should recognize the limitations and the inevitable imperfection of all the forms in which the religious aspirations of men find expression. It is nothing to the discredit of religion if our best efforts to embody it fall short of those visions of its glory with which our souls are blessed. It is no less a treasure because we have it in earthen vessels. Religious systems are confessedly imperfect. Religious persons are full of faults. But they exist. They are facts. And they are as good evidence of man's religious nature as they are of the imperfection of all things human.

But how about our own religious nature, yours and mine? Have we been treating it fairly? In 1876 George Romanes, a brilliant young British scientist, came to the conclusion that he had no right to a soul or a God, and that it was his "obvious duty to stifle all belief" and to "discipline his intellect with regard to this matter into an attitude of the purest skepticism." "I am not ashamed to confess," he wrote at the time, "that with this virtual negation of God the universe to me has lost its soul of loveliness." And he was oppressed by "the appalling contrast between the hallowed glory of that creed which was once mine, and the lonely mystery of existence as I now find it." A little less than twenty years later George Romanes became convinced that in seeking to deal unflinchingly with the facts of physical science he had ignored the most significant of all facts, the most directly known, the most completely attested of all facts, the facts of his own religious nature. He came to recognize that it is "reasonable to be a Christian believer."

Before his untimely death he had returned "to that full, deliberate communion with the church of Jesus Christ which he had for so many years been conscientiously compelled to forego." In the multitude of his thoughts within him he had secured a square deal for his soul.

Our difficulties may not be his, but we have them. The things which make it hard for us to secure our souls their chance may be very different from the things which made it hard for him. Scientific men of to-day have less to make them feel as the seemingly triumphant materialists of the seventies made young Romanes feel about having a God and a soul. But our difficulties may be of another class entirely. Perhaps they are far less creditable to our intellectual sincerity, less creditable to our moral purpose, evil inclinations and the multiplied opportunities for gratifying them that make it hard for their souls to get fair hearing. "The lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye and the pride of life are not of the Father," John tells us. But something more is true. They out-Herod Herod in their conspiracy against what

is heaven-born in us. They are not only "not of the Father," but they are the deadly foes of all that is of the Father. Happy are the souls in which the flight into Egypt comes out as it does in Matthew's Gospel of the Infancy. Let us not hesitate to play Joseph to our threatened soul. All the dreams and angels that we need will be forthcoming if we are faithful, and we shall get back to Nazareth. Somehow Herod will be circumvented. And though it will be neither scientific doctrines nor evil propensities which do most to make it hard for our souls, but just the petty preoccupations and the daily burdens and the round of more or less irritating duties of our common life, we are under the same sacred obligation and have the same encouragement to secure for our souls the square deal God means them to have. Let us never forget that Jesus Christ is the great champion of a square deal for every soul, and that that means ours.

A square deal in presenting the claims of religion should be religiously maintained. God is eternally against anything else. Jeremiah never said anything which bears more unmistakably the seal of a divine ratification than when he called it "a wonderful and horrible thing" that had come to pass in the land; that "the prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests bear rule by their means; and my people love to have it so." But a square deal in presenting the claims of religion rules out, not merely wilful falsification and perversion of the truth, it rules out intolerance and demands a square deal for the religious convictions of other people. It rules out dogmatism and demands a square deal for whatever new light may break forth. It rules out the insinuation of doubt and demands a square deal for the feeblest and most unintelligent faith. It rules out insincerity of whatever kind. But it does not rule out loyalty to deep convictions, nor definiteness of teaching, nor the replacing of the broken reed of an outworn doctrine with the strong staff of a living truth. To be absolutely loyal to the truth, and yet deal fairly with all the spiritual interests affected by the manner in which the claims of religion are presented, is no light thing to achieve. But of one thing, those to whom we go with the call of Christ must be left in no doubt, and that is that, so far as in us lies and God gives us light upon our way, we mean to be square with them. God made our ears so that they instinctively protect themselves against cant. They close as quickly as the threatened eye.

The square deal in religion involves a square deal at the heart of religion. The central doctrine should be the righteousness of God, the righteous dealing of God with men, a square deal and nothing less for all men, a square deal and nothing more for "the saved." Paul never gets tired of telling us that God does not save us by doing anything wrong. He is continually declaring God's righteousness in His way of saving men, that He is at once "just and the justifier of him that hath faith in Jesus." Paul proclaims the triumph of the square deal in Christ. In Him "mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other." All that God offers to us in Christ He has a right to offer. He comes before the bar of our conscience with His great gospel of forgiveness. If it is not ratified there it can never give us peace. It is not the less sensitive consciences which have borne the most unequivocal testimony to the peace which God gives in Christ Jesus. But there should be nothing to settle between your conscience and your doctrine of salvation. We are not saved by dishonest bookkeeping. Nothing is credited to us which does not belong to us in God's sight. Every item which justifies God in His mercy toward us may not appear. But no scheme that could not pass muster with us in our dealing with men can represent the redemptive dealings of God with sinners. The man who finds peace with God through Jesus Christ just believes that whatever safeguarding of righteousness was necessary when God's mercy set out to save him has not been neglected.

But while we need not fear that God will offer us more than He has a right to, we need have, on the other hand, no fear of giving too much to Him if we give all.

"Were the whole realm of nature mine,  
That were a present far too small;  
Love so amazing, so divine,  
Demands my soul, my life, my all."

**Negative Living.**

Living to escape trouble is a poor kind of existence. The smaller animals in the forests and mountains have to give a large share of their attention to avoiding catastrophe, but man was made for another kind of life. "How are you?" a man called out to his friend in passing. "I can't complain," was the ready answer. Poor fellow! The best that he could say was that he was successfully dodging disaster for the moment! The present moment ought to make the highest point of joyous accomplishment our lives have yet known. God means that it should. We have more to be thankful for today than ever before since we or the world came into being. Even our unconscious habits of speech will indicate this if we are living abundantly.

**God's Care.**

People talk about special providences. I believe in providences, but not in the speciality. I do not believe that God lets the thread of my affairs go for six days, and on the seventh evening takes it up for a moment. The so-called special providences are no exception to the rule—they are common to all men at all moments. But it is a fact that God's care is more evident in some instances of it than in others, to the dim and often bewildered vision of humanity. Upon such instances men seize and call them providences. It is well that they can, but it would be gloriously better if they could believe that the whole matter is one grand providence.—George MacDonald.

**All We Have to Do.**

The discipline which we choose for ourselves does not destroy our self-love like that which God assigns us Himself each day. All we have to do is to give ourselves up to God day by day, without looking further. He carries us in His arms as a loving mother carries her child. In every need let us look with love and trust to our heavenly Father.—Francis de la Motte Fenelon.

**RUSSIA'S OVERSIGHT.**  
"The Russian navy would have been all right if it could have followed the tactics of the girl in the bathing suit."  
"How?"  
"By staying out of the water."

**OCEAN TRAVEL.**  
"Jack has gone to Europe."  
"Yes? I didn't know he could swim."—Town Topics.

**A TRANSLATION.**  
"Oh, that's a well known saying of Louis XIV.—'L'Etat, c'est moi.'"  
"And what does it mean?"  
"Why, it means 'The State, I'm it.'"

**AND HE WAS IT.**  
Mrs. Benham—Do you know how lobster are caught?  
Benham—Only one, my dear—Judge.

**A RARE NOVELTY.**  
"Those two comedians made a tremendous hit with a siphon of soda water."  
"As to how?"  
"Why, they drank the soda instead of squirting it at one another."—Minneapolis Tribune.

Scotchmen are slow. In the noble task of getting rid of his money, it never occurred to Mr. Carnegie to lend it to the Czar.

**Rise Liars,  
And Salute Your Queen  
Ho, All Ye Faithful Followers of Ananias  
GIVE EAR!**

A Young Girl said to a Cooking School Teacher in New York: "If You make One Statement as False as That, All You have said about Foods is Absolutely Unreliable."

This burst of true American girl indignation was caused by the teacher saying that Grape-Nuts, the popular pre-digested food, was made of stale bread shipped in and sweetened. The teacher colored up and changed the subject. There is quite an assortment of traveling and stay-at-home members of the tribe of Ananias who tell their falsehoods for a variety of reasons. In the spring it is the custom on a cattle ranch to have a "round-up," and brand the cattle, so we are going to have a "round-up," and brand these pastures.

**FIRST PASTURE.**  
Cooking school teachers—this includes "teachers" who have applied to us for a weekly pay if they would say "something nice" about Grape-Nuts and Postum, and when we have declined to hire them to do this they get waspy and show their true colors. This also includes "demonstrators" and "lecturers" sent out by a certain Sanitarium to sell foods made there, and these people instructed by the small-be-whiskered-doctor—the head of the institution—to tell these prevarications (you can speak the stronger word if you like). This same little doctor conducts a small magazine in which there is a department of "answers to correspondents," many of the questions as well as the answers being written by the aforesaid doctor. In this column some time ago appeared the statement: "No, we cannot recommend the use of Grape-Nuts, for it is nothing but bread with glucose poured over it." Right then he showed his badge as a member of the tribe of Ananias. He may have been a member for some time before, and so he has caused these "lecturers" to descend into the ways of the tribe wherever they go.

When the young lady in New York put the "iron on" to this "teacher" and branded her right we sent \$10.00 to the girl for her pluck and bravery.

**SECOND PASTURE.**  
Editors of "Trade" papers known as grocers' papers. Remember, we don't put the brand on all, by any means. Only those that require it. These members of the tribe have demanded that we carry advertising in their papers and when we do not consider it advisable they institute a campaign of vituperation and slander, printing from time to time manufactured slurs on Postum or Grape-Nuts. When they go far enough we set our legal force at work and hale them to the judge to answer. If the pace has been hot enough to throw some of these "cattle" over on their backs, feet tied and "belowling," do you think we should be blamed? They gambol around with tails held high and jump stiff-legged with a very "cocky" air while they have full range, but when the rope is thrown over them "it's different."

Should we untie them because they bleat soft and low? Or should we put the iron on, so that people will know the brand? Let's keep them in this pasture, anyhow.

**THIRD PASTURE.**  
Now we come to a felky lot, the "Labor Union" editors. You know down in Texas a weed called "Loco" is sometimes eaten by a steer and produces a derangement of the brain that makes the steer "batty" or crazy. Many of these editors are "Locoed" from hate of anyone who will not instantly obey the "demands" of a labor union, and it is the universal habit of such writers to go straight into a system of personal vilification, manufacturing any sort of falsehood through which to vent their spleen. We assert that the common citizen has a right to live and breathe air without asking permission of the labor trust, and this has brought down on us the hate of these editors. When they go far enough with their libels, is it harsh for us to get judgment against them and have our lawyers watch for a chance to attach money due them from others? (For they are usually irresponsible. Keep your eye out for the "Locoed" editor.

Now let all these choice specimens take notice: We will deposit one thousand or fifty thousand dollars to be covered by a like amount from them, or any one of them, and if there was ever one ounce of old bread or any other ingredient different than our selected wheat and barley with a little salt and yeast used in the making of Grape-Nuts, we will lose the money. Our pure food factories are open at all times to visitors, and thousands pass through each month, inspecting every department and every process. Our factories are so clean that one could, with good relish, eat a meal from the floors. The work people, both men and women, are of the highest grade in the State of Michigan, and according to the State labor reports, are the highest paid in the State for similar work. Let us tell you exactly what you will see when you inspect the manufacture of Grape-Nuts. You will find tremendous elevators containing the choicest wheat and barley possible to buy. These grains are carried through long conveyers to grinding mills, and there converted into flour. Then the machines make selection of the proper quantities of this flour in the proper proportion and these parts are blended into a general flour which passes over to the big dough mixing machines, there water, salt and a little yeast are added and the dough kneaded the proper length of time. Remember that previous to the barley having been ground it was passed through about one hundred hours of soaking in water, then placed on warm floors and slightly sprouted, developing the diastase in the barley, which changes the starch in the grain into a form of sugar. Now after we have passed it into dough and it has been kneaded long enough, it is mounded by machinery into loaves about 18 inches long and 5 or 6 inches in diameter. It is put into this shape for convenience in second cooking. These great loaves are sliced by machinery and the slices placed on wire trays, these trays, in turn, placed on great steel trucks, and rolled into the secondary ovens, each perhaps 75 or 80 feet long. There the food is subjected to a long, low heat and the starch which has not been heretofore transformed, is turned into a form of sugar generally known as Post Sugar. It can be seen glistening on the granules of Grape-Nuts if held toward the light, and this sugar is not poured over or put on the food as these prevaricators ignorantly assert. On the contrary the sugar exudes from the interior of each little granule during the process of manufacture, and reminds one of the little white particles of sugar that come out on the end of a hickory log after it has been sawed off and allowed to stand for a length of time. This Post Sugar is the most digestible food known for human use. It is so perfect in its adaptability that mothers with very young infants will pour a little warm milk over two or three spoonfuls of Grape-Nuts, thus washing the sugar off from the granules and carrying it with the milk to the bottom

of the dish. Then this milk charged with Post Sugar is fed to the infants, producing the most satisfactory results, for the baby has food that it can digest quickly and will go off to sleep well fed and contented. When baby gets two or three months old it is the custom of some mothers to allow the Grape-Nuts to soak in the milk a little longer and become mushy, whereupon a little of the food can be fed in addition to the milk containing the washed off sugar. It is by no means manufactured for a baby food, but these facts are stated as an illustration of a perfectly digestible food. It furnishes the energy and strength for the great athletes. It is in common use by physicians in their own families and among their patients, and can be seen on the table of every first-class college in the land. We quote from the London Lancet analysis as follows:

"The basis of nomenclature of this preparation is evidently an American, 'Grape-Nuts', since 'Grape-Nuts' is derived solely from cereals. The preparatory process undoubtedly converts the food constituents into a much more digestible condition than in the raw cereal. This is evident from the remarkable solubility of the preparation, no less than one-half of it being soluble in cold water. The soluble part contains chiefly dextrin and no starch. In appearance 'Grape-Nuts' resembles fried bread-crumbs. The grains are brown and crisp, with a pleasant taste not unlike slightly burnt malt. According to our analysis the following is the composition of 'Grape-Nuts': Moisture, 6.02 per cent.; mineral matter, 2.01 per cent.; fat, 1.60 per cent.; protein, 15.00 per cent.; soluble carbohydrates, etc., 49.40 per cent.; and unaltered carbohydrates (insoluble), 25.97 per cent. The features worthy of note in this analysis are the excellent proportion of protein, mineral matters, and soluble carbohydrates per cent. The mineral matter was rich in phosphoric acid. 'Grape-Nuts' is described as a brain and nerve food, whatever that may be. Our analysis, at any rate, shows that it is a nutritive of a high order, since it contains the constituents of a complete food in very satisfactory and rich proportion and in an easily assimilable state."

An analysis made by the Canadian Government some time ago shows that Grape-Nuts contains nearly ten times the digestible elements contained in ordinary cereals, and foods, and nearly twice the amount contained in any other food analyzed.

The analysis is familiar to practically every successful physician in America and London. We print this statement in order that the public may know the exact facts upon which we stake our honor and will back it with any amount of money that any person or corporation will put up.

We propose to follow some of these choice specimens of the tribe of Ananias. When you hear a cooking school teacher or any other person assert that either Postum or Grape-Nuts are made of any other ingredients than those printed on the packages and as we say they are made, send us the name and address, also name of two or three witnesses, and if the evidence is clear enough to get a judgment we will right that wrong quickly.

Our business has always been conducted on as high a grade of human intelligence as we are capable of, and we propose to clear the deck of these prevaricators and liars whenever and wherever they can be found. Attention is again called to the general and broad invitation to visitors to go through our works, where they will be shown the most minute process and device in order that they may understand how pure and clean and wholesome Grape-Nuts and Postum are.

There is an old saying among business men that there is some chance to train a fool, but there is no room for a liar, for you never can tell where you are, and we hereby serve notice on all the members of this ancient tribe of Ananias that they may follow their calling in other lines, but when they put forth their lies about Grape-Nuts and Postum, we propose to give them an opportunity to answer to the proper authorities.

The New York girl wisely said that if a person would lie about one item, it brands the whole discourse as absolutely unreliable. Keep your iron ready and brand these "mavericks" whenever you find them running loose.

**"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts and Postum**



**Riot in Zion City Tabernacle.**

Chicago, Ill., May 13.—John Alexander Dowie's meeting in the Zion City Tabernacle this afternoon broke up in a riot, the first that Zion City ever experienced.

Dowie, though dying, insisted upon appearing at both morning and afternoon meetings in the Tabernacle, and while the early meeting was without incident it was cut to less than an hour instead of the usual two hours.

The afternoon regular meeting, as well as the meeting intended for Dowie adherents only, ended in wild pandemonium and all the available policemen in town united in driving the excited crowds out of the Tabernacle into the rain.

**DOWIE DENOUNCES ENEMIES.**

The trouble followed a tirade by Dowie against his enemies and the First Apostle was subjected to laughter, ridicule, hisses and uncomplimentary epithets, until when Morris tried to eject a disturber violence broke out. Blows were struck, threats exchanged, and a score of men dragged and pushed one another about in the Tabernacle aisles, while Dowie excitedly yelled for order.

At the meeting two weeks ago, Dowie was carried into the Tabernacle and up on the platform in the arms of two big negroes. Clad in his spectacular robes as First Apostle, he stood for a few seconds, leaning heavily against his gilded altar, while he pronounced in feeble tones the brief invocation and then sank wearily into his chair.

After the usual formalities Dowie prayed, including in his prayer much regarding himself and his enemies.

"Oh God," the First Apostle prayed, "it seems as if Thou didst not want me to stay. If Thou didst wish me to remain to finish this work give me complete healing for my body."

As he proceeded with his sermon Dowie's voice seemed to gain in strength and he raised it to its highest pitch.

"Don't forget," he cried, "that the Church is under my banner. Remember that the Apostate Church under those rebellious overseers does not exist. They were removed immediately when they rebelled against the First Apostle.

"They are usurpers. They are thieves and robbers!"

"No! no! never!" came voices from the congregation. Not more than one hundred and fifty of the one thousand persons present were adherents of Dowie.

"They are thieves and robbers!" yelled Dowie, in a louder tone than before.

"You are the robber!" "You took our money!" "Pay your debts!" men in the congregation shouted back.

Trying to pitch his voice above the babel, Dowie raised himself slightly in his chair and fairly shrieked:—"They are thieves and robbers!"

Deacon A. E. Arrington, a Dowie follower, stood in the choir loft, wildly waving his arms and imploring the congregation to be quiet and hear Dowie, but the din continued. Above all the other voices arose that of an old man, who sat half way down the east aisle, shouting, "Pay your debts! Pay your debts!"

"PAY YOUR DEBTS!" THE CRY.

B. F. Morris, former lieutenant colonel of the abolished Zion guards, wearing his full uniform, started down the aisle and shouted to the old man to be still, but in vain, and scores of others joined in the yelling.

"John Alexander Dowie never left unpaid one of his debts," shouted the First Apostle.

"Pay your debts! Pay your debts!" responded the aged man, whose name was Gould, and who is heavily interested in Zion City industries.

Morris grabbed Gould by the coat and dragged him into the aisle.

Instantly a score of men were upon their feet and a dozen pounced Morris and forced him to loosen his hold. Dowie adherents rushed from the front seats to the rescue of Morris.

Gladstone Dowie, who had gone to the meeting with his father, rushed into the melee and tried to act as peacemaker. He was pushed and jostled, while a score of men were struggling with one another.

Policeman McCormick, who had been detailed to preserve peace in the meeting, threatened in vain to arrest everybody in sight. He was jabbed with an umbrella and received a blow in the neck.

One of the men, mounted on a chair

was George Armstrong, of Johannesburg, South Africa, an inventor in the Mexican Paradise plantation scheme, who arrived three weeks ago to find the project shattered and Zion in a turmoil. "Where is my Mexican money?" he yelled.

RIOT CALL TURNED IN. In the meantime some one had sent a riot call to the police station and Captain Walker and four men made a record run from the station to the Tabernacle in a wagon. When he arrived the trouble had temporary subsided.

In the midst of the tempest the negro Burleigh, Dowie's attendant from Jamaica rushed upon the platform and placed himself at Dowie's side, while those of the uniformed Zion guards who have taken sides with Dowie formed a cordon in front of the platform, but no attempt at violence was made against the former head of Zion.

When Dowie saw that he could not still the storm he motioned to his adherents to close the meeting and raised his hands in benediction.

Deacon Arrington announced an after-meeting for Dowieites only, but hundreds who had poured out of the building and found rain falling went back again.

"I have waited in vain," said Dowie, "for the charges which the overseers hold against my moral character. I sent a committee of three, Arrington, William Gay and O. I. Sprecker, and demanded the written charges of Voliva, but they were not forthcoming."

"You'll see them soon enough," shouted a voice.

"How can I answer charges publicly when they are not preferred in writing?" demanded Dowie.

"Why don't you meet Voliva on the platform as he proposed?" demanded a man.

**Wood's Book Store**

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

**White Drill, Crash**

—AND—

**Holland Suits**

JUST ARRIVED.

Price from C6 to C10. Pants C3.50

**FOR SALE.**

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

**SUBIRO'S & CO.**

(SUCCESSORS TO J. P. PANTOJA).—Bread made by electric machinery. The only establishment of its kind in Limón 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.

**Northern Railway Co. of Costa Rica and Costa Rica Railway.**

WEST BOUND (Read down.)

EAST BOUND (Read up.)

CHIRRIPO BRANCH.	Sunday only.		Daily except Sunday	Daily except Sundays.	Limon	Daily except Sunday.		Sunday only	Sundays only.	BANANA RIVER.
	p.m.	a.m.				p.m.	a.m.			
Daily, leaving Zent	2.45	3.12	6.40	7.15	Limón	5.00	9.45	9.21		Leave Limón daily
at 7.18 a.m. and arriving at Chirripo	3.51	3.59	8.05	8.13	Castro	4.30	8.45	8.35		for Bearesem and Philadelphia at 7 a.m.
7.35 a.m. Returning leave Chirripo	4.01	4.08	8.15	8.30	Zent Junction.	3.30	8.35	8.35		Bearesem 7.45 a.m.
7.45 a.m. Arriving Zent	4.38	4.38	8.52	8.58	Matina	3.23	8.33	8.33		Philadelphia 8.05, arriving Limón 8.55 a.m.
8.00 a.m.	5.20	5.20	12.37	9.45	Rio Hondo	3.15	8.27	8.27		
	p.m.	a.m.	1.53	11.00	Siquirres	2.35	7.55	7.55		
			12.35	12.35	Peralta	2.10	7.35	7.35		
			3.13	2.35	J. Viñas	11.20	12.35	2.50		
			4.17	5.30	Cartago	9.27	11.25	12.35		
			5.02	6.00	S. José	8.10	9.55	10.30		
						7.00	9.00	9.35		

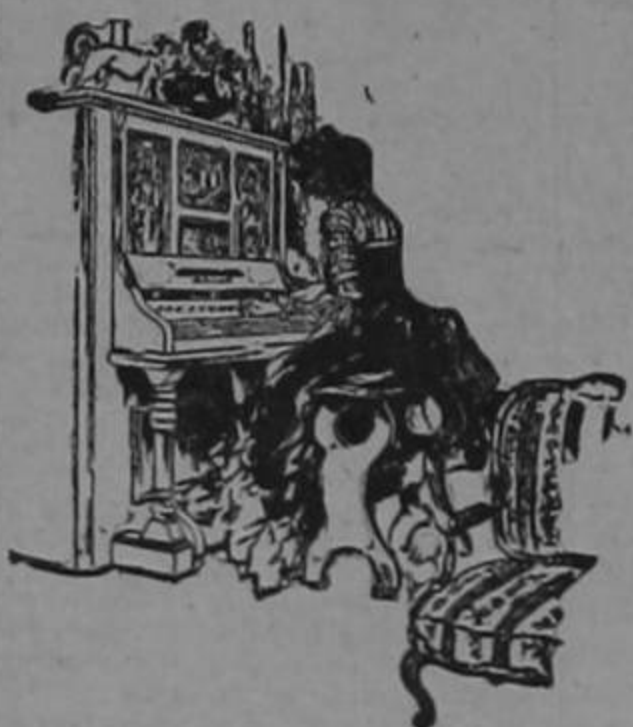
**GUAPILES BRANCH.**

Sunday only.	Sunday only.	Daily except Sunday.	Tues. Wed. Fri. & Sat.	Mon. & Thur.	Sunday only.	Sunday only.
7.00	11.10	5.00	6.30	10.30	6.00	3.15
8.20	9.30	2.30	8.30	12.05	7.28	4.05
5.20	9.30	2.30	8.30	10.30	6.00	3.15
7.00	11.10	5.00	6.30	10.30	6.00	3.15

**A EOLIANS.**

—AT—

**Wood's Book Store Limon,**



**THE MARVEL OF THE AGE!**

Can be played as an ordinary organ, or with the self-playing mechanical device.

CALL AT WOOD'S BOOK STORE AND SEE THEM

**SUPPLIED ON EASY TERMS.**

**AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.**



Mark Your Linen AND Stationery

One Bottle Carters Indelible Ink. One Metallic Bound Ink Pad. Three Solid Rubber Type Initials. One Type Holder.

One Beautiful Rubber Stamp Wreath for Marking Stationery. One Bottle Gold Powder for Gilding Stationery.

Making a complete outfit for marking linen and Stationery, all neatly packed in a nice box,

FOR ONE COLON, ACTUALLY WORTH \$1.00

To be had at Wood's Book Store, Limon

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

**Price List of Religious and Educational Books**

Arabian Nights Entertainment .. \$1.00	Kings of Israel and Judah ..... \$1.50
Atlas, Phillips' ..... 2.00	Labouring Man's Book ..... \$1.50
Atlas, Mitchell's ..... 2.00	Life Queen Victoria, illustrated 4.00
Arithmetic, Irish's ..... .35	Life of Gladstone ..... 1.00
Arithmetic, Colenso's ..... 1.50	Life of Nelson ..... 1.00
Arithmetic, Barnard-Smith ..... 1.50	Life of H. M. Stanley ..... 1.00
Almanac, World ..... 1.00	Life of Livingstone ..... 1.00
Almanac, Whitaker ..... 1.00	Life of Robert Moffat ..... 1.00
Almanac, Sheet ..... .15	Life of Wm. Carey ..... 1.00
Atlas Readers No. 2 ..... .50	Life of Wm. Knibb ..... 1.75
Atlas Readers No. 3 ..... .75	Life of Wyoalen, illustrated .... 2.50
Aristotle ..... 1.50	Line Upon Line ..... .50
Brewer's Guide to Scripture History ..... \$2.50	Lines Left Out ..... 1.50
Brewer's Guide to English History ..... 2.50	Longfellow's Poems ..... 2.00
Brewer's Guide to Science ..... 2.50	Letter Writer, Cooke's ..... 1.00
Book You Want ..... 1.00	
Book of Religions, illustrated .. 6.00	More About Jesus ..... 1.50
Biblical Reason Why ..... 2.50	Maste, Christian ..... 3.50
Ben Hur ..... 1.00	Medicine, Buchanan's Domestic .. 1.00
Bulwer Lytton's Works, illus. .. 1.00	Mandolin Instructor ..... 1.50
Basket of Flowers, \$1.00 and .. 1.25	Music, Stinson's Singing ..... 1.00
Beeton's Bible Dictionary ..... 1.00	Metropolitan Catalogue of Fashion ..... 1.00
Bibles, English, 50c and ..... 2.00	Magazines (see separate list) ...
Baptist Hymns, 50c and ..... 1.00	New Hymns and Solos, words only ..... 1.50
Baptist Hymns, large print, \$2.00 and ..... 3.00	New Hymns and Solos, large print 1.00
Baptist Hymns, music ..... 2.75	New Hymns and Solos, music .. 1.50
Bible Hieroglyphical ..... 1.00	Novels (see separate list) ....
Banjo Instructor ..... 1.50	Newspapers (see separate list) ..
Corbett's Advice to Young Men .. \$1.00	Organ Instructor ..... \$1.00
Cowper's Poems ..... 1.00	Prince of House of David, \$1.00 and ..... \$3.00
Cookery, Domestic ..... 1.00	Peeps of Day ..... .50
Costa Rica, illustrated ..... 5.00	Pillar of Fire ..... 1.00
Choral Praise, Music ..... 2.00	Pilgrim's Progress ..... 1.00
Copy Books, Cassell's, 1-13 ..... .25	Primers, Nos. 1 and 2 ..... .15
Christian Choir, words only .... .15	Primers, Nos. 1 and 2, cloth ..... .50
Congregational Anthem, words only, I, II, III ..... .25	Prayers, only, large print ..... 1.00
Congregational Anthem, music, I, II, III ..... 2.00	Prayers and Hymns, A and M, combined ..... .50
Captivity of Judah ..... 1.50	Primer, Spanish ..... .50
Crickets Scoring Books ..... .60	Queen Victoria, Life of, illustrated \$4.00
Dickens' Works, bound ..... \$1.00	Robinson Crusoe, 3 vols. .... \$3.00
Dictionaries, English, Johnson's 1.00	Royal Readers, \$1.00 and .... 2.00
Dictionaries, English, Webster's .. 5.00	Royal Readers, New, No. 1 ..... .50
Dictionaries, Spanish-Eng., pocket 1.00	Royal Readers, New, No. 2 ..... .50
Dictionaries, Spanish-Eng., indexed ..... 1.50	Royal Readers, New, No. 3 ..... 1.00
Dream Book and Fortune Teller 1.00	Royal Readers, New, No. 4 ..... 1.25
Dictionary, German-English ..... 1.50	Royal Readers, New, No. 5 ..... 1.50
Dictionary, Webster's Vest, indexed ..... .50	Royal Readers, New, No. 6 ..... 1.50
Encyclopedia, pocket ..... \$ .50	Readymade Speeches ..... 1.00
Etiquette of Modern Society ..... 1.00	Singing Class Book, Stinson's .. \$1.00
Enquire Within Upon Everything 2.00	Spurgeon, Life of ..... .50
Fox's Book of Martyrs ..... \$1.00	Shakespeare ..... 1.00
Fifty Years in the Church of Rome 3.00	Scott's Postical Works, \$1.00 and 2.00
Fairy Tales (illustrated) Mulock's 2.00	Spanish in Twenty Lessons, Cortina ..... 2.50
Feantmore Cooper's Works, bd. ... 1.00	Spanish, Allendorf ..... 8.50
Fortune Teller and Dream Book 1.00	Spanish Self-Taught ..... .90
French Self Taught ..... .90	Spanish Dictionary, \$1.00 and .. 1.50
Flute Instructor ..... 1.00	Spanish Correspondent ..... 1.75
Grace Aginlae's Works ..... \$2.00	Spanish Instructor ..... .75
Grimm's Fairy Tales, illustrated. 2.00	Spelling, Universal ..... .50
Geography, Hughes' ..... 1.50	Sankey's, words only ..... .25
Geography, Horn's ..... .25	Sankey's, words only, large print 1.00
Grammar, Horn's ..... .25	Sankey's, words only, large print 2.00
Grammar, Lennie's ..... 1.50	Sankey's, music ..... 3.00
Grammar, Longman's ..... 1.00	Shorthand, Pitman's Teacher .... .50
German Self Taught ..... .90	Shorthand, Pitman's Manual .... 1.50
Golden Bells, words only ..... .25	Scoring Books, Cricket ..... .60
Guitar Instructor ..... 1.50	Throne of David ..... \$1.00
History of England, Macaulay, 5 vols. .... \$2.50	Table Books ..... .15
History of England, Markham's 2.50	Treasury, music ..... 2.75
History of England, Nelson's .... .50	U and V
Holy War, Bunyan, illustrated .. 2.00	Uncle Tom's Cabin ..... \$1.00
Hazell's Annual ..... 2.50	Universal Spelling ..... .50
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, 50c .75	Violin Instructor ..... 2.00
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, large print ..... 1.00	Waverly Novels, Scott, bound .. \$2.00
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, music ..... 2.00	Washington Irving's Works, bd. ... 2.00
Infant Readers ..... \$ .25	What a Young Man Ought to Know ..... 3.00
Ingles in Velate Leccionas Cortinas ..... 3.50	What a Young Woman Ought to Know ..... 3.00
So. Allendorf ..... 3.50	Wesleyan Prayers and Hymns .. \$1.00
Journal of Fashions, Metropolit'n. \$1.00	Wesleyan Prayers and Hymns, large print ..... 2.50
	Young Man's Best Companion ... \$1.00
	Young Woman's Best Companion 1.00

Notes.—Orders from country customers must be accompanied by remittance, which can be made in postage stamps, if more convenient. Printed books can be sent free of postage in this country.