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BOOK STORE,  
Only Place in the  
Country  
where English  
and American  
Newspapers  
and Periodicals  
Are on Sale.

# LIMON WEEKLY NEWS.

WOOD'S  
JOB PRINTING  
OFFICE.  
Executes any kind  
of Printing,  
both in English  
and Spanish.  
See Price List.

VOL. III. No. 148 PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1903. PRICE: TEN CENTS.

## Banking and Exchange

THOMAS SCOTT, San Jose, Costa Rica.

DRAFTS ON LONDON, NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS AND KINGSTON.  
LOANS GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.  
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT AT INTEREST.  
ACCOUNTS CURRENT OPENED ON FAVORABLE TERMS, SUBJECT TO CHECK.  
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD.  
LONDON AND GENOA.  
August, 1901.

## Pabst beer is always pure.




SOLE AGENTS IN COSTA RICA,  
**LINDO BROS.,**  
LIMON AND MATINA.

## J. KAEMPFFER.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.  
AND  
DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.  
NINETY-NINE BUILDING, LIMON.  
Orders from Country Customers promptly executed.  
Stock always on hand of Candies from the San Jose Candy Factory of L. Kruse.

## Stephens Inks

The Best and Cheapest  
INK  
ON EARTH.  
Wood's Book Store,  
BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALL GOODS FROM THE SHOE STORE "LA DEMOCRACIA," are well known throughout this country for their superior quality and reasonable prices. Any shoes ordered by mail will be delivered free in any part of Costa Rica. You can save 20 to 30 per cent by dealing at "La Democracia." The honesty and reliability of this house have been proved during the past few years. English correspondence promptly attended to.


EMILIO ARTAVIA.  
San Jose, C. R. Central Ave.—almost opposite the "Banco de Costa Rica."

# WATCHES!!

Keystone-Elgin Watches, direct from the Factory.

### GENTS


SOLID SILVER, INLAID WITH GOLD.



TWELVE DOLLARS GOLD. \$12.00

### LADIES


SOLID SILVER, INLAID WITH GOLD.



TWELVE DOLLARS GOLD. \$12.00

### GENTS


GOLD FILLED CASE. GUARANTEED TWENTY YEARS.



SEVEN DOLLARS GOLD. \$7.00


### GENTS

SILVEROID



FIVE DOLLARS GOLD. \$5.00

### EASY TERMS.



FIFTEEN DOLLARS GOLD. \$15.00

### KEYSTONE CASES ELGIN WORKS.

These watches can be supplied on Easy Terms: Payments as low as One Dollar gold monthly accepted.  
AGENTS WANTED ON THE LINE.  
SOLE AGENTS IN COSTA RICA:  
**Wood's Book Store, Limon.**

### NORTHERN RAILWAY OF COSTA RICA.

#### TIME TABLE.

— FOR ALL POINTS IN ZENT AND —  
— Banana River Districts. —

WESTBOUND.			EASTBOUND.		
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY			DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY		
Depart	8:15 A. M.	LIMON.	3:00 P. M.	Arrive	
Arrive	9:20 "	ZENT.	1:50 "	Depart	
"	9:40 "	ZENT JUNCTION.	1:35 "	"	"
CHIRRIPO BRANCH					
Arrive	10:45 A. M.	ZENT.	10:00 M. A.	Depart	
Depart	10:25 "	CHIRRIPO.	10:20 "	Arrive	
BANANA RIVER DISTRICT					
Arrive	5:00 P.	LIMON.	3:15 P. M.	Depart	
Depart	4:05 "	BEAKESM.	4:00 "	Arrive	
"	4:05 "	PHILADELPHIA	4:00 "	"	"

† Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.  
‡ Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

H. M. FEILD, Sup

## UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

—MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT.—  
GENERAL LINE OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES  
NOTIONS AND GROCERIES,  
SCHLITZ BEER.  
Kerosene and Lubricating Oils, at  
Lowest Prices.  
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY  
GROCERIES JUST RECEIVED.  
Large stock of Cement and Sewer Pipe now on hand  
Call and get Prices before purchasing elsewhere.  
**United Fruit Company.**  
Port Limon

### CALENDER—JULY, 1902.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
..	..	..	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	..

#### CURRENT ITEMS.

We would suggest that when a man is discovered attempting to start a fire in this town he be publicly executed.

Mr. Francisco Catoni formerly old line courier, returned from his trip to Europe during the past week.

Mr. Frank Maduro, has been seriously sick for about two weeks, but we are glad to note that he is convalescing.

Doctor:—Well, my friend, what is the matter with you now?  
Patient:—Nothing, doctor, only another of those attacks of yellow fever.

The recent windstorm appears to have done considerable damage to banana farms, not only in the Zent and Matina districts, but on the old line.

From a report that has reached this office it would appear that Victoria, Zent, promises in the near future to be a second Klondyke, only much richer in gold.

There are various qualities of milk being sold in this town; you can get good milk, bad milk and indifferent milk. The latter quality is an admixture in the composition of which water largely predominates, the compounds being entirely indifferent as to the quality of water used.

A dastardly attempt was made on Saturday night last to burn down the Gran Hotel, which has but recently been opened by Mr. Borserini. Three different piles had been made, and one of them had just been lighted when the vigilant watchman appeared on the scene and extinguished it. No sign, however, of the fire-brand could be discovered, though the previous night one of the men sleeping on the premises saw a man strike a light in the yard and then disappear. No notice was taken of this circumstance, as it was supposed to be the watchman.

ANOTHER big haul by the Customs officers was effected on arrival of the "Trent", the wife of a well known carpenter received a consignment of dutiable goods consisting of laces, corsets, ribbons, dresses, &c. &c., neatly concealed in the clothing, principally underwear of the feminine class. One of the guards, who on a previous occasion had discovered "Contraband" in a trunk belonging to the same party, had his suspicions aroused by the amount of fidgeting shown by the owner, upon which he began to unroll each separate piece, with the result that the items mentioned slowly but surely came to view, and were promptly confiscated. The owner was again cautioned.



# WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON. PRICE LIST

Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

<b>A</b>	
Automatic Pencils	25
Almanacs, Whitaker's, \$1.00 and \$2.00	1.00
Almanacs, World	1.00
Almanacs, sheet	15
Alphabet Cards	25
Alphas	\$2.00 and 2.00
<b>B</b>	
Balls, rubber, solid, 25c, 50c and 75c	75
Balls, hollow, from	25
Balls, base	75
Bicycle Cement, Tire	25
Bicycle Cement, rim	25
Brushes, shaving	50
Brushes, tooth	50
Brushes, marking, 10, 20 and 25	25
Bill books	\$2.50
Bow, hair, violin	75
Bats, cricketing	15.00
Balls, cricket	6.00
Bill heads, small, 100	35
Bill heads, medium, 100	50
Bill heads, medium, 35	35
Banana counters	8.00
Bowls, copying	1.50
Boxing gloves	6.00
Balloons	10
Birthday cards, 25, 50 and 1.00	1.00
Baskets, fancy, an assortment	1.25
Blotters, hand	1.25
<b>C</b>	
Copy letter books, 500 1	\$2.50
Cards, bicycle playing	85
Cards, cheap playing	65
Chalk, tallies	65
Chalk, billiard	65
Chalk, crayons, box	75
Chalk, carpenter's, lb.	25
Chess, set	3.00
Chess board	1.50
Crochet needle	10
Crochet cotton	25
Crochet silk	25
Combs, hair, 25 and 50	50
Combs, small tooth	25
Clips, board, letter	1.75
Clips, board, foolscap	2.00
Checkers, 35 and 65	65
Checker boards	1.50
Copying brushes	1.25
Calendars, desk	50
Calendars, stand	75
Composition books, 5, 10, 15 and 25	35
Concertinos, \$4.00 and 6.00	6.00
Commissary order books, 100 1	1.00
Cigarette books	10
Cash books, \$2.50 and 3.00	3.00
Caps for toy pistols	65
Copy books, Cassell's	25
Carbon paper, 8x13	15
Christmas cards (assorted) from 10	10
Chamomile leather	50
Cards, birthday, 25, 50 and 1.00	1.00
Counter books, 25, 50, 60 and 75	75
<b>D</b>	
Dice, each, 5 and 10	10
Dice cups	35
Dice, poker	\$1.50
Dominos, \$1.25 and 1.50	1.50
Dating stamps	1.00
Desk pads, 13x24	2.50
Dolls, all prices from	25
Diaries, desk	1.00
Diaries, pocket, from	75
Desk calendars	50
Desk calendar stands	75
<b>E</b>	
Envelopes, our make, pr. 100	75
Envelopes, imp. square, pr. 100	\$1.25
Envelopes, for invitation, pkg.	25
Envelopes, for photographs, 10, 15	15
Erasers, Faber's rubber	25
Emery paper	10
Emery cloth	15
Embroidery hoops	25
<b>F</b>	
Fountain pens, Crescent	\$3.00
Flutes, tin	50
Fans, plain	50
Fans, leather	1.00
Files, Harp	40
Foolscap, per quire	35
Files, box	1.75
Frames, plush picture	1.50
Flags, English, 35, 50 and 1.00	1.00
<b>G</b>	
Gold paint	50
Guitar Strings, wire, 1, 15c; 2, 15c; 3 for	15
Guitar Strings, wire, 4, 20c; 5, 20c; 6,	20
Goggles	50
Guitars, fair quality	\$12.50
Glue, Le Page's liquid	40
<b>H</b>	
Harmonicas, 25 and 75	75
<b>I</b>	
Ink, Stephens', 12 plate	30
Ink, Stephens', 1 pint	\$1.00
Ink, Stephens', quart	1.75
Ink, marking	50
Ink, rubber stamp	1.00
Ink, red, 15 and 1.00	1.00
Indexes, \$2.00, \$5.00 and 6.00	6.00
Indexes, 35 and 2.50	2.50
Invoice books, from	2.50
Ink eradicator, Collins'	1.50
Ink, India	50
<b>J</b>	
Journal paper, per quire	\$1.00
Journals, 100 pages	1.25
Journals, 200 pages	2.00
Journals, 300 pages	2.75
Journals, 400 pages	3.50
Japanese lanterns, from	25
<b>K</b>	
Key chains	35
Key rings, 10 and 15	15
King Edward's photograph	\$1.00
Knives, pocket, 1.00 and 1.50	1.50
<b>L</b>	
Lamps, table, from	\$1.50
Lamps, hanging, from	3.00
Lamp shades, 50 to 2.00	2.00
Lamp chimneys, 25 to 50	50
Lamp wicks, from	15
Laces, shoe, brown or black, pr.	10
Ledgers, with indexes, 100 pages	1.50
Ledgers, with indexes, 200 pages	2.25
Ledgers, with indexes, 300 pages	3.00
Ledgers, with indexes, 400 pages	3.75
Labels, gummed, 1,600	3.00
Letter, 50, 100 and 300	3.00
Letter heads, ptd., 100	3.00
Letter heads, ptd., 200	4.50
Letter heads, ptd., 300	5.00
Letter heads, ptd., 500	6.00
Leg guards	7.00
Lapel button, King Edward	35
Lapel button, union jack	10
Lanterns	50
<b>M</b>	
Marshmallows, plain, 50c and \$1.00	\$1.00
Marshmallows, chocolate, 50c and 1.00	1.00
Music paper, sheet	15
Mucilage, 20c and 1.25	1.25
Mucilage, in collapsible tubes	50
Memorandums, 5c, 10c, 15c and 25	25
Memorandums, indexed, from 30	30
Month organs, 25c and 75	75
Mourning note, per quire	50
Mourning envelopes, 25c and 50	50
Marbles, clay, per doz.	15
Marbles, glass, per doz.	20
Marking brushes, 10c, 20c and 25	25
Metal polish	25
Music books, 50c and 1.00	1.00
Mirrors, hand carved	3.00
Musical boxes, toy	1.50
Musical boxes, toy	2.50
<b>N</b>	
Needles, crochet	10
Note paper, per pkt.	10
Note paper, per ream	\$1.50
Note paper (flowers) per doz.	50
Note paper, initials, per doz.	50
Nail brushes, 25c and 1.00	1.00
<b>O</b>	
Oil board, per sheet	10
Oil for typewriter	50
Oil can	75
Oil Paints, tin box	\$5.00
<b>P</b>	
Pen racks, spiral	25
Pistols, toy, 25c and 75	75
Pipes, cornob	25
Pipes, briar, \$1.50 and 1.75	1.75
Pollah, boot, brown	50
Pollah, boot, black	50
Pollah, boot, white	75
Pins, office, pyramid	35
Pencils, lead, Eagle office	15
Pencils, lead, mercantile	10
Pencils, lead, perfection	65
Pencils, lead, carpenter's	15
Pencils, lead, blue or red	15
Pencils, lead, red and blue com-	25
blind	25
Pencils, slate, (board)	65
Pencils, copying	20
Penholders, 5c and 10	10
Penholders, cork	25
Penholders, self-ejecting	25
Printing outfit	1.00
Pens, gold fountain	1.50
Pens, Esterbrook's, per gross	2.00
Pens, Spencerian, per gross	2.50
Pens, school, per gross	1.50
Poker chips, per 100	1.50
Pencil sharpeners	25
Pencil holders, leather	35
Pencil holders, metal, 15c and 25	25
Point protectors	10
Paper fasteners, per box	50
Paper weights, 75c, \$1.50 and 3.00	3.00
Purses, chain	50
Purses, gold coin	1.00
<b>Q</b>	
Queen Victoria photograph	\$1.00
<b>R</b>	
Rules, carpenter's	50
Rules, carpenter's, brass bound	\$1.00
Rules, office, from	35
Rules, office, rubber	2.00
Rubber bands, per gross	35
Rubber bands, per gross	3.00
Records, 100 pages	1.25
Records, 200 pages	2.00
Records, 300 pages	2.75
Records, 400 pages	3.50
Receipt books, cash, 50 leaves	40
Receipt books, cash, 100 leaves	75
Receipt books, rent, 50 leaves	40
Receipt books, rent, 100 leaves	75
Razors, each	3.00
Razor strops	1.50
Razor cases	25
Rosin, for violin	25
<b>S</b>	
Slates, 25c, 40c and 50	50
Soap, Pear's unscented	50
Spectacles, colored	\$1.50
Spectacles, colored	1.00
Spectacle cases	25
Stamps, India rubber	1.00
Sand paper	65
Stylographic pens	2.50
Scrubbing pads, 5c, 10c and 15	15
Silver paint	75
Sealing wax, pound	50
School bags from	50
Scissors	75
Scissors, folding pocket	1.00
Straws, per box	1.75
Sling shot rubber	25
Sponge, for cups	50
Scholar's companions	1.00
Shorthand note books	25
Spelling blocks, 5c and 1.00	1.00
Sponge cups	1.25
<b>T</b>	
Toys, assorted prices	30
Tooth picks	30
Toilet paper	20
Tobacco pouch, rubber	\$1.00
Type (see printing outfit)	50
Typewriting paper, letter ream	3.00
Typewriting paper, foolscap, rm.	3.50
Typewriter ribbons	2.00
Tablets, note 25c and 40	40
Tablets, letter, 50c and 1.00	1.00
Time books, weekly, from 30	30
Time books, monthly, 20c and 75	75
Tape measures, 3 ft.	75
Tape measures, 5 ft.	85
Twine, per 1-2 lb. ball	50
Tooth brushes	30

Typewriter oil	50
Tally books	35
Tags, per 100	60
Tops	15
Toy books, 25c and 50	50
Toy books, linen, 50c and 1.00	1.00
Typewriter erasers	25
Thane paper, per doz.	50
<b>UV</b>	
Views of Costa Rica	50
Violin strings, 1st, silk	30
Violin strings, 2, 3 and 4 (gut)	25
Visiting cards, 100	\$1.00
Visiting cards, 100 printed	2.50
Violoncello strings, 1 and 2	75
Violoncello strings, 3 and 4	1.00
Union jacks, 35c, 50c and 1.00	1.00
Violin bridges	25
Viola pegs	25
Views of Central America	12.50
<b>W</b>	
Whistles, tin, 25c and 50	50
Wall paper, per roll, from	30
Wrapping paper, per pound	15
Wickets and balls, per set	\$12.00
Wicket keeping gloves	6.00
Writing cases, \$1.00 and 2.00	2.00

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

## The Baby's Reflections.

I am a baby, eleven months old, and nearly worn out already. Please let me a one!

I am not a prodigy, except to the extent that, not having anything to say, I don't talk. Two big persons claim to be my parents—why can't they let it go at that? I have never denied the charge. I haven't much data to go by, but I don't think I am either a magician, a learned pig or a virtuoso. I don't hanker for applause, so it will be an appreciated favor if you won't put me through any parlor tricks.

If I have my wealthy old uncle Ezra's nose, congratulate Uncle Ezra, but don't blame me. I may be a kleptomaniac for all I know, but I can't help it.

Don't rattle rattles at me—they rattle me. Don't goosie and oostie-kootie at me. I can't understand it any better than I can the English language.

The pain I have is not in my stomach but in my neck. I don't want to be entertained or mystified or meditated or appaudded. And, if you don't want me to grow up to be a hypochondriac, a stamp collector, an awful example, a ping pong enthusiast or a misanthrope, you just lemme be!—The Smart Set.

## RECIPES.

Orange Sauce.—Beat yolks of three eggs with one and one-half tablespoons of sugar; add two teaspoonsful of butter, a very little grated orange peel and one cup of milk; stir over the fire until boiling; let cool and add three tablespoonsful of whipped cream.

Prune Souffle.—Stew half a pound of prunes; drain them from the liquor, remove the stones and cut each prune in four pieces; beat the yolks of three eggs with three tablespoonsful of sugar; add one teaspoon of vanilla and the prunes; beat the whites of the eggs and mix them carefully with the prunes and eggs; turn into a buttered baking dish and bake in a moderate oven twenty minutes; serve with thin cream.

Maple Sugar Frosting.—Add sufficient water to one and one-half cupsful of maple sugar to keep it from burning; boil until it will crack in cold water; beat the white of one egg until stiff, then beat it slowly into the boiling syrup, beating it until cold and thick.

Bret Salad.—Cut into dice half a pound of lean roast beef; pour over a little French dressing and let stand two hours; then mix with one pint of cooked celery or a head of lettuce torn in strips; add more dressing and sprinkle with finely chopped parsley.

Cream Pudding.—Put three cupsful of milk in a double boiler; beat four eggs; rub four tablespoonsful of flour in one cup of milk until smooth; add half a level teaspoon of salt; add this to the scalding milk and stir until thickened; then add the eggs and cook five minutes; stir rapidly; turn into a deep dish; sprinkle one cup of sugar over the top and pour over half a cup of fruit juice.

Buttermilk Scones.—To a pound of sifted flour add quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder; mix thoroughly by sifting; then rub in three ounces of butter and mix to a paste with sufficient buttermilk to make a soft, smooth dough. Roll out about quarter of an inch thick and cut into squares; then cut these squares in half diagonally. Bake quickly in a good oven; break open while hot, and butter.

Onion and Cucumber Salad.—Take large Spanish onions, cut a slice from the top so that the center of each can be removed. Sink the onion cups in cold water for several hours, removing the water several times to make the onions more mild in flavor. The centers can be used at another time. Chop the slices removed from the tops very fine and mix with some cucumber dice, moisten with French dressing, place each onion cup on crisp lettuce leaves with a cube of rich yellow cheese beside it and serve. The tops of the cut onions may be mashed before they are filled.

In twenty-five working days the United States mint at Philadelphia coined 2,500,000 pesos, the size of a dollar, for the Philippines, together with 100,000 bronze pieces and 3,600,000 nickels, also for the islands.

## THE GREAT DESTROYER

### SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

Point: The Lover's Address to His Beloved—A Pitiable Tale of a Former Kansas Man, Once a Prosperous Lawyer Who is Now a Vagrant.

Whisky bottle, how I love thee,  
Dear delight beyond compare;  
Thou to heights of bliss dost lift me  
Above the mists of earthly care!

Let me clasp thy form symmetric,  
Let me touch thy lips divine,  
Whence there flows aroma subtle,  
Soft, exquisite, rich and fine!

In a dream of joy ecstatic  
Let me drain thy sweetness deep,  
Then to all the world oblivious  
I will lay me down to sleep.

Oh, the visions of softly sailing  
Down full streams of fragrant wine  
Unto shoreless seas of whisky,  
Smooth, and soft, and oily fine!

Would I pawn my books, my treasures,  
Pah! a sacrifice too tame;  
For thy company I'd barter  
Health, and wealth, and friends and fame!

Hearts, forsooth, were made for breaking,  
Why not break them, sweet, for thee?  
Gold and silver made for spending,  
Why not spend them merrily?

As for health, when death doth beckon  
With his cold and bony hand  
Toward the darksome lonely valley,  
Toward the river's chilly strand,

We will pledge him in a bumper,  
Thou and I, my whisky sprigs,  
Ah, but heaven, what is this vision,  
All these forms as grim as night?

Writhing, coiling, creeping, gliding,  
Ah, they drag me to the brink!  
God, oh, God, they pull me downward,  
Whisky, help! I sink! I sink!

—Frank A. Frost, in The Advocate.

### A Sad Downfall.

The Ottawa Guardian quotes from a Tacoma (Wash.) paper a pitiable tale of a former Kansas man, once a prosperous and prominent lawyer, who was given a three months' sentence for vagrancy by a Washington court.

Though yet in middle life and bearing evidence of the once tall and powerful frame and imposing presence, the shattered body reeled on the point of utter collapse as he sat with bowed head supported in his trembling hands awaiting for the summons of the court—the summons to make his plea to the charge of vagrancy. And what other plea was there for him without home, hope, health or money, with nothing in the world but a ruined constitution and a consuming thirst for fiery liquor, than that of guilty. Yet in years past he had been known as one of the best brief lawyers in the State.

"Unable, at the call of the judge, to remain standing more than a few moments, he sank, half fainting, into a chair, as he waited the decision of the court. Several times before he had faced the same court on the same charge, or that of intoxication, and had been given light sentences in the hope that he might taste of the bitterness of life sufficiently with the burning liquor to throw the damning plea away. But there had been no halting place for him on the downward path, though the dregs of failure's worst compounds were drained to the last drops. To the court it seemed needful for enforced abstinence to prevent death, perhaps, to give the broken lawyer three months as a common vice.

"Whether the word means little or much to the suffering man was not expressed in his listless, hopeless face, and with draggled hair and trembling limbs he shuffled from the court room, assisted by two boot blacks, also vagrants like himself, but with few days of imprisonment and long years of life before them, and still full of sympathy that youth gives to the unfortunate."

### The Rum Business Defined.

It is a business which should be opposed by every citizen in the country.

It is a business which every merchant and business man should hate and detest.

It is a business which is the standing dread of every true mother.

It is a business which is the constant fear of every thoughtful father.

It is a business which is the horror of every life.

It is the business which makes ninety per cent of the business of the criminal courts.

It is the business which makes ninety per cent of the paper for which the taxpayer has to pay.

It is a business which keeps employed an army of police in the cities.

It is a business which put out the fire on the hearth, and condemns wives and children to hunger, cold and rags.

It is the business which fosters vice for profit, and educates in wickedness for gain.

Drunkenness comprises all other vices. It is the dictionary of vice, for it includes every vice.

Drunkenness means perjury, theft, robbery, arson, forgery, murder, for it leads to all these crimes.—Religious Intelligence.

### A Drunken Woman's Despair.

There is something terribly pathetic in the statement made by Marion Schmieding at the Wayne County Jail, Detroit, the other day. Speaking of woman drunkards she said:

"When a woman hears the cell door clang behind her because of drunkenness, the chances are overwhelming that she will come back rather than reform."

"The unhappy woman who comes here through other causes may weep softly, vow to live better, and on her release go away to a life thereafter free from sin, but for her enslaved through drink there is little hope."

"She may spend her duration behind iron bars in curing the demon that mastered her and vowing to shake off its hold, but, once free, her trouble leads her to the bottle again and again, and so become familiar with her face as a regular time-server, until one day the ambulance instead of the patrol wagon answers the officer's summons, and she goes to fill a pauper's grave."

Yet all indications point to an increase of intemperance among women.

### Saddest of Sight.

Elizabeth L. Banks, the American girl who writes of London as she sees it by day and by night, says that the saddest sight one sees from the tops of the London houses in the evening is that of the women in the public houses. Through the city these women may be counted by dozens and hundreds, and often as they stand by the bar babies in arms are to be seen. The seriousness of the drink evil among London's working classes was horrifying to this American woman, as she saw it for the first time.

### The Crusade in Brief.

The further down you can drive the saloon, the further away you remove temptation.



VIEW OF LIMON.

## Directory of Costa Rica.

President of the Republic—Senor Licenciado don Ascension Esquivel.

### CABINET MINISTERS.

Senor Licenciado don Leonidas Pacheco, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Public Instruction.

Senor don Manuel J. Jimenez, Home Secretary, Minister of Public Works and Police Commissioner.

Senor Licenciado don Cleto Gonzales Viquez, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Minister of Commerce.

Senor don Tobias Zuniga, Minister of War and Marine.

### LIMON.

Governor—Senor don Venecio de la Guardia.

Secretary—Senor don Federico Gocher.

Administrator of Customs—Senor don Balvanero Vargas.

Port Medical Officer—

Judge of Criminal Court—Senor Licenciado don Marcel Alipiar.

Chief Police Agent—Senor don Filadelfo Granados.

### MUNICIPALITY.



## Fierce and Reckless People of Albania.

CHARACTERISTICS  
OF THIS  
MOUNTAINOUS LAND WHERE  
HOSTILITIES ARE RAGING.

ALBANIA, that wild tract of mountainous country within a few hours' steam from Cattaro in a Dalmatian pleasure steamer, passed by thousands of wealthy tourists on their way to Egypt, and only divided from Italy by a narrow strip of the Adriatic, is in a certain sense the anomaly of Europe, says Regional Wyon in Blackwood's Magazine. Yet here we have a land unknown and shunned, its maps far more inaccurate than those of Central Africa—for most of it has been filled in by guesswork—and peopled by a nation of fierce and reckless warriors. The country is unique in Europe; for while even little Montenegro has its schools, its law courts and its newspapers, Albania knows of none of these things. Even its language is entirely distinct from any other European—in fact, its origin, as well as that of the Albanians themselves, is shrouded in mystery. The language is soft, and not unlike the Italian in sound—but here further resemblance ceases—and consists of about six hundred words. An Italian priest has compiled a dictionary and a rough grammar, and this work is the sole representative of Albanian literature. The language is not easy to learn because of the immense amount of idioms used in conversation, but it presents no insuperable difficulties to the student.

As to the people themselves, spoken of collectively as Albanians, or sometimes Arnauts, the idea gained thereby of a united nation is quite erroneous. They must first be divided into three, according to the religions—namely, Mahomedans, Greek Orthodox and Roman Catholic Christians. These three religious factions constitute three entirely different peoples, each animated by fanatical hatred of the other; and they can be subdivided into clans and factions ad lib. As each clan can be reckoned as a miniature autocratic kingdom ready at any moment to go to war with its next-door neighbor, united only in a case of common danger, the anarchy existing all over Albania can be faintly imagined.

In their love of utter independence they have a bond, and in this alone; but even then one religious faction would fight another on the slightest pretext. At a pinch the Mahomedan section would fight for the Turks if the common enemy was Christian and appeared to be aiming at their enslavement; but it is a fact that the Porte has just as much trouble with the Mahomedans as with the Christians. One and all defy the Turk in every manner. They pay no taxes and give no soldiers, though some of them volunteer for military service. With a sublime indifference to the law; they go armed to the teeth; and though Turkey has sent vast armies in the past to disarm them and enforce the law, within a year or two every man and youth possessed a rifle and revolver once more. To-day Turkey has neither the power nor the wish to disarm their last bulwark against the threatening West, and in this respect no little cleverness is displayed. We sometimes read of Mahomedan atrocities on Christians in Albania, but this is only where the Christian is in the minority. Where the positions are reversed; the Mahomedan gets just as much persecution as the Christian.

It is far beyond the writer's power to describe even faintly the whole of Albania (Macedonia is not included). Months of travel would be necessary to tell of Old Serbia and the feuds between Mussulman and Greek Orthodox; or of the Epirus, where the Greek Albanian mutilates the Mahomedan in one district, and vice versa a few miles away; or of the dangers of the vast tract of country between Monastir and the Adriatic, where the Mahomedan reigns supreme.

But of the northern regions the writer may speak with some authority. In every respect this part of Roman Catholic Albania is of extreme interest, both as regards the inhabitants and the magnificent scenery. On the lake bearing its name lies Scutari, the capital of Albania, the seat of a yall and a large garrison. It is the only town of Albania that can be reached with any ease by tourists, and it is particularly safe. A visit of a few days is a revelation to any one unacquainted with these lands, for the bewildering variety of national costume to be witnessed there on the weekly market day—or bazar—is one of the most wonderful sights in Europe. The mountaineers descend in their thousands, journeying from far and near, armed with Martini rifle and revolver, but which they must leave behind at the guard houses on the outer precincts of the city. With mules, donkeys or wily ponies, they enter the city in long strings, brawny, fearless looking men; pretty, tastefully attired girls, and jaded women.

All the numerous clans live absolutely independent of each other, some in blood feud, where they shoot each other at sight wherever they meet. As their borders are not always most satisfactorily defined, and each of the two neighbors holds strong convictions, battles royal often ensue. Then each clan turns out in full strength,

and the victor establishes the border line until the defeated clan is strong enough again to remonstrate. Several of these disputes occur annually among themselves and also with the Monte negrins. Sometimes the slaughter is great; at others they are content with half a dozen killed on each side.

Hospitality is part of the very essence of the true Albanian. Wherever he is convinced that the stranger means no harm to his country, then he opens his house to him and gives him of his best. But the Albanians are extremely suspicious, and it is this trait that constitutes the danger of traveling in their land. In every stranger (and by this is meant a man dressed in Western garb) they see a spy of some great power sent to discover their weak points. Every Albanian is firmly convinced that one day an enormous foreign army will come to rob him of his dearly prized independence. In this respect they show great shrewdness, and when it is remembered that a ceaseless agitation is in progress, chiefly on the part of Austria and Italy (by means of the schools) to gain influence, it is scarce to be wondered at that they look askance at strangers.

The worst trait of the Albanians are their neighbors the Montenegrins, but this is mutual and scarce to be wondered at. Often has the writer been amused listening, first to one and then to the other, admiring his bravery in going among such a treacherous, murderous race, and the tales of blood-thirsty deeds committed daily by "the other side."

The independence of Gushije goes so far as that they maintain that they are not even Albanians. They are men of Gushije, and acknowledge no sway other than their own chieftains. They do not welcome strangers in their city, and indeed it is said to be courting death to sojourn among them. Last year they murdered the Turkish Kaimakan for resident governor, and are still unpunished.

One custom still remains to be described. It is that of blood brotherhood.

In a wild and utterly lawless land such as Albania the custom is invaluable to personal safety. When once it is performed the "brothers" are bound to help each other, even to one sacrificing his life in defense of the other. Besides, the compliment is great. The procedure is as follows, and if it is not exactly the same, still closely resembles the ceremony of blood brotherhood as once performed by the ancient Norsemen.

The two men stand out in a ring and bare their forearms; each makes an incision with a knife, the blood flowing into a cup of wine. With linked arms the cup is emptied—half by the one, half by the other—by the friends. A kiss concludes the compact, far more real to these men than our marriage vow, "till death do us part."

They have far more ceremony in common every day intercourse than any Western nation. A new comer's first remark is an acknowledgment of his faith, which every one present answers with the prescribed formula. Then he greets those present, and is likewise responded to. To each he gives his hand, but it is not shaken, merely clasped; to his friends he presents his cheek, not to be kissed, but for his friend to lay likewise his cheek against it. When a glass of spirits is given him, he does not drink it till he has first praised God and then wished good health to all present, both of which phrases are responded to by all.

A grave courtesy pervades the whole party, and the stranger among them cannot but wonder at the perfect manners these men display. Should his cigarette go out, prompt hands relight it for him; is the food ready for eating, he is the first to be served, and not till he has eaten his fill do his hosts begin. En route, over dangerous passes, where a stop would be fatal, men risk their lives that no harm come to him; the writer has known them cling on the face of a precipice, making him a foothold with their hands when the way is steep or shelving.

There is no rude staring or impertinent inquiry, no molestation or roughness. In order to properly appreciate these virtues—for such indeed they deserve to be termed, in comparison with the rudeness shown by the lower classes to a conspicuous stranger in any of our large cities—it must be borne in mind that very many of these men have never seen a human being dressed in our quaint garb in their lives. A village may be visited by a stranger once in a generation, and not even the little children will show indecent curiosity.

But—now the reverse of this idyllic picture must be shown—should the traveler be observed making notes, taking photographs or measurements, then his life would be considerably endangered. The inborn suspicion of these hillmen would be aroused, and a plain request to leave their domains would assuredly follow, backed up by no hidden meanings. Immediate obedience would be enforced, or a bullet would certainly solve the difficulty.

## PRO WOMAN'S BENEFIT

THE NURSES OF THE ARMY.

Women Regularly Employed With Marked Success.

A brief account by Dr. McGee, of the Nurse Corps of the Army as it exists now, has recently been published in the Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. A previous article described the conditions attending the appointment of trained women nurses for army duty, which began in May, 1898, and culminated in September, when about 1200 were employed. Between then and the present time they have served in the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Japan and the Philippines, and even in the Chinese campaign. The number is now fixed at 100 on active duty, with a small body of "reserves" who have seen active service and are ready to answer future calls. Trained nurses are permanently stationed at the army hospital at San Francisco, at the one for tuberculosis at Fort Bayard, N. M., and at the largest hospitals in the Philippines. They are temporarily sent to any post where they may be needed. They serve under a section of the army reorganization law framed in 1900, which provided that the medical department should consist of specified medical officers, of the enlisted men of the hospital corps, and of the nurse corps (female). A superintendent is stationed in the surgeon general's office and a chief nurse is at each of the hospitals where nurses are serving. Recent regulations provide for an examination in nursing, cooking and allied subjects before promotion from the grade of nurse to that of chief nurse. Women are employed with marked success as teachers of nursing and cooking in the two schools maintained to give brief preliminary instruction to the hospital corps recruits. Dr. McGee urges that in the future the nurse corps be more largely utilized in giving systematic ward training to fit the hospital corps men for their duties in the smaller hospitals where they have no trained supervision. She also recommends the gradual formation of a large corps of reserves who have received some post-graduate military training.—American Medicine.

### Our Spoiled Children.

The girls of to-day have been petted and made much of from their cradles. Everything has been done to make the hard places easy and the rough roads smooth. There is a grading and leveling in the schools nowadays in order that children may learn without their knowing it. A sort of "ignorance-extracted-without-pain system" it is from kindergarten to college. At home, if not at school, American children are regularly and unobtrusively spoiled, and while the effects of such wholesale injury to the childish life often wear off with age as soon as they go out into the world to compete with their equals on every side, in the case of girls the tonic of mingling in the affairs of life and work, without flattery or favors of any kind, is usually denied. With girls the petting and coddling continue long after womanhood is reached, and so the daughters do not get over the effects of the American manner of spoiling children as promptly and as thoroughly as do the sons. These spoiled children will have to love very earnestly and tenderly if they are to be really successful home-makers. The ability they have; the training needed they often have, and can always get, even if the illumination comes after marriage. It is the disciplined nature which will be most needed; the habit of doing distasteful things, and doing them cheerfully and continually; the power to give up cherished plans; to devise ways of helpfulness about things of small interest in themselves, and the regular practice of forgetfulness of self and remembrance of others in the recurring trifles of daily life.—Woman's Home Companion.

### A Plea For the Pocket.

Lucy Locket, the immortal woman who lost her pocket, is hardly so much to be pitied as we are. In her case it was found, but nobody can find our pockets for us! Man, happy creature, is a marsupial. He is blessed with more pockets than he knows what to do with, but poor, unfortunate woman, with styles in their present state, has not so much as one little pocket in which to bestow her handkerchief.

A weekly bereavement in this latter line is of common occurrence, and in the course of time becomes a severe strain. As for purses they only too often go the way of the handkerchiefs. The bell-shaped sleeves rendered hopeless the military trick of tucking one's handkerchief up it, but with new cuffs there comes a gleam of returning hope. The majority of them are fight-fitting at the wrist, the fulness suddenly spreading out several inches higher up the arm. This sleeve is more than pretty, for it will supply the abiding place for a long absent pocket. A little envelope-shaped receptacle could be easily fastened to the inner side of the left sleeve, in the fulness, just big enough to contain two or three small necessities. Then a flap could be attached to button over. A Russian blouse or bolero affords opportunity for a breast pocket like a man's, inside. For summer frocks a separate pocket is pretty, made of the material of the gown or some harmonizing silk. At all events let us have the pocket some where.—Brooklyn Eagle.

### The Swirling Stole.

There is nothing more certain than that the graceful swirling stole will be a very important accessory feature of the frocks of 1903, says Black and White. I would not like to say that it

would have the enormous, the phenomenal popularity of that abomination the ruffe, as it does not appeal to such an extent to every status and condition of womanhood, and as it must be worn with a certain studied ease, not possible, or at least not cultivated by the mass. Every woman could twirl a ruffe round her neck, but it takes some taste and experience to settle a stole off the shoulders, yet none off the figure, and then the composition of this stole is a much more erudite affair than that of the bristling, blatant ruffe (peace to its ashes), and to compass it will puzzle these enterprising beings, the manufacturers who make and sell things by the gross to the lesser shops. The stole is altogether a more subtle and less tangible thing than the dear, ahem! departed ruffe. At present the stole is delighting in the fluffy softness of marabout feather, with which cooperate ostrich feather and bird plumage and other things. Something transparent and something fluffy, or perhaps I should say something soft and something fluffy, are the essential ingredients of the stole of the future—I mean of the warmer months that are to be. Something soft for the centre, and something fluffy for the border.

### Hard Medicine to Take.

"Doctor," said a fashionably dressed woman to her new physician, "I want you to give me a prescription which will cure me of a most irritating trouble." The doctor bowed and waited for her to go on. "About 11 o'clock every evening," said the patient, "I am overcome by a feeling of sleepiness, no matter where I am—at the opera, at a dinner party, wherever I may be, this dreadful sensation comes over me. I have suffered from it now for five weeks, and no remedy has seemed to do any good." "Oh, I can give you a prescription that will prevent it from overcoming you ever again," said the doctor. His new patient was radiant, but when she looked at the slip of paper the doctor gave her her face clouded. He had written:

"Bed from 10 at night till 7 the next morning. Repeat dose once in twenty-four hours, whenever symptoms recur."—Youth's Companion.

### Exercise Brings Beauty.

Every woman who wishes to retain her health and beauty should walk at least two miles a day. As soon as breakfast is finished the woman who knows the proper way to care for her health rests for half an hour and then starts out for a long walk, the longer the better. She chooses the sunny side of the street and starts off at a smart trot. If she is seeking for slenderness she covers five miles without resting.

### Filigree Silver.

The once popular filigree ornaments have reappeared in belt buckles and clasps. Old pieces resurrected may be perfectly cleaned with cream of tartar. Make a paste of the cream of tartar and a little water and spread it thickly on the silver, rubbing into the crevices. Wrap each piece in a flannel rag and let it lie for five or six days. Then wash in warm water and the silver will be as bright as if new.

### Black Frocks.

The ever useful black frock is to the fore. The most popular material is crepe de chine, the kind with the gleaming satin finish finding most favor. The French modistes turn out many smart costumes of this material, the waists and skirts being, as a rule, accordion pleated. While not new, the pleated frocks persistently remain modish, and will be much worn throughout the summer.

## So Pretty—Things—To Wear

Pleated blouses are much liked.

Silk for crochet work is being used to stitch costumes.

A blouse with upstanding parts in box pleat is attractive.

Forest-green taffeta parasols are among the catchy sorts.

Mixed schemes die hard—that is, they are not dead at all.

Buttons are an important feature on coats and summer suits.

Brown in shadings is a good color for a quill on an eon hat.

Black embroidered white silk stockings are smart with black patent leather Oxfords.

Light colored silk coats in both plain and corded silks are the smartest for summer for little girls.

Woolen materials show a tendency toward small square or diamond effects in two colors, almost like embossing.

Linon crash in its natural tint is one of the most serviceable materials for young girls' skirts to wear with shirt waists.

The shoulder capes, so very fashionable for women, are just as desirable for girls. Much care should be taken in selecting their shape so as to overcome the rather short waisted effect they are apt to give. If a girl is short waisted the cape should be pointed in front.

Vapourine is one of the latest stuffs for blouses, stronger than mousseline, finer and more silky than crystalline, something between the two, but it is very pretty, and gains in effectiveness from the contrast with the coarse gauzes and fillet laces with which the majority of blouses are encrusted.

Coarse linen crash and holland in deep eon and tea tints are fashionable for morning blouses, trimmed with pure white Irish crochet or black-and-white embroidery; these are generally made in slip form, fastening down the back, or with a broad box-pleat in front, finished off with a small black bow or tassel.

There is nothing more certain than that the graceful swirling stole will be a very important accessory feature of the frocks of 1903, says Black and White. I would not like to say that it

## THE MARVELS OF RADIUM

AN ALMOST UNCANNY ELEMENT THAT SEEMS AKIN TO PERPETUAL MOTION.

A LUMP of pitchblende is not a very attractive thing. One may pass it casually in the museum without seeing any reason to take particular interest in the greenish or brownish black masses that cluster together like grapes. But some of the most fascinating speculations that have lately been made in physical laboratories invest pitchblende with tremendous interest, as the source of a mysterious form of energy that transcends all our ideas on the subject, and may possibly point the way to a new source of power that will revolutionize our industries.

The remarkable discovery of Sir William Crookes whereby the "ions," or atomic emanations from radium, have been rendered visible, will renew and deepen interest in this mysterious source of energy. It is now established, according to Professor Lippmann, of the Sorbonne—who carried as much weight in France as did the late Professor Rowland in this country—that radium, one of the most recently discovered elements, has the power of continually generating heat without the aid of any external source of energy.

The chief interest of these new "radio-active" elements lies at present in the rather paradoxical light that they throw on the problems of physical science. It is quite possible that, like their immediate predecessors, the Roentgen rays and the Hertz waves, these Becquerel rays may also be pressed into the service of mankind. And it is worth while to inquire into their nature and probable significance. Many years ago it was noticed that a coin or a sheet of print, if shut up in a dark box at close quarters, though not in actual contact with a sheet of blank paper, would, after many days, be found to have impressed on it a faint image of itself. Some people attributed these markings to superhuman agencies, and called them "spirit photographs." Segula, who hit on the true explanation more by good luck than good guidance, was laughed at when he suggested the comparatively prosaic theory that the coin or the printing ink must be continually giving off a stream of tiny particles which in time produced an impression on the paper that they were bombarding.

### A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

For long the question fell into abeyance, though we now see that it contained the germs of a very remarkable discovery. That was reserved for M. Henri Becquerel. In 1896 he was carrying out some experiments with the salts of uranium, which were noted for their singular optical properties. They are chiefly known to ordinary people by the beautiful and golden "uranium glass," which is used in porcelain painting. As so often happens to scientific investigators, M. Becquerel was rewarded for his labor by the discovery of a new set of facts of which he had no suspicion; like Saul, he went to look for his father's asses and found a kingdom.

He observed that these uranium salts emitted an invisible radiation, which—like the newly discovered Roentgen rays—traversed metals and other bodies impervious to ordinary light, and left an impression on a photographic plate. Thus, a crystal of any uranium salt was placed inside a darkened cardboard box along with an ordinary photographic plate in its closed slide. It was then found that the rays given out by the crystal, although invisible to the eye, stamped themselves on the plate. If an object, such as a copper cross, was interposed between the crystal and the plate, its image was photographed in shadow, very much like the Roentgen "skingraph."

### GO ON FOREVER.

The curious thing is that there is no apparent need of an exciting cause for these rays. They go on continuously, and they do not seem to be affected by any treatment, such as heating or electrification, to which the emitting crystal is submitted. In all other cases of the kind, such as the familiar one of the Roentgen rays, it is necessary to supply energy from outside in order to excite the vacuum tube and start the radiation. Indeed, it is a fundamental doctrine of modern science that no work can be done without the expenditure of an equal amount of energy; nothing for nothing, as they say, and very little for sixpence. The cornerstone of our physics is the theory of the conservation of energy—the negation, so to speak, of the possibility of perpetual motion. But M. Becquerel's discovery, with the extensions made by M. and Mme. Curie and other workers in this field, causes us to ask, with some searchings of heart, how it is to be reconciled with the conservation of energy.

Research has shown that the radiant phenomena discovered by M. Becquerel are characteristic of a small group of new elements, found in close association with uranium, but probably through the world of nature, of which the most active has been christened radium. This element has the extraordinary property of continually emitting a stream of material particles, which seems to go on forever without diminution or change.

### WORK WITHOUT POWER.

The proof that these "Becquerel rays" do consist of a stream of such particles, and are not mere vibrations

like those of light or the Marconigrams, is that if they are allowed to fall upon an electrified body they discharge it just as a jet of water would do; and now Sir W. Crookes' discovery has proved the matter beyond a doubt. Obviously the piece of radium, which is constantly emitting such a stream of particles, is doing work all the time, just like a fire engine while it plays. The emitted stream is also capable of doing work in a small way, as when it affects a photographic plate; and now it appears that Professor Lippmann's announcement at the Academie des Sciences that it may also produce a heating effect. What does this mean?

As yet we are not quite certain how to answer that question; but it may be said with safety that the Becquerel rays and the behavior of radium and its kindred elements have seriously disturbed our comfortable acquiescence in the two great generalizations of modern thought—the conservation of energy and the atomic theory.

### THE MYSTERY OF IT ALL.

We have a piece of radium which, for all time of its existence, so far as we can tell, has been emitting a stream of fragments—indefinitely tiny, but still appreciable.

It has been calculated with a show of accuracy that the rate of efflux is such that a piece of radium loses one grain from every square inch of its surface in about 10,000,000,000 years. The amount is not great, but still it is enough to make us ask anxiously where the constant supply of energy to shoot out this stream of fragments comes from. Also we have to ask what the inconceivably small fragments thus emitted can be—they are infinitely smaller than any hypothetical "atom" of Dalton's theory. It has been thought that they may represent the ultimate atom of which all the so-called atoms of our elements are built up—the "primordial matter" of the alchemists, who were not far wrong (on this theory) in holding that they could transmute lead into gold by some rearrangement of atoms.—Baltimore Herald.

### Deafness a Bar to Business Success.

"If I were asked to state what physical misfortune is the greatest handicap in business I would say deafness," said a downtown merchant the other day. "A person who is crippled can manage to get around in some fashion—at least, he will not undertake more than he can perform. A blind person always knows his limitations; he either retires from active participation in his business, or has assistants who can attend to certain details. But there is no defense against deafness. People do not know you are deaf until they speak to you, and you perhaps do not think you are as deaf as you really are."

"I know one man who lost his whole fortune simply because he was deaf. He ran a haberdashery's shop on Broadway, and as he had been in the business for a good many years he was quite prosperous. An accident nearly deprived him of his hearing, but he thought it would not prove a complete bar to his work. He began to lose money. He lost nearly all his old customers, and had to depend on chance patronage. Why? Simply because he could not hear what the customers said to him. If one asked him for a hat, he was apt to show him the latest in neckties. Shirts would be exhibited to the man who wanted to buy half a dozen collars. His friends urged him to sell out and retire, but he refused to do so until he had snuk his last dollar in trying to regain his lost patronage."—New York Press.

### Not the Right Kind.

The little maid of three had never seen a baby. When a friend of her mother came to spend the afternoon and brought a baby she was delighted. She sat on the grass beside the infant and cooed to it and patted it and loved it. When the visitor said goodby the little maid cried, because they were taking "the dolly" away, and said she wanted a "dolly" of her own.

Consequently the next time the woman called she did not bring her baby, but she brought a large doll, which she gave to the little three-year-old. The maiden looked gravely at the doll. Then she felt of it. Then she poked it harder and harder and soon commenced to cry as if her heart would break. "What's the matter, Midget, don't you like your dolly?" asked her mother.

"No-o-o-o-o," sobbed the little maid. "I want a meat dolly."—New York Press.

### Small Boys' Patch.

"Almost the first thing a mother looks for in buying her son a suit of clothes is to discover if the piece of cloth—six inches square—is in the hip pocket with which to patch the hole that is sure to come after a few wearings," said a Pennsylvania avenue clothing merchant in answer to a question as to why he now inserted a piece of paper instead of the little square of woolen material. The paper is a means of advertisement with me, he said, and instead of talking about the holes and inevitable patches I quietly extract a printed slip of paper from the hip pocket upon which is printed "Cloth for patches is not necessary with this suit of clothes, as our garments never tear or wear out." While the paper may not be as satisfactory in case of a patch, still I think my scheme more enterprising and a better advertisement than a long speech about patches that are sure to come."—Washington Post.

### The Biggest Locomotive.

What is probably the biggest locomotive in the world has just been completed at Schenectady for hauling freight over the Rocky Mountains. It measures seventy feet and on a level track can haul a train of cars a mile and a half long.



## CURRENT ITEMS (Contd.)

A man died from a snake bite at Parismina, on the old line last week.

Mr. E. P. de Arce yesterday paid his first visit to the old line in seven years.

The Rev John Ginter has been visiting the old line during the past week, and on Wednesday came down to the Church Mission at Rio Hondo.

Mr. Francisco Guridi returned to Limon this week, having arrived at Puntarenas on the 17th inst. by the ss. "Acapulco", after a trip to San Francisco and Mexico.

Flags were hoisted on Monday on all the Government buildings and Consulates in honor of the anniversary of the Independence of Colombia.

We are informed that the negro who so cruelly beat Mrs. Huber at Siquirres some time ago has recently robbed a Chinaman in this port of Three hundred dollars, and is still at liberty.

In San José last week the police arrested a milkman who was selling in the market milk mixed with water. It is interesting to note that this is a criminal offence in this country.

Mr. J. C. T. Hemman, Cashier of the Banco Anglo, has been spending some days during the past week on the old line with Mr. Hitchcock, Auditor of the United Fruit Company.

In respect to the memory of His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII, the flags at the Gobernacion, the Government buildings and all the Foreign consulates were at half mast and the bell at the Roman Catholic church was tolled continuously for the last three days.

In view of the exceptional musical abilities of Mr. Julio Fonseca as testified by various professors as well as by the unanimous approval with which his musical compositions have been received, the Costa Rican government has conceded to him a scholarship in the Munich Conservatory of Music.

A letter is reproduced in this issue from the columns of the Kingston Daily Telegraph written on Costa Rica bananas by Mr. Edward Melville, who, it will be remembered, was some years ago engaged with the Costa Rica Railway Co. in this port.

The Pope, before his illness, received in private audience the Bishop of Ibaguá Colombia, talking with him about affairs in the South American republics and the need of raising the standard of the clergy so that they might contribute to the intellectual and moral progress of the people.—Gleaner.

The machete is coming into prominent use on the old road as a weapon of warfare, and it is hoped the authorities will deal with a heavy hand on all persons charged with this offence. The latest victim is Mr. Napoleon Quiros, of Guapiles, who, we are informed, was severely injured by one of his peons last week.

R. G., Guacimo, complains that the washerwomen at Guacimo use too much blue. While we heartily sympathize with R. G., we are afraid we cannot help him in this business. The washerwomen there are very independent, and under the circumstances we think R. G. ought to be thankful he gets his clothes washed at all.

The Royal Mail steamer will leave here for Kingston on Wednesday via Colombian Ports. Persons desiring to remit money to Jamaica can purchase cheques at this office up to the hour of sailing. To make certain of catching the mail, however, letters with remittances should be left with us not later than ten o'clock on Wednesday morning.

People are very prone to make fun of the "poor Chinaman". Several of them have been engaged for some months cultivating vegetables at Puita, and have succeeded in getting quite a large vegetable garden there. They certainly deserve credit for their enterprise, which will undoubtedly prove to be as successful as it merits.

A fire occurred at La Junta at about midnight on Wednesday last totally destroying four houses including the store of Mr. Espinach, the Botica del Pueblo of Dr.

Garino, Mr. San Kong Wo's store, the bakery of Mr. Vickers, and the dairy house of Mr. Drummond was also injured. The fire is supposed to have originated in the kitchen of Mr. Espinach. None of the property was insured.

CONTRACTORS are badly wanted at Guacimo Farm on the old line. The United Fruit Company are putting in 500 manzanas of new bananas there and the planting has to be finished by September 1st. The climate in Guacimo is exceedingly healthy, and many an English-working man would envy the lot of a Jamaican laborer there.

Great dissatisfaction is felt by the inhabitants of Guacimo in consequence of an order said to have been issued by the Government prohibiting the construction of houses in that section. We believe however, that permission will be granted if application is made in the proper manner, for the Government in issuing such an order could not have intended to prohibit the settlement of people there.

The busiest place on the old line now is undoubtedly "La Germania". The new store of Messrs. Lorig and Tibaut recently erected there serves as a railway depot, the piazza forming in reality the best platform for the Railway Company has in that part of the line. Both 'Ike' Lorig and 'Jonnie' Tibaut are very popular in that district, and this circumstance will account in some degree for the large amount of business the firm controls.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.—A meeting of the Directors of the Limon Mutual Life Assurance Society will be held at the Treasurer's office (Wood's Book Store) this evening at seven o'clock prompt for the purpose of receiving new members and transacting other business. Persons desiring to join the Society should fill up the Application Forms which can be obtained from the Treasurer at any time.

Josiah Jenkins, who is said to be in Limon now, cruelly deserted a young woman at Guacimo three weeks ago leaving her with a baby only a few days old. Many tradesmen there are also mourning his absence. A Nicaraguan rubber cutter endeavored to enter the poor woman's room at about eleven o'clock on the night of Wednesday last but on raising an alarm he escaped but was captured and sent for trial to Guapiles the following morning.

Two American colored fellows got mixed in a quarrel at Guapiles at about midnight on Wednesday last over a game of cards. One of them, Walter Taylor, cut his companion, a brakeman, over the wrist with a machete nearly severing the right hand, while the left hand was also badly injured. Taylor made his escape and has so far not been apprehended. The injured man was attended to by Dr. Garino, and he is now an inmate of the Railway Company's hospital in this port under the care of Dr. Steggall.

The following notice will be found posted up in the first class coach of the old road train: "Gentlemen are particularly requested to avoid smoking in this carriage, when ladies are travelling in it." The intention is good no doubt, and we are entirely in sympathy with it; but if the poor smoker tries to comply with this regulation—which we do not for a moment suppose—he will have a hard time of it, for it seldom happens that a lady is not a passenger.

DONATIONS are solicited towards the repairs of the tower of St. Mark's Church. To facilitate matters, ruled collecting sheets have been left with the following gentlemen who have also kindly promised to receive, on behalf of the Church, any donations that may be left at their offices: These amounts will be acknowledged each week in the columns of this paper:—F. M. H. Wood Esq., G. W. Titzke Esq., J. L. Maduro Esq., Esau Lyon Esq., J. A. Calorie Esq. and W. L. Howard Esq., U. F. Co.

The contention between the Costa Rica and the Northern Railroad Companies with reference to the level crossing at Zent seems likely to have a happy termination in the near future, when the gold mines at La Victoria are fully developed. If the anticipations are only half realized, a freight payment of One Colon to the Costa Rica Railway Company for each car of ore brought over their road

will more than compensate them for any little inconvenience suffered by the Northern crossing. In other words, the business at present assumes a very Rosy outlook.

Two travelling journalists arrived here by the French steamer on Tuesday last, viz Mrs. Adela Gabriel de Sperber, correspondent of "La Correspondance Internationale" (Paris), and Mr. Otto Sperber, connected with a German Press association, Berlin. Since October 1901 they have been travelling over land through the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia, and after inspecting a few banana farms in the vicinity of Limon, they will leave for San José, from whence they will proceed overland through the Republics of Nicaragua, San Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico to the United States where they hope to spend about six months before returning to Europe. The balance of the trip after leaving here will, they anticipate, occupy about eighteen months. Mrs. Sperber travels in a "bloomer" costume which attracted considerable attention here.

## AUGUST CELEBRATION.

In accordance with the notice in our issue of the 11th inst., a grand Tea Party will be given in the Brick Bodega, by the kind permission of the Costa Rica Railway Company, on Tuesday the 4th August. The doors will be opened at 7 p. m. The Tea will be followed by a Stereopticon exhibition of miscellaneous views of English and American places of scenery. Admission 1.00. It may be well to explain that the Stereopticon is similar to the Magic Lantern, but the pictures are larger and more distinct.

## OUR BANANA TRADE.

WHY COSTA RICA IS GETTING AHEAD.  
(From The Gleaner.)

THE EDITOR,  
Sir,—With reference to Mr. Oliver's letter in your issue 2nd inst. re preference given to Costa Rican bananas over our Jamaican fruit, I having had a little experience of the conditions governing the growing and shipping of bananas in both countries, beg to offer the following remarks on the subject.

I can easily understand the fact of the Costa Rican fruit taking the first place in the United States markets, and can only express surprise that this fact was not recognized long ago. Ten years ago when I was in Costa Rica, their fruit was in my opinion superior to ours, but I think Mr. Oliver is mistaken in attributing this superiority to better methods of cultivation; it is rather due to better methods of marketing.

The whole process of cultivation of bananas in Costa Rica was, and I have no reason to believe it is now otherwise, first to underbrush the forest with a machete, line and dig holes with a shovel in the loose forest soil 20 feet apart put in bits of the banana bulk, and cover. The large forest trees were then felled and allowed to lie as they fell and rot; it was not necessary to do anything more to the field for about six months when it would be roughly chopped with the machete, which henceforth became almost the sole implement of agriculture used, for the purpose of roughly cutting down the bush and grass, under the banana trees. This was the extent of the cultivation the bananas received. Weeding, pruning, trenching out, forking or ploughing, were unknown, and unnecessary.

The Costa Rica banana farms were nearly all situated along the railway track, one square mile of land to each farm; and each farmer erected platforms along the side of the track, in convenient places, and loaded on mule his bananas to the platforms, and the banana trains stopped at every pile and hooked the fruit, the farmer receiving a receipt for the number and class of fruit from the checker on the train. Now, mark, in the buying and shipping of bananas in Costa Rica, there was, and I believe is, absolutely no competition; and if the checkers rejected bananas for any cause, they lay in the ditch

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it cures that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. Limon INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY sells it.—26 ins. 11. 4. 03.

where they were thrown and rotted. The farmer, therefore, who put out this or otherwise unfit fruit, immediately "got left," cursed a little and then

MEKED HIS EVIL WAYS.  
Consequently the company shipped no bad fruit. The grower got a fair and regular price all the year round, sold all he could produce, and though he grumbled a little, "as it is his nature to," there was on the whole peace and concord between farmer and shipper. Occasionally if a steamer did not come up to time, or if the shippers agent ordered fruit over too long a section of the line and a few thousands of bunches were left behind, checkers were sent round and all the fruit was checked and paid for. In such instances the company's checkers never to my knowledge, down graded, or rejected fruit on frivolous pretences.

Now, in Jamaica no one company can so control the trade for the good of the country. As all and sundry enter the trade, stir up strife, make war, and play the fool generally, with the certain consequence, that the producer, must eventually wipe up the blood, bury the dead, and pay the piper. Then he starts in to "cuss" the island and its people, the weather, the ships, and the Government; and only in the latter case is he in any way justified. It is the excessive and pernicious competition that exists that ruins the whole trade of the island, and the only way this evil can be checked is for the Government to take its courage in both hands, and interfere with the wretched habit of shipping any kind of worthless stuff and calling it good Jamaica produce. We require legislation in the interest of the people for whom and by whom the executive is, in all free countries, authorized to govern. And what is now urgently required, for the better prosperity of the country, is Government control and inspection of all our fruits and our produce, that leaves this island for foreign markets; and until we give such control and inspection, the Government will not have done its duty and will have failed in its loyalty to the people whom it governs, and can never claim a place in that great band of "good and faithful servants" of the greatest empire the world has produced who have performed all the functions of their office without fear, favour, affection, or ill-will.

My use of the term "Government" must not be restricted in its meaning to the officials and members of the legislature but is used in its fuller and more complete sense, and includes all those, who by their gifts and attainments, are fitted to think for the many, and by the honest and fearless use of their faculties, to build up the greatest power in the world—healthy public opinion.—I am etc.,

EDWARD E. McVILLIE.  
P.O. Box 100, Limon, July 6th, 1903.

## THE DEATH OF THE POPE.

The death of His Holiness Leo XIII, 25th. Pope of Rome, is announced, having taken place on Monday 20th inst at 4.45 p.m.

The event had been momentarily expected though owing to the wonderful vitality of the aged Pontiff hopes had been entertained that the end might have been still longer averted.

His Holiness Leo XIII, the 257th Roman Pontiff, son of Count Ludovico Pecci, was born at Carpineto, 1810, E. at the Jesuit Coll. of Viterbo (1824). Entered the Collegio Romano (24), where he greatly distinguished himself and proceeded to the College of Noble Ecclesiastics. Having become a Doctor of Laws, he was made by Pope Gregory XVI. Referendary of the Segreteria (37). Took holy orders, and was ordained priest (37) by Cardinal Carlo Odescalchi. The title of "Protomartyr Apostolic" was bestowed on him by Pope Gregory, who also appointed him Apostolic delegate in succession at Benevento, Perugia, and Salerno. Was sent as nuncio to Belgium (43), and created shortly after Archbishop of Damietta; nominated Bishop of Perugia (46) created cardinal (53). Elected Pope Feb. 20th, '78, and took the title of Leo XIII. Among the events of his Holiness's reign may be mentioned the restoration of the hierarchy in Scotland, the contest with Germany, the Kulturkampf, the now famous Falk Laws, and the rapprochement with Prince Bismarck. Towards the close of '87 and the beginning of '88 Rome was the centre of great rejoicings, intended to commemorate the 50th year of his Holiness's priesthood. In June '91 he issued an important Encyclical on Labour, which gave rise to much discussion. It is said that the average annual expenses of the Vatican are about £286,400. Of this sum £20,000 are at the Pope's disposal, £28,000 go to the cardinals, £18,400 to four bishops, £72,000 for administration of apostolic palaces, £40,000 for diplomatic expenses, £60,000 for employees, £48,000 for schools and charities. On the occasion of his episcopal jubilee (Feb. 19th, '93) vast numbers of pilgrims flocked to Rome from all countries. The Pope summoned a conference of the Patriarchs of the Eastern Churches at the Vatican in Oct. '94; and addressed a letter to the English people in April '95, urging them to return to unity with the Church of Rome. The year 1900 was kept with great solemnity in Rome as a "Holy Year," or year of "Universal Jubilee," the Pope inaugurating it by solemnly opening the "holy door," at St. Peter's on Dec. 24th, '99. The Pontifical Jubilee of his Holiness was inaugurated by a solemn service and the celebration of mass in the Papal Chapel of St. Peter's (March 3rd 1902).

The accounts of the memorable visits paid this year by King Edward VII and the Kaiser to Pope Leo during their recent visits to Rome must be still in the recollection of our readers.

An incident apropos of the rights of certain persons in the event of the Pope's death occurred between Cardinal Rampolla and Cardinal Oreglia, who is preparing to undertake his duties of Cardinal Camerlingue. In virtue of his rights to this position he demanded that a suite of apartments be prepared for him at the Vatican and after having refused one that was offered to him on the first floor he consented to accept another one but ordered extensive alterations to be made in it and when Cardinal Rampolla heard of this he regarded it as an insult, that these alterations be undertaken before the death of the Pope and gave orders that the work be at once suspended. This action on the part of the Secretary of State rendered Oreglia furious as his eminence is one of the greatest opponents of the policy of Leo XIII and Cardinal Rampolla.

PROBABLE SUCCESSOR OF POPE.  
Rome, July 10.—In well informed Vatican circles it is whispered that Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan will probably be the elected Pope as several members of the Sacred College are desirous of electing a Pontiff who will be in harmony with modern tendencies of the Christian world. Cardinal Ferrari is a man of humble origin who has risen to eminence through merit and he would be the best qualified to find a solution of the various social questions with which the next Pope must deal.—Panama Star and Herald.

## FRUIT FROM JAMAICA.

ENGLAND WANTING MORE THAN BANANAS.  
(From The London Globe.)  
Whether the cause be Free Trade, or Fair Trade and Protection prospects, there is one small department of colonial commerce which is showing interesting signs of development. There have lately been unloaded at Bristol, where an immense extension of the Nyman Dock is in process, a success of most satisfactory cargoes from Jamaica. The ships now bring over a vast quantity of bananas, honey, and several precious woods—ginseng, vitex, lancewood and logwood—but successful experiments are being made with various fruits of which as yet even the names are almost unknown in England. Among these is the naseberry, a fruit of which much is expected, its admirers claim for it that it possesses the joint virtues of a pear and a medlar. It is a little surprising that the import of sweet potatoes has met with no encouragement, but the unpopularity is due to the common failure—a want of intelligence in British cooks. With this single exception the Jamaican trade has every prospect of improving, as at last, after more than a century, the principles of correct packing have been effectively learned. Those who have any tendency to a vegetarian system of dietetics do not enough realize how greatly their cause is helped by this developing fruit trade. Nowadays in England one can get the fruits of the world almost any season, and yet the one thing which is almost impossible to find in a restaurant, vegetable or otherwise, is good fruit at a moderate price.

## CHURCH NOTES.

August 1st, a service will be held in the Baptist Church, Limon, 10 a. m.

The Annual August meeting will be held in the Baptist Church on Monday August 3rd, when Rev. E. A. Pitt, A. N. McDonald and Archdeacon Swaby are expected to give addresses. Rev. S. Witt will take the chair.

## BOARDING HOUSE IN PRINCIPAL STREET.

Central Avenue, San José.  
Nice large and ventilated rooms, Electric Light and every accommodation. Tables; With meals, from Two Colones per day. Special monthly rates. La Ciudad de Londres, San José.

1 m. 11.7.03.

## WOOD'S INTERNATIONAL MONEY TRANSFER SERVICE.

UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CUBA, PORTO RICO, ETC.  
For the convenience of persons desiring to remit small sums to the United States, Mexico, Cuba or Porto Rico, I have arranged a system whereby amounts from \$2.50 to \$15 will be received and transmitted with absolutely no risk whatever to the sender. I accept all responsibility. The following are the rates which include postage and registration:

	Costa Rica	Other Countries
Not exceeding \$2.50	1.15	1.50
Exceeding \$2.50 and not exceeding \$5.00	1.35	1.60
Exceeding \$5.00 and not exceeding \$10.00	1.50	1.75
Exceeding \$10.00 and not exceeding \$15.00	1.60	1.85
Exceeding \$15.00	1.75	1.95

NOTE.—For an additional fee of twenty cents Costa Rica currency amounts not exceeding \$10 gold will be transmitted Great Britain and Ireland, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Russia, Belgium, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Japan, Denmark, Netherlands, Republic of Honduras, Austria-Hungary, Hong Kong, Salvador, Chile, British Honduras, Greece, Bolivia, Russia etc. For amounts exceeding \$10 and under \$15 a fee of 30 cents extra.

## CRICKET.

A challenge has been sent by the newly named Investigating Club (late Independent) to the St. Mark's Club to play a match on Saturday 1st August.

The game may however owing to unavoidable circumstances be played on Monday 3rd. prox. instead.

## ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

As announced in our columns on 11th instant the repairs to the tower of this Church have already been commenced and a list has been opened and can be seen at this office on which intending subscribers are invited to note their donations in aid of this laudable object.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

### BAPTIST CHURCH.

SERVICES FOR SUNDAY July 25th.  
7 a.m. Morning Service.  
11 a.m. Sunday School.  
3 p.m. Evening Service.  
Monday, 7 p.m. Prayer Meeting.  
Thursday, 7 p.m. Mid-week service.  
Communion Service the first Sabbath of each month.

COUNTRY STATIONS.  
9 miles—Mr. Arquimbeau.  
Mazins—Mr. Robinson.  
Mazins de Dios—Rev. S. Witt.  
Gurubias—Mr. Habb.  
Terminia—Mr. J. N. Johnson.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS as follows have arrived at Wood's Book Store:—CONCERTINAS: Anglo-German C3.00, C5.00 and C15.00; English, a fine instrument, C25.00; FLUTES: C2.50; TIN WHISTLES: 25 cents and 50 cents. MOUTH ORGANS: (double) One Colon.

Some things you may need and cannot find anywhere except at Wood's Book Store:—Cull Holders, 50 cents per pair; Pocket Folding Scissors, C1.00; Tooth Brushes, English, 50 cents; Metal Match Safes 50 cents; Marshmallows, Chocolate or plain, fresh, 50 cents and 1.00; Marking Ink, 50 cents; Ink Pencils, 20 cents; Purses from 50 cents; Krupp's (genuine) Razors C5.00; Judson's Dies, all colors, 50 cents C1.00; Aspinall's Enamel, 50 cents and C1.00; Bicycle Cement, 25 cents, (Tire or Rim); Crochet Cotton, all colors, 25 cents per reel.

## You Can Get A Watch

BY PAYING ONE DOLLAR GOLD PER MONTH.

In order that every man, woman and child may become possessed of one of our Keystone-Brilliant Watches we have decided to make the purchase as easy as possible by allowing payments to be made by installments. No extra charge is made for this accommodation; the watches are priced respectively at \$5, \$7, \$12 and \$15 gold. Payments of \$1 gold and upwards will be accepted, and each payment will be recorded in a small pass book with which intending purchasers will be provided on making the first payment. Wood's Book Store.

## SITUATION WANTED.

W.B. Yorkshire, lately a foreman on the Northern Railroad, seeks a position in similar capacity. Apply this office.

## SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER



—F. M. H. Wood, Limon.—

PRICES:

No. 1, second-hand	Gold	\$ 50.00
" 2, new	"	100.00
" 3, new	"	107.50
" 4, new	"	102.50
" 5, new	"	107.50

These prices are delivered in Costa Rica free of duty etc.

## TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES.

Typewriter Paper, letter, ream	C3.50
" " legal	3.50
" Ribbons, each	2.00
" Oil per bottle	50
" Erasers, each	25
" Carbon paper, per doz.	1.25
" Oil Cans, each	1.00
" Copying Cloth, each	25
" " " per doz.	2.75
" Oil Boards	10



## Limon Weekly News.

PORT LIMON SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1903

F. M. H. WOOD,

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, PORT LIMON  
COSTA RICA, CENTRAL AMERICA.R. A. HESLOP, AGENT, ZENT JUNCTION  
ANTONIO LEHMANN, CENTRAL AVE.  
SAN JOSE.

## Carrillo to San José.

ON HORSEBACK.

Though more than six months have passed, the recollection is very vivid yet of the night we slept at Carrillo. If any reader of the LIMON WEEKLY NEWS has a doubt as to how hard a piece of board really is he should try to sleep on it just for one night, and if he is still dubious we recommend him to try another night. We have often heard people say that the harder the bed the more readily will you rise in the morning. This was certainly our experience, and the morning light dawned none too soon for us. Two of our party occupied a board three feet wide, neither had a similar board for his exclusive use, while a fourth distributed himself over the floor, in the adjoining room don Ramon the owner and his family of seven slept serenely, with the exception of an interval of bawling on behalf of the youngest, whose troubles, we discovered in the morning, had been a suaged by a small portion of monkey fat. We could not help observing how, in the absence of the mother in the interior, don Ramon managed so well to keep his large flock of little ones in such a state of perfect contentment. They appeared to be strangers to trouble, and the task of getting us coffee before starting was undertaken by the oldest girl with as much delight as if she were being paid a handsome salary for doing it. One of the family by the way, a lad, died about two months after our visit from yellow fever, which must have been a sad blow to Ramon and his wife, though since then another little stranger has arrived. Our conscience has been troubling us from that time, for it is quite possible that the microbe unknown to us might have been our companion from Limon. Coffee finished, our horses were brought up to be saddled preparatory to commencing our thirty-nine mile road over the old cart road to San José. Two of the animals were bleeding from the bite of vampire bats during the night, while the third had apparently escaped their attention. A theory propounded by one of our companions in connection with these bats is worth recording here. He claimed that the object they have in biting is not to suck the blood of the animal, as is generally supposed, but to secure a piece of flesh which they use as bait for flies on which they feed. We were disposed to accept this theory as the correct one, for on examination of our horses we found a circular piece of flesh had been bitten clean out. Don Ramon told us that so troublesome are these bats at certain times of the year that he has been compelled to keep his horses under cover at night where the bats cannot enter. We now said "adios" to our host and then proceeded in file through the nature, from which we soon struck into the old cart road proper. We are entirely inadequate to express our feelings of pleasure at starting out; the cool bracing morning air made us feel young again, and the knowledge that for a whole day at least no business cares or troubles would worry us helped to make us forget how tired we might expect to feel by the time our days' journey was finished. One of our party, whom by courtesy rather than merit we termed "the Editor", was much less disposed to hurry than the rest of us, a fact we at first accounted for by his evident anxiety to take notes, but which later we discovered to be due more to his respect for the law of self preservation.

(To be continued)

## IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

ZELAYA'S WORST ENEMY GOING TO COSTA RICA.

General Luis Mena, who has given President Zelaya more trouble than any man in Central America by his carping and open opposition to the present Nicaraguan Administration, is on his way to Costa Rica, his future home.

General Mena's career as a soldier-reads like a romance. He is a giant in strength, fully six feet tall, broad-shouldered, with a quick, fearless eye and nerve that has never been known to fail him.

Once, some eight or nine years ago, he was a wealthy resident of Nicaragua, but his open and daring opposition to the Administration of President Zelaya has taken from him his

fortune, and even robbed him of his home, for he has been an exile for many years.

Every revolution of note that has taken place in Nicaragua since Zelaya has been President was either guided by Mena or he was connected with the revolutionary forces. During the revolt started in February, 1899, by General Reyes, then Governor Intendente at Bluefields, Nicaragua, General Mena came to the front, and with about forty or fifty foreigners, dare-devil fellows, who feared nothing, and a couple of hundred native soldiers, he travelled up the Bluefields River to the little town of Rama and some forty miles further up stream to a little point among the rich mining country, called Agua Caliente. In those days the mining interests were decidedly limited, for it has been since 1899 that the gold fields of this section have been developed.

Mena selected an ideal point for a defense in

## A NARROW MOUNTAIN PASS.

and awaited the arrival of the Nicaraguans. There came first a thousand strong, under command of General Estrada, who was followed the next day by General Saenz. The forces under Estrada were attacked and held back, while the little band under Mena retreated to old Chili. At this point at the top of a steep incline they fortified themselves in trenches and made a clearing which the Nicaraguans would have to enter before reaching the trenches and the wire fence. It was during the evening that the attack was made and Mena ordered his men to wait for a close range. The first volley fired from improved Remington rifles, cut the advance of the Nicaraguans to pieces. Then it was fire at will, and the Nicaraguans left sixty dead on the field, as General Saenz admitted afterwards.

That night Mena's forces were surrounded, and after existing for a day with the water supply cut off, Mena planned a bold escape and carried it out.

One dark rainy night, Mena carried his men through the Nicaragua river out into the dense growth, and finally to a point near the mouth of the Bluefields River, many miles down stream.

When the little force, which had dwindled down to Mena and his Americans, reached a point near where the lowlands begin, he halted them and awaited the arrival of an oncoming ship.

This steamer, the Condor, of the Bluefields Steamship Company, took aboard all the Americans and Mena, with one native, left them and started across the country for Costa Rica.

Although compelled to tramp

ACROSS THE ENTIRE REPUBLIC to the Costa Rican frontier, Mena made the march almost alone and escaped from the Nicaraguan troops who had, by that time, swarmed the coast.

After living in Port Limon for a few months, he drifted to San José, and from there went over to a little town called La Cruz, very near the shore of Lake Nicaragua.

One night, during January, 1901, a force of Nicaraguans crossed over into Costa Rica, and captured Mena. He was brought to Managua, the capital, and before President Zelaya. Mena has a world of friends, in the tropics, and these friends at once came to the conclusion that Mena's days as a general had nearly ended. Much to the surprise of everyone Zelaya failed to carry out his established custom of imprisoning political prisoners in a prison cell to die, or having them "lost accidentally," and gave Mena the choice of friendship and a political job or the old exile and the constant opposition. Mena replied that he would take exile and would promise to give Zelaya as much trouble as he could possibly stir up.

Zelaya was true to his word and allowed Mena to

## LEAVE THE REPUBLIC.

When President Bonilla started his revolution in Honduras, as a result of the action of Ex Presidents Sierra and Arias, Mena was one of the first to volunteer his services. He was with Bonilla all during the revolution, and was instrumental in many of the victories which followed one another so rapidly in the republic last winter. With General Mena was General Ortiz, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Nicaraguan Army, and another man who could not get along with Zelaya and was forced to leave.

Now that the Honduras revolution is at an end, and Bonilla has taken charge of the administration, there is no more fighting that Mena can do for his friend.

As he cannot live in Nicaragua as long as Zelaya is President, Mena is going back to Costa Rica to reside as a private citizen.—Gleaner.

## A New Fruit Combine.

## THE OTHER COMPANY.

We have obtained additional details concerning the Independent Fruit Co., which is about to start active operations in opposition to the United Fruit Co.

There are really two independent fruit companies in this deal, but, according to arrangements now completed, both will be operated under one management. These companies are the DeGeorgio Steamship and Importing Company of Baltimore and the Verley Fruit Co. of Providence, R. I. These concerns have been operating fruit steamers at the ports named but, it is understood, will hereafter make New York their chief distributing centre.

For a while, it is likely, they will preserve their identity as individual interests, the steamships of each carrying cargoes to New York alternately. The first cargo arrived in New York on the steamship Avalon last Monday and the second will arrive there to-day (Thursday). After that the arrivals will probably be three a week.

The independent interests will operate in Cuba and Jamaica, and it is stated that Mones & Co. of Cuba, who have valuable plantations in the island, are interested in the undertaking.

E. C. Gedney, formerly with the United Fruit Co., will be the general manager of the companies in this new arrangement.—Gleaner.

## A LOCAL CONTRIBUTION.

## WHY BUSINESS MEN SHOULD ADVERTISE.

If you expect to conquer in the battle of to-day,  
You will have to blow your trumpet in a firm determined way  
If you toot your whistle only and lay aside your horn,  
There is not a living soul will know that you were ever born.

The man who owns his acre is the man who ploughs all day;  
And the man who keeps a humming does advertise all day;  
The one who advertises with a sort of sudden jerk  
Is the man who blames the printer because it would not work.

The man who gets the business use of lots of printer's ink  
Not a clatter nor a spatter but an ad. that make you think  
And plans his advertisements as he plans his store and stock  
And the future of his business is as solid as a Rock.

N. M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions and views expressed by our correspondents, nor do we undertake to return manuscripts addressed to us. Correspondents in all cases must give their names not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Limon, July 17, 1903.

EDITOR, Limon Weekly News.

Dear Sir,  
Kindly permit me space through the medium of your columns to refute the statements of Verona which appeared in your issue of the 11th inst. and also that the said Verona might understand that Veritas is not the husband of the wife whose actions I took to illustrate my adage in my letter to you on the 4th inst. Judging from the address, remarks and composition one need not misjudge who this Verona is. He is no other than the said imposter of whom I alluded in my letter of the 4th and who having felt the force of my remarks to some extent more or less, in order to justify himself falsified the termination of the affair in court which was left to be known. This lie did with an ostentatious display of pomposity and negacity and forgetting at the time of misrepresenting his intentional falsifications that there were many present besides those who were concerned in the affair. Of course I do not intend to open or to continue a corresponding controversy with Verona as I deem your paper is intended for a nobler purpose than that. What was left to be known in my last would have been stated as the facts were ready at the time, but I left some so as not to occupy too much of your space. What was left to be known is as follows. The judge after examining the plaintiff and defendant with one witness on defendant's behalf simply asked the woman if she was willing to live with her husband. She replied emphatically in the negative and in conjunction said "because I have received no support from him for some months past," of which the husband could furnish her denial of support by asking her of small sums received weekly and other amounts received at intervening periods to supply certain necessities. The judge then advised the husband to leave her in the house from that evening (Sat.) and that he must return with his witnesses the following morning he (judge) will transfer the case to higher court (Civil Division) where the defendant shall be tried under two charges. It appears very strange that Verona ventured to forge out such falsifications respecting the judge? It is to be further understood that the defendant got away "Scotta free," from the fact that the plaintiff had a difficulty in finding his witnesses who were to appear on his behalf. They were not found till nearly 10 o'clock and being Sunday the unfortunate man dropped the matter and allowed the imposter to escape to his rural life. Verona believes that Veritas is the husband of the wife in question. Let it appear so, but I would otherwise have him believe that I am not one of the ignoble Veroneses who is in quest for ready made families or a practitioner of Bigamy. No true gentleman would leave his respectable wife and children over 30 miles, to come and allow himself to be dragged by policemen for the sake of another man's wife. I have to inform Verona that the imposter had trodden on slippery grounds or otherwise placed himself in a dangerous posture. Thanks he must then ascribe to God that he had not met with one of contrary temperament or with myself. It would not terminate as Verona misrepresented it. It would surely terminate in a serious affray. "The die would then be cast and some one's doom sealed." Thanking you for space

Mr. Editor.

I am

Dear Sir &amp;c.

RUDOLPH DIKOROVA CAMPBELL.

CRICKETING EXERCISE.

N. M. EDITOR.

C.

Kindly publish the following for me in your journal:—

I noticed an article on cricketing which appeared in one of your preceding papers, which was the thoughts of one Mr. Brandon, who seems to be an enthusiastic adherent of the game. From what the above named gentleman says, it seems as if cricketing is getting perfectly casualized in this country. Anyhow, I don't think there can be any doubt as to whether the people of Port Limon are a cricket-loving community. The question may be asked as to whether they are a cricketing community, in the sense of possessing cricketing taste and aptitude. Cricket is an exercise, that we all should love, from the fact, that it helps to spread the empire of our race, on a wider area, that ever even was measured by the ambitious sweep of the old Roman eagle. For instance, in the red rush that swept the flower of the Cossack chivalry for the heights of Alma, in the stern arcing tread of the British battalions, that crushed

the pride of Arab chivalry from the blistering plains of Omdurman, and in the giddy glorious charge of the gallant Gordons who scaled the heights of Dargai, to the martial strains of the Cock of the north, the observant eyes could discern traces of an experience and discipline that had received its first cricketing exercise on the playgrounds of Eton and Harrow, and at the annual clan gatherings of Inverness. The existence of cricket clubs in this community, would show the love of cricket and all that appertains to the game, to be a pleasing exercise, among the youths and manhood of the country. We should love the game, especially through the reflection, that the current which washes these shores, is the same current that lave the shores of Great Britain, where cricket has become a veritable national game. Anyway, I hope the future of cricketing in this country, will be better than the receding past.

JOHN MELBOURNE.

To EDITOR of Limon Weekly News.

Dear Sir,  
Referring to the letter of "Churchman" in your last issue allow me to make the following observations.

1st. Is not the custom of "turning to the East," in a so-called Protestant Church? more "at of place and time" than your remark?

2nd. Where in the New Testament does Churchman find any ground or right for an altar, and is not the idea a Jewish one?

3rd. Why would it be any more absurd to turn away from the altar than towards it?

4th. Where since the time of Christ and the Apostles is there any ground for believing that a material building is God's Sanctuary.

5th. Is it not a pity that any Protestant church should ape such things when already we have them in the Catholic Church.

Yours truly

A PROTESTANT.



## Weekly Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

July, 21.—At 10 p.m. a.s. "Oracabessa" English, c. Lund, 45 crew and 2228 tons register, from Port Mouton. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

July, 21.—At 7.30 a.m. a.s. "San German" French, c. Giron, 131 crew and 1287 tons register, from Colon. Passengers: Rafael Suarez, Ramon Rodriguez, Angel Tecca, Alice Joseph, Najil Geradini, Emma Geradini, Mr. Sperber and wife, D. Stramboli, José Capelli, J. Catebud, S. Luciani, F. Ali, S. Blackford, G. Beedof, R. Robinson, Ch. Nelson, J. Parnfield, J. Loranor, R. Johns, Gruchius Perez, Mrs. de Wislock and two sons, S. Mercado and son, L. M. de Vivo and two sons, A. Viro and C. Mercado. Cargo: 58 tons, 5 sacks and 1 packet correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado and Co.

July, 30.—At 1.45 p.m. a.s. "Castilla" German, c. Nepperschmidt 56 crew and 1870 tons register, from Colon. Passengers: Pedro Sola. Cargo: 2929 bales 8 sacks and 2 packets correspondence. Consigned to L. Wichmann.

July, 22.—At 11.30 p.m. a.s. "Buckman" American, c. Mader, 36 crew and 1237 tons register, from Philadelphia. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

July, 22.—At 6.30 p.m. a.s. "Alabama" Norwegian, c. Gienre, 19 crew and 578 tons register, from New Orleans. Passengers: F. Sanchez, J. M. Parra, J. A. Mata and M. Malvinau. general cargo. 45 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

July, 22.—At 7 p.m. a.s. "Margarita" Australian, c. Comlich, 28 crew and 2070 tons register, from Colon. No passengers, general cargo. 1 letter correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado and Co.

## SAILED.

July, 18.—At 6.30 p.m. a.s. "John Wilson" Norwegian, c. Hansen, 18 crew and 485 tons register, for Santa Marta. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

July, 19.—At 6.45 p.m. a.s. "Algiers" American, c. Staples, 30 crew and 1788 tons register, for New Orleans. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 24,000 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

July, 22.—At 5 p.m. a.s. "Buckman" American, c. Mader, 38 crew and 1237 tons register, for New York. Passengers: Mr. Curry and wife and S. de la Guardia. Cargo: 21,000 bunches bananas. 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

July, 22.—At 6 p.m. a.s. "Westgate" English, c. Ramsdale, 25 crew and 1787 tons register, for Manzanillo. No passengers, cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by the Ferro-Carril de Costa Rica.

July, 23.—At 9.30 a.m. a.s. "Oracabessa" English, c. Lund, 45 crew and 2228 tons register, for Manchester. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 35,000 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

July, 21.—At 12 m. a.s. "Castilla" German, c. Nepperschmidt 56 crew and

HOARSENESS IN A CHILD that is subject to croup, is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. It always cures and cures quickly. Limon INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY sells it.

## NOTICE.

If Robert Jack, son of Alfred Jack who died at Havana in August 1901, call at the English Consulate, San Jose, he will hear of something to his advantage.

## Jos. Levy &amp; Bros.

Manufactureros por  
Mayor de Papeleria y Objetos de escritorio.

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

Especial atencion se presta á las dependencias del exterior y se dan las mejores facilidades para la pronta ejecucion de los pedidos.

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

## WANTED FOR CASH.

Costa Rican postage stamps of the present issue assorted, 4 or 5 kinds, no more than 50 per cent of any one kind Will pay 10s. per 1000 and send cash by return mail.

H. C. WATKINS, Stamp Importer,  
86 Lordship Lane, Wood Green, N.  
4 ins. 47.

## NOTICE.

MR. G. W. ARMSTRONG

OF

—La Selva—

has established himself in Cartagena

COMMISSED MERCHANT.

TERMS:—30 days' time plus 10 per cent Commission. Your orders will be promptly attended to.

## CUARTOS AMUEBLADOS.

CALLE del Tajamar y la., frente al Agencia de los Señores Felipe J. Alvarado & Co., a donde tenía y antes la "United Fruit Co." sus oficinas, en el punto mas sano y mas elegante de la Ciudad se

Alquilan Cuartos,  
Elegantemente amueblados y bien ventilados. Precio por mes, semana y por dia.

GALLO & DEAGOSTINI,  
Proprietarios.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

ON the street leading to the sea wall and facing the office of Messrs. Felipe J. Alvarado & Co. Formerly the United Fruit Company's Offices, and situated in the most healthy and picturesque part of the city.

Rooms to Let  
Elegantly furnished and well ventilated, by the month, week or day.  
GALLO & DEAGOSTINI,  
Proprietors.

Limon, June 15, 1903.

## NOTICE.

WE have just received the following patent medicines which we are offering at very reduced prices;

Canadian Healing Oil (Genuine)	C1.40 per bottle.
Eno's Fruit Salt	2.00 " "
Pain Killer	1.00 " "
Indian Root Pills	75 " "
Pomade Vaseline	60 " "
Sanfords Liver Invigorator	4.50 " "
Scotts Emulsions	90 " "

UNITED FRUIT CO

## FOR SALE

GRAND Hotel closes on March 31st, after which date all the FURNITURE will be for disposal. For particulars, apply on the premises to GALLO and DEAGOSTINI.

DR. BLACKBURN  
American Dentist

OFFICE: Upstairs in Mr. Esau Lyen's Concrete Building  
South side of Market Square.

## GOTO

## F.M.H. WOOD

—FOR YOUR—

## JOB AND ARTISTIC

## COLOUR PRINTING



# QUEER CRAFT SEEN ON MY TRAVELS IN THE PHILIPPINES, CHINA AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Our first view of Manila as we steam on a small launch up the Pasig River to the landing stage, discloses a panoramic view of the city and its harbor, unequalled for strange and interesting features anywhere. At times this narrow river with its always rapid current is so completely jammed or choked with shipping that navigation is attended with great danger.

Here we find the huge, heavy canoes in which merchandise and freight of all descriptions are transported from the large steamer anchored in the bay to the wharf. These canoes are of wood, about the size of an American

native from solid logs, which are dug out, and they are propelled with a paddle. It is interesting to watch the natives pass up or down, with or against the swift current, in these small craft laden with all sorts of goods, produce, vegetables, fruits, grass for fodder, etc.

I had the good fortune to travel south from Manila with General Bateson on his memorable trip when he made the now famous bloodless treaty with the Sultan of Jolo, who controls 1,500,000 people, who are perhaps the craftiest of all Filipinos. Our first stopping place was at Holo, Island of Panay, which



## AN UNFORTUNATE FIGURE OF SPEECH.

Doctor (in his own consulting room, to lady whom he has always hitherto seen at her own home): "Well, madam, this is indeed a case of the mountain coming to Mahomet"—Punch.

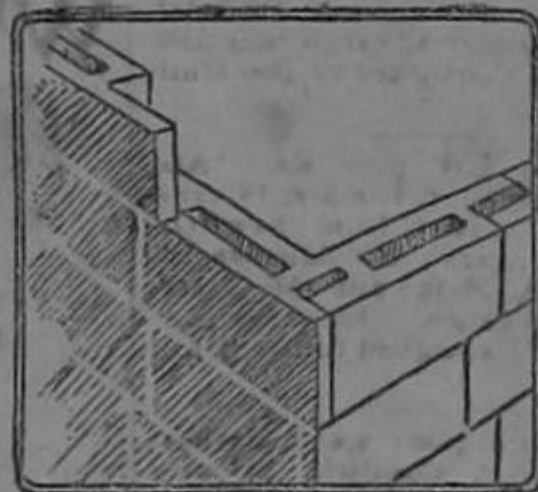
known to the world as a dangerous tribe; for until very recently these islands were marked on the charts with the warning sign of "Pirates." The Moro travels in his outrigger boat many miles from island to island; his boat and paddle are his most valued possessions, not even excepting his wife, who is practically a slave to him.

Across the China Sea from Manila, a distance of some 700 miles, we find not only interesting craft of all kinds, but that the native boats are navigated in nearly every instance by women, who act as pilots for large vessels that enter the beautiful harbor of Hong Kong. It is not unusual to see a woman at the tiller wearing a huge umbrella-shaped hat and having fastened on her back a child. These native boats are constructed of wood and bamboo, are fitted with a mast and carry a set of sails, and are used to carry produce and merchandise from place to place. The native family lives on these small boats; in fact, they spend their entire time on the water. For a rudder a very long oar is used and handled in an expert manner by the woman navigator.

The strangest craft I have ever seen on all of my travels were the balsas of Lake Titicaca in Bolivia and Peru. These balsas are made of grass, an aquatic plant, growing in the waters of the lake. The principle on which they are constructed by the Aymaras Indians proves their ingenuity. A bale of hay naturally floats in the water, and according to the quantity of dried grass used in constructing the boat do they control the displacement or carrying capacity. These boats are likewise fitted with a mast and sail, and in some instances carry from eight to ten persons. The Indians travel long distances over this vast inland lake, the surface of which is on a level with the summit of the Jung Frau of the Swiss Alps.—E. C. Rost, in Scientific American.

### New Building Block.

The building block shown in the accompanying cut is of a new design for which many advantages are claimed. In the first place, it permits of the construction of a hollow wall, the passages of which are intercommunicating and which can be made use of for conducting wires and pipes. It consists of a body of rectangular and oblong form cut away in the centre so as to



NEW BUILDING BLOCK.

leave a hollow space comprising about one-third of the width of the block. At diagonally opposite corners there are projecting portions which comprise a continuation of each of the faces of the block. The method of laying these blocks, as shown in the cut, is said to increase the strength of the wall, and the hollow construction results in a very great decrease in the weight.

The inventor says that this form of block is capable of a number of variations, and the simplest design is the one which is shown in the cut. It is also proposed to make the blocks with a single extension instead of the double and for the purpose of making a very close joint it is further proposed to supply them with recesses which will register at the abutting surfaces, so that after the block has been laid in its place in close contact with its neighbor the mortar or cement can be put into the recess made and the pieces held firmly together.

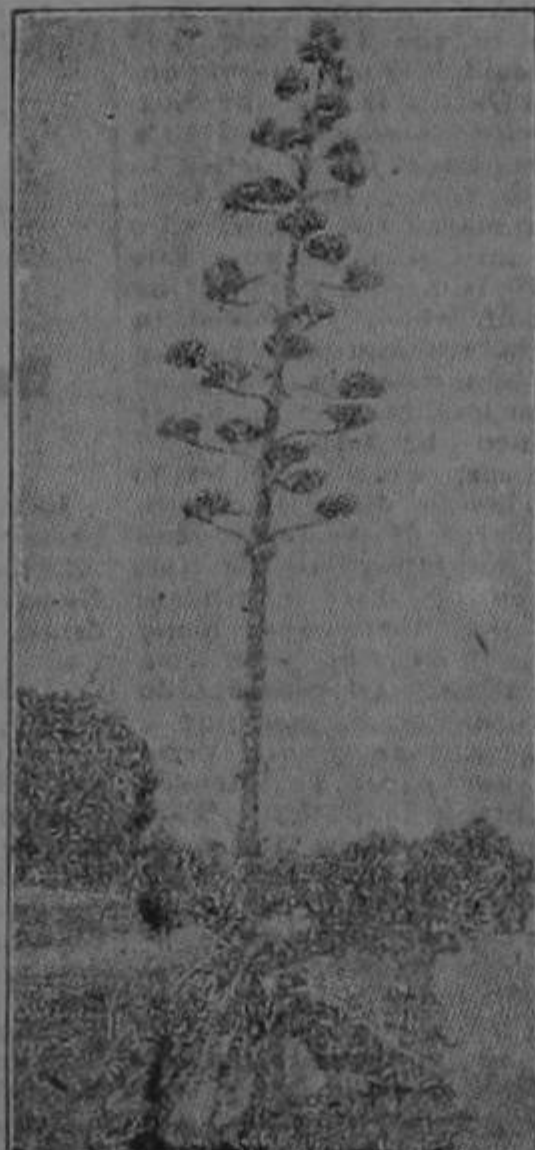
### Charles Fox's Aunt.

A correspondent writes: The best case of "linking lives" is that of two aunts of Charles James Fox, one of whom was alive 170 years after the birth of the other. Sir Stephen Fox, who was born in 1827, and is said to have attended Charles I. on the scaffold, married in 1654, and had in the following year a daughter, who died in infancy. At the age of seventy-six he married a second wife, and had four children, of whom one was later created Lord Holland. He eloped with a daughter of the Duke of Richmond, and was the father of Charles James Fox. A sister of his wife was that Lady Sarah Lennox whom the young George III. is supposed to have thought of marrying. She died, the mother of the heroic Napier, in 1829. She was maternal aunt of the statesman, and the little girl who was born in 1655 was his paternal half aunt.—London Chronicle.

## A CENTURY PLANT IN BLOOM.

By ARTHUR INKERSLEY.

The "century plant" was so named because of the popular idea that it blooms only once in 100 years. It need hardly be said that this idea (like most popular ones) is erroneous. In the genial climate of California the plant blooms in from fifteen to twenty years, but in colder climates from forty to



A FLOWERING CENTURY PLANT.

fifty years may be necessary to bring it to maturity. The botanical name of the plant is *Agave americana* variegata, and was given to it because of its splendid appearance. The agave is a native of Northern Mexico, where it is named the maguey, and furnishes pulque, the national drink of Mexico. In Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, the sandy soil is specially favorable to the agave, of which there are about twenty species in various stages of existence. When the plant begins to bloom it throws up a single stalk, from which the tassell-like flowers sprout forth on either side. The great flower-stalk draws all the sap and vigor from the broad leaves of the plant, which, after it has reached its perfection, droops and dies. But at the base of the fleshy, glossy, dark-green leaves are found little suckers, each with a root, which, when planted, at once begins to grow. Though a century plant in flower is not a very uncommon sight in California, it is sufficiently so to attract considerable attention, while to most Europeans it is a very rare and wonderful occurrence. The accompanying photograph was taken by Charles Weidner, of San Francisco, and was sent by Mr. Arthur Inkersley, of the same city.—Scientific American.

### The Pickpocket Trust.

Pickpocketing is the latest industry to pass into the hands of the octopus, according to Chief of Police O'Neill. That a regularly organized syndicate exists in the profession, with branches extending throughout the entire country, the Chief says the police have had occasion to learn to their cost in the prosecution of hundreds of cases against members of the fraternity.

"Convictions of this class of criminals are almost impossible," he asserted. "If necessary, the organization will spend \$50,000 to protect its humblest member. That's the reason so few pickpockets are ever sent to prison. Did you ever notice it?"

"The syndicate's methods in the protection of its members are many," continued the Chief. False alibis play a prominent part. These are seconded by a liberal buying-off of complainants, and when the evidence has been thus weakened, powerful law firms are hired to do the rest.

"The use of straw bonds is resorted to when everything else fails. If necessary, good bonds are given and jumped."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

### Bound to Advertise.

The proprietor of a comparatively small but growing department store says that three-fourths of his trade comes from regular customers, the remainder being due to his newspaper advertising. "You must understand," he said, "that I have to advertise as persistently for my regular customers as for transient buyers. If I did not I could not hold them."

## THE HOWLERS.

Monkeys Which Derive Their Name From Weird Cries.

Few, if any, animals tended so much toward the growth of superstition in the olden days as the howlers or howling monkeys, who derive their name from their weird and appalling cries, the echoes of which will fill a whole forest with sounds which can only be said to resemble those which are supposed to exist in the infernal regions.

This peculiar resonant voice in the howlers is caused by a drum-shaped expansion of the larynx. The hollow shell of bone, corresponding to the hyoid bone in man, is joined to the upper part of the windpipe, and it is the sound of the voice within this shell which gives it its uncanny cry, and so distinguishes it from all the other American monkeys.

There are various species of howlers—the black howler, the red and yellow howler, the Vera Cruz, the red howler, etc.—but one and all have much the same characteristics, and all have the same terrible voice. Unlike other monkeys, whose curiosity and love of notice and admiration are only too well known, the howlers are naturally shy and will always hide whenever possible.

The Indians had, and still have, numberless beliefs and superstitions respecting the howlers. One is that when the howlers begin to use their voices one always chants the whole of the time, leading the chorus and keeping the others in order! Another is that howlers never howl in the daytime unless some dire calamity is about to fall.

As a matter of fact, one single howler is capable of producing cries which resemble the united efforts of a large number. At one time these cries will be like deep, gruff growlings; at others, piercing, blood-curdling screams which terrify every living thing within hearing, and others represent the dying groans of wild animals. It is almost impossible to give any description of the awful sounds, and it is not much wonder that the Indians fancied they were the cries of spirits and inhabitants of another world.

As to a howler crying in the daytime being a sign of calamity, this is another foolish belief due to ignorance. Howlers will occasionally howl during the day, but this is only in threatening weather just before a storm, or an unusually heavy downpour of rain, and as a storm usually proves more or less of a calamity to the Indian, it probably originated from this fact.

Very few howlers have ever been in captivity, and those few have survived only a short time owing to their delicacy. The red and black howler have been exhibited in the London zoological society's gardens, while some young specimens of the black howler were also kept for a short time in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, and a very good specimen of the red howler is at present in the New York zoological park, but it is doubtful whether, even with the greatest care it will be there long.

It is impossible to state definitely from what cause these monkeys give these cries. It does not appear to be from fear or rage, and the muscular exertion necessary to produce the most deafening sounds seems to be very little. In their wild state, these little animals are supposed to eat nothing but leaves, but owing to their shyness it is very difficult to verify this, and it is possible they subsist on much the same kind of food as their cousins.—Ellen Velvin, F. Z. S., in Collier's Weekly.

### Japanese Decorations.

The hostess of a luncheon euchre treated her guests to a pretty idea the other day. Instead of the usual decorations for such affairs she transformed hers into a Japanese feast. An inverted Japanese parasol made a charming canopy for the luncheon table, filled with trailing vines which hung gracefully over the edge and gave a swaying note of green.

The centerpiece was Japanese tiles, and fern balls all about the room added further to the charming effect. The tally cards were ornamented with Japanese figures, a Japanese gong was used to make signals, and the prizes included kimonos, Japanese fans, pretty carved ivory pieces, Japanese cups, saucers and plates. It was altogether a pretty affair and delightfully varied the routine of the euchres at little trouble or cost.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

### NO RENDERING.

Mrs. Steel Mills (nodding toward the piano): "Won't you render something for us?"

Mrs. Porque Packer: "No, indeed; my husband's employees do that."—Columbus Dispatch.

## If Constipated



"It's Reliable"; been in use since 1844.  
"It's Effervescent"; just the thing for hot weather.  
"It's Non-detrimental"; contains no narcotic or dangerous drug.  
"It's Pleasant"; a nice Remedy for nice people.  
It cures Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Stomach Discomfort, Indigestion, is the most effective, common sense way.

At Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00, or by mail from THE TARRANT CO., 21 Jay Street, New York.

## TROUBLES OF THE RICH.

Mrs. Cobwigger—What can you do like about being so wealthy?

Mrs. Damrich—I have to eat everything when it's out of season and not fit to eat.—Town Topics.

FITZ permanently cured No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Editorial notice and testimonials Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 301 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The reputations of our ancestors don't do us much good when we are looking for a job.

### Use Allen's Foot-Powder.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Swelling Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures warts, you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Lenoir, N. Y.

When fortune knocks at the door some people don't answer for fear it might be a collector.

Jamieson's Cough Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thomas Ross, 1135 Maple St., Norwalk, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

The fellow who is run over by an automobile is apt to have that tired feeling.

## No Hair?

"My hair was falling out very fast and I was greatly alarmed. I then tried Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair stopped falling at once."—Mrs. G. A. McVay, Alexandria, O.

The trouble is your hair does not have life enough. Act promptly. Save your hair. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. If the gray hairs are beginning to show, Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore color every time. \$1.00 a bottle. All Druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

## RIPANS

RIPANS Tablets Doctors find A good prescription For mankind.

The 5-cent packet is enough for an ordinary case. The family bottle (price 60 cents) contains a supply for a year.

## MALSBY & Co.

41 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.



Portable and Stationary

Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills AND ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY

Complete line carried in stock for IMMEDIATE shipment.

Best Machinery, Lowest Prices and Best Terms.

Write us for catalogue, prices, etc., before buying.



Small Mills for Farmers, Large Mills for Lumbermen, All our mills are fitted with the famous Henslow-King Pat. Variable Feed Works, the simplest, most durable and best feed on the market.

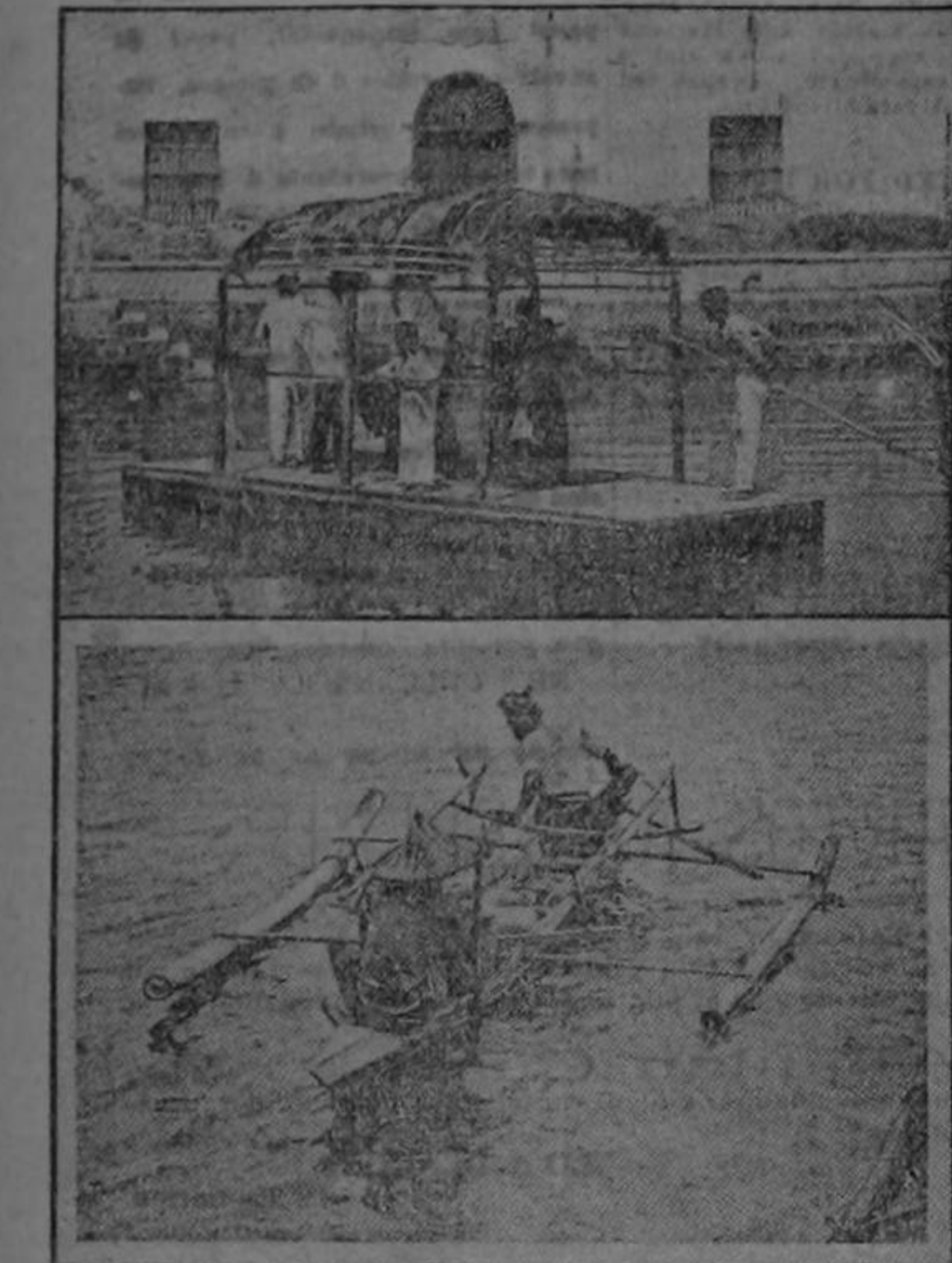
—MANUFACTURED BY THE SALEM IRON WORKS, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

\$25 Every Day Can be made with our Well Augers & Drills One man and one horse required. We are the only makers of the Tiffin Well Auger and Rock-Drilling Machine. Warranted the Best on Earth. Many of our customers take from \$25 to \$50 a day. Stock and Circulars FREE. Address, LOOKS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.



AFCO Female Pills make WEAK WOMEN strong and delayed periods easy. Every pack contains a circular. By mail for 25 two-cent stamps, plain wrapper. Write for book of valuable information for both sexes. Address, AFCO Chemical Company, P. O. Box 573, Jacksonville, Fla.

Give the name of this paper when writing to advertiser.—A. 25 '03. If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.



1. FERRY ON THE BINONDO CANAL, MANILA. 2. DUGOUT CANOE, WITH BAMBOO OUTRIGGER, USED BY MOROS, SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES.

canalboat, and are covered with a bamboo roof, easily removed in sections. Over the after part of the boat the roof is considerably raised, thus forming a roomy cabin wherein live the navigator and family. It was in these boats that most our troops were taken ashore from the Army transports.

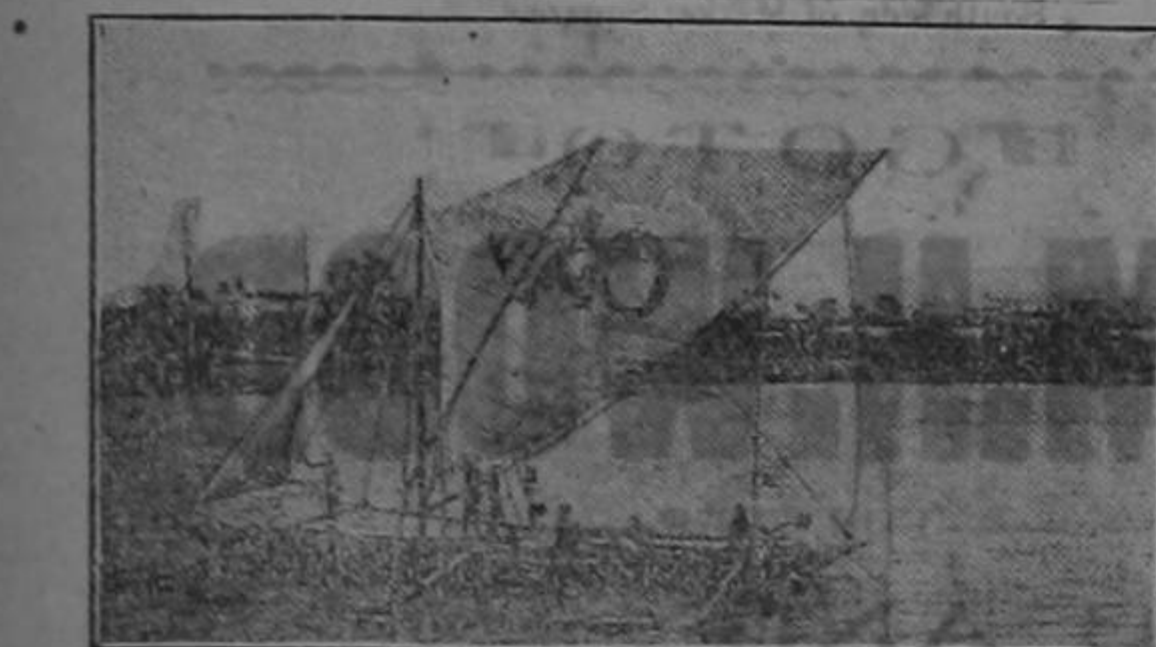
Within a few blocks of the Captain of the Ports' office at the landing stage we came to the Binondo Canal, on our way to the central or old part of Manila. On this canal are used curious ferryboats. They are small, built of heavy timbers covered with a wooden flooring, over which is erected a skeleton framework of wood, in turn covered with a bamboo roof. Each boat carries about fifteen passengers and is



BALSA (BOAT BUILT OF GRASS) ON LAKE TITICACA (PERU AND BOLIVIA).

impelled by means of a long pole dexterously handled by the native "fletero."

The change in management in reference to these ferryboats offered proof that the native is very susceptible to, and capable of, conforming to American customs, which he imitates promptly. For years it had been the custom to have a small tin can fastened directly under the roof of these boats; into this the passenger dropped a copper coin. Shortly after the arrival of the troops the discovery was made that certain persons, instead of dropping a



OUTRIGGER AND SAIL BOAT AT HULO, PHILIPPINES.

copper coin into the can, would drop a small stone or ball etc. It was the abolition of this latter custom, totally at once caused the native boat-clinging to adopt the American method of the Betting fares. In the river here many canoes or dugouts pass by; these are made by the

ately ornamented with beautiful carving.

The outrigger boats are also used by the natives in their pearl fisheries, which industry is next to hemp of greatest importance in the southern islands. The Sultan's people, the Moros, are expert navigators and are



AN INTERESTING DISCOURSE BY  
DR. HOWARD DUFFIELD.

NEW YORK CITY.—Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue and Twelfth street, preached Sunday morning on "Heart Failure." He took his text from Mark xiv: 30: "And they all forsook Him and fled." Dr. Duffield said:

This is a stage of doubt. Demon whips are upon every breeze. Siren songs are at every turn. Faiths are under the pelag. Creeds are in the crucible. Devils are upon the anvil. A searching and ruthless criticism is passing under its lens everything that men have counted helpful and holy in the days gone by. For one, I do not regret it. Flame will never harm a man. A fiend's tooth cannot bite a diamond. But age of doubt brings many a doubting day to the hearts of faithful and loving disciples. The champions of the faith and their doubting days, the record of which is written in the scriptures with a pen dipped in tears. There has been when David, lying, trembling, aspring about that he was, bewoaned the time when God's face was hidden. There came a day when Elijah, that man with nerve, steel and heart of life, lay spent and dead in the stress of mental conflict under the juniper tree in the desert. There came a day when John the Baptist, that mount of life on earth, to greet the dawn of truth, laid his heart on the cross and his eye flamed. There comes a Gethsemane, a time that is following Jesus closely, a time of darkness, of loneliness, of a wrestling in the night, when those that love us most

rious deductions upon Scandinavian, Celt and Saxon; to watch it as it carries the same beneficent potencies to the dark continents and the desert nations of our own continent, breathing with its exhaustless bounty attic and cellar, avenue and alley, and parlor and schoolroom, and market place of latter day civilization. In this hour of culture craze it is timely to mark the unique wisdom of the Christ and to note that through all the ages a train of gifted minds has brought the treasures of their life and laid them at the feet of Him who was cradled in the Bethlehem manger; to observe the masters of human thought pouring with wondering homages before the words of the "Gospel of Christ's insight; to remark how the boldest of the skeptics become deferential and unsual when they pass within the charmed circle of this singular personality. But when I see one who dwelt in the light of the face of God hastening down into the shadows and misad of this stricken earth; when I behold Him stripping Himself of those robes of divine majesty which He wore before the world began and appareling Himself with that sad-hued vesture which made Him poor, stained with we and crowded with care; when I behold Him who was the centre of angelic adoration, in pathetic loneliness, becoming a target for the scorn of the world, despised and rejected of all age, spurned by hordes in the tribunal of its people and buffeted by brutes in the wardrobe of the Roman; when I mark the bolt of doom that was whistling in its flight toward my heart, bury itself in the bosom of my heart; how I longed for the dawn, the winter, the I and His. Then, if ever, the elemental depths of being are stirred and a loyalty of affection is exhibited that knows no swerving.

A woman is never so lonely as when she knows a secret and has no one to tell it to.

Candied and crystalized fruits are increasing in popularity for the table, as they are not only delicious in themselves, but are decorative and give a new touch to the table. Plum, cherries, peaches, glaces, like chestnuts; small oranges coated in sugar, citron, slices of lemon, and strawberries—these are all suitable and will be found a pretty variation upon the ordinary bouillons for a luncheon or dinner.

### Banana Cake.

handed and crystallized fruits are increasing in popularity for the table, as they are not only delicious in themselves, but are decorative and give a gay touch to the table. Plum, cherries, peaches, glaces, like chestnuts; all oranges coated in sugar, citron, pieces of lemon, and strawberries—these are all suitable and will be found a pretty variation upon the ordinary abous for a luncheon or dinner.

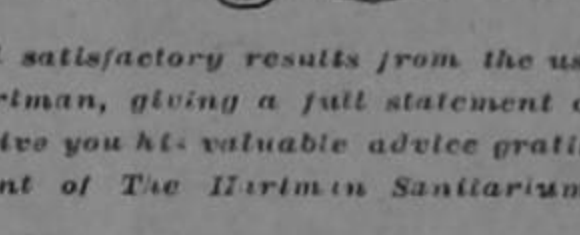
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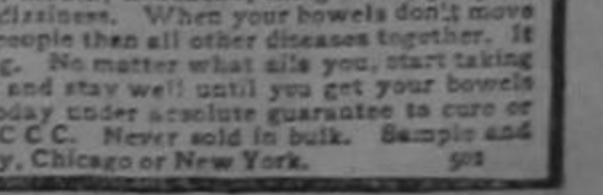
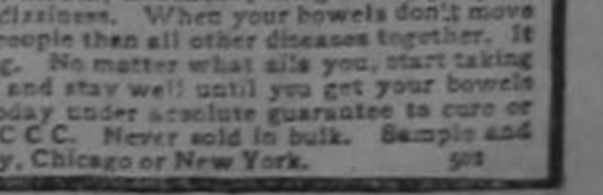
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and stay well until you get your bowels  
today under absolute guarantee to cure or  
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y, Chicago or New York. 50¢





## Limon Bananas Superior To Jamaica.

HON. E. OLIVIER SAYS LIMON BANANAS HAVE DECIDED ADVANTAGE.

Mr. John Barclay, Secretary of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, has received a letter from the Hon. Sydney Olivier, C. M. G., Colonial Secretary for Jamaica, who left here on the 1st ult. on his way to England via the United States and Canada.

The letter contains information of vital importance to fruit growers in Jamaica—information that should be read and digested by everyone engaged in the fruit business.

Mr. Olivier, from personal observation of the fruit market in America, has warned Jamaica growers that they are in imminent danger of losing first place in the States through the inferior quality of bunches of bananas shipped from this island as compared with fruit from Port Limon.

"If Jamaicans want to keep the fruit trade of America," says Mr. Olivier, "they must determine to produce a more moderate quantity of a higher priced article."

The following is the full text of the letter which was written on board the Allan Line steamer "Ionian" on the 21st June ult.:

Dear Mr. Barclay—As I promised at the last meeting I attended of the Board of Management of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, I gave attention during my recent passage through Canada to the question of exhibiting Jamaica produce at Toronto, Ottawa and elsewhere.

I saw Mr. Hinesly, Messrs. Pickford and Black's representative, on this subject, also Dr. Orlando Orr, of Toronto, the manager of the Toronto Exhibition, and Mr. W. Hutchinson of Ottawa, commissioner for exhibitions at that place.

Messrs. Pickford and Black will carry exhibits free by steamer and will arrange

### FOR THEIR EXHIBITION

at Toronto, Ottawa or Halifax. They are making such arrangements for some other West Indian colonies served by their steamers. They will expect some contribution from Jamaica towards the joint expenses of installing and attending to the exhibits. They have secured space at Toronto.

The Toronto exhibition will be from the 27th August to the 12th Sept. The Ottawa exhibition from the 11th to the 18th Sept. I believe the Halifax exhibition will be about the same time or immediately after the Ottawa exhibition.

We should endeavour to make a good show on a small scale at Toronto which is the

### MOST IMPORTANT

centre. We should send especially such nonperishable products as we can conveniently show in our Jamaica Agricultural Society exhibition canisters, which will do for the purpose—coconut, chocolate, sugar, starches, pimento, annatto, etc. We might also send (if not some special bunches of bananas) at any rate some citrus fruits. Limes are too little known and used here; lemons being used for table purposes in the hotels. An exhibit might create enquiry. We should also try to get a good set of photographic views.

For exhibition purposes our canisters might be made a little shallower—only the front shows—and an inch is ample for sugar, starches &c. They can be fitted to lie on a sloping ledge, slab, so as to keep their place and show up well. This seems to me better than having them standing loose on their ends.

When you are decided what you are likely to be able to do will you write a letter to Dr. Orr, 70 King street, East Toronto, letting him know what you are sending? This letter he will

### PUBLISH AND HAVE PRINTED

to hand to enquirers. You had better also communicate early with Messrs. Pickford and Black as to expenses. I should apprehend that the amount suggested by the Board—£50—ought to be quite sufficient for what we can effectively do.

I enquired whether there were any means for arranging for a permanent exhibit at Ottawa or elsewhere but there do not appear to be any arrangements in order which would make this possible.

### THE WARNING.

In reference to another matter, I was impressed whilst in the U. S. A. by the advantage which Costa Rican fruit is getting over Jamaican on account of its finer quality. It enjoys a marked preference among fruiters and gets a higher price. This is owing to the general deterioration in the average grade of Jamaica fruit during a recent period. The effect of this tendency is likely to permanently injure the reputation of Jamaica fruit, and it should be checked. It is the old story to be repeated incessantly—better cultivation is needed, and the determination to produce a more moderate quantity of a higher priced article. Most of the small fruit is owing to the neglect of cultivation and to too close rationing.

At this reputation of Limon fruit as compared with Jamaica fruit continues to advance as it is advancing at present, fruiters will be getting into the habit of demanding it as the prime staple of the trade, and the value of Jamaica plantations will be seriously depreciated. This danger should be averted whilst there is time.

### Believe me, your truly,

SYDNEY OLIVIER.

The letter will be considered at the next meeting of the Agricultural Society.—Daily Telegraph.

## ST. PIERRE A DEAD CITY.

### A GLANCE OVER THE RUINS

To, to, to! Ca qual la? C'est moi meume, laumou; Ouve lapout ba goin. Who taps there? "Tia my own self! Love; open the door to me!"

Alas! the gentle call of love is no longer heard in St. Pierre. The Creole girls who distinguished this lovely tropic city are no more; only their memory remains. It was a most luxurious city, built in terraces leading to the sea, embowered in palms the houses multi-tufted, and furnished with the elegance and taste for which the French Creole is renowned.

The writer who was conversant with

conditions before the catastrophe of May 8th last year, visited St. Pierre in November and wandered about the stricken city, searching for old landmarks. He found it was only with the greatest difficulty that one could in mind reconstruct this pearl of the Caribbean, the most picturesque of all the towns in the West Indies.

There can be seen in St. Pierre bars of iron standing side by side, one twisted into knots, the next intact, and near these others melted in a mass. Glass decanters have been found with their necks twisted by the heat, the wine unspilt. Little unbroken tea sets, flower pots and prayer chapels mark the sites of former happy homes. Mont Pelée to-day is quiet; to-morrow it will grumble and smoke and perhaps throw a heavy discharge of gas and ashes toward Riviere Blanche. The Martinique will never build in St. Pierre again.

### TWELVE MONTHS AFTER.

A year has passed since the great catastrophe, and in the little country towns resting far back in the hills the people tell strange stories of the day when all most dear to them was lost in the whirl of fire. In the little town of Lamentin the orange red roofs shine under the rays of the afternoon sun and the country people pass journeying to their homes, carrying baskets of provisions and bundles the shapes of which cause one to wonder at their contents. The mountain air is fresh and cool, broad fields surround the town, and the cattle wander over the savanna, which is covered with vegetation of a vivid green. By the roadside in the environs of Lamentin are little shrines decorated with old blue and white figurines, paper flowers, and a light constantly burning in a recess. The breeze blows freshly off the fields and is scented with the odor of recent rains and newly dug earth the sugar cane waves and sparkles under the light of the brilliant sun, and the hills and valleys are clothed with a verdure of perpetual spring.

A broad savanna-like country surrounds Lamentin and to the south east the low hills of Francois and Vaclon may be seen lining the horizon, ten miles away; beyond them again the ocean. Very few coconut trees are to be seen—only breadfruit, calabash, guava and cottonwood trees. Martinique lacks the picturesqueness of Jamaica and since the destruction of St. Pierre and the laying waste of the surrounding country the island has lost its old time beauty.

There is no hotel or boarding house in Basseterre and one has to hire a furnished room and engage a woman to cook and serve the food. Delphine my cook, to-day brings some old China for me to look at and perhaps to buy. There are several gold lustre pitchers bowls and cups, and a large old blue and white pitcher from Bordeaux with pansy decorations, relics of slavery days. The collector of old china and bric-a-brac may here and there in Martinique find scattered specimens of fine old tea and coffee services, old Sevres plates, gold and silver lustre tea pots milk and cream pitchers, grandfather clocks of porcelain figures of French manufacture imported to Martinique 100 years ago; they are of graceful design, rivaling in effect the old china sometimes found in the English colonies of Jamaica, St. Lucia and Barbados and many are made in special forms applicable to a tropical country.

Delphine, my cook, is a colored woman born in St. Lucia and had lived in St. Pierre ten years. She left St. Pierre a week before the catastrophe and went to Riviere Salere. I transcribe her reminiscences somewhat remodelling her patois into intelligible English.

### BY AN EYE WITNESS.

"En-bell! So I tell you, sir, what I know about St. Pierre; how some people I know escaped from St. Pierre and Morne Rouge. You know, sir, the good markets in St. Pierre, the one in the Fort and the one in the Mouillage. On the morning of the Ascension Day (May 8), at 5 o'clock, two of my friends young 'chabbin' girls, who sold cakes and bread in the market took their bread to deliver to their customers, and started out to carry it to the houses. They became frightened at the smoke from the volcano and returned to the market at the Fort, and to the woman who employed them demanded their wages, and, fleeing to the road La Trace, escaped with others.

"There were many kind people in St. Pierre, sir, I worked for them, and when I left St. Pierre to go to Riviere Salere they wished me to stay, but I wanted to go to sell some things I had; so I took my little boy and went away, first to Trinity. I saw the first eruption of Mont Pelée from Riviere Salere and my little boy said—

"Run, mamma! Run!" So I ran, sir, with all the people into the country. The fire passed over us high up in the sky but did not come down; and I heard the volcano in St. Vincent, to the south, roar and grumble whenever Mont Pelée did the same.

"When the fire had passed he ran to the river and threw himself in, and the skin came off his hands arms and back.

"In Riviere Salere sir, I heard Miss Capoul who was the telephone attendant there, tell the people how she heard the last words of the young girl who was at the telephone in St. Pierre. At half past seven Miss Capoul connected her telephone with St. Pierre and her friend there said: 'I cannot go out; all the air is filled with ashes, and it is hot, hot. The people are running about in the streets, the room is hot, and I fear to go away. The telephone is too hot to manage. I cannot say any more to you. Oh Miss Capoul adieu! adieu! adieu!—Gleaser.

HENRY E. BLANCK.

## To Rent

Upstairs house containing four good rooms kitchen, servant's room and bath room, balcony back and front. Apply this office

A LAMEN SHOULDER is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by the use of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This liniment is unequalled as a soothing lotion. One application gives relief. Try it. LINDEN INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY sells it.—26 Ins. 11. & 13.

## ENGLISH PERIODICALS

### Just arrived per Royal Mail

Argosy	50
Boy's Own Paper	50
Carpenter and Builder	60
Chambers Journal	50
Cassell's Little Folks	50
Cassell's Magazine	00
Century Magazine	1.00
Cornhill Magazine	1.50
English Illustrated	50
Fire-side	50
Gentleman	81
Gentleman's Magazine of Fashion	50
Girls' Own Paper	40
Hartnord's Magazine	40
Harper's Magazine	1.00
Little Folks Illustrated	50
London Art Fashions (Illustrated)	1.00
London Tailor (Illustrated)	1.00
Loudon's Magazine	50
Macmillan's Magazine	1.00
Pall Mall Magazine (Illustrated)	45
Pearson's Royal Magazine	35
Pearson's Magazine	45
Queen	50
Quiver	50
Review of Reviews	50
Scribner's Magazine	1.00
Strand Magazine	40
Sunday at Home	50
Tailor and Cutter (Illustrated)	1.00
Temple Magazine	50
Weldon's Bazaar (Children's)	10
" Dressmaker (Illustrated)	10
" Home Dressmaker, do.	15
" Milliner	15
" Journal of Costume	50
" Ladies' Journal	25
" Practical Needle	20
Wide World Magazine	40
Indoor Magazine	50
Young England	25

## PRELIMINARY.

### SUGGESTIVE THERAPEUTICS.

A qualified operator will be opening practice in this science here early.

It is not within the writer's knowledge that this Agency is clearly understood by the English speaking laity of Costa Rica for which reason some facts relative to the science will be found enumerated herein.

Among the diseased conditions that are amenable to suggestive therapeutics treatment may be named the following.

Derangement of mind from other causes than organic destruction of the brain. (Persons absolutely demented cannot be made to respond to suggestion hence cannot be treated.)

The morbid fears—hallucinations and disabilities of children—night terrors—sleep walking and kleptomania.

In functional insanities suggestive therapeutics finds a great sphere of usefulness. In children whose moral nature is unbalanced in the adult who is weak and vacillating in hysteria, and in that monster which terrorizes a few past and notably the present generation. "Nervous prostration" this treatment has proved itself a very tower of strength.

All functional ailments such as neuralgia can be relieved and cured by this wonder working Agency many painful conditions attending destructive organic disease can be ameliorated in the same way.

Suggestive therapeutics never did and never can restore organs whose active tissues have been totally destroyed, but can claim that in all forms of alcoholism morphine eating and all vicious habits this treatment is a specific.

Mental therapeutics is a remedial agent so curious and overwhelming in its effects that it soon impresses profoundly the invalid who is seeking relief.

It is more wonderful than surgery more subtle in its influence than any drug and it permeates every part of the psychic as well as the physical life of the subject.

Aided by magnetic passes therapeutic treatment has proved a very boon in the acute delirium of fevers and in the delirium tremens of acute alcoholism also in those vexatious and intractable nervous habits which afflict some, such as shaking the head grimacing with with eyes and mouth etc. in many of these cases mental treatment is the only cure.

Under the influence of mental treatment important and protracted surgical operations have been effected without the slightest sensation of pain to the patient and with no evil effects.

There are hundreds of well authenticated cases of children who obstinately refused to yield to persuasion entreaty or any form of punishment but who gave way at once to the gentle treatment of suggestive measures, used by a qualified and thoughtful operator.

The writer's purpose will be met if this branch of psychic science is carefully followed by the pusillanimous folk who appreciate the benefit of the science but dare not submit themselves to it because of puerile fears or prejudices. Certain people in fact only see in this agent a mysterious sort of fluid or a supernatural source of satanic power.

To nervous children to those undisciplined or with perversity or atrophy of the moral sense children who only need proper care are often reprimanded punished or flogged without improving them in any way.

Parents and teachers too often discountenance suggestive treatment fearing less we should injure the child personally or try to restrain its liberty. Such apprehensions will be reduced to nothing when they get down to honest truth and find it to be purely natural laws, at work under the most painstaking researches of psychic science.

Many persons here are sending for this same treatment abroad which of course comes by mail and is simply at best an experiment for people so engrossed in material remedy that it goes without saying that the necessity of careful personal teaching must be involved.

## ONE YEAR FOR ONE DOLLAR

### INTERESTING TO JAMAICANS.

The difficulty experienced by Jamaicans in receiving their letters has now been overcome to a great extent by a system introduced by Mr. F. M. H. Wood British Vice Consul in this port. At present John Smith can go to the Limon Post Office and receive letters for Thomas Jones and Thomas Jones in like manner can get letters for John Smith unless both parties are well known to the Postmaster, who is of course, expected to deliver any letters asked for to any person who asks for them unless he has good reason for supposing a fraud is being attempted. Now then, under the system adopted by Mr. Wood, John Smith can only receive letters that are intended for him; he cannot receive letters that are addressed to another person.

It is very simple. You first of all instruct your friends in Jamaica to address your letters in care of "Wood's Book Store"; you then purchase from Mr. Wood a numbered ticket, which will cost one dollar for one year, fifty cents for six months, or twenty-five cents for three months. Your name is then duly registered as a member of Wood's Letter Exchange, and letters arriving for you in care of Wood's Book Store will be taken care of and duly delivered to you on presentation of the ticket with which you are supplied on payment of fee mentioned. This is the only safe method up to date in ensuring safe delivery of our letters.

## For Sale.

Advertisements under this head Fifty Cents for twenty words: two insertions; weekly five cents.

Lamps! Lamps!! Lamps!!! Table Lamps and Hanging Lamps. Lamp Shades, Lamp Chimneys and Lamp Wicks. At Wood's Book Store.

Aspinal's Enamel, all colors, in jars 50 cents and One Colon, at Wood's Book Store.

Three or Four Hanging Lamps at Wood's Book Store. Very cheap. No more use for them as we now use Acetylene.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

Back numbers of English and American magazines more than three months old can be obtained at Wood's Book Store, Limon, at half price if in stock.

A good opportunity for purchasing a first-class typewriter on easy terms. Will arrive at Wood's Book Store from the States on Wednesday next, Price \$65 gold cash, or will accept \$7 in payments, \$1 gold cash down and \$1 monthly. A second-hand machine in perfect condition as new, originally costing \$75 gold.

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WOOD'S BOOK STORE.  
PORT LIMON, C. R.  
PRICE.....C3.00

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### (REORGANIZED.)

### ADVANTAGES OR BENEFITS.

One hundred Colones advanced on the death of a member. The family or nominee of a deceased receives the amount of assessment of One Dollar currency from every member of the Society, less 5 per cent expenses. Thus, if there be 1,000 members, the Nominee receives C950.

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Received at the treasurer's office (Wood's Book Store) daily from 4:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

F. M. H. WOOD,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

# WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON.

## Price List of Religious and Educational Books

<b>A</b>	<b>K</b>
Arabian Nights Entertainment ..\$1.00	Kings of Israel and Judah .....\$1.00
Arabian Nights, Illustrated ..... 2.00	Labouring Man's Book .....\$1.50
Atlas, Phillips' ..... 2.00	Life Queen Victoria, Illustrated 4.00
Atlas, Mitchell's ..... 3.00	Life of Gladstone ..... 1.00
Arithmetic, Irish ..... .35	Life of Nelson ..... 1.00
Arithmetic, Corbino's ..... 1.50	Life of H. M. Stanley ..... 1.00
Arithmetic, Barnard-Smith ..... 1.00	Life of Livingstone ..... 1.00
Almanac, World ..... 1.00	Life of Robert Moffat ..... 1.00
Almanac, Whitaker ..... 1.00	Life of Wm. Carey ..... 1.00
Almanac, Sheet ..... .15	Life of Wm. Knibb ..... 1.75
Atlas Readers No. 2 ..... .50	Life of Wysolow, Illustrated .... 2.50
Atlas Readers No. 3 ..... .75	Line Upon Line ..... .60
Aristotle ..... 1.50	Lines Left Out ..... 1.50
<b>B</b>	Longfellow's Poems ..... 2.00
Brewer's Guide to Scripture History .....\$2.50	Letter Writer, Cooke's ..... 1.00
Brewer's Guide to English History ..... 2.50	<b>M</b>
Brewer's Guide to Science ..... 2.50	More About Jesus ..... 1.50
Book You Want ..... 1.00	Maste, Christian ..... 3.50
Book of Religions, Illustrated .. 5.00	Medicine, Buchanan's Domestic .. 1.00
Biblical Reason Why ..... 2.50	Mandolin Instructor ..... 1.50
Ben Hur ..... 1.00	Music, Stinson's Singing ..... 1.00
Bulwer Lytton's Works, illus. .. 1.00	Metropolitan Catalogue of Publications ..... 1.00
Basket of Flowers, \$1.00 and .. 1.25	Magazines (see separate list) ....
Beeton's Bible Dictionary ..... 1.00	<b>N</b>
Bibles, English, 8vo and ..... 2.00	New Hymns and Solos, words only ..... .15
Baptist Hymns, 8vo and ..... 1.00	New Hymns and Solos, large print 1.00
Baptist Hymns, large print, \$2.00 and ..... 3.00	New Hymns and Solos, music .. 1.50
Baptist Hymns, music ..... 2.75	Novels (see separate list) ....
Bible Hieroglyphical ..... 1.00	Newspapers (see separate list) ..
Banjo Instructor ..... 1.50	<b>O</b>
<b>C</b>	Organ Instructor .....\$1.50
Corbett's Advice to Young Men ..\$1.00	<b>P</b>
Cowper's Poems ..... 1.00	Prince of House of David, \$1.00 and .....\$3.00
Cookery, Domestic ..... 1.00	Peeps of Day ..... .50
Costa Rica, Illustrated ..... 5.00	Pillar of Fire ..... 1.00
Choral Praise, Music ..... 2.00	Pilgrim's Progress ..... 1.00
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Christian Choir, words only .... .15	Primers, Nos. 1 and 2, cloth ..... .25
Congregational Anthem, words only, I, II, III ..... .25	Prayers, only, large print ..... 1.00
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Captivity of Judah ..... 1.50	Primer, Spanish ..... .25
Cricket Scoring Books ..... .60	<b>Q</b>
<b>D</b>	Queen Victoria, Life of, Illustrated\$4.00
Dickens's Works, bound .....\$1.00	<b>R</b>
Dictionaries, English, Johnson's 1.00	Roma, Gibbons', 3 vols. ....\$3.00
Dictionaries, English, Webster's .. 1.00	Robinson Crusoe, \$1.00 and ..... 2.00
Dictionaries, English, Webster's .. 5.00	Royal Readers, New, No. 1 ..... .50
Dictionaries, Spanish-Eng, pocket 1.00	Royal Readers, New, No. 2 ..... .50
Dictionaries, Spanish-Eng, Index-ed ..... 1.50	Royal Readers, New, No. 3 ..... 1.00
Dream Book and Fortune Teller 1.00	Royal Readers, New, No. 4 ..... 1.25
Dictionary, German-English ..... 1.50	Royal Readers, New, No. 5 ..... 1.50
Dictionary, Webster's Vest, Indexed ..... .50	Readers, 25c and ..... 1.00
<b>E</b>	Ready-made Speeches ..... 1.00
Encyclopedia, pocket .....\$ .50	<b>S</b>
Etiquette of Modern Society ..... 1.00	Singing Class Book, Stimson's ..\$1.00
Enquire Within Upon Everything 2.00	Spurgeon's Life of ..... .50
<b>F</b>	Shakespeare ..... 1.00
For's Book of Martyrs .....\$1.00	Scott's Poetical Works, \$1.00 and 2.00
Fifty Years in the Church of Rome 3.00	Spanish in Twenty Lessons, Corbino's ..... 3.50
Fairy Tales (Illustrated) Mulock's 2.00	Spanish, Allendorf ..... 3.50
Fennimore Cooper's Works, bd. .. 1.00	Spanish Self-Taught ..... .50
Fortune Teller and Dream Book 1.00	Spanish Dictionary, \$1.00 and .. 1.50
French Self Taught ..... .90	Spanish Correspondent ..... 1.75
Flute Instructor ..... 1.00	Spanish Instructor ..... .75
<b>G</b>	Spelling, Universal ..... .50
Grace Aginias's Works .....\$2.00	Sankey's, words only ..... .50
Grimm's Fairy Tales, Illustrated. 2.00	Sankey's, words only, large print 1.00
Geography, Hughes' ..... 1.50	Sankey's, words only, large print 1.00
Geography, Horn's ..... .25	Sankey's, music ..... .50
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Grammar, Longman's ..... 1.00	Scoring Books, Cricket ..... .60
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History of England, Macaulay, 5 vols. ....\$2.50	<b>U</b>
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History of England, Nelson's ..... .50	Universal Spelling ..... .50
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