



Limon Weekly News.

PORT LIMON, SATURDAY JULY 7, 1906

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUCCESSORS OF

F. M. H. WOOD.

PORT LIMON COSTA RICA, CENTRAL AMERICA.

ANTONIO LEHMANN CENTRAL AVENUE SAN JOSE, AGNET.

THE CZAR'S SOLDIERS IN REVOLT.

MASSACRE OF JEWS CONTINUES

New York Declares Quarantine against Cuba.

KING EDWARD DENIES THAT HE ORDERED ENERGETIC ACTION AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

SEVERE HEAT IN EUROPE.

French Women Selling their Hair.

TURKISH GOVERNMENT SENTENCE AUTHORS OF ATTACK ON BRITISH OFFICERS.

(BY CABLE.)

Panama news state that no further disorders took place since Monday. Police patrols surround the city and dispersed all the groups of people. It is reported that three of the persons shot on Sunday died to-day. Eleven more wounded have been discovered. Of the 4,000 electors, only 2,500 votes were registered. The Government triumphed in the majority of the 56 districts. Various opinions have been expressed relative to the result of Sunday's election. Many Liberals who failed to vote last Sunday, say they will change the result of the last voting at the elections for the Assembly.

On her way to England the wife of the British Minister to Peru, Mr. Beauchamp, (who is a daughter of Sir Robert Hart, the Chief of the Chinese Customs) passed through here.

Two prominent police officials were shot in the streets of Pratkan.

The cruiser Mezhenowgorod, of the Russian volunteer fleet, with a body of engineers, from Odessa to Sebastopol returned to port, the crew having broken out in mutiny while on the voyage.

Eight members of the German Reichstag have sailed for East Africa, for the purpose of inspection of the German colonies.

The following has been received from St. Petersburg: "The celebrated Regiment of the Guards was ordered to proceed to Peterhoff; when the hour of departure arrived the regiment refused to move. Grand Duke Nicholas promptly went to the garrison to know the cause; the soldiers said they knew it was the Government's intention to dissolve the Duma and they were intended to quell any rising which resulted therefrom, which duty they positively refuse to perform. They finally consented to leave after being assured that they were only needed for the protection of the Czar."

King Haakon and Queen Maud of Norway, assisted by the Court, received several deputations.

Paris news reports that the Prosecutor-General Boudion commenced his argument on Tuesday on the Dreyfus case. The celebrated lawyer said he was convinced that Dreyfus was innocent and the entire guilt rested on Esterhazy, consequently the entire trial was without right and must be quashed.

Ex-President Pellegrini of Buenos Aires is reported dying.

The German newspaper editors now on a visit to England passed the day, Tuesday, at Windsor Castle. They deposited a magnificent crown of flowers on the tomb of Queen Victoria. They lunched in the Orangery and sent a congratulatory telegram to King Edward.

The Liverpool "Post" has just discovered that for the last 20 years the House of Lords has existed on an illegal base, as the Irish Act of the Union stipulated that not less than 100 Irish Peers should sit in the House of Lords. There are actually only 22 and for the space of 20 years the stipulated number of 100 has never been reached.

News from Vladikavkaz reports that the garrison has revolted. The artillery men bombarded the casino with huge stones while the officers were celebrating a ball. A panic ensued and one lady was killed. A meeting was held at which delegates from all the regiments were present. It was decided that another massacre of Jews took place and the soldiers defended them; the Black Band would attack them, military discipline has reached such a stage that General Zhewsky was insulted in the streets by the soldiers. In the districts of Kharkoff, Poltava and Tamboff several encounters have taken place between the people and the troops. In Poltava 4 persons were killed and many injured. The house and farm of a Member of Parliament were sacked and burnt. Government employes are panic-stricken and resigned their positions

to save their lives. A group of workmen marched to the municipal buildings and demanded aid. The strike among the bakers continues. The Ninth Regiment at Kaguela revolted and refused to return to duty while several of their comrades remained under arrest for having refused to fire on the workmen. This regiment up to the present has always been an example of order and discipline.

The Royal Family will pass the winter in the Finland Archipelago. The Castle of Longkoshi, situated near Katu, is being prepared for their reception.

The Admiralty is concentrating the Baltic Squadron to receive the British.

The Russo-Chinese Bank at Batun has been robbed of 25,000 roubles. Eight armed men entered a Moscow hotel and robbed four of the guests.

Walter Wellman, the daring American who proposes to reach the North Pole in an airship, has arrived in Norway, and says it is utterly impossible to attempt the voyage this winter.

While firing salutes on the Dutch warship Froino, a cannon exploded, killing three men. King Haakon was on board at the time of the explosion.

News from Madrid reports that a Ministerial crisis is near at hand.

New York has established quarantine against all arrivals from Cuban ports, due to the dread of yellow fever.

A gigantic bridge is projected on the River Belly in Chicago. It will be one mile long and one hundred yards high.

Colonel Hobbes has arrived at New York. His mission is to examine and report on the preparation of American meats for consumption in the British Army.

News from Bucharest reports that throughout Bessarabia attacks have been made on the Jews, their houses destroyed and their women violated. Many have been killed. The Jews are fleeing into Roumania.

Berlin cables report that conferences have been held in Poscu by various agricultural bodies and commercial houses of Prussia, at which resolutions were adopted against American meats. Reference was made to Mr. Roosevelt's Message to Congress, asking the Federal Council to prohibit the importation of foreign preserved meats and ordaining that only such meats as have been carefully inspected and certified as sanitary be admitted. The resolution says that the scandals over the American meats again demonstrate the dangerous methods adopted by the foreign meat packers, and consequently the Imperial Government should not delay in prohibiting the importation of unhealthy meat.

King Edward through his Private Secretary, Lord Knollys, deprecates emphatically the report that he consulted Mr. Bannerman or any other Cabinet Minister relative to the adoption of energetic measures against the anarchists.

The intense heat in England has increased the number of suicides. In Spain it has resulted in an epidemic of suicide and madness throughout the country. Numerous cases of sunstroke are reported, over 100 persons are in the Madrid hospitals. The temperature is 40 centigrades in the shade.

A rumor is current that a slaughter of Jews will shortly take place. The Parliament has telegraphed the Jewish residents in various cities; the telegrams were delivered to Mr. Stolnie who issued orders to the officials to adopt every precaution. Several police were attacked and killed by revolutionists in Varsovia.

The British Foreign Office is in receipt of a report from British Consul Finn of Chicago concerning the reports on the packing houses of that city. In the House of Commons Earl Grey said he doubted if it would be convenient to make the report public as it was necessary to have expert opinion on the subject.

The German editors are the guests of the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. The principal speaker at the banquet was Mr. James Bryce, Irish Secretary. Dr. Barth, Chief of the Radical Party in the Reichstag, referred to the great responsibility of both countries. A war, he said, no matter how it ended, would not put one cent in the treasury of the combatants while Europe would suffer an enormous loss. He considered it criminal if Europe abdicated the first place in the world in favor of the United States.

The London "Tribune" has started an energetic campaign against the visit of the British Fleet to Cronstadt. It asserts that fraternizing with divided Russia will have a bad effect.

Thousands of persons of all classes attended a meeting in the Tonhate of Berlin to protest against the massacre of the Jews in Russia. Professor Liszt and Friedrich Naumann criticized the Government severely for lending aid to Russia.

It is expected that the struggle for liberty in Russia will have the effect of throwing a light over the conditions in the German Empire. A telegram was despatched to the President of the Duma expressing sympathy with the victims of the massacre and indignation against the Authorities. Hopes are expressed that the advance of civilization will result in liberty and rights to Russia and cement the relations with Germany on a firm basis.

The Madrid Government is turning

(Continued on last page.)

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

To be sold by order of the Civil Judge of this "Cmarca" 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 Limon, planted with bananas, chocolate, &c., having a tram line, banana cars, &c. &c. Full title. Entered in the Register at Limon, 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 Limon, 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 Limon, 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 Limon, 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 Limon, volume 651, folio 483, No. 988, inscription 1.
10. Land situated in same district as above with a dwelling house thereon, registered Limon, 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.

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.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY STEAMSHIP LINES.

TO BOSTON, NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

FARE TO BOSTON.....\$ 75.00
" " " AND RETURN.....140.00

Passenger traffic with New Orleans and Mobile has been temporarily suspended on account of Quarantine Regulations.

Elders & Fyffes (Shipping) Limited.

TO BRISTOL AND MANCHESTER.

FARE TO BRISTOL OR MANCHESTER... £20.0.0
FARE TO BRISTOL OR MANCHESTER AND RETURN..... 35.0.0

Fast and commodious steamers have been placed on these routes.

R. J. SCHWEPPE, MANAGER.

Subject to change without notice.

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.

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.

JUST ARRIVED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHOCOLATES & MIXED SWEETS.

PRICE—\$1.00 & 50 CENTS.

Woods Book Store

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.

WORKING WOMEN

Their Hard Struggle Made Easier—Interesting Statements by a Young Lady in Boston and One in Nashville, Tenn.



All women work; some in their homes, some in church, and some in the whirl of society. And in stores, mills and shops tens of thousands are on the never-ceasing treadmill, earning their daily bread.

All are subject to the same physical laws; all suffer alike from the same physical disturbance, and the nature of their duties, in many cases, quickly drifts them into the horrors of all kinds of female complaints, tumors, ulceration, falling and displacements or perhaps irregularity or suppression, causing backache, nervousness, irritability and lassitude.

They especially require an invigorating, sustaining medicine which will strengthen the female organism and enable them to bear easily the fatigues of the day, to sleep well at night, and to rise refreshed and cheerful.

How distressing to see a woman struggling to earn a livelihood or perform her household duties when her back and head are aching, she is so tired she can hardly drag about or stand up, and every movement causes pain, the origin of which is due to some derangement of the female organism.

Miss F. Orser, of 14 Warrenton Street, Boston, tells women how to avoid such suffering; she writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"I suffered misery for several years with female irregularities. My back ached; I had bearing-down pains, and frequent headaches;

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

I could not sleep and could hardly drag around. I consulted two physicians without relief, and as a last resort, I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and to my surprise, every ache and pain left me. I gained ten pounds and am in perfect health."

Miss Pearl Ackers, of 327 North Summer Street, Nashville, Tenn., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"I suffered with painful periods, severe backache, bearing-down pains, pains across the abdomen, was very nervous and irritable, and my trouble grew worse every month. My physician failed to help me and I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I soon found it was doing me good. All my pains and aches disappeared, and I no longer fear my monthly periods."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the unfailing cure for all these troubles. It strengthens the proper muscles, and displacement with all its horrors will no more crush you.

Backache, dizziness, fainting, bearing-down pains, disordered stomach, moodiness, dislike of friends and society—all symptoms of the one cause—will be quickly dispelled, and it will make you strong and well.

You can tell the story of your sufferings to a woman, and receive helpful advice free of cost. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. The present Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years she has, under her direction and since her decease, been advising sick women free of charge.

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

Backache

gives woman some of her most miserable and wretched hours. Along with the backache, generally come headache, waist pain, falling feelings, irritability, nervousness and the blues. Have you these periodic troubles? If so, you may know that they are due to disease of some of the most important organs of your body, organs that should get help or, in time, through weakness, will wreck your health and life. Help them to health with

WINE OF CARDUI

WOMAN'S RELIEF
Says Mrs. Blanche E. Stephenson, of 1228 S. 42nd Ave., Chicago, "I suffered miserably for five (5) years with a constant pain in my back and right side and although my husband employed several of the best doctors in this great city, not one could give me relief. At last I took Wine of Cardui, which relieved my pain, prevented an operation and restored me to health." It is a wonderful curative medicine for all women's ills. Try it.

At all Druggists \$1.00

Thompson's Eye Water

The coldest city in the world is Yakutsk, Eastern Siberia.
Dr. Biggers' Buckleberry Cordial Never Fails.
To cure Children Teething, Bowel Troubles, etc. At Druggists 25c and 50c per bottle.

Chances of Living in Battle.
In Homeric days a battle was a conflict of armed mobs. The nearer you got to your assailant, the better was your chance of killing or being killed. The bigger the man, the better were his chances in the strife. In these piping times of mechanical warfare, the situation is reversed. Battles are fought at ranges of a mile or so. The smaller the man, the less are his chances of being hit. An ingenious mathematician has figured out that perhaps the casualties on the Japanese side must have been considerably less than those of the Russians in the recent war, if it be assumed that the marksmanship of each was equally good. The advantage of the Japanese was inversely as the cubes of their height and breadth. The average targets offered by each to the enemy are as the cubes of 1.555 and 1.642, or as 166 to 115, an advantage in favor of the Japanese of about 12 per cent.

HICKS' CAPUDINE HEADACHES

Breaks up COLDS IN 6 TO 12 HOURS!
Trial Size 10c. At Druggists

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. A bottle

HOW 'TIS SUNG IN BOSTON.
Every one labors except our distinguished progenitor.
He reposes in a recumbent position within our residence through the day,
His pedal extremities idling upon the bronze of the steam radiator,
Serenely engaged in extracting nebulous atmosphere from a tobacco receptacle of mundane matter.
Our material mentor receives soiled linen for the purpose of cleansing it,
And in this connection I should include filial Ann.
Indeed, everybody is engaged in some variety of occupation in our domestic habitat.
Excluding, as primarily suggested, our distinguished progenitor.
—R. O. Man in Springfield Republican.

Coal in a Tree.
In the churchyard of a Welsh village a unique storing place is provided for coal used to heat the church during the winter months.
In the churchyard stands four large yew trees, prominent landmarks known to all the villagers. But these grand old yews are not only ornamental; one, at least, serves a good purpose, for in a hollow in one of them, which is protected by a door, is stored the church's supply of coal, says Home Chat.

TRANSFORMATIONS.
Curious Result When Coffee Drinking is Abandoned.
It is almost as hard for an old coffee toper to quit the use of coffee as it is for a whisky or tobacco fiend to break off, except that the coffee user can quit coffee and take up Postum Food Coffee without any feeling of a loss of the morning beverage, for when Postum is well boiled and served with cream, it is really better in point of flavor than most of the coffee served nowadays, and to the taste of the connoisseur it is like the flavor of fine Java.
A great transformation takes place in the body within ten days or two weeks after coffee is left off and Postum Food Coffee used, for the reason that the poison to the nerves has been discontinued and in its place is taken a liquid that contains the most powerful elements of nourishment.
It is easy to make this test and prove these statements by changing from coffee to Postum Food Coffee.
"There's a reason."

Senator Hoar's Speech in Canada.
At a Fourth of July celebration in a Canadian town where both English and American guests were assembled the flags of the two countries were used in decorations. A frivolous young English girl, loyal to the Queen, but with no love for the Stars and Stripes, exclaimed: "Oh, what a silly-looking thing the American flag is! It suggests nothing but checkerboard candy."
"Yes," replied the late Senator Hoar, "the kind of candy that has made everybody sick who ever tried to lick it."

Not All Houseless.
"When you know a man is a devotee of golf," said the enthusiastic golfer, "you can be absolutely certain of his mental calibre, and be assured—"
"Oh, come, I wouldn't say that," replied the plain man. "I don't doubt that some men play golf who are really quite sensible."
—Stray Stories.

"OLD IRONSIDES."



The U. S. S. "Constitution," now at the Boston Navy Yard, Charlestown. The Upper Picture Shows Wheel and Binnacle Captured From the "Java" in 1812.

SCISSORS SHARPENER.

It is important in sharpening a pair of scissors that the angle at the cutting edge of the blade be uniform throughout. This is easily accomplished by the scissors sharpener illustrated below, patented by a Pennsylvanian.

In this device the sharpener is drawn back and forth along the blades of the scissors, and the construction is such that an excellent bearing of the shank



Sharpens the Blades.

of the sharpener against the side of the blade is assured. The sharpener proper consists of a file, which is made in conjunction with a holder, the device fitting over the blade of the scissors. The file is then in a position to give the edge of the blade of the scissors the proper angle, and as a large majority of those called upon to use the shears and scissors are of the female sex, and as they are not particularly skilled in the sharpening of scissors, this feature is important. To facilitate the use of the sharpener the point of the blade of the scissors is forced into a convenient piece of woodwork and the handle of the blade grasped firmly, when the operator can exert considerable pressure to hold the blade firmly in one position while rubbing the sharpener back and forth over the blade. It frequently happens that the screw upon which the blades of the scissors are pivoted becomes loosened, in which event the screw driver extension is a very convenient adjunct to the sharpening device.—Philadelphia Record.

A Daring Experiment.

We have decided that "booze and business" is a bad mixture, and will just try plain business for a short spell. If this doesn't work well we may decide to cut out business and try booze. This decision was reached after a very forcible argument with our devoted spouse, who warned us in no uncertain language that we would be using some of that hair restorer on our topmost point unless we wiped it off our list altogether. As it would be a sin to waste the precious fluid in this manner we have cut it out. Boys, be warned and don't tempt us, for we will be compelled to murder in cold blood the first one who flashes a bottle of tincture confitum in our presence.
—Coveta (I. T.) Courier.

Senator Hoar's Speech in Canada.

At a Fourth of July celebration in a Canadian town where both English and American guests were assembled the flags of the two countries were used in decorations. A frivolous young English girl, loyal to the Queen, but with no love for the Stars and Stripes, exclaimed: "Oh, what a silly-looking thing the American flag is! It suggests nothing but checkerboard candy."
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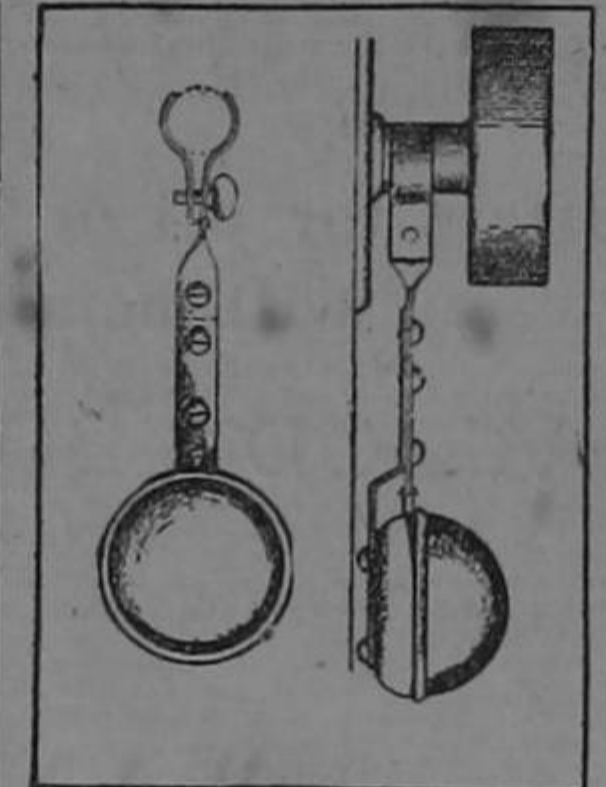
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—Stray Stories.

DOOR ALARM.

Traveling salesmen especially do not always find locks on the doors of the rooms to which they are assigned, and the small portable alarm bell shown here would be invaluable in such instances. It can be used temporarily or permanently, and can be conveniently carried in a traveling bag. It can be attached in an instant's time to the shank of the door knob, the parts being so combined and arranged that oscillation of the door knob in either direction will cause the bell to ring. The bell is of the ordinary bicycle bell pattern, and is operated in a novel way by a push pin, the releasing of a spring ringing the bell. The bell is supported on a strip of metal, at the end of which is a clamp, the latter fitting on the handle of a door knob. Sliding on this strip of metal is a corresponding strip, having at the top the pushpin, the head of the clamp engaging with the lower end of the sliding strip.

The device is first clamped to the door knob, and as soon as the latter is oscillated in either direction the knob and clamp forces the sliding strip upward, releasing the spring operating the bell. If a spring bell is used the bell will, of course, continue to ring until the spring is run down or until the knob is returned to its normal position.—Philadelphia Record.



Rings Automatically.

weight of the bell will cause the bell to swing as far as it can go in that direction, the head of the clamp forming a pivot. The turning of the door

Imitation Jewelry.

"Never have I known such a craze for imitation jewelry as now," was the remark of the manager of one of the big department stores, and it only needs a glance to see that in a store where the crowds are greatest the imitation jewelry lies.
"We can't supply the demand," went on the manager, "and I know it is the case not alone with us, but even more so with those firms who make a specialty of selling it alone."
"Jewelers who have for years been in the business have told me that their trade has suffered greatly from this cause. Such art and skill have entered into its manufacture that in many cases it can't be told from the real, and very frequently women who can afford better things purchase the cheaper sort when some article is seen to be a passing fad. That many of the wealthy women in society have duplicates of their handsome jewelry we all know."
—Philadelphia Telegraph.

A Gallant Boy.

A Bostonian was talking about the late Henry Harland, says the New York Tribune.
"Harland was a graceful, gallant soul," he said. "Even in his boyhood days he turned the prettiest compliments."
"In his boyhood he studied Latin under a charming young lady."
"This young lady, calling him up in class one morning, said:
"Henry, name some of the chief beauties of education."
"The boy, smiling into his teacher's pretty eyes, answered:
"Schoolmistresses."

EVOLUTION Trying to Develop Specific Peculiarities.

By DR. HUGO DE VRIES.

WHAT is that in the egg which enables it to develop all the qualities of the bird? Something must be there, and we may even assume that all the separate qualities displayed by the bird have their representatives in the egg.

Now, if it were only possible to get at these representative particles within the egg, what changes might not be effected in the development of the bird? To take a very simple example, the peacock has a white variety, lacking the bright colors of the feathers. If in the egg of the ordinary peacock we could seize upon the representative particles of the color and impede their development, perhaps we would succeed in reproducing the white variety at once and quite artificially.

Obviously this is the heart of the matter, for if once the principle should be discovered to dislocate such a representative we might apply it to numerous other instances. A white peacock would be no novelty and no gain, but we would be able to make white varieties of other birds and other animals, and perhaps even of the bright colored flowers, which until now have resisted all endeavors of breeders in this line of work.

Methods of attacking this problem are not at all failing. We might try to kill some of the representative particles in the egg, or to stun them, or to injure them in ever so slight a measure, so as only to retard their development.

The process of the evolution of animals and plants must be attacked by direct experiment. This evolution, however, has a long history, covering many millions of years. Its historical part, of course, is not accessible to experimental work. From its innermost nature it must be studied according to historical and comparative methods. In laboratory work we may simply pass it by.

After eliminating this great mass of detail concerning the pedigree of the animal and vegetable kingdom two points remain, which present themselves for experimental study. These are the beginning and the end. Obviously the real end is not yet reached. Evolution is going steadily on even now. In the same way we may assume that the beginning is not yet finished. The laws that ruled the material world some twenty or thirty millions of years ago must have been the same that are still ruling it in our days. Circumstances may have changed, but it is not very probable that those which permitted life at the beginning and those which have made it possible during the long geological ages should have been widely different. On the contrary, it seems only natural to assume that new life may nowadays originate as well as in former times. It is only a question of where we are to look for it.

On this very difficult point I like to be guided by the genial conceptions of Brooks. In his "Foundations of Zoology" he depicts the primeval seas and their living population. All life must have been limited to those early periods to the high sea; all organisms were floating amid the waves, going only to a depth of some few metres. Here the main lines of the animal and vegetable pedigree must have been produced, starting the great divisions of both kingdoms. The only exceptions are offered by the flowering plants and the vertebrate animals, which seem to have originated on the shores or perhaps on the land itself. As long as all life was in this floating condition evolution proceeded rapidly and broadened out. Then came a period when, as Brooks says, the organic world made the discovery of the possibility of living on the bottom of the sea, feeding on the sinking remains of the floating world. This great change was the starting point for numerous adaptations and for the evolution of a richness of forms and structures, but without the previous progress in the production of many really new divisions.

The experience of agriculturists and horticulturists has long since established the fact that new forms of animals and plants from time to time arise. How they originate is another question, which it is not the task of practice, but of science, to answer. The fact, however, is undeniable, and all observations point to sudden changes or so-called sports as the first beginning. Especially in the domain of horticulture Korshinsky has shown,

How Herbert Spencer Painted His Carpet

In Harper's Magazine appears an article on "Home Life With Herbert Spencer," written by two friends who lived with him. It reveals a new and amusing side of the great thinker's character. Here is one of the incidents:

"The pattern of his drawing room carpet began to fade when it had only been down a few months. It consisted, or rather had consisted, of clusters of blue flowers on a drabish ground. Now, with the principal color gone, it had become far too dull for the taste of that lover of brightness. He therefore conceived the unique idea of having each flower stamped over with red ink. For this purpose he invented a small tin tray, which was so made that it stood quite flat on the floor to prevent any possibility of the ink being spilt or dropped about. Bent in it were little wells about as large round and twice as thick as a halfpenny. These depressions were filled with the liquid.
"The sempstress—whom he was always glad of an excuse to employ be-

by an ample critical survey of the historical evidence, that sudden sports are the prevailing rule and probably even the exclusive manner of originating new varieties.

Such considerations have led to the conviction that what occurs in horticulture must also occur in the experimental garden. If the conditions are the same, why should not the phenomena be the same, too? If mutations are rare in horticulture, the experimenter has only to arrange his work so as to be able to detect rare occurrences in his cultures, too. In doing this I have succeeded in observing mutations quite analogous to the horticultural instances and collecting all the evidence concerning their ancestry and their descendants, as well as concerning the mode of their appearance.

Moreover, I have had the good fortune of discovering a wild plant which is even yet in a condition of mutability. Yearly it is observed to produce new species. It is the large flowering evening primrose, which bears the name of Lamarck, the founder of the theory of evolution. It clearly shows how new species arise from an old stock not by continuous and slow changes but suddenly. The stock itself is not altered by the process nor even noticeably diminished. The new species which it produces arise on all sides. Some of them are in a higher, other in a lesser degree, fit for their life conditions; some persist during years, while others disappear nearly as soon as they arise.

This instance of experimental mutation is found largely to agree with the experience of breeders, especially in horticulture, and likewise with the conclusions that have been drawn from comparative studies. The assumption that those species and genera which now consist of large groups of closely allied forms have originated in the same way seems quite undeniable; and as soon as the validity of this generalization is granted for these cases it will have to be considered of general, if not universal, bearing.

Two main lines have to be distinguished: to study the phenomenon itself and that of its causes. Mutations, of course, cannot be assumed to be a special feature of the evening primroses. They must occur elsewhere, too, and these must be sought. One or two novelties among thousands of individuals of the common type are not easily found, especially where the differences are slight and new and thereby apt to be overlooked. No differentiating remarks, however slight, should be considered as insignificant. All aberrant individuals should be planted separately and protected with all the care required to insure the fullest development. Many of them afterward prove to be only fluctuating variants or to have deceived the experimenter. They are simply discarded. It is quite sufficient if some remain and prove to be mutants. As soon as in this manner a mutable strain will be discovered, the greater part of the other species may be excluded, although the search for new mutable species should never be wholly neglected. Each year some new forms should be taken into culture, in order to have sufficient chances of gradually increasing the evidence concerning the occurrence of mutability in nature.

The chief objects of this inquiry, however, must be study of the mutable strain itself. Some of its seeds yield new species, while others are more conservative. Thence the question, Which seeds mutate and by which causes are they elected to do so? The location of the mutating seeds within the fruit, the position of the preferred fruits on the spikes, the influence of the individual strength of the sundry branches and many other points have to be investigated. Further, it is probable that the degree of mutability, or, in other words, the yield of mutating seeds, is more or less dependent on the outer life conditions. Thence the necessity of studying the influence of culture in general, of light and heat, of soil and water, and last, but not least, of manure. Extreme combinations of these factors should be tried to see whether perhaps they may give extreme results.

Underlying all and directing all the efforts should be the hope of obtaining such a knowledge of the phenomenon as would enable us to take the whole guidance of it into our own hands.—Scientific American.

Pretty Wedding Custom.
In some parts of the Tyrol a beautiful, though curious, custom prevails. When a girl is going to be married and just before she leaves for the church her mother gives her a handkerchief, which is called a tear-kerchief. It is made of newly-spun and crumpled linen, and with it the girl dries the natural tears she sheds on leaving home. The tear-kerchief is never used after the marriage day, but is folded up and placed in the linen closet, where it remains till its owner's death, when it is taken from its place and spread over her face.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The American colony celebrated the 130th anniversary of their independence in a befitting manner on Wednesday the 4th.

THE DECORATIONS.

at the Limón Lodge were of a most lavish description; the veranda of the main building was draped with hundreds of yards of American and Costa Rican colors picked out with small flags of both nations. In addition to the Consulate flag, another large American ensign floated over the east of the building, while the Union Jack occupied the pole over the Commissary at the west of the building.

Feastons of electric bulbs extended over three-fourths of the main building, the colors being red white and blue; at the four corners immense scarlet globes added to the beauty of the fixtures and in the centre of the building over the General Manager's office was a magnificent five point star studded with electric bulbs: red, white and blue. Mr. N. O. Easton who was responsible for these illuminations is to be congratulated on the success achieved.

The railway passenger station was also decorated, and the Government buildings and Consulates hoisted their flags in honor of the day. The decorations at the Northern Railroad pier were, as usual, very elaborate, in addition to evergreens and signal flags at the end of the pier a refreshment bar at which cakes, sandwiches, lemonade, etc., were dispensed. The metallic pier and the s.s. Origen were also gay with bunting.

THE RACES.

A four oared race between Dora and the Simmons was the first on the programme (there being only the Origen in port no races took place amongst ships crews). Mr. E. P. Schweppe was coxswain of the Simmons and Captain Baker of the Dora. At the fall of the flag the boats got off together and for a time it appeared difficult for either one to pass the other, but the Dora slowly stole ahead, and by the time the second mark boat 1 mile away was reached the Dora showed an advantage of a boat's length. On rounding the Origen the Simmons' crew made strenuous efforts to close the gap and on the home stretch the men pulled with a will, but the Dora's crew maintained their position and came home winners.

The second race was an exceedingly pretty one, the crews confined to United Fruit Company's employees. The Dora's crew with pink jerseys and the Simmons' in blue. The Dora, Captain Baker coxswain; Simmons, Mr. E. P. Schweppe, coxswain. The former got away with a quick stroke and rounded the Origen first, maintaining her lead and winning easily amidst enthusiastic cheering from hundreds of spectators. The blues made a manly fight in this race and it was to be observed that their stroke was the better of the two in style. Urged on by their coxswain they strained every nerve to overtake the Dora but in vain.

The third race was the signal for the fun of the day between the pilot boats Simmons and Williams, the former coxswain by the genial Marine Superintendent, Captain S. M. M., and the latter by "Jack." Both crews did their best from the start and the boats kept well together; it was however seen that the crew of the Simmons were the better of the two. The Williams, however, forged ahead and rounded the Origen first, keeping her position until the western mark boat was reached, when the Simmons, taking the inner course, challenged her rival and forged ahead. There was no difficulty in discerning the burly form of her coxswain bending to the stroke of her oars, and frantically waving the Costa Rica colors attached to a small staff, which he held in one hand, while the tiller was grasped by the other, and amidst tremendous cheering the Simmons crossed the line half dozen lengths ahead.

The next two races were confined to canoes, and showed the remarkable skill of the rowers, as well as the swiftness of these craft canoes; No. 27 winning by several lengths.

The banana loaders race followed, and was won by the Simmons crew. The swimming competition between members of the Limón Sports Club was the cause of much excitement. Three competitors entered, Messrs. Harry Zurcher, Sam Lindo and Jack DePass, the distance being from the elbow of the metallic pier to that of the National. At the fall of the flag, the three swimmers plunged in from the upper striver beam and started across, Zurcher shortly after took the lead followed closely by Lindo and DePass; the former, however, with a long steady stroke shot ahead and before half the distance was covered, left his companions a long distance behind. The last named gave out when half way across, and he was taken on board the launch Naptha, Zurcher coming in winner by over 50 yards, amidst enthusiastic cheering. Without any rest the three were conveyed in the launch to the end of the pier where, amidst much amusement DePass and Lindo tried to walk the dePasse spar (extending over the head of the pier) at the end of which a parcel containing \$15.00 was suspended. After several unsuccessful attempts and an equal number of duckings they were compelled to abandon the attempt. The United States Consul, Mr. Donaldson, then challenged any of the friends around to make the attempt with him, but there was no response.

After a most enjoyable day, the sports were brought to a close at 3 p.m.

The Municipal band added greatly to the day's enjoyment.

ILLUMINATION AND RECEPTION.

At 7 p.m. the electric current was turned on the Lodge and the effect was magnificent. The Municipal band arrived at 6.30 and took up their stand

at the end of the park, and shortly after, over a thousand persons assembled in front of the building. The official reception commenced at 8 p.m. and over a hundred prominent citizens paid their respects to Mr. Donaldson, who received them very courteously at the head of the stairs of the building. The pyrotechnic display on the square between the metallic pier and the Lodge was exceptionally fine. At 8.30 a slight shower of rain fell, but this did not interrupt the performance, the band taking shelter beneath the spacious verandahs; music and fireworks were kept up almost unceasingly until 9.30 p.m. Mr. Donaldson is to be congratulated on the success of the celebration (without doubt far surpassing any previous one in this city) in which he was so ably assisted by the popular Manager of the United Fruit Company, Mr. R. J. Schweppe and his brother the assistant Manager, both of whom were unceasing in their efforts to make it a success.

The Marine Superintendent, Captain Simmons, deserves the greatest credit for his arrangements for the comfort of the visitors at the races, as well as the decorations on the pier, which elicited praise on all sides.

Altogether the 130th anniversary of the American Independence will long be remembered in Port Limón.

CURRENT ITEMS.

MUNICIPAL taxes for Port Limón should be paid to the Treasurer before the 15th inst.

THE LIMON WEEKLY NEWS tenders a welcome to His Lordship the Bishop of Honduras.

THE s.s. Sibiria sails for New York via Kingston on Monday the 9th inst., taking mails and passengers.

CONTRACTOR'S banana cheques for the month of July will be calculated at the rate of 113 per cent.

THE Atlas steamer Alleghany sailed at 5 p.m. on Monday for New York with 385 packages of cargo and 15,000 bunches of bananas.

THE inhabitants of Limón have been blessed with a good supply of electric light for quite a number of nights in succession; it is to be hoped that this excellent feature will continue.

THE LIMON WEEKLY NEWS extends a cordial welcome to Mr. Cecil Vernor Lindo and family and Mr. F. J. Alvarado who returned to Limón on the Ellis on Wednesday night.

MR. A. F. FORSTER of Stirling Farm who has been in hospital suffering from blackwater fever, is about again we are glad to see, and leaves on Monday for New York to recruit his health. We wish him a good time.

ENGINE No. 5, fitted up in the Northern Railroad shops for the Pacific Railroad Co., made a memorable trip to the capital on Friday last, leaving here at 12 noon she did not arrive at the capital until midnight.

"EL NOTICIFERO" says: the intelligent and active Manager of the United Fruit Company, Mr. R. J. Schweppe, has been instructed by the heads of Company in Boston to build as quickly as possible on lots 3 and 4 (late Arnold's lot) manzana 17 Limón a house equal to that owned by the Company in said city, the cost to be about \$500,000. This will be a great thing for Limón.

Estate Late Mr. F. M. H. Wood.

Creditors and others are reminded that the meeting to be convened by the Civil Judge for the purpose of arriving at a definite decision as to the disposal of the residue of above estate, will take place on Monday next the 9th inst.

Tragic Case in Salvador.

A young man named Octavia Pena had occasion to shoot a dog, and on firing his revolver the bullet struck his mother Mrs. Jesus Barrera, killing her instantly. The horror of the act resulted in his immediately blowing his own brains out.

Burglary.

The Northern Railroad Engineers Quarters, above the local freight offices, have been visited on more than one occasion during the past week by burglars. On Wednesday night the room of Mr. Herrick was entered and all his clothing carried away. A similar loss was sustained by Mr. Crawford a few nights previously. The police are recommended to give some attention to this locality. A gang of loafers make their headquarters in front of a rum shop in that vicinity and no doubt but that they are the authors of these daring robberies.

An Improvement of Importance.

A rumor is current among the Company's officials to the effect that the Government and United Fruit Company are negotiating a contract, which, if carried through, will tend to benefit this town to a considerable extent. We do not vouch for the correctness of the rumor, neither are we in possession of the particulars, but it is said that the United Fruit Company have proposed to build a magnificent hotel on the site of the present "Gran Hotel," at a cost of \$100,000, the building to become the property of the Government; at the same time, the Costa Rica Railway reverts to them. The land on which the "Gran Hotel" stands, and which is Government property, will be given to the Company free during the period, and several streets and avenues, particularly that north of the wash house will be constructed and the sea will extend northward. It is not expected that any obstacle will crop up in the Congress when the project is brought up; the carrying out of these two improvements will be of incalculable benefit to the city, besides providing work for many hundreds of its inhabitants.

The Baptist Deputation from Jamaica.

Revs. W. M. Webb and Wm. Head have completed their mission to Costa Rica, having visited all the mission churches and stations of the Society in this field. They have conferred with the Missionaries and the Churches on the work generally, its progress, difficulties and needs and have expressed themselves as satisfied that good and useful work has been done notwithstanding many drawbacks.

Their visits included San José, the capital, where they had the opportunity, together with Rev. Messrs. Witt and McDonald, Missionaries of conferring with Mr. Cox, the British Consul, on matters of material and social interest to the mission. They had the honor of an interview with the President, Don Cleto Gonzalez, through the good offices of Mr. Cox, on the question of simplifying the civil marriage law on behalf of the large numbers of Jamaicans and others living in concubinage. The President promised attention to the matter, but suggested a petition to Congress.

The deputation have kept excellent health, and express themselves pleased with the kindness shown to them on all sides. The testimony to the general conduct and character of the Jamaica labourers on the railway tracks and the banana farms has been gratifying, and shows how much the companies and private capitalists, with their immense capital invested in this country, owe to the Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society, the Rev. J. H. Sobey its first Missionary, for the useful work they have done and are still doing among the people. Without the Gospel following up these people the American racial idea would have created an insuperable barrier to any satisfactory adjustment in this country between the white man as capitalist and the black man as labourer. This, the preaching of the Gospel, has happily obviated and adjusted.

It is with deep regret that we learn that the Rev. W. Head has received news concerning his wife's health necessitating his immediate voyage to England, if possible via Jamaica. Rev. Mr. Webb will continue his visit to Bocas and Colon and return to Jamaica about the third week of the current month.

Lightning Plays Havoc at Salvador.

On Friday last lightning struck the telephone office at Salvador, fusing the switchboard and instrument, and shattering twenty porcelain insulators in the vicinity. The instruments at the hospital and La Palma were also rendered useless. The operators had two minutes previously been using the wires.

Dangerous Butter.

"Las Noredades" publishes the following: Forty six thousand pounds of butter from Nebraska and South Dakota, stored in the deposits and refrigerators of New York City have been declared by the National Inspectors dangerous to public health, in consequence of the criminal adulteration it has been subjected to, little or no milk is contained in its composition, the greater portion being fats of different kinds. Sixty thousand pounds more have been discovered in the State of Pennsylvania and ordered to be destroyed. After the knowledge of what has passed in Chicago, with the beef, butter and sausages, the adulteration of butter will break no bones.

It is not only beef in tins and American lard which are now proscribed, but butter also.

This is up to the day, To-morrow who knows what further revelations the cable will make of articles of the first necessity, manufactured and exported by industries of the United States.

People must be on the alert and eat as little as possible of the first necessity received from the American Republic.

Day by day we are confronted by some new discovery of fraud and adulteration of articles of consumption, and a heavy and prohibitory tariff should be placed on all these articles from America. The adulteration is not confined to Chicago, but other cities of the Union are in the same line.

Constitutional Congress.

TAX ON BANANA EXPORTATION PROPOSED.

The members for Limón, Don Carlos Saborio at the session of June 28th, referring to the Costa Rica and Northern Railways, said:—"The liquidation of the Pirie Austa contract was not legal, as it was never approved by the Government." He spoke of the irregularities committed by the Railway Company, in selling a greater number of tickets than the coaches could accommodate, and that passengers were treated like a bale of goods. Not a single car carried drinking water, or for lavatory purposes when needed; the trains arrive at Peralta and the engine was used for shunting purposes in moving cargo cars from place to place, while passengers were consumed by thirst.

He cited cases where a native required waggons to convey cattle or lumber, they refused under the pretext that they had none to spare, while the Yankees got them, thus demonstrating that a Costa Rican had nothing in his country. Speaking of the tariffs the member said:—"The Company say the railway belongs to them, they have no contracts with banana properties and buy when they please, thus forcing by this means the sale of farms."

Why does Costa Rica not build roads and compete with them, or like Mexico buy all the foreign Railways and put down these abuses? He proposed putting a heavy tax on the bananas exported from the country.

Mr. Saborio's speech was much applauded, and on putting it to the vote it was unanimously admitted.

An Eyesore Demolished.

The unsightly shack north of the wash house, and which adjoins the Electric Light Plant, has been pulled down by order of the Municipality. This ranch was the resort of a gang of noisy women and men, who passed the greater part of the day equally between singing Moodie and Sankey's hymns and abusing each other, to the annoyance of persons living in the vicinity, added to which a foul evil smelling trench passed in front of and underneath the building, which if not quickly filled up, now the building is removed, will result in much sickness in that locality.

New Engine.

One of the new Northern Railroad engines, No. 41, of which mention was made in our last issue, left the shops on Monday and made her maiden trip to Banana River. Her trials are pronounced a perfect success. This with No. 42 will be a valuable addition to the Company's rolling stock.

The Bishop's Arrival.

The Lord Bishop of British Honduras arrived here on Thursday the 5th and was joyfully welcomed by his Clergy and Church people. He went to San José on Friday to fulfil his engagement for Sunday the 8th, as owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Grinter he is anxious to relieve Mr. Grinter who with his wife leaves on Friday the 13th for England.

The following programme of services has been arranged for this District:

- July 11, 12 noon. Confirmation at San José Creek
- " 12, 7 p.m. Confirmation at S. Mark's
- " 15, 11 a.m. Ordination at S. Mark's
- " 15, 3 p.m. Children's Flower Service, and
- " 15, 3 " Benediction of the Rectory
- " 15, 7 p.m. Evensong & Sermon
- " 16, 7 " Institution and Induction of Rector
- " 17, 7 " Garden Party on Rectory Grounds
- " 18 7 " Missionary Meeting

Sanitary Condition of Limon.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.

We are indebted to the Medical Officer of the port for the following report of the sanitary condition of Limon for the month ending June 30th, 1906:

Deaths during the month	29
Residents of Limon	10
From the Luces	19
Costa Ricans	1
Foreigners	28
Died in the United	
Hospitals	11
private houses	18
Causes:	
Malaria Fever	6
Dysentery	3
Yellow Fever	1
Bitten by snake	1
Common non-contagious diseases	18
Lumates in Hospitals at present	77

Quarantine was imposed on the steamers Atrato, Antonio Lopez, Olympia, Martinique and Altenburg, also the gasoline launches Washington and Preston.

A patient suffering from yellow fever arrived from Zent Junction and was isolated in the hospital. It is impossible to decide at present if these two "travelling cases" of yellow fever have contaminated the stigomias of the city. This insect only infects 12 days after biting a yellow fever patient and during the first two or three days of the sickness, after which period the mosquito is not infected with the blood of the patient, counting the period of incubation in the infected subject which is now 5 days and 17 hours. Fortunately, there are very few stigomias in this city.

THE CHIEF OF SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Official Gazette Notices.

The Government has approved of reduction by twenty per cent. of the present rental on stalls in the Limón market used in the sale of vegetables.

His Excellency the President has been pleased to grant letters of naturalization to Mr. Solomon Esna and Mr. Miguel Nicolas Juana, natives of Syria, now resident in Port Limón.

Passengers Sailed.

In the Alleghany for New York: Messrs. H. B. Hendenwald, Gustav Saunier, Rafael G. de Pincres, Ricardo Alvarado, Oswald Reemson, Herman Hunkell, José Prio, J. V. Lewis, Robt. Lewis, Hix Myers, Thos. Smith, Frank Owens and W. S. de Lano.

Wireless Telegraphy.

At 8 a.m. on Wednesday morning the steamer Ellis was spoken by the wireless station of this port, several messages were exchanged between Messrs. Lindo and Alvarado and their houses in this city. The steamer was then 12 hours distant from port.

Do not Neglect the Children

At this season of the year the first unnatural looseness of a child's bowels should have immediate attention. The best thing that can be given is Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by castor oil as directed with each bottle of the remedy. This remedy can always be depended upon, and when reduced with water and sweetened is pleasant to take. Sold by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, Limon.



Monkey

CLEANS AND POLISHES AT THE SAME TIME.

Try it on your Harness and Saddlery.

Makes Brass and Copper Shine like Gold.

Brand

HEAT IN NEW YORK

INSUPPORTABLE.

ROOSEVELT SAYS HE WILL RUN FOR A THIRD TERM.

Panama Liberals and Conservative join Hands.

RIOTING IN RUSSIAN ARMY.

Frightful Railway Accident near London.

BERLIN INUNDATED BY FLOOD.

(BY CABLE.)

The heat in New York is insupportable. Many cases of isolation are reported; foot passengers are seen in every direction without coat or vest.

In a letter to a personal friend, Mr. Roosevelt declares that he will again stand as a candidate at the next Presidential election.

Two companies of the Kostrama Regiment have revolted. The members of the Central Party in the Imperial Council propose to appeal direct to the Czar in order to convince him of the danger to the Empire and to implore His Majesty to form a Cabinet, composed of members of the Duma being the only means of saving the situation.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent in St. Petersburg says that the revolutionary agitation is paralyzing the administrative machinery of the Empire, and having the lamentable effect in Varsovia of compelling the local police to flee to Austrian territory, in consequence of the repeated assassinations among their forces by the terrorists. The revolutionists at the same time are persuading the soldiers not to take the place of the police. This has affected the entire garrison of Varsovia. The situation in the Volga is similar. Two regiments quartered in Samara marched from their camp headed by the band, and formed on the principal plaza, when they celebrated a meeting. A list of demands was got up and presented to the commander of the troops, who was forced to accede to the greater part.

Panama news states that at the instigation of Governor Magoon, the Liberals and Conservatives have joined hands and decided to divide equally the representatives of Panama in the assembly. On the Liberal side are Pablo Arosemena, Eusebio Morales and Abel Brann; Conservatives, Thomas Arias, Rafael Aispuro and Julio Fabregas.

The Russian Minister of Hacienda has presented to the Council of Ministers a note suggesting radical reductions in the expenses, and notifying the Council that the estimates for 113,000,000 roubles for strengthening Russia's position in the Far East and the increase of 43,000,000 roubles for army purposes have been refused.

The "Times" correspondent in St. Petersburg state that the Court is on the point of returning to Tzarkeoslo, in consequence of the discovery of revolutionary tendencies among the Palace servants. The investigating Committee in the Braylstock massacre have arrived at the decision that the police fired the bombs which started the slaughter. Many Jews carried to the court died from ill-treatment, many cases in the presence of the captain of police, Kaderofsky. The "Slavo" says: "The difficulties with the army have had the effect of defeating the reactionary Court circle and precipitated a definite decision, not only not to dissolve the Duma, but of begging Goremykin.

Perez Caballero has been named Minister of Foreign Relations in the Madrid Cabinet.

Colonel Muvadoff, chief of the Railway gendarmes of Varsovia, while entering his coach, was seriously wounded by a bomb. His coachman, one gendarme and the horses were killed.

Germany has notified Spain of her acceptance of the new Custom House tariff, in accordance with the treaty between the two countries.

London news states that the two brothers Duven have purchased the collection of Art objects, belonging to the late Oscar Heindorfer, of Berlin, for \$1,250,000. This unique collection has been for many years under the direction of Dr. Bode, Director of the Berlin Museum.

President Palma has sent to Congress a message, asking for the immediate appropriation of \$25,000 to drain the city and \$100,000 to increase the drinking water supply. He calls the attention of the House to the necessity of drainage, according to the agreement with the United States.

The Czar ordered the Frobrajensky to appear before him at the Peterhoff Palace; after a few sarcastic remarks His Majesty informed them that he would no longer wear the uniform of their regiment.

Since Saturday last the heat in New York has been unprecedented. The heat was a signal for 102 men, women and children to rush to the public baths. Four deaths took place, and hundreds of cases of sunstroke have been admitted to the hospitals. Several attempts to commit suicide have been reported. It is estimated that 4,000 persons slept on the beach at

Coney Island. A special train service has been organized to prevent robberies in the dwellings of persons who have been forced to proceed to the plazas for sleeping purposes. Philadelphia, Chicago and other localities are suffering in like manner.

Berlin news reports that the city is practically inundated. Points below the south-east are entirely under water due to the flood. The market and merchants, establishments are washed by a strong current; the fire brigade has been called out to render assistance. It is with the greatest difficulty the omnibuses pass through the streets and traffic is seriously impeded. Lightning struck a waggon loaded with ammunition at Camp Tempehoff, where the troops are stationed, killing six horses, all of which were reduced to cinders. One soldier was killed and another seriously injured. All traffic on the canal suspended.

London news report that 47 passengers taking the night express from Plymouth to London, have met with a serious accident. The train, which travelled at a speed of over sixty miles an hour left the tracks at Salisbury when nearing a curve, colliding with a freight train coming from the opposite direction, mounting the girders of the bridge crossing the Avon and becoming a wreck. Three passenger coaches were reduced to splinters. This passenger train contained travellers from the United States. Twenty-three were killed instantly and the rest, all more or less injured.

The Russian Minister of Hacienda has presented to the Council of Ministers a project to abolish several public offices and also to reduce the number of employees in his department. He reports that the strikes of October last cost the Government eighty millions of roubles and expects with the present receipts and reductions to be able to meet any loss caused by another railway strike. According to a certain Grand Duke, the retirement of Goremykin from the Ministry is definitely decided upon. The Ministers of Justice and Hacienda are of the opinion that any attempt to dissolve the Parliament by force will be fatal to the Empire. At the end of July the Imperial family will go on a cruise, the yacht will be escorted by two warships. An investigation at the Military barracks of Peterhoff resulted in the discovery that agents of several revolutionary societies in the disguise of musicians, joined the Pjebabensky and Semenovskiy regiments, two of these are now now on trial, accused of heading the demonstration a week ago by the former regiment. Several officers of the Peterhoff Palace have been dismissed for having through laxity permitted dangerous persons to enter the Palace.

Vienna news states that a letter has been received from Sebastopol expressing the conviction that that city is on the verge of disorders similar to those at Braylstock.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that a spiritualist has obtained great influence at Peterhoff; the reactionaries, it appears, introduced him as a last resort.

The earthquakes in England were seriously felt at Llandud, Carmarthen and other points in Central Wales.

News has been received at Rio Janeiro by the Minister of War, from the Commander of the forces at Curumbaba; the shallowness of the river prevents the troops crossing the Cuyaba and in consequence the advance is checked. The revolutionists have placed cannon at several points on the river banks and seized some small steamers with which they are opposing the advance of the Government's troops. The Government of Paraguay has ordered the authorities to disarm the revolutionists who appear on the frontier. No confirmation has been received of the capture of Cuyaba.

Commenting on the Chicago scandal, the "London Morning Post" says: "Very seldom have we seen a matter so clearly made public, as the present case of the Chicago Beef Trust. On one side is a gigantic Company, taking advantage of their privileges to poison the world with vile products, and on the other side, the public alarmed and indignant, insist that cost what it may the national health must be protected. It must be truthfully confessed that in America there exists a government of the people, for the people and by the people, and they have no doubts as to the result of the conflict. It is, however, too early to say with any degree of certainty, whether the Trust will go under. The entire world wants to know what it eats, and naturally watches with interest, the duel between the American public and the powerful trusts.

A great sensation has been caused in England, on account of the sermons preached by Father Vaughan, against the circle called the "Smart Set" of upper society.

The naval manoeuvres resulted in the capture of the enemy's flagship Victoria, which was carried to Plymouth along with the battleship Royal Oak and one cruiser. These three ships were captured by the defenders whose object was to maintain free navigation for mercantile ships. There are indications that the enemy's fleet, the Blue, will be en-

JULY. 1906.

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

Calendar for July 1906 showing days of the week and dates.

counted on the western shores of Africa where a decisive naval battle will be fought.

News from Rome states that at the end of the year a consistory will be held and several prelates raised to the grade of Cardinals.

The North German "Gazette" in reply to the accusation by the Press that the Government is still sending out American tinned meats to the troops in Africa in spite of what is known by the Minister of Agriculture...

In a letter von Bulow says: In spite of the refusal of the Reichstag of the proposal to establish a Colonial Ministry the Government is organizing that department.

The 4th a Great Day in Limon.

(From a Correspondent.)

Although Costa Rica is one of the smallest of the Republics of this great American Continent, yet it is a country of considerable importance.

While it is a small country, yet it is the centre of the largest banana industry in the world. The 4th was a great day in Limon. Costa Ricans and citizens of many countries joined most heartily in celebrating the independence of the greatest Republic in the world.

England through her blundering assisted in the creation of the greatest country called The United States of America. Happily all bitterness of feeling is gone, so that now England and the United States are wedded together by ties of race, religion, and language which can never be broken.

Intelligent push and go are manifest characteristics in the American character. These have been seen in a marked degree in the pioneers of the banana industry—in the persons of Captain Baker in the West Indies, and Minor C. Keith in Costa Rica and other parts of Central America.

The officials of the United Fruit Company and the official representative of the United States Government are men of integrity and worth. They encourage and aid the moral and spiritual welfare of the community. For the land where a man is a man, and where live some of our kith and kin, a people whom some of us have learned to love, we join to swell expressions of patriotism, and pray for the prosperity of the United States of America.

Weekly Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

June 29.—At 10 a.m. s.s. Alleghany, German, c. Bode, 70 crew and 1,606 tons register, from Cartagena. 69 passengers. General cargo 1,975 bales, 5 sacks and 1 packet correspondence. Consigned to John M. Keith.

June 29.—At 6.30 a.m. the Panamanian launch Washington, c. Smith, 4 crew and 7 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. 19 passengers. No cargo. 1 sack correspondence. Consigned to John M. Keith.

June 30.—At 6 a.m. s.s. Limón, English, c. Frost, 43 crew and 2,109 tons register, from Boston. 1 passenger. General cargo. 10 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

July 4.—At 10 a.m. s.s. Origen, Norwegian, c. Wang, 23 crew and 1,059 tons register, from New Orleans. No passengers nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

July 4.—At 8 p.m. s.s. Venus, Norwegian, c. Tysland, 31 crew. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

July 4.—At 8 p.m. s.s. Venus, Norwegian, c. Tysland, 31 crew. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

July 5.—At 6 a.m. the Nicaraguan schooner Phenix, c. Lopez, 4 crew and 18 tons register, from San Juan del Norte. 2 passengers. Cargo: 8 bales, 1 packet correspondence. Consigned to the Captain.

July 6.—At 3 a.m. s.s. Manistec, English, c. Reside, 46 crew and 2,500 tons register, from Barry Dock. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

SAILED.

June 27.—At 11 p.m. s.s. Meklenburg, German, c. Krause, 59 crew and 2,609 tons register, for Bocas del Toro, 3 passengers. No cargo. 2 sacks and 1 packet correspondence. Despatched by John M. Keith.

June 28.—At 11 p.m. s.s. Allenburg,

German, c. Kamptz, 60 crew and 2,082 tons register, for Cartagena. No passengers nor correspondence. Despatched by John M. Keith.

June 26.—At 5 p.m. s.s. Oracabessa, English, c. Swain, 48 crew and 2,228 tons register, for Bristol. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 40,126 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

June 28.—At 4.30 p.m. s.s. Venezuela, Italian, c. Carbonc, 106 crew and 2,227 tons register, for Colon. 10 passengers. No cargo. 4 sacks and 1 packet correspondence. Despatched by Felipe J. Alvarado & Co.

June 28.—At 1.30 p.m. s.s. Alps, German, c. Rieck, 26 crew and 1,117 tons register, for New Orleans. No passengers. Cargo: 18,279 bunches bananas, 3 sacks correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

June 26.—At 10.15 a.m. s.s. Harald, Norwegian, c. Heinrichsen, 19 crew and 495 tons register, for Mobile. No passengers nor correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

June 27.—At 5 a.m. the Nicaraguan schooner Manuclita, c. Grijalva, 3 crew and 7 tons register for Bluefields. 1 passenger. No cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by Felipe J. Alvarado & Co.

June 29.—At 5.15 p.m. s.s. Barranca, English, c. Long, 21 crew and 2,615 tons register, for Manchester. 4 passengers. Cargo: 55,000 bunches bananas. No correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

June 29.—At 9.30 p.m. the Panamanian launch Washington, c. Smith, 4 crew and 7 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. 2 passengers. Cargo: 50 sacks sugar. 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by John M. Keith.

June 30.—At 1.30 p.m. s.s. Preston, Norwegian, c. Irgens, 30 crew and 908 tons register, for New Orleans. No passengers. Cargo: 20,000 bunches bananas. 5 sack correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

July 1.—At 5 p.m. s.s. Limón, English, c. Frost, 43 crew and 2,109 tons register, for Boston. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 48,775 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

July 2.—At 4.30 p.m. s.s. Alleghany, German, c. Bode, 49 crew and 1,606 tons register, for New York. 13 passengers. Cargo: 265 sacks coffee, 100 sacks cacao, 10 bales rubber, 10 boxes plants and 15,000 bunches bananas. 7 sacks correspondence. Despatched by John M. Keith.

July 3.—At 12 m. s.s. Hispania, Norwegian, c. Stickler, 20 crew and 934 tons register, from Mobile. No passengers nor correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Construction of the Canal.

SETTLING TYPE OF THE ISTHMIAN WATERWAY.

THE VALUE OF THE CANAL.

Washington June 21.—The Senate to-day took a position in accordance with the President and the House of Representatives by declaring for a lock-canal across the isthmus of Panama.

The result was reached after a day's discussion that was almost devoid of interesting incident. There was only one recorded vote in connection with the disposition of the question coming on a motion to lay on the table the lock type or sea-level type. The motion was made by Senator Kittredge, the committee champion of the sea-level plan, and was voted down, thirty-one to thirty-six. The vote is generally accepted as ending a long contest and definitely settling type of the great water-way by which the two oceans are to be united.

It terminates what, at one time, threatened to become a sharp difference between the Senate on the one hand and the President and the House of Representatives on the other; for there is no denying that when the Bill was reported from committee, the indications in the Senate were all favorable to the sea-level plan.

When the Senate took up the Kittredge sea-level canal bill Senator Teller argued that the fact that a sea-level canal would cost more than a lock canal should not deter this country from giving to the world the best possible waterway between the oceans, which must necessarily be on the tide level. He believed if a sea level canal could be built for the same price as a lock canal all the engineers would favour it.

Mr. Teller expressed the conviction that the canal would be of no great benefit when built, and therefore argued against the haste in construction urged by Chairman Shouts, of the Canal Commission.

Senator Morgan expressed the opinion that the Panama canal would prove a paying investment.

"Let us get rid of the idea that we are going to give away a great deal of money in connection with the canal," said the Alabama Senator. "I believe if it were a stock concern the stock would be worth \$500 on the \$100 within a few years after its completion, notwithstanding I fully appreciate the physical difficulties in the way of building a canal at the place decided upon. Let us therefore, put away all hysteria and despair on the financial feature of the canal project. The figures on the Suez Canal are reassuring on that point."

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

The discussion of the amendment to the Sunday Civil Bill appropriating £5,000 to pay the expenses of the President when travelling, was also discussed and the subject was unfinished when the Senate adjourned for the day.

Senator McLaurin and McDumber sharply criticised the provision.

Duty on Lard.

The duty on pure hogs lard is now placed at 20 centimos, and lard compound at 20 centimos per kilo from the 29th June.—"Official Gazette."

SHIPPING FORECAST.

TO ARRIVE.

Table listing shipping arrivals with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

TO LEAVE.

Table listing shipping departures with columns for ship name, destination, and departure date.

Church Notes.

The Rev. Wm. Head will occupy the Baptist pulpit to-morrow, both morning and night.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

A ROAN MARE, marked on right shoulder, the property of Mr. J. C. Wilson, was stolen or strayed from the Santa Rosa District during the month of May. A suitable reward will be given by the owner to any one who shall give information leading to her discovery.

Jos. Levy & Bros

Manufactureros por Mayor de Papeleria y Objetos de escritorio.

Agencias para la venta de sacos de papel para empaquetar, papel de envolver en rollos ó en pliegos, im presos ó sin imprimir, y en general para todo lo concerniente á Imprentas y librerías.

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

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

LADIES' GEM DRESS RINGS 18-CARAT GOLD. FOR SALE AT WOOD'S BOOK STORE

Recovered Speech after Many Years.

CHICAGO MAN WAS SILENT FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

Chicago, June 6.—After twenty-one years of silence, during which time he was unable to utter an intelligible sound, Louis Mendelson suddenly recovered his power of speech yesterday. The return of words was as mysterious as the affliction which silenced him so long. Mendelson is 38 years old, and until yesterday had not spoken since he was 17 years old. To the surprise of his three brothers and his friends he walked into their wholesale liquor store and said: "Hello, is this hot enough for you?"

Samuel Mendelson, one of his brothers, was so shocked by the unexpected remark, that he failed to answer the question. He called his two other brothers, Jules and Anton, and to the

great surprise of all three the man who had been dumb since boyhood repeated his question. The mystery perplexed all three. Louis told his brothers that he had felt a sudden tickling in his vocal cords and the impulse to attempt speech had grown so strong that he could not resist it. When he tried, he discovered that his voice responded.

Mendelson lost his speech after an attack of fever when he was in his seventeenth year.

An old Maxim Applied to a Modern Remedy.

"Every one speaks of the feast as he finds it," is a maxim of the Portuguese. Judging by the letters received from people all over the country, praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, it is evident this remedy has been found satisfactory. It is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, and no case has yet been reported where it has failed to give relief, and it has been in general use for more than a quarter of a century. For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, LIMON.

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 listing ship sailings from Limon with columns for ship name, date, and 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.

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON.

PRICE LIST OF

American Newspapers and Periodicals, Etc.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Price list table for various newspapers and periodicals, including Advocate (Jamaica), Argosy, Cassell's Family Magazine, etc.

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.

Cellular Clothing.

If you want to know what it is to feel comfortable in a war climate, send us ten Colones, and we will send you post-paid 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 a trial.

SOLE AGENCY IN COSTA RICA:

Wood's Book Store, LIMON.

Wood's Book Store, LIMON.

PRICE LIST OF

Religious and Educational Books.

Table listing religious and educational books with prices, including Arabian Nights Entertainment, Arabian Nights Illustrated, Atlas, Phillips, etc.

Table listing books including Brewer's Guide to Scripture History, Brewer's Guide to English History, Brewer's Guide to Science, etc.

Table listing books including Corbett's Advice to Young Men, Cowper's Poems, Cookery, Domestic, Costa Rica, Illustrated, Choral Praise, Music, etc.

Table listing books including Dickens' Works, bound, Dictionaries, English, Johnson's, Dictionaries, English, Webster's, etc.

Table listing books including Encyclopedia, pocket, Etiquette of Modern Society, Enquire Within Upon Everything, etc.

Table listing books including Fox's Book of Martyrs, Fifty Years in the Church of Rome, Fairy Tales, etc.

Table listing books including Grace Aginlae's Works, Grimm's Fairy Tales, Illustrated, Geography, Hughes', etc.

Table listing books including History of England, Macaulay's, vols., History of England, Markham's, etc.

Table listing books including Infant Readers, Ingles in Veinte Lecciones Cortadas, do. Allendorf, etc.

Table listing books including Journal of Fashions, Metropolitan, Life of Nelson, Life of H. M. Stanley, etc.

Table listing books including Kings of Israel and Judah, Labouring Man's Book, Life Queen Victoria, etc.

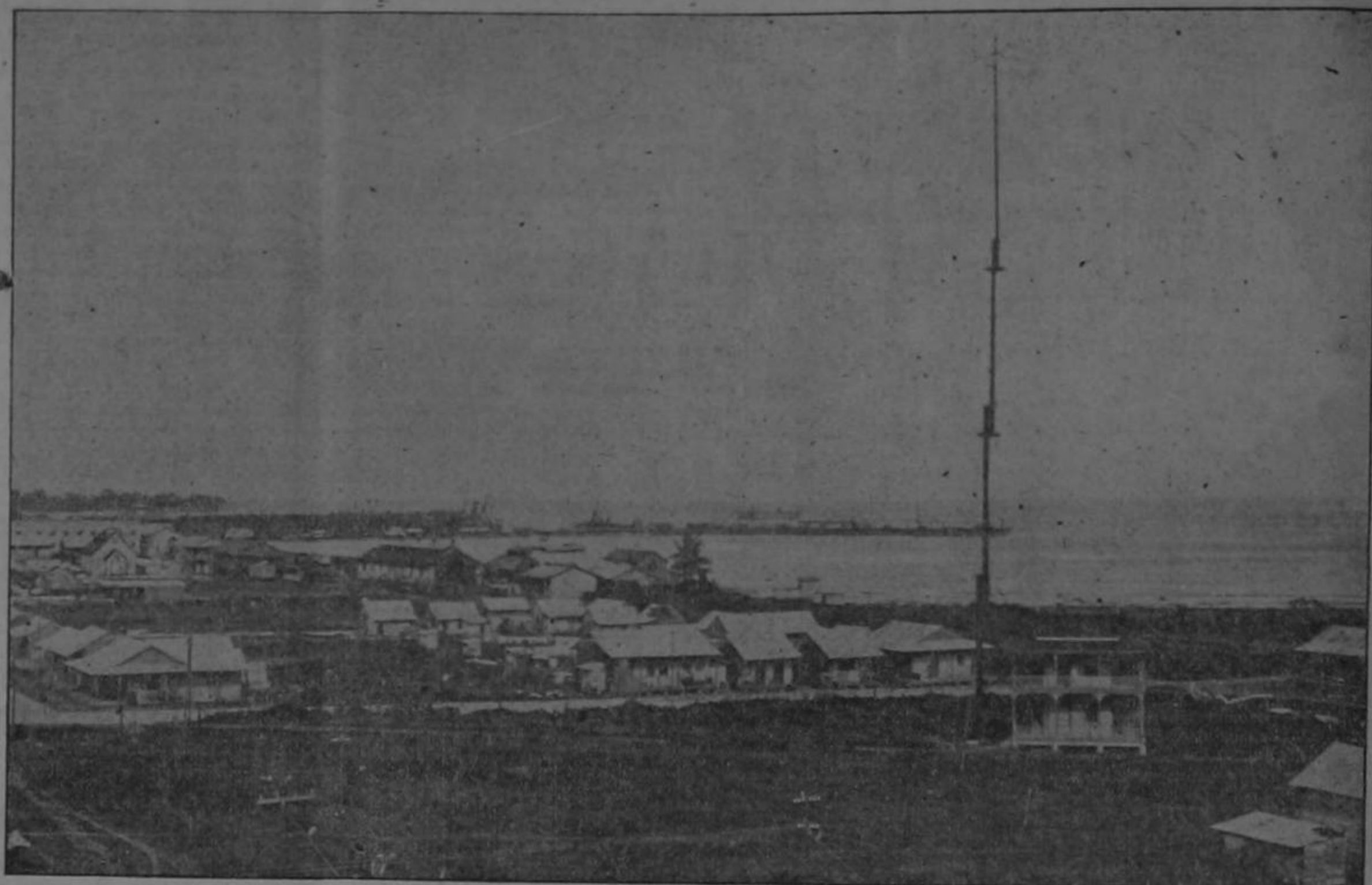
Table listing books including Maria Monk, Monks and Their Maidens, More About Jesus, etc.

Table listing books including New Hymns and Solos, words only, New Hymns and Solos, large print, etc.

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON. PRICE LIST

Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

A	Automatic Pencils 25	Ledgers, with indexes, 260 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	Labels, gummed, 1,000 3.00	Lotto, 50, 1.00 and 3.00
Almanacs, sheet15	Letter heads, ptd., 100 3.00	Letter heads, ptd., 200 4.50
Alphabet Cards25	Letter heads, ptd., 300 5.00	Letter heads, ptd., 500 6.00
Atlases \$2.00 and 2.50	Leg guards 7.00	Lapel button, King Edward 15
B	Lapel button, union jack 10	Lanterns 50
Balls, rubber, solid 25c, 50c and .75	M	Marshmallows, plain, 50c and . . . \$1.00
Balls, hollow, from25	Marshmallows, chocolate, 50c and 1.00	Music paper, sheet15
Balls, base75	Mucilage, 20c and 1.25	Mucilage, in collapsible tubes 50
Bicycle Cement, Tire25	Memorandums, 5c, 10c, 15c and . . . 25	Memorandums, indexed, from 30
Bicycle Cement, rim25	Mouth organs, 25c and 75	Mourning note, per quire 30
Brushes, shaving50	Mourning envelopes, 25c and 40	Marbles, clay, per doz 15
Brushes, tooth50	Marbles, glass, per doz 20	Marking brushes, 10c, 20c and . . . 25
Brushes, marking, 10, 20 and 25	Metal polish25	Music books, 50c and 1.00
Bill books \$2.50	Mirrors, hand carved 3.00	Musical boxes, toy 1.50
Bow, hair, violin75	Musical boxes, toy 2.50	N
Bats, cricketing 15.00	Needles, crochet10	Note paper, per pkt10
Balls, cricket 6.00	Note paper, per ream \$1.50	Note paper (flowers) per doz 50
Bill heads, small, 10035	Note paper, initials, per doz 60	Nail brushes, 25c and 1.00
Bill heads, medium, 10050	O	Oil board, per sheet10
Bill heads, medium,85	Oil for typewriter50	Oil can75
Banana counters 8.00	Oil Paints, tin box \$5.00	P
Bowls, copying 1.50	Pen racks, spiral25	Pistols, toy, 25c and75
Boxing gloves 6.00	Pipes, cornob25	Pipes, briar, \$1.50 and \$1.75
Balloons10	Polish, boot, brown50	Polish, boot, black50
Birthday cards, 25, 50 and 1.00	Polish, boot, white75	Pins, office, pyramid25
Baskets, fancy, an assortment 1.25	Pencils, lead, Eagle office15	Pencils, lead, mercantile10
Blotters, hand 1.25	Pencils, lead, Perfection05	Pencils, lead, carpenter's15
C	Pencils, lead, blue or red15	Pencils, lead, red and blue com- bined25
Copy letter books, 500 l \$2.50	Pencils, slats, (board)05	Pencils, copying20
Cards, Bicycle playing85	Penholders, 5c and10	Penholders, cork25
Cards, cheap playing65	Penholders, self-ejecting25	Printing outfit 1.00
Chalk, tailors'05	Pens, gold fountain 1.50	Pens, Esterbrook's, per gross 2.00
Chalk, billiard05	Pens, Spencerian, per gross 2.50	Pens, school, per gross 1.50
Chalk, crayons, box75	Poker chips, per 100 1.50	Pencil sharpeners25
Chalk, carpenters', lb.25	Pencil holders, leather35	Pencil holders, metal, 15c and 25
Chess, set 3.00	Point protectors10	Paper fasteners, per box50
Chess board 1.50	Paper weights, 75c, \$1.50 and 3.00	Purses, chain50
Crochet needle10	Puraca, gold coin 1.00	Queen Victoria photograph \$1.00
Crochet cotton25	Q	R
Crochet silk25	Rules, carpenter's50	Rules, carpenter's, brass bound . . . \$1.00
Combs, hair, 25 and50	Rules, office, from35	Rules, office, rubber 2.00
Combs, small tooth25	Rules, office, rubber 2.00	Rubber bands, per gross35
Clips, board, letter 1.75	Rubber bands, per gross 3.00	Records, 100 pages 1.25
Clips, board, foolscap 2.00	Records, 200 pages 2.00	Records, 300 pages 2.75
Checkers, 35 and65	Records, 400 pages 3.50	Receipt books, cash, 50 leaves 40
Checker boards 1.50	Receipt books, cash, 100 leaves 75	Receipt books, rent, 50 leaves 40
Copying brushes 1.25	Receipt books, rent, 100 leaves 75	Razors, each 3.00
Calendars, desk50	Razors, straps 1.50	Razor cases25
Calendars, stand75	Rosin, for viola25	S
Composition books, 8, 10, 15 and . . . 25	Rules, 25c, 40c and50	Soap, Pear's unscented50
Concertinos, \$4.00 and 6.00	Slates, 25c and50	Spectacles \$1.50
Concessory order books, 100 l 1.00	Spectacles, colored 1.00	Spectacle cases25
Cigarette books10	Stamps, India rubber 1.00	Sand paper05
Cash boxes, \$2.50 and 3.00	Stylographic pens 2.50	Scribbling pads, 5c, 10c and 15
Caps for toy pistols05	Silver paint75	Sealing wax, pound50
Copy books, Cassell's25	School bags from50	Scissors75
Carbon paper, 8x1315	Scissors, folding pocket 1.00	Straws, per box 1.75
Christmas cards (assorted) from 10	Sling shot, rubber25	Sponge, for cups50
Obamolis leather60	Scholar's companions 1.00	Shorthand note books25
Cards, birthday, 25, 50 and 1.00	Spelling blocks, 85c and 1.00	Sponge cups 1.25
Counter books, 25, 50, 60 and 75	T	Toys, assorted prices50
D	Teeth picks20	Toilet paper20
Dice, each, 5 and10	Tobacco pouch, rubber \$1.00	Type (see printing outfit).
Dice cups85	Typewriting paper, letter ream 3.00	Typewriting paper, foolscap, rm. 3.50
Dice, poker \$1.50	Typewriter ribbons 2.00	Tablets, note 25c and40
Dominoes, \$1.25 and 6.00	Tablets, letter, 50c and 1.00	Time books, weekly, from20
Dating stamps 1.00	Time books, monthly, 20c and 75	Tape measures, 3 ft75
Desk pads, 19x24 2.50	Tape measures, 5 ft85	Twine, per 1-2 lb. ball50
Dolls, all prices from25	Tooth brushes50	U
Diaries, desk 1.00	U	Views of Costa Rica50
Diaries, pocket, from75	Views of Costa Rica20	Viola strings, 2, 3 and 4 (gut) 25
Desk calendars50	Views of Costa Rica 2.50	Violin strings, 1 and 275
Desk Calendar stands75	Views of Costa Rica 1.00	Violin strings, 3 and 4 1.00
E	Views of Costa Rica 1.00	Violin bridges25
Envelopes, our make, pr. 100 75	Views of Central America 12.50	Violin pegs25
Envelopes, imp. square, per 100 \$1.25	Whistles, tin, 25c and50	Wall paper, per roll, from30
Envelopes, for invitation, pkg. 25	Wrapping paper, per pound15	Wickets and balls, per set \$12.00
Envelopes, for photographs, 10, 15	Wicket keeping gloves 6.00	Writing cases, \$1.00 and 2.00
Erasers, Faber's rubber25	W	X
Emery paper10	X	Y
Emery cloth15	Y	Z
Embroidery hoops25	Z	
F		
Fountain pens, Crescent \$3.00		
Flutes, tin50		
Fans, plain50		
Fans, feather 1.00		
Files, Harp40		
Foolscap, per quire35		
Files, box 1.75		
Frames, plush picture 1.50		
Flags, English, 35, 50 and 1.00		
G		
Gold paint50		
Guitar Strings, wire, 1, 15c; 2 15c; 3 for15		
Guitar Strings, wire, 4, 20c; 5, 20c; 20		
Goggles50		
Guitara, fair quality \$12.50		
Glue, Le Page's Liquid40		
H		
Harmonicas, 25 and75		
I		
Ink, Stephens'10		
Ink, Stephens', 1-2 pints50		
Ink, Stephens', 1 pint \$1.00		
Ink, Stephens', quarts 1.75		
Ink, marking50		
Ink, rubber stamp 1.00		
Ink, red, 15 and 1.00		
Inkstands, \$2.00, \$5.00 and 6.00		
Indexes, 25 and85		
Invoice books, from 3.50		
Ink eradicator, Collins' 1.50		
Ink, India50		
J		
Journal paper, per quire \$1.00		
Journals, 100 pages 1.25		
Journals, 200 pages 2.00		
Journals, 300 pages 2.75		
Journals, 400 pages 3.50		
Japanese lanterns, from 25		
K		
Key chains35		
Key rings, 10 and15		
King Edward's photograph \$1.00		
Knives, pocket, 1.00 and 1.50		
L		
Lamps, table, from \$1.50		
Lamps, hanging, from 3.00		
Lamp shades, 50 to 2.00		
Lamp chimneys, 25 to50		
Lamp wicks, from15		
Laces, shoe, brown or black, pr. 10		
Ledgers, with indexes, 100 pages 1.50		



BUSY HOTEL PRINT SHOP.

Turns out twelve menus daily and much other work.

Plant completely equipped—Many Regular and Special Forms Made, With No Service From Outside—Presses Run by Electric Power.

Publicity has been described as the newest of modern industries, and while it is nothing of the sort—the basic idea being as old as the time when Noah warned Shem, Ham and Japhet and their wives of the approaching flood—the appreciation of its value grows so rapidly as to cause constant changes in the printer's trade, and an ever-increasing use of printer's ink. Already the plan of a separate printing establishment, devoted wholly to the affairs of one concern which maintains it, is an old one and from publicity in the ordinary sense of advertising matter, such plants have come to furnish all the printed matter needed.

Among establishments which have fallen into line with this idea are the big hotels of the country, but it is doubtful if any of them have such a complete and busy plant as that attached to the new Bellevue-Stratford hotel in this city, where is permanently established a shop capable of catering to all the wants of the concern. The Bellevue-Stratford printing shop employs steadily four men besides the foreman, Stanton S. Foulkes, and, sometimes, in busy seasons, the number is six. There is on hand never less than \$1200 worth of stationery, or stock, as printers call it, and the capacity of the plant is as great as improved machinery and power can make it. The type used consists of more than 300 fonts and the presses of a Golding, which will print a form 15 by 22 inches, and a Col's Armory, with a chase of 10 by 15 inches. There is also a paper cutter, worked by power which will make a 26-inch cut. What the shop turns out in a year, at current commercial prices for such work, cannot be estimated, but the business of a concern with such an equipment and such a force, making a full day every working day, would be sufficient to keep the wolf from several doors besides those of the workmen engaged. The shop is only maintained, however, because of its great convenience in producing instantly, without pauses or promises, the particular thing desired.

On a first glance the question might arise as to how even so large a concern as this hotel can fully occupy the time of such an extensive printery, for the daily menu is about the only need which first occurs to one. But there is more than one daily menu, and 50 unnumbered forms, such as forms in the way of account blanks and 50 unnumbered forms, such as wine lists, writing stationery and menus and programs for special events. Of the regular menus there are two a day—one for luncheon and one for dinner—for the restaurant, the roof garden, the cafe, the buffet and the tables of the first and second officers of the hotel, making a total of 12 every day. These are exclusive of the wine lists.

Then there are, besides four regular kinds of bill heads, many sorts of blanks used daily, such as registers, cash books, departure books—for the name and address by which departing guests may be communicated with—books for listing articles lost and found, time books, salary books, laundry lists, and others of similar purpose. All the floor clerks send in their lists of what they want every morning, and if there ever happens to be a time when these lists are light the several grades of writing stationery are replenished.

The menus for special occasions, banquets given in the hotel to private persons or to societies, are all printed here, and may be as elaborate as the giver of the feast desires. Generally they are of sufficient elaboration to serve as souvenirs of the occasion, with engravings and other artistic embellishment, and cost sometimes as much as 25 or 30 cents apiece. Such work, when requiring it, is bound in the shop, as are some of the other small forms of more than one sheet, but the books are sent to an outside bindery. Arrangements are now being made to put in an embossing plant.

The shop is as pleasantly located as all the other work places in the great hotel, with plenty of light and all conveniences. The power which runs the presses is electricity furnished from the hotel's own plant.—Philadelphia Record.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

The Largest and Most Efficient Fighting Organization in the World.

The German Army of today is the largest and most efficient fighting organization that the world has ever seen, and it has served as a model for the armies of most other countries, says the World's Work. The Austrian army has been organized on methods copied exactly from the German system. The Japanese army also took its methods in organization as well as in strategy and tactics from Germany and German officers. The Chinese army has now adopted German methods. Nearly all the smaller countries of Europe with aspirations to Military efficiency have borrowed officers from the German army to instruct their troops. The Turkish army was so organized.

THE WEIGHT OF THE BRAIN.

Its Relation to Intellect—Connection Between the Brain Cells.

Other factors besides brain weight are known to influence intelligence. It has long been known that the distinguishing character of the human brain is the large number of connecting fibres by which its cells are coordinated. In no other species are they so numerous or complicated. The cells constitute but a very small part of the weight. There is now considerable evidence that the same rule applies among individual men, and that those of great intelligence have more connections, so that their cells can do more and better "team work."

Some investigations have shown the corpus callosum to have a large cross section in men who had shown great ability. It is also known that the brains of able men are likely to present more convolutions and deeper ones than the average, as though there were more brain cells as well as more connections. A few observations in the lower races point to the fact that their brains are essentially different in microscopic organization. All these facts will fully explain why men of intelligence in the higher races may have brains not notably heavy, but they do not disprove the general statement that as a class such men do possess brains heavier than the average.

The mistake arises from the failure to recognize that noted men who have shown intellectual power not infrequently were sharply limited to one or two directions, being very defective in other directions. Eiland Tom was an idiot, in fact—an extreme case of what is quite common. At the other extreme was Gambetta, who was not much more than an orator, whose cerebral speech centres were found to be highly developed. The rest of his brain was small and his general intellectual power and judgments were decidedly defective. Ability in one or two lines may make a man famous, while he is really very defective and his brain proves to be small.

Heavy brains are not necessarily intellectual ones, or elephants would be in the class of geniuses. The material might also be pathologic and the possessor an imbecile. It often happens that men of big brain and great ability suffer from early neglect and are found in lowly employments or may remain ignorant through life. These few facts do not prove that large brains are worthless and not indicative of mental power as a rule. We cannot get away from the fact that man as an animal is supreme because of his large brain; that among races the brainiest are the highest, and that in any one race the most intelligent, as a rule, are those who have the most brains.

Men of small brains are not the leaders, and no statistics of the brain weights of a few exceptional men noted for limited abilities, can reverse the rule. Universities do not create brains, but merely train what exists, so that the owners are better fitted for the battle of life. Many a man is sent to college who should be handling a pick and shovel, and he never amounts to much, even though he subsequently makes his living at some very limited specialty.—Ameri-

The emigration from Italy is in the proportion of fourteen to every 1,000 inhabitants a year.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

The Largest and Most Efficient Fighting Organization in the World.

The German Army of today is the largest and most efficient fighting organization that the world has ever seen, and it has served as a model for the armies of most other countries, says the World's Work. The Austrian army has been organized on methods copied exactly from the German system. The Japanese army also took its methods in organization as well as in strategy and tactics from Germany and German officers. The Chinese army has now adopted German methods. Nearly all the smaller countries of Europe with aspirations to Military efficiency have borrowed officers from the German army to instruct their troops. The Turkish army was so organized.

In the recent war, the largest forces met which had ever opposed one another in any conflict. The German Army, however, could put in the field a perfectly equipped military force eight times larger than the victorious Japanese army which gained the battle of Mukden. It consists of more than four million soldiers. But in addition to four million trained soldiers, Germany could enroll six million more men who, although not trained for service in the fighting line, would nevertheless form a valuable reserve for the protection of lines of communication, and such duties. A very large number of these reserves have had at least some military training, and in case of necessity could also be employed in active service after a brief period of drill and military exercise. Thus the stupendous number of the million able-bodied men could be mustered under the Imperial banner of the German Empire, so that the statement that all Germany is an "armed camp."

The German Emperor, who in times of peace shares the authority over the army with his fellow German sovereigns, the kings of Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurttemberg, becomes in time of war supreme and Commander-in-Chief or "War-Lord" of the entire military forces of the Empire.

The standing army of Germany consists approximately of 600,000 men. Nearly half of this number pass out of the standing army every year and are replaced by an equal number of fresh recruits. Germany thus produces year by year more than a quarter of a million trained soldiers. The first reserve consists approximately of 1,100,000 men, and the "Landwehr" consists of 1,700,000 men, of whom 900,000 are in the first class and 800,000 are in the second class. The "Landstrum" consists of 600,000 men, making a grand total of four millions.

The organization of the army is as simple as it is efficient. The unit of organization in the infantry is the "section," consisting of twenty men under the command of a corporal. Two sections form a "semi-detachment," or forty men under the command of a sergeant. Two semi-detachments form a "detachment" of eighty men under the command of a lieutenant. Three detachments form a company of 240 men under a captain. Four companies make a battalion of 960 men under a major. Three battalions form a regiment under a colonel; and two regiments form a brigade under the command of a major general. The "Army Corps," which is the largest military unit, consists of two or three divisions.

The total imports and exports of merchandise of the United States in 1905, as shown by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, was 2,896 million dollars, against 2,397 millions in 1900, an average increase of 160 millions a year in the five year period.

The sacrifice of the lives of firemen in a great city is so common as almost to pass unnoticed, yet where is the heroism of war that is any nobler, or deserving of more honor?

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

Discount for Shortage.

A couple evidently from an exceedingly rural district recently presented themselves at the home of a Buffalo minister and announced that they wished to be married. The would-be bride was of a homeliness to cause one less pity for the blind, but the groom seemed satisfied, and as they possessed the necessary license the minister proceeded to perform the ceremony.

"How much dew that come to, parson?" the man inquired, bringing a handful of silver change from a deep trousers pocket. "Name yer regular figger that you charge th' swells. I'm agoin' th' limit, by jinks."

"Oh, I have no regular charge," the minister said; "just give me what you think it is worth."

The groom turned and eyed the bride in a speculative manner. "She's a good gal, ef she ain't much on looks," he said, thoughtfully, "an I'll be gosh derned ef she ain't wuth a dollar an' forty-five cents!"

He was about to hand over the silver, when the lady caught his arm, and deducted the five cent piece from the sum.

"Wait, Si," she said. "Take back this nickel; you don't know it, but when I was a child I chopped off two toes with th' hatchet."—Harper's Weekly.



It is believed by geologists that this beautiful natural grotto of Mitrarnonia, with the rest of the Island of Capri, where it stands, broke off at an early age from the promontory of Sorrento and anchored itself about three miles away in the bay of Naples.

A MATTER OF MILLIONS.

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

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CHAPTER XIX. SOMETHING MORE THAN A GAME OF CROQUET.

When the young artist sat down to breakfast the next morning he found a note lying beside his plate. It was from Miss Aspinwall and was to the effect that she had written to her friend Mr. Morris for a precise description of the gentleman he had been kind enough to introduce to her notice.

This was satisfactory, and prevented the artist from sending a letter to Mr. Byrd, as he had contemplated. For though he had no doubt in his own mind as to the identity of this stranger, he had no desire to put himself in a false light in connection with one who owned so sarcastic a tongue and held at the moment such an impregnable position. He determined, therefore, to wait and take no measures of his own till after a reply had been received from Cleveland. That is, unless he saw signs of immediate peril menacing his dear one, in which case he would not write at all, but telegraph.

The sound of croquet balls clicking from Miss Aspinwall's grounds gave him presently all the excuse he needed for an early visit there. Crossing the turf he soon found himself within view of the bright and cheerful picture which the introduction of this game has made so familiar to us. The white dresses of the ladies, the velvety verdure of the lawn, the grace of the ever varying movement, the eager enjoyment, all were there. But he saw nothing but a solitary man and woman halting under the shade of a neighboring tree; he, with manly interest pervading every feature of his strong face, and she, with corresponding pleasure irradiating every lineament and making beautiful every attitude. His rival from Cleveland had lost no time.

Angry beyond his power to conceal Hamilton Degraw drew back. Not for him was this place of mirth and joy; not for him the petty civilities of the morning call and a tedious and deceptive game. If she could smile like this after the appeal he had made her the night before then she was not the woman he deemed her; nor was her regard what he hoped it to be. She was false, and he would leave her—only he could not leave her. False or true, she was the woman he loved, and he could no more go away and leave her under the seductive influence of this incomprehensible stranger than he would have surrendered a pet lamb to the paw of a wolf. He therefore stopped at a certain seat in the middle of the lawn, and, not caring whether he was seen or not, sat down, and taking a pencil and sketch book from his pocket, began, to all appearance, to draw the scene before him.

Suddenly a laughing voice was heard over his shoulder.

"Oh, Mr. Degraw! What a disappointment! I expected to see a picture of hill and valley, roof and spire, or at least a group of girls circling round one poor croquet ball, and behold! only a milk white page meets my eye!"

He turned. One of the lightest-hearted and freshest-tongued of the many gay girls about him stood at his side.

"Good morning," said he. "You want to see a picture? Well, wait a moment and I will show you one."

And without analyzing his motive or counting the cost of his impulse he forced his pencil to travel over the paper, leaving thereupon the lines of a countenance that was at the same time both forcible and proud. When he had finished it he showed it to her.

"Who is it?" she asked.

"Why, your namesake from Cleveland," she replied, with a mischievous tilt of her head. "It is very good, only you have not flattered him."

"I leave that for the ladies to do," he gravely retorted, and with a smile she could not fathom closed his book, put it in his pocket and offered her his arm. "You may wish to possess this some day," he laughed, tapping significantly the place where he had put the sketch, "but remember that you will have no claim upon it if by word or gesture you reveal the secret of its making."

"Do you mean the picture or your heart?" she asked, "for your hand is pressed over both."

He gazed into her merry eyes, caught the momentary contagion of her glees and smiled.

"That is for you to decide," he rejoined. "If it is a riddle I think your perspicacity may be relied upon to solve it."

And thus, with a cleared brow, but with a wildly beating and rebellious heart he drew near to the players.

He was welcomed by one joyous acclaim, but he noticed with a sense of humiliation, hard to endure, that a dozen curious glances passed immediately from his face to that of his now publicly recognized rival. He restrained himself, however, and singling out Miss Aspinwall paid her such attention as his distraction would allow. The result was perplexity to many minds. For no sooner did the signorina behold herself forsaken by one who upon the evening before had taken an indisputable place at her side than she showed a vague uneasiness which soon made itself noticeable to every eye. But as the morning progressed and she found herself so much ignored by her late lover as politeness questions after being startled by the crowd allow, she gained more mastery

over herself and ended by playing the role of general coquette. Meantime the stranger had been pressed into the game, possibly by the secret allies of the artist, and was busy with the duties of the same. He did not lose sight of the signorina, however, and those that watched them both felt that if the artist was unwise enough to carry his pledge beyond the bounds of politeness he would be in danger of losing the prize he had evidently set his heart upon gaining.

The game which was new in progress had for opponents: Miss Clinton and Mr. Degraw against Miss Aspinwall and Mr. Ferrall. It was an evenly matched and bitterly opposed contest. At one moment the former couple appeared to be in the advance, and then by some lucky stroke the latter came to the front, only to fall back again under the other's judicious play. So lively was the struggle and so skillful the opponents that the attention of the whole surrounding party was finally drawn to the sport, greatly to the relief of the signorina, who, if she had not betrayed her consciousness of the scrutiny to which she had been subjected certainly showed her pleasure at the momentary respite from it by a telling play on the part of Mr. Ferrall.

Rousing herself from the attitude of coquettish languor which she had assumed under the talk of one of Miss Aspinwall's declared admirers she cast a quick look across the ground to where the artist stood beside his more or less abstracted hostess. It was but a flash, but he saw it, and taking it for an invitation, forgot his anger, forgot his resolves, forgot everything but her, and only waiting to see that his rival was just posing his mallet for a blow he bowed his adieu to Miss Aspinwall and started for the bench upon which sat the perplexing object of his adoration.

But scarcely had he taken three steps before he found himself confronted by Mr. Ferrall.

"Take my mallet, Degraw, I entrust you, and finish this game. I have just received a telegram which demands instant attention. No one can beat that Cleveland chap but you. Go in, then, and don't forget that Miss Rogers' eye is on you."

Before the artist could reply the mallet was thrust into his hand, young Ferrall was off and a dozen voices were crying:

"Whose turn? Beat that run of play if you can."

He gave the signorina one glance, grasped his mallet and took his stand by his ball. The play alluded to had been made by his rival and seemed to determine the game. But he was a fine player, too, and after having taken in the location of the several balls he took his aim and made the most brilliant stroke of the season.

A chorus of exclamations arose, then a silence followed, broken only by the click of the mallet and balls. When it ceased he had separated his opponents' balls by the full width of the ground and croqueted his own and his partner's through the last two arches.

Miss Clinton now advanced to the rescue. Could she hit a ball the game might be saved, otherwise it was irretrievably lost. Would she hit one? Many on the field thought so, but the artist did not. He had "wired" her too effectually. And so it proved. In making her stroke she drove her ball against an arch and confusion was the result. She had but to hit her partner's ball, put it out, and then drive her own to the stake. But she was nervous, and only succeeded in putting her own ball out.

The odds were now entirely in favor of the stranger and Miss Clinton. But when Mr. Degraw came to play some unlucky twist of his mallet sent his ball on one side of the wire instead of the other, and his opportunity to retrieve the game was lost.

So now it was the artist's turn again, and as he had but to hit the stake with his ball many thought the result as good as decided and prepared to clap their hands. But to the momentary amazement of every one he dallied with his luck, and, instead of driving his ball carefully to the stake sent it whirling across the field in search of that of his adversary. He did not hit the mark he had set for himself, but he accomplished a purpose that was dearer to him than any game. His ball stopped not three feet from the signorina, and though his watchful rival evidently understood the motive which urged him and sent his own ball immediately in the same direction he had the opportunity to whisper:

"Love me and drop this fellow. His admiration dishonors you and maddens me. I will not see you yield to it."

That was all, but it evidently was enough. Her face showed first astonishment, then chagrin and then something like despair. But the scene was one of mirth, and she found herself forced to join in the general laughter which hailed the stranger as victor, the artist having sacrificed the game for a whisper.

Had he sacrificed more? There was every reason to believe so, for the signorina had become rigid after her laugh, and then impassive, not lifting her eyes from under her broad brimmed hat, and only answering ignored by her late lover as politeness questions after being startled by the crowd allow, she gained more mastery

silence which followed them. And yet,

though both of her lovers felt this coldness and suffered from it, neither seemed disposed to abandon the field. They lingered, chatting, one on one side of the ground and the other on the other, and neither had any eyes but for her who seemingly saw no one.

But at last there came a moment when the long strain upon them both was loosed. The artist saw her move and moved himself, when suddenly he perceived what had occasioned her change of attitude and inconsiderately paused.

His namesake from Cleveland was approaching her. Would he be welcome? The artist held his breath, watching them both with burning eyes. One moment he thought she was going to turn away, but the next she looked up, and though she grew startlingly pale she cast upon the stranger a heavenly smile which made the artist's heart drop like lead in his bosom.

"I have lost her," was his inward comment, and he turned on his heel and left the place.

And so he continued to look upon the matter for some hours, then a note came, a little, perfumed note, into which was crushed a forget-me-not, and though it had no signature and bore no address he felt it was from her, and read the words it inclosed with an emotion easily to be conceived. They were but two, but those two words were:

"Trust me."

CHAPTER XX. FORWARD AND BACK.

A man in love is eager to believe in the truth of the object adored, but Hamilton Degraw pondered long over the signorina's note before he could come to any definite conclusion in regard to it. Trust her! Were those words the plea of a coquette or the despairing cry of a threatened and perplexed woman? In her face and in her manner he had beheld evidences of a struggle between love and some opposing passion he could not even fathom sufficiently to name. But was the conflict a worthy one, and should he uphold her in it by an indulgence which might speak more of weakness than of true manly sympathy? He could not decide, for his own pride was engaged in the decision, and a man's pride dies hard even in the cause of his own affections.

But as the night approached the sweet appeal grew in force till it overwhelmed his doubts and renewed his confidence. Trust her! Yes, he could trust her, but could he trust himself? From the experience of the morning he knew that it would be absolutely perilous to his self-control to subject himself to a further sight of his rival's triumph. Though it was misery to sit still in his improvised studio while this other man enjoyed free access to her side he felt it to be wisdom to thus sacrifice his feelings till the letter from Cleveland came to settle the position of this interloper and give to himself that advantage in her eyes which truth and honor must ever possess over deception and revealed fraud.

He, therefore, replied to her note by saying he would trust her so far as to leave her to her new friend till he could substantiate the doubts which he had so freely expressed against him, and supplemented this communication by a line to Miss Aspinwall, in which he expressed thanks for her kindness and entreated consideration for the feelings which induced him to remain for a few days from her house, or until she received such word from Mr. Morris as would make it agreeable for him to return there.

This last clause betrayed the full motive for his conduct, as he had meant it should. The result was a speedy response from his generous hostess.

"Dear Mr. Degraw—You may be doing wisely and you may not. Of that you must be your own judge. Mr. Degraw, of Cleveland, will not stay away because you do, and much mischief can be done in three days. However, you have one firm friend here, who will not allow matters to proceed too far without warning you. May I be allowed to express the hope, then, that I shall not be compelled to address you till I can inclose Mr. Morris' letter? Yours sincerely,

"HILARY ASPINWALL."

This letter, with its direct promise, put new life into him. He felt that with this good friend on the watch he could rest in peace for a day, at least, and rose the next morning full of hope only to find his spirits immediately dashed by the following unexpected epistle:

"Mr. Degraw and Miss Rogers held a long conversation last evening seated upon the window seat which we all feel is dedicated to you. Though there was nothing in their manner which was open to the criticism of the most exacting person present, half of the men and all of the ladies who saw them felt chagrined at this testimony of a growing intimacy on the part of two persons who, if half you say is true, should never have had so much as a distant acquaintanceship.

"It is, perhaps, only fair to add that Mr. Degraw has none of the look of a charlatan, and parted from Miss Rogers last evening with a gesture of as much respect as if he had been taking leave of a queen.

H. A."

"So much the worse," thought our artist. "Manner can impose upon any woman. My darling is certainly in danger." And he had another struggle with his pride. It was cut short by the appearance of Miss Aspinwall's own maid with another note. Its contents varied from the last.

"There is an especially fine view to be found on the road to Stockbridge, just at the top of the long hill. Some of our guests propose a ride and a picnic there to-day. It might not be unwise for you to be found already upon the ground, sketching.

H. A."

To be continued.

TRAINING A SHOW HORSE

HOW AN AMATEUR SHOULD PREPARE FOR THE RING.

Beginning the Animal's Development—Need For Care and Patience—Grooming an Important Point—Country Exhibitions Should Be Tried First—Things to Be Avoided at All Horse Shows.

To take a good horse into Madison Square Garden ring and win a blue ribbon looks simple, but only the veterans fully understand that this is the coping stone of an edifice carefully planned and built month by month, until completed. Seldom, if ever, is an edifice reared in a night. With the spread of the country horse idea, for which the Horse Show has undoubtedly done so much, there has naturally come a much wider field in horse ownership than ever existed previously, or than could exist under any other surroundings. Most healthy men of any nationality, and Americans especially, love a horse, and, owning one, want him as good as their means will permit. The suburban dweller desires one with a certain amount of action, pleasant to look at, kind, and well mannered. Many a man of what may be termed moderate means has bought a horse which suited him. His friends have complimented him, his wife's friends have envied her, and the ball rolls along until some one says: "Why not send him to the Horse Show? He is surely better than many prize winners of last year." This is the case with every type of household pet, dogs, cats, chickens, pigeons, canaries, without end, and the fine specimen, sooner or later, gravitates show-ward, which is perfectly natural.

What does the suburban dweller do? If he boldly grooms his horse, dons a new set of harness, enters, and heads for Madison Square, he is doomed to disappointment, it may almost be said, no matter what horse he may have. If this point is thought over, it will be remembered that certain enthusiastic young men, of practically unlimited wealth, have, in the past, bought the best horses they could obtain, gone to the Garden, and were ignominiously "gated," or sent from the ring as not eligible for first honors. This was no illegitimate discrimination; it is simply that they were trying to run along a difficult road before they had taken the trouble to learn to walk. The man heading toward the Horse Show should first get an expert opinion as to the qualifications of his animal, thus saving time. There are plenty of experts who will do this, and do it correctly.

If the horse has scope, the expert will point out how it may be developed, what the defects are; if the action is clean cut but too low, how it may be raised; if the "mouth" is in good order, and sensitive to the bit, and what must be done to bring out all that is best; just as one develops a man on a football, hockey or baseball team. The owner, if he has the time (his groom or some one else, if he has not), takes the horse in hand as soon as a decision is reached. The earlier in the spring the better, for the course is a prolonged one. The horse, if for harness, is carefully driven. Speed is not desired, nor aimed at. If the horse has action "bred" in him he will show it to a certain extent. If he has not, and there is a sluggishness in catching it, there must be more time and more patience, or the animal must be discarded. Most horses have a certain amount of action or they would not be considered eligible for the show.

The idea is not to train him to go high but rather to go forward—a great distinction and difference. The high action kills pace, a great requisite in the final tests, the forward action interferes much less, combining style and speed. Take the horse (if he has a good mouth) with what is known as a Liverpool bit with the reins in the middle bar (in the lower bar, if a hard mouth), and drive him over rough, uneven ground. A plowed field after the harrows have been over it, as the deep furrows play havoc with the springs, and the jolt frightens the horse. Let him be shod at least twice as heavily as for the road, and as he catches his feet on the uneven places, and as the weight of the shoes drag, so he will instinctively strike higher, and more forward, with his fore feet. The hock action will look after itself, unless he has a lot of thoroughbred blood, then the hock action generally remains stiff.

Go leisurely, keep him up to the bit and curb, not pushing so as to make him liable to break his pace, but just moving smoothly along, using the whip lightly, if at all. An hour or two each day for a week will make a wonderful difference. Then remove the shoes, replace with lighter ones, and this change, with the smoothness of the road, will persuade him at once to strike higher and more forward. Keep him still close in hand, more steadily without spurts, the driver never losing touch with the mouth, and watching for every sliding back from grace. Once the path to improvement is struck, it is astonishing how much the horse will improve after each visit to plowed, or rough ground. He must not be overdriven, nor underdriven, and patience is the one great watchword. If the horse is a saddler, of course the same applies to the walk, trot and canter, the action being stimulated for the walk and trot on the harrowed ground, and the canter from exercise on level grass. In neither case must the pupil be permitted to slouch for a single instant.

Grooming is another great feature, and the attractive glossiness of a show horse's coat is not obtained in a single week. He should be systematically brushed with the body brush, always in the direction of the hair. This should be done until the heat crinkles under it, showing that heat has been generated, then follow with a handful of dampened meadow hay, and finish with a smooth, soft cloth. This is different from the perfunctory "wipe-off and a promise," with the aggressive tap of the brush on the side of the stall, so common in many liveryies. The currycomb should never be used on high-class horses, except to clean the brush. It has a tendency to break and open the coat. Grooming should be done at least twice a day. The horse likes it, and each time it improves the tendency of the hair to grow right. The front of the animal should receive close attention, as there is where the index point lies, and there grooms are most likely to be slack. White parts should be washed with soft soap once a day, and thoroughly rinsed to avoid the tinge of yellow. Take no heed of preparations to produce skin lustre, either external or internal. Good, old-fashioned "elbow grease" properly applied externally, with a little flaxseed given in the feed, will be all that is necessary.

Presuming that action, manners and appearance are well developed by mid-summer, the amateur enters his horse at one of the many country shows, in or near his district. These are out of doors, on the grass, not overcrowded, not too many faces close to the ring-side, and not too much glare of color or light, or the crash of a brass band under a roof. Consequently the tyro horse will be likely to do his best. If the owner thinks he has the ability to show his horse without getting stage fright, or precipitating that nervousness which is speedily communicated to the horse, destroying his chances, let the owner drive. If he is not successful, let him obtain any of the half-dozen or so semi-professionals in evidence, and let one of them take the horse in the ring for another class, to find out what is the reason. The average amateur will find it is distinctly one thing to drive along a road, and another to drive around a ring under close surveillance, even if it be that of friends. One has to serve an apprenticeship to most things, and this is no exception.

The cardinal faults of the amateur are the imitating of the personal tricks of the professional. So certain moves are made, the horse is "nagged," bit, whip, voice, are used to make the horse do his best, and the horse is simply confused and bewildered by the clumsiness with which the fine "gallery" work of the clever professional is done. Watch a professional juggler and an amateur and the point is made clear. With few exceptions the horse will do best with least "fussing." Take him up, just as on the road, and let him "find himself." If he will not do so, he is not the horse for an amateur to bother with. Women will generally do better with the horse of the household than will their "lord and master," humiliated as it is to confess the fact.

A great mistake is to enter a ring and at once attempt to make the horse show his best. The judge is looking for the more likely ones to be retained on conformation, trim, make-up and general appearance. Any action, speed or manner display is simply wasted, and the horse bothered unnecessarily. All with a chance at the finish will be given a second looking over. So go close around the outside of the ring, making the turns as wide as possible and getting all the straight there is. Take no notice of any other competitor, what he is or is not doing, simply go along in the procession, showing action until they begin to draft those "above the salt," when one turn with speed is a good move. When called to station, purposely go a trifle beyond the line, and back yours into line, to show perfect manners before called upon. Keep him well in hand, straight on his feet, and always swing him into movement before asking him to back or make any change.

By this time the fate of your exhibit will be sealed. Whether successful or not, both horse and man will have learned a great deal, and the man will realize it fully. It will be the same at each of the first dozen suburban shows. Distinct progress will be made and noted, and, when the move is made to the great Garden, the average man will feel that horse show life has begun all over again for him. He will then realize, as he never could otherwise, that but for the curriculum of the smaller shows, neither he nor the horse would have had a ghost of a chance. At the smaller shows horse and man have grown to know each other, they know what each can do, and how to do it. It has been a kindergarten and they are the better friends for the experience.—New York Post.

in the direction of the hair. This should be done until the heat crinkles under it, showing that heat has been generated, then follow with a handful of dampened meadow hay, and finish with a smooth, soft cloth. This is different from the perfunctory "wipe-off and a promise," with the aggressive tap of the brush on the side of the stall, so common in many liveryies. The currycomb should never be used on high-class horses, except to clean the brush. It has a tendency to break and open the coat. Grooming should be done at least twice a day. The horse likes it, and each time it improves the tendency of the hair to grow right. The front of the animal should receive close attention, as there is where the index point lies, and there grooms are most likely to be slack. White parts should be washed with soft soap once a day, and thoroughly rinsed to avoid the tinge of yellow. Take no heed of preparations to produce skin lustre, either external or internal. Good, old-fashioned "elbow grease" properly applied externally, with a little flaxseed given in the feed, will be all that is necessary.

Presuming that action, manners and appearance are well developed by mid-summer, the amateur enters his horse at one of the many country shows, in or near his district. These are out of doors, on the grass, not overcrowded, not too many faces close to the ring-side, and not too much glare of color or light, or the crash of a brass band under a roof. Consequently the tyro horse will be likely to do his best. If the owner thinks he has the ability to show his horse without getting stage fright, or precipitating that nervousness which is speedily communicated to the horse, destroying his chances, let the owner drive. If he is not successful, let him obtain any of the half-dozen or so semi-professionals in evidence, and let one of them take the horse in the ring for another class, to find out what is the reason. The average amateur will find it is distinctly one thing to drive along a road, and another to drive around a ring under close surveillance, even if it be that of friends. One has to serve an apprenticeship to most things, and this is no exception.

The cardinal faults of the amateur are the imitating of the personal tricks of the professional. So certain moves are made, the horse is "nagged," bit, whip, voice, are used to make the horse do his best, and the horse is simply confused and bewildered by the clumsiness with which the fine "gallery" work of the clever professional is done. Watch a professional juggler and an amateur and the point is made clear. With few exceptions the horse will do best with least "fussing." Take him up, just as on the road, and let him "find himself." If he will not do so, he is not the horse for an amateur to bother with. Women will generally do better with the horse of the household than will their "lord and master," humiliated as it is to confess the fact.

A great mistake is to enter a ring and at once attempt to make the horse show his best. The judge is looking for the more likely ones to be retained on conformation, trim, make-up and general appearance. Any action, speed or manner display is simply wasted, and the horse bothered unnecessarily. All with a chance at the finish will be given a second looking over. So go close around the outside of the ring, making the turns as wide as possible and getting all the straight there is. Take no notice of any other competitor, what he is or is not doing, simply go along in the procession, showing action until they begin to draft those "above the salt," when one turn with speed is a good move. When called to station, purposely go a trifle beyond the line, and back yours into line, to show perfect manners before called upon. Keep him well in hand, straight on his feet, and always swing him into movement before asking him to back or make any change.

By this time the fate of your exhibit will be sealed. Whether successful or not, both horse and man will have learned a great deal, and the man will realize it fully. It will be the same at each of the first dozen suburban shows. Distinct progress will be made and noted, and, when the move is made to the great Garden, the average man will feel that horse show life has begun all over again for him. He will then realize, as he never could otherwise, that but for the curriculum of the smaller shows, neither he nor the horse would have had a ghost of a chance. At the smaller shows horse and man have grown to know each other, they know what each can do, and how to do it. It has been a kindergarten and they are the better friends for the experience.—New York Post.

Timing Bananas. It is generally known that bananas are shipped while yet green and unripe, but few persons are aware of the careful and elaborate time calculations required in setting out the plants and cutting off the fruit in order to insure the arrival of the bananas in proper condition at their destination. When a plantation is begun, the young plants are set out at certain intervals, so they will produce at regular pre-fixed times during the year. A certain number of days before the arrival of a steamer the green fruit is cut, and a close calculation of the time that will be consumed in the voyage must always be made, else the bananas will be spoiled. Fruit steamers carry steam heating apparatus to insure a uniform temperature throughout the voyage. The ripening is calculated to occur only after the fruit has reached the retail dealer.—The National Fruit Grower.

"The Land of Promise." A narrow, dingy street leading to the workhouse gates in Hoxton has been named "The Land of Promise" by the Shoreditch Council, says the London Express.



Hates to Go Home.
The lover can't help showing
The girl he's calling on
That when he's slow in going
He's positively "gone."
—Philadelphia Press.

Poor No. 3.
Mrs. Brown—"She seems to have got over the death of her first husband."
Mr. Brown—"Yes, but her second husband hasn't."—Judge.

Partly Closed, Anyhow.
"How about your quarrel with Smith? Is that a closed incident?"
"Well, I guess so. Smith's eye is, anyhow."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Emily's Rise.
"Well, Emily, did you have a good time at the masked ball?"
"Oh! I had a splendid time. I made my husband dress up as a knight in heavy armor, and he wasn't able to budge from one spot all night."—Glasgow Times.

Needed a Subject.
Mother—"What do you mean by pushing your baby brother down that flight of stairs?"
Dorothy—"Why, mamma, I've just joined the society for the first aid to the injured at school, and I want a subject to practice on."—Life.

Couldn't Come.
"Out of a job, eh? Well, come around to the factory at 7 in the morning, and I'll put you to work."
"I can't come to-morrow, sir."
"Why not?"
"I've got to be in th' parade of the unemployed that takes place to-morrow."—Houston Post.

A Gentle Hint.
"Ethel, the sweet girl's father called gently from above stairs."
"Yes, father. What is it?" she answered, through the midnight stillness.
"Just tell your young man to be careful and not trip over the morning's milk when he goes out."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Unequal Advantages.
"Do you think the orators of the present day compare with those of past generations?"
"Certainly," answered the cheery modernist. "The only difficulty is that our orators have not yet had a chance to be advertised by getting into the school readers."—Washington Star.

One on Hubby.
Hubby—"I don't see why you shouldn't exert yourself to make me happy."
Wife—"Why, of all things! You know you told me when I accepted you that I had made you the happiest man on earth. What is the use of my trying to improve on that?"—Ally Sloper.

Advice to a Beginner.
"How would you advise me to proceed in order to attract public attention to my statesmanly abilities?"
"There are two ways," answered Senator Sorghum. "One is to read up all the works on political economy you can find, and the other is to remember all the funny stories you hear."—Chicago Tribune.

Seeing Double.
"You brute!" exclaimed Mrs. Lushley. "It makes my blood boil to see you come home in this condition."
"M' dear," said Lushley, "you look beautiful when y'r angry."
"Indeed?"
"Yes; anyhow, you shert'n'y look doubly beautiful to me jusst now."—Philadelphia Press.

His Title.
"He's an American merchant prince, you say?"
"Ay; traveling in Europe for his health."
"Shoul he be spoken of as 'His Highness'?"
"Nay. His Ensign is the proper way to speak of an American prince."—Los Angeles Times.

Mistled.
"So you consider him misleading and disappointing? Why?"
"Well, he had me on the qui vive last night in the expectation that he was going to ask me to go to the theatre."
"And he didn't?"
"No; he only asked me to marry him."—Houston Post.

Knew His Man.
Miss Kamra Feend—"I'd like to take a photo of your farm hand at work."
Farmer Brown—"All right—ef yew kin spare the time."
Miss Kamra Feend—"Oh, this camera will catch him in just one-twentieth of a second."
Farmer Brown—"Yes; but it'll take yew two hours ter ketch him workin'."—Puck.

The Golfing Craze.
"So you can't play with me on the 20th?" said one young golfing man to another over the telephone.
"Don't see how I possibly can, old man. But, I say, leave it open for a couple of days. Between you and me I have an appointment to be married on that date, but she may be willing to make a change, so that I can have a round with you."—Judge.

(Continued from first page.)

all its attention to the question of anarchism. Don Sigismund Moret, President of the Council of Ministers, says that they must be treated like political prisoners of exceptional circumstances. The last attempt on the life of Alfonso shows elements of an entirely new character. Among others the anarchists are now chosen from the villagers well known in Catholic circles.

In the Palace circle it is rumored that Queen Victoria shows signs of being efficient.

On Saturday last, at 9:45 a.m., two severe shocks of earthquake were felt in London. Many chimneys fell in Swansea. The shocks were very severe in the coal districts; the miners experienced the most horrible sensations during the period, throwing them down in all directions.

The House of Commons passed the fourth article of the projected law of Public Instruction.

The "Standard's" correspondent in Constantinople telegraphs that the Turkish Government have adopted energetic measures to destroy the bands of Greeks infesting Macedonia.

St. Petersburg news states that there is every hope of the Duma triumphing in its work, commencing with the overthrow of the Gorensky Ministry and acceptance by the Czar of a Responsible Ministry. This is due to the aggressive attitude of the Army. Of the three battalions of the Picobjensky Regiment, two have surrendered and the third disarmed and carried to Madrid in the Province of Novogorod, where the Japanese prisoners resided. They will be tried by a Council of War.

Mr. Pobledontzoff who celebrated the 60th anniversary of his entry in the service of the Empire has submitted to the Czar a plan for the formation of a Responsible Ministry as the only means of preserving his throne. A rumor is current that the Government has approached the Democrats as to the formation of a Ministry presided over by Mr. Murovitzeff. The Conservative group of the House, headed by Count Hayden, have abandoned all radicalism and adopted the programme of the Constitutional Democrats and peasantry. This programme embraces the seizure of all lands belonging to the Church, State and Crown in addition to private parties.

Paris news states that in the Limoges Province the classic style of keeping the hair has been adopted. Thousands of young women are selling their tresses. Purchasers from London, Paris and Moscow are in the market, prices ranging from 45 to 53 francs per pound. One family sold 88 lbs. for the sum of 4,500 francs.

Mr. William Doyle a celebrated lawyer in Washington will accompany Mr. Root to South America, as his private Secretary. Mr. Roosevelt has approved of the resolution of sympathy in favor of the victims of the recent Russian massacre, and which passed through Congress. The resolution was published by the Secretary of State.

News from Cairo report that the authors of the recent attack on the officers of the Inniskilling Dragoons, in the district of Damishawi, on the 30th of this month have been sentenced as follows:—4 to death, 4 imprisonment for life, 3 to 15 years and 5 to receive 50 lashes each. All are Egyptians.

News from Cheyenne, Wyoming, report that a storm of extraordinary violence overturned a train of eleven wagons, used by Japanese laborers as their camp. Twenty persons were injured, seven of whom may die.

Canal Labor

SEEK SPANIARDS NOW.

Washington, June 10.—Those in charge of employment of labour on the canal project have come to the conclusion that the Spaniards from Cuba make the best workmen, and arrangements have been made to send a labor representative to Spain to see what may be done towards getting a regular flow of laborers to the zone.

It is under consideration not only to provide quarters for all, but family quarters as well for a certain percentage, and it has been further suggested that a little plot of land be set aside, in order to secure a nucleus of settlers there.

There will be substantial benefits derived from the contentment of the laborers, who will be able to induce others to come to the zone.

It has been found that the negro laborers are of little value. No American negroes have applied for employment, and those of the race from other parts of the world are found to be indolent and to desire work only for the purpose of getting a little money ahead with which to remain in absolute idleness.

A pay day is followed with long stretches of loafing, so that the more the Government pays for that class of labor the less practical results are obtained.

More work can be done by the Spaniards, and it takes less men to accomplish anything.

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3.12	7.45	6.40	8.13	6.40	8.13	4.30	5.38	9.21	6.15	9.21	9.45
3.51	8.27	8.05	9.38	8.05	9.38	3.45	4.53	8.45	6.30	8.45	9.45
3.59	9.10	8.13	10.01	8.13	10.01	3.30	4.38	8.35	6.15	8.35	9.45
	10.01		10.35		10.35		5.38		6.15		9.45
4.01	10.35	8.15	11.23	8.15	11.23	3.23	4.31	8.33	6.30	8.33	9.45
4.08	11.10	8.30	12.08	8.30	12.08	3.15	4.23	8.27	6.15	8.27	9.45
4.38	12.05	8.58	12.53	8.58	12.53	2.35	3.43	8.27	6.15	8.27	9.45
5.20	12.37	9.45	13.35	9.45	13.35	2.10	3.18	8.27	6.15	8.27	9.45
p.m.	1.53	11.00	12.35	11.00	12.35	1.56	3.04	8.27	6.15	8.27	9.45
	12.35		13.35		13.35		3.04		6.15		9.45
	1.53	11.00	12.35	11.00	12.35	1.56	3.04	8.27	6.15	8.27	9.45
	12.35		13.35		13.35		3.04		6.15		9.45
	1.53	11.00	12.35	11.00	12.35	1.56	3.04	8.27	6.15	8.27	9.45
	12.35		13.35		13.35		3.04		6.15		9.45
	1.53	11.00	12.35	11.00	12.35	1.56	3.04	8.27	6.15	8.27	9.45
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