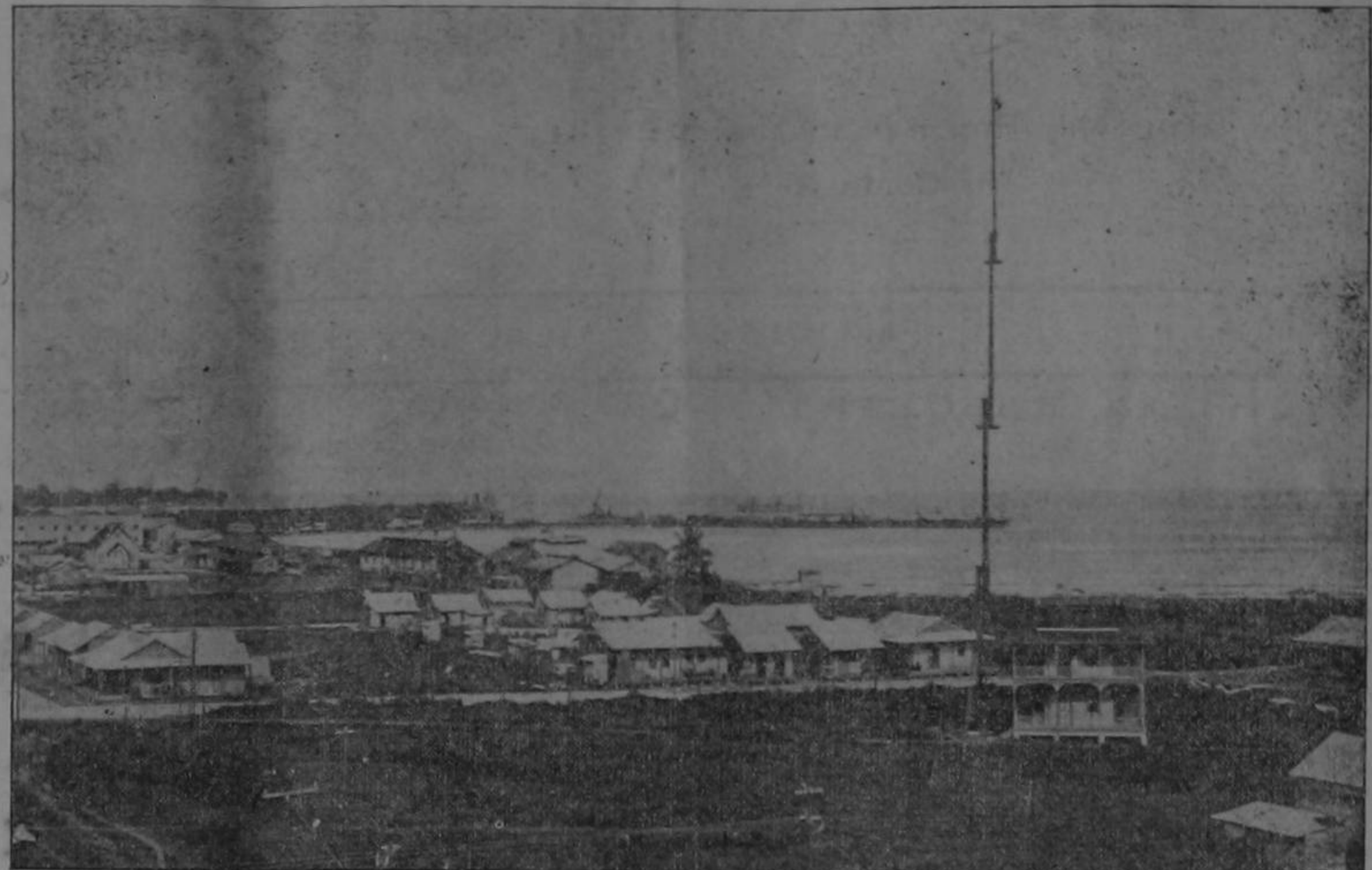


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Fishing for Sturgeon instead of Shad.
Just about now the fishermen down
the bay are putting aside their shad
nets and starting to fish for sturgeon.
This, to the housekeeper, may seem
remarkable, inasmuch as shad are
still high priced and in big demand,
largely because the chilly condition
of the water has so far kept the shad
from running up stream in great num-
bers. The fishermen know what they
are about, however.
A good sized cow sturgeon is worth
anywhere from \$50 to \$90, and once
gilled is not particularly hard to
handle. It is the roe that counts,
for from this is made caviare, usual-
ly termed Russian, but a lot of it
comes from the fish caught in the
lower Delaware. The fishermen only
fill a standard sized keg, layer on
layer of salt and roe, and buyers are
plentiful.
It is said that the price will be
low this year, but just the same, the
shad nets are put aside as soon as
the sturgeon are found to be moving.

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

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TO DIE WHEN IT IS RIGHT.
The day when the call for reserven
was issued one lad in a farming set-
tlement near Tokio did not respond.
His aged mother was alarmed; he was
her only son. All the boys were
answering the call, while hers stayed
at home. What was the reason? Was
he unworthy to be her son? She
worried a great deal, but would not
speak of her trouble. At last she dis-
covered why he did not go with his
troops. Being her only support, he
had decided that he must look after
her!
She killed herself that night. Her
son is now in uniform.
"It is true courage," declares a
prince of Mito, "to live when it is
right to live, and to die when it is
right to die."—Tokio Letter.

The Other Side.
A popular physician was much
pleased with a certain aerated water
and by his assiduous recommendation
procured for it a celebrity justly de-
served. The doctor acted solely in
the interests of humanity generally,
and expected no return.
To his surprise there came one
morning an effusive letter from the
company, stating that his recommen-
dations had done them so much good
that they "had ventured to send him
a hundred"—here the page came to
an end.
"This will never do," said the doc-
tor. "It is very kind, but I couldn't
think of accepting anything."
Here he turned the page and found
the sentence ran:
"Of our circulars for distribution."
Earthworms Must Have Moisture.
Earthworms cannot live without
moisture; their food is also dependent
upon it. During droughts they bur-
row down to moisture, often three or
four feet, and it is only after rains
during humid weather, or in damp
earth that they may be dug up just
under the surface, or are seen reach-
ing far out of their holes, or even
travelling on the surface to new local-
ities, generally at night. Vegetable
mould often grows upon pavements,
and worms frequent such places.
Often they crawl upon the hard side-
walks and cannot burrow down again.
They are found in greatest numbers
wherever there is decaying vegeta-
tion. Worms are friends of man and
serve an important economic pur-
pose.—St. Nicholas.
Portraits Set in Diamonds.
The Czar gave his uncle, the Grand
Duke Vladimir, as a birthday gift,
miniatures of the four Russian Czars
under whom the Grand Duke has
served, the portraits set in diamonds,
accompanied by an autograph letter.
Another recipient of similar honors
was Count de Miloutine, who, on the
fiftieth anniversary of his attaining
to the rank of General, received from
his sovereign diamond set miniatures
of himself and the Emperor Nicholas
II.
Effect of Big Gun Firing.
The concussion following the firing
of a big gun on a man-o-war hits a man
on deck like a sharp slap of wind, and
when the full service charges are used,
as in a battle, the concussion will rip
and tear a man's uniform into rags.
It seems marvelous that the man's
body is not ripped and torn in the
same way, and the fact that it is not
gives far toward proving that man is
about the toughest and most leathery
living thing in creation.

THE WAY OF JOY.

Looking on the falling flowers,
Shabby white and rusty red,
Done with suns and winds and showers;
"That's the way of joy," he said,
But she laughed and touched his hand:
"Dear, you do not understand."
"See!" he cried, and took a rose,
Ruinous, but having on,
"Just a breath, and so—it goes!
There's a joy of our life none!"
Yet she laughed and touched his hand:
"Dear, you do not understand."

Half impatient with his love,
Half inclined to draw her sigh,
Once again he sought to prove
By a bloom that joy must die,
But she laughed and stayed his hand:
"Dear, you do not understand."
And she caught the rose from him
Ere the petals fell apart,
Gazed on it with eyes grown dim,
Took it safely to her heart,
Sighed, then laughed and caught his hand;
"Dear, now won't you understand."
—J. J. Bell.

A CLEVER SCOUNDREL.

By HARRY MAYO PECK.

DAN MOYNIHAN was a clever scoundrel. Everybody admitted it, from the old Cherry street neighbors, who remembered—and not with pleasure—his boyish depredations, to genial Frank Walker, who, after four years' faithful service at police duty, had been promoted by the decease of old Ned Tyler to the captaincy of Station 4.

Captain Walker was young, in fact, only thirty, and perhaps that was the reason he took it so hard.

It was tough, though, that two mornings after his appointment, he should wake to find that the biggest burglary in ten years' history of the Police Department had been committed the night before. And the worst of it was, it had occurred in his own district, and in a section paroled by one of his best officers. For on the cashier's desk of the Forbes National Bank, on that bright October morning, when the office boy opened the great doors, lay a brand new kit of burglars' tools and a bit of pasteboard. And the pasteboard was not soiled, either, as might have been expected. It was of the conventional size, and on it, in the faintest of engravings, was the following:

"Mr. Daniel Perry Moynihan."

And beneath it, in clear, clean chirography:

"To the new captain of Station 4, with compliments."

It was a challenge.

Captain Walker recognized the fact, and so did his brother officers, who were older than he, but who had not got the office.

Alone in his room, with only his pipe and Dick, the police dog—who seemed to have taken a great fancy to him—for company, the new chief thought over the matter. He thought a long time, and at last had an idea.

Any way he gave orders to the sergeant that when Officer Lynch, on whose beat was the Forbes National Bank, came, he wished to see him.

It was 11 o'clock, and to the members of the Recreation Club, down in Thatcher street, the "edge of the evening" was just on. Mr. Daniel Perry Moynihan, well educated, clever and rascally, was President of the club. It was a sumptuously furnished retreat. The members, from the character of their "occupation," received high wages, and could afford to be lavish. And Moynihan would have only the best. Several well executed etchings adorned the walls, a few paintings, and here and there, at random and in odd corners, as if somewhat ashamed of themselves, pictures representing sporting men and events.

"Ah, Dan, but you're a changeable boy," said one of the members.

"How's that?"

"Thursday night a burglar's sneaks and dark lantern, and to-night evening dress and diamonds."

"Well, you fellows ought not to kick; you get your share, you know," Moynihan answered, laughingly.

"That's right," and a cheery "good night" followed the chief as he left the room.

Moynihan, after a somewhat circuitous route, reached the street.

Cautiously he looked out. The coast was clear, and he stepped down into a dark alley.

As he reached the pavement he almost fell over a man seated on the curb with a forlorn looking bulldog beside him.

He was shabbily dressed, and the genus seemed very apparent.

"Hello, tramp!"

"Well, what if I am; there's no use rubbing it into a man."

"What's the matter?"

"Nothing I know of."

"Just as I thought; a dirty tramp and a dirtier bulldog," he said to himself.

"Are you hungry?"

"Yes."

The metamorphosed burglar was silent for a moment. "Guess I'll risk it," he muttered below his breath.

"Sa—, I mean, pard! You come with me and I'll find you something to eat."

In five minutes the dress suit, the dirty tramp and the sorry bulldog were in the parlor of the Recreation Club.

There was an ominous silence for a moment when they entered, but Moynihan remarked: "It's all right, boys, an old friend of mine in straitened circumstances."

And the seedy tramp nodded emphatically, and doffed his disreputable old hat. The sad eyed bulldog curled up on a rug before the fire.

"Come with me," said the chief, and the pair passed through a doorway into a cozy dining-room. The eating room was unoccupied save for a waiter, and they took seats at one of the little tables.

"In a few minutes, John," said Moynihan; "come when I ring."

A moment later they were alone in the room.

Then the chief leaned back in his chair, looked at the tramp, and quietly said: "Got my card, Walker, I see."

The tramp gave a visible start.

"It's no use, Walker; I knew you the minute I fell over you on the curbstone. I've had so much to do with your profession, that when the danger infection is around I'm always one of the first to catch it. Had it rubbed into me by friction to-night," he added.

Neither said anything for several minutes. Then Walker stretched out a hand from a dirty sleeve, which was grasped by the chief. "You're clever," "Thanks," said the chief.

"Well, what are you going to do, now that you have me?" queried Walker.

"Get you a good dinner, as I promised you, convince you that a new police chief is not the mental equal of a rogue as long in the business as myself, and then if you choose to give me your word as a gentleman that you will never mention this place or occurrence, or interfere in the least with my future plans, let you go."

"And as near as my inferior order of intelligence can make it out, I get a dinner, a reduction to the ranks, and a chance to perjure myself as soon as I get out of here."

"You hypothesis is absolutely correct. You are arguing on two certainties and one chance; the last of which you will not take, as you are a man of honor."

"But suppose I refuse to comply with your request?"

"Then the newspapers will print scare heads and the public will have the pleasure—pardon me—the opportunity of seeing how the mighty press rewards faithful servants after death."

"A bit cold blooded, isn't it?"

"Yes, a trifle; but with a man in my position liberty and life are about on a par, and it wouldn't do to get caught, you know. But here comes the oysters; we can continue this later."

At this minute Dick, having missed his master, poked his head in at the door, and, walking over to the table, threw himself down with a sigh.

"Nice dog, that," said the chief.

"Yes, he's a good one," was the reply.

Dick got up, stretched himself and followed them; after sniffing about the furniture he strolled out of an open door into the kitchen.

"Inquisitive?" queried Moynihan.

"Hungry, I guess," replied the guest.

"Walker, let me say you did remarkably well in tracing me here. What made you think of this locality as a probable stamping ground?"

"If you examine the city records for a year or two you will find that during that time District 8 has been absolutely free from burglarious disturbances of that high toned character which has come to be your distinguishing mark."

"Thanks! I will make a note of it. The sin of omission is a grave one."

"Yes, it is a leading one."

Then for a few minutes there was silence. Tobacco had wrought its magic spell, and each was absorbed in his own thoughts.

Then Moynihan roused himself, tossed the cigar stump into the smoldering fire and turned to the new captain.

"Well, Walker, having reversed the order of the conventional sequence by having our pleasure first, it's now time for business. What do you propose to do in the matter?"

"I haven't decided yet."

"How long do you intend to take before doing it?" sneered Moynihan.

"Let Dick in before he scratches the paint all off that door, and I will see if some satisfactory conclusion cannot be reached."

The chief hastily rose and walked over to the entrance door, to the other side of which, by the scratching, Dick had somehow apparently wandered.

He opened it and then staggered back into the room.

Dick marched in. Close behind him came Officer Lynch, with four stalwart policemen.

Then Walker slowly rose from his chair. "As I said, Moynihan, I thought some conclusion might be reached when Dick was admitted."

He drew out his card case, abstracted a card, and having scribbled on it "with compliments," handed it to the chief. Then he turned to his men: "Officer Lynch, arrest that man!"

There was no resistance.

After the handcuffs were on the ex-chief turned to Walker and said: "Cap, there's just one question I want to ask you."

"Go ahead."

"How long has that dog been in the business?"

"Nine years."

"Thanks."

And the police dog locked up from the rug before the fire with an I've-been-there-before expression but he said nothing.—New York News.



Dark Blue Shoes.
Perhaps the most striking novelty in footwear is the dark blue dull kid tie worn with dark blue silk stockings, flecked with white or red or hunting green, says the Washington Times. They are very stylish and distinctive, worn with blue and white suits, or with blue shirt waist suits.

Dress For Indoors.
Don't say that it doesn't matter how you look around the house, for it does matter a great deal. It matters for the general credit of the establishment; it matters in its example to the children; it matters to husband and father. It is one of the important duties of every woman to keep herself and her house in a condition as presentable as possible, considering her circumstances.

Money in Tam O'Shanter's.
The increased popularity of the knitted tam o' shanter hats with the fair sex this season has brought about an extensive demand that is taxing the productive capacity of English manufacturers to the full.

Dyers, too, are benefiting by the taste for vivid colors in this quaint headgear. The revived popularity has led Nottingham hosiery makers to put in extra machinery for its production. Heretofore they have given it little attention, though it is said to be a very profitable product.

Color in Handkerchiefs.
Colors will be more of a feature in women's handkerchiefs than they have been in many seasons, says the Baltimore Herald. A certain number of novelties are sold each year to accompany the colored summer frocks, but owing to the reign of white in general fashions the number of these has greatly decreased during the past two summers.

Now that the white corner is broken, colored handkerchiefs are rapidly returning to favor—for the summer, at least.

So far the colored portion consists of patterns formed by embroidery dots—the "jewel" effect of the embroiderer.

Peacock Buckles.
Buckles there are nowadays of all styles and kinds, says the Brooklyn Eagle, and in the search for something new and striking, a blow has been struck at an old superstition concerning the peacock, heretofore in feminine estimation an omen of ill-luck. Buckles are now found in which the peacock's eye is introduced in the form of enamel, while others are made of real peacock feathers, mounted under glass and rimmed with an ornate design in gilt. Oxidized silver is also used for these peacock buckles. Ornaments on this order were introduced in Paris about a year ago, but have only been brought prominently before the American public this season.

To Stimulate Conversation.
We are trying to revive the art of conversation, and to stimulate interest in the object of a certain American hostess, who aspires to having a salon of the olden times, recently gave a novel entertainment. The guests were arranged in pairs, and a settled subject was announced, upon which each pair had to talk for ten minutes. Then a bell rang, and the guests were arranged in fresh couples, with another prescribed topic of conversation. So every man present talked with every woman, and at the close of the evening prizes were awarded to the man and to the woman who, by the votes of the opposite sex, were held to have been the most interesting conversationalists. The prizes were a gold cigarette case and a turquoise bracelet.

French Women's Slang.
Turn about is fair play. The English speaking people have long been using such common French phrases as bean ideal, piquant, eclat, petite, comme il faut, parvenu, nouveau riche, and now the French are beginning to interlard their conversation with some of the familiar English words. Inventions, sport, and popular beverages seem thus far to have furnished the largest part of this new vocabulary. "Stoppex le tram!" a Parisian will call out, and every French woman who pretends to fashion raves about "le sport," and invites her friends to a "5 o'clocker." An observant reader has lately noticed in the Figaro such expressions as "Je suis broken down," "A drink almonds," "Eoston cakewalk et bridge, c'estait charmant," and no italics or quotation marks, either!

For Supple Wazzen.
Women never move enough in their clothes, and the clothes are by no means all to blame, although men are in the habit of thinking that they are, says the Pall Mall Inquirer. How much more men use their whole bodies than women do! Partly because their dress encourages this and partly because women have formed generations of habits of being rigid. Years ago it was considered "ladylike" to keep the hands folded in the lap as much as possible, to place the feet exactly together when sitting, and, in general, to be "gentle." There are all sorts of ways of interpreting "gentle." It is doubtful if the kind of gentleness that prevented women from breathing heartily, from moving easier and in a limber way, ever was a proof of good breeding.

Where Women Vote.
In Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho women have equal suffrage with men.

Women can vote on school and municipal matters in Kansas.

In the following States women have suffrage: Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Oregon, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Illinois, Connecticut, Nevada, Wisconsin, Washington, Arizona, Montana, New Jersey, North Dakota and Ohio.

Montana and Iowa permit women to vote on the issuing of municipal bonds.

Women taxpayers in Louisiana may vote on questions of public expenditure.

Equal suffrage with men has been defeated in Kansas, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Oregon and Washington.

Women vote for local officers in Great Britain, but not for Members of Parliament.

New Fashions in Mirrors.
Just as a frame of a picture has a great influence on the general effect thereof, so the frame surrounding the mirrored presentment of a face may do much to add to or detract from its beauty. The rim of a mirror outlines the face in much the same way that a large hat does, and we know the very great difference the shape of the hat brim may make in the appearance of the wearer.

A fair face never seems more appropriately and charmingly framed than in a heart-shaped mirror, and this is the favorite design of the day, whether carried out in inlaid wood or in heavy repousse silver. This device is of very ancient origin, for the Greek ladies, with all their elaborate coiffures, only had a little heart-shaped hand mirror in which to scan the result of their hair-dressing. It was before a heart-shaped mirror wreathed with roses and flying cupids that Marie Antoinette also sat and smiled at the fair reflection.

Many of the finest designs for mirrors still, of course, hail from Paris. The chateleine looking-glass is generally hidden by an exquisitely painted miniature in Watteau style, from behind which it slides with a pressure of the thumbs. No bride marries nowadays without becoming the recipient of several handsome silver rimmed mirrors. Pewter and copper are also much used.

A novel threefold mirror, designed by Miss Evelyn Hickman, was on show at the Bradford Exhibition of Art. These folding mirrors have always been made to hang on the wall, and it is quite a new idea to have them mounted on a stand. The mirror is in copper, with rich blue lapis-lazuli balls at certain points. Seaweed suggested all the designs for the tracery of the mirror supports, which are beautifully carved and pierced by the designer. The panels on the backs of the folding doors have the figures of mermaids responsive on them. Right in the centre, between the candle brackets on either side, is a shield to bear the initials of the owner.—London Daily Mail.



Black and white shepherd's checks are more fashionable than ever.

Embossed mousseline de sole and printed net are among the newest fabrics.

Flounces edged with fringed-out ruffles constitute a new idea in trimming.

Red and marine blue, in taffeta or velvet, are the two shades most used for touching up black and white costumes.

Buttonhole making is by no means so tedious as many imagine, and its possibilities of beauty are being more and more appreciated.

Small cabochons formed of straw and then beaded are the old garniture used to stud the lace sleeves of a gown recently imported for a bride-to-be.

In the latest Chantilly laces Japanese designs have been introduced and the lotus flower has also been utilized as a pattern for some recent productions.

The trained skirt is only considered fashionable for the decolette evening or for a wedding gown. The instep-length skirt is being accepted for the most elaborate costumes for day wear.

On one low shoe, having a seam up the centre, all of the front part is of white, while the heel and back part are tan, with a strap of the darker leather buttoning over the white in front.

Many of the new silk gauzes, in lovely Dresden designs, make charming gowns for dances and fetes. They are trimmed with many fluttering ribbons, lace frills and picturesque flecuss or berthas.

The black Chantilly net and point d'esprit gowns which are so much worn by well-dressed matrons, young matrons, are among the very handsomest one sees. Jet motifs and tulle ruchings are used to trim them.

"Pharaoh" linen is the tremendous trade name given to our old acquaintance, Egyptian linen, one of the cool summer dress goods to be used for "waistings," shirts, suits, and summer gowns generally. It costs seventy-five cents a yard.

FORTUGUESE POLITENESS.

The Great Extent to Which Mere Ceremonial is Carried.

As a picture of social intercourse the following is given by a former Earl of Carnarvon in his book on Portugal and Gallea, published half a century ago. In that unchanged and unchanging part of Europe, the manners of the Old World have been preserved as nowhere else on the face of the earth.

I remember, he says, a striking instance of the great extent to which mere ceremonial is carried by Portuguese of the old school. I called one morning on a high dignitary of the Church, and ascending a magnificent staircase passed through a long suite of rooms to the apartment in which the reverend ecclesiastic was seated.

Having concluded my visit, I bowed and departed, but turned, according to the invariable custom of the country, when I reached the door, and made another salutation.

My host was slowly following me, and returned my inclination by one equally profound. When I arrived at the door of the second apartment, he was standing on the threshold of the first, and the same ceremony again passed between us. When I had gained the third apartment, he was occupying the place I had just left on the second; the same civilities were then renewed, and these polite reciprocations were continued till I had traversed the whole suite of apartments.

At the banisters I made a low and, as I supposed, a final salutation. But no, when I had reached the first landing place, he was at the top of the stairs! when I stood on the second landing place, he had descended to the first, and upon each of these occasions our heads nodded with increasing humility. Our journey to the foot of the stairs was at last completed.

I had now to pass through a long hall divided by columns to the front door, at which my carriage was standing. Whenever I reached one of these pillars I turned and found his eminence waiting for the expected bow, which he immediately returned, continually progressing and managing his paces so as to go through his share of the ceremony on the precise spot which had witnessed my last inclination. As I approached the hall door our mutual salutations were no longer occasional, but absolutely perpetual. The bishop stood with uncovered head till I was driven away.—Youth's Companion.

Taking a Tiger's Photo.
While more than 100 people paused to watch it, a tiger in Lincoln Park looked pleasant to order in posing for its photograph yesterday afternoon. It grinned complacently and even stopped switching its tail, purring acquiescence as the man with the camera placed his machine in focus.

"Look pleasant, please," said the photographer. This was what caused the crowd to pause.

"Now, if you will kindly raise your chin a trifle, the likeness will be improved."

Was it imagination, or did the tiger understand the request? At all events its pose seemed to satisfy the amateur, and a faint click told that the huge beast had been photographed.

"That's nothing new for it," commented the policeman stationed in that part of the zoo. "That tiger has been photographed more than any other animal in the world, I guess. It understands what's wanted as well as anybody. The minute it sees a camera it begins to get ready. It will stand perfectly still while the picture is being taken—something that no other animal in the park will do."

The orang-utang, at the other end of the row of outdoor cages running along the animal house, isn't so well mannered. When it sees a photographer it lies down and turns its back.—Chicago Tribune.

Dumont in Mid-Air.
In the World's Work the following thrilling experience in one of his airships is related by Santos-Dumont: Once when I was flying over Paris a rope running from the long frame of the "engine room," suspended, got caught in the pulley, fortunately in the long frame, not in the "engine room." I walked along the frame, which is about three inches wide, sideways, leaned down and fixed the pulley, and got back to my seat in four or five minutes. How high was I then? Oh, about a thousand feet, but I held on to the braces. If anything happens to my engine, I am a balloonist, and, therefore, in a similar predicament to a sea captain whose ship has lost its propellers or broken its engines. He must hoist the sails or be at the mercy of the elements. The valves at the end of the balloon regulate the effect of the temperature upon the gas. If I have difficulty in rising quickly I throw over some ballast or let out water from the "engine room."

The Dauntless Vierge.
The French papers are full of tributes to the famous illustrator, Daniel Vierge, who died in Paris recently. Jules Claretie tells in the Temps how the strong, vigorous artist, fresh from bear hunting in the Pyrenees, was stricken down by paralysis during the celebration of the eightieth birthday of Victor Hugo. Everybody supposed that the life work of the brilliant illustrator of Hugo and Michelet was done, for his right side was powerless, but with a dauntless courage he taught himself to work with his left hand, over which he had little control, until it became the equal of the right in his best days. After the stroke he could only speak with extreme difficulty, but with the aid of monosyllables, signs and facial expression he contrived to carry on a lively converse with his friends, and to the last he exhibited an irrepressible gaiety of spirit. His friends say that he died twice.



Investigating a reported discovery, Dr. Groeff, of Berlin, has proven that radium offers no hope whatever of aiding the blind to see.

Useful records of the joltings of different railway cars have been obtained by F. Orpici, the Japanese earthquake student, by means of the seismograph, or earthquake recorder.

The Ambidextral Culture Society of England seeks to increase the ability to use the left hand, but without aiming to add to production in the arts by the simultaneous use of both hands.

Radium promises to fill a need in the Paris municipal laboratory. Measurement of the electricity of the air has depended upon water, which gives trouble by freezing in winter, but radium offers a means of measurement unaffected by cold.

The cost of concentrating the force of sea waves must ever prevent the utilization of wave power, in the opinion of Y. Martinet, a French engineer. The elevation of floats is only moderate, and it takes a long time, so that the apparatus is very expensive for small power.

When the transformation of cities by electric power is completed, we may expect the air to be practically as pure as that of the country. It is estimated that the carbonic acid exhaled yearly by the people of New York City is about 450,000 tons, but that this is less than three per cent. of that from fuel combustion.

Rivers seem to have played a considerable part in limiting the distribution of animals. A notable instance of many noted by W. L. Distant, a British zoologist, is that of the viscacha, a rabbit-like rodent of South America, which is abundant south of the Uruguay, but is unknown to the north, where the country seems quite as well adapted to its habits.

The process of homogenizing milk—perfected by Gaulin, of Paris—consists in forcing the milk, at about 185 degrees F., from a closed drum in very fine jets against a porcelain plate. The fat globules are broken up into very minute particles. There is no subsequent tendency for cream to rise, digestibility is not affected, and when combined with pasteurization, the treated milk keeps a long time unaltered.

Leprosy has been investigated by Jonathan Hutchinson, the great English pathologist, in all parts of the globe where it prevails. He finds nothing to justify the idea of contagion, as attendants in leper hospitals do not contract the disease, nothing like an epidemic is ever known, and even transmission from husband to wife is rare. He attributes the disease to decayed or badly cured fish—not to any excessive use of fish in good condition.

A Kansas dental instructor points out that the teeth, the most indestructible of all animal tissues, have been strangely neglected as a means of identifying decomposed bodies. They have many peculiarities, and dentists could easily keep records showing the size and width of the arch, the size, shape and color of the teeth; missing or altered teeth; kind of fillings and location; gold crowns, bridges or artificial plates and other features. Such records would be of special value to insurance companies, often saving tedious and expensive litigation.

Said the Boy Was Dear.
At a leap year party held recently in Germantown a novel way of raising funds for a charitable object was suggested and carried out in the auctioning off of the young present, the highest bidder for each being entitled to his attentions for the evening. A bright young girl was chosen for auctioneer, the boys being bashed to another room. The sale started with the fair auctioneer naming the meritorious points of the young men. No names were used, but she managed, in a humorous comment on their failings as well as their virtues, to indicate the personality of each one as offered. Bidding started off brisk in dime jumps, but after the dollar point was reached the auctioneer announced that the boys would be so impressed at their value that they would be too conceeded to be good company, and bids were reduced to one cent. One young man hung fire at thirty cents. "Why, girls, the brass in this article is worth more than that," pleaded the auctioneer, in an effort to secure a higher bid; but to no avail. "Sold, at thirty cents," she announced, as the young man was brought in, adding, "and you are dear at that." And the young man, for the life of him, can't figure out whether he ought to cut the witty auctioneer's acquaintance or consider himself complimented.—Philadelphia Record.

Zeal of Russian Censors.
The Russian Government expends more money on its press censors than on its schools. During 1903 the "zeal" of the censors extended to the suspension of eighty-three papers for various periods, while twenty-six were forbidden to accept any advertisements, and no fewer than 250 editors were informed that they would perforce be compelled to take a short holiday in Siberia if they continued their methods of championing certain public questions.

CURRENT ITEMS (Contd.)

Mr. Wm. Wendorf has been seriously sick with fever for the past week, but is now slowly recovering.
Ms. Cecil V. Lindo is now in New York on his way back to this country, after an extended tour through Europe.
From the Canton of Valencia news has reached us of a case of infanticide. No confirmation of the report has been received. — 'El Noticiero.'
Messrs. Lotig & Tibant have established a Commissary business in Sigüenza on the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Theodore Beckley.
Ms. Wm. Le Lacheur Lyon, Agent of the Royal Mail S. Co. in this country, was a passenger arriving here by the 'Trent' on Wednesday last.
The new Elder Fyffe's s.s. 'San José' is due here from Belfast via Jamaica tomorrow. She comes in command of Captain Owen, for many years in the service of the Atlas Company.
Ms. R. G. Schweppe, Assistant Division Manager of the United Fruit Co., arrived here from Bocas by the Bradford on Monday last after having suffered several days of arachnism here.
Dr. Mauro Aguilar returned from the Isthmus by the R. M. S. 'Trent' on Wednesday last, and has established a practice here, his headquarters being the International Drug Store as before.
The 'Siberia' will leave here for Jamaica direct on Monday coming, the 20th inst. Charters on the Colon Bank for remittance by this steamer can be obtained at this office up to the hour of sailing.
Two deaths in Limón during the past week; neither a case of fever. This would appear as if the instructions recently issued by the authorities to cover water barrels and to clean up yards were producing a good effect.
ELIZABETH Prado, who was stabbed in the stomach a few days ago by Simon Altamirano, is lying in the hospital in a critical condition. The knife entered his intestines and it is not believed his life can be saved. — 'El Noticiero.'
September, 15th.—The Costa Rica Railroad Company has agreed to run special excursion trains at cheap rates during the forthcoming festivities, and similar arrangements will be made by the Northern Railway, full particulars of which will be published in due course.
It should be a source of congratulation for Archdeacon Swaby to know that his congregation is kept so well together during his absence. The services at the Church on Sunday last were exceedingly bright, and Mr. Price deserves commendation for the able manner in which he officiates.
Mr. Robert Fenillebois, a native of France who recently arrived here, has submitted to the Municipality of this Capital the project of a contract for the numbering of the houses, naming of the streets, taking a census of the population, and arranging a complete guide of the Capital. The idea is a good one and will doubtless be accepted. — 'El Noticiero.'
The Elder Fyffe's s.s. 'Miami' arrived here from Manchester during the past week. Captain Lund was shocked to hear of the death of Mr. Wichmann, who had been a friend of his for many years. In October last year Mr. Wichmann returned from England by the s.s. 'Oracabessa' which was then under the command of Captain Lund, and it was Mr. Wichmann's intention to leave here for England this week by the 'Miami'.
A French gentleman has submitted to the Municipality of San José a project for numbering the houses in that city and taking a census of the population. It would be a good thing for Limón if some such arrangement could be arrived at, so that people instead of telling you they lived up at New Town, Jamaica Town or so many yards from the Charity Hospital, would be able to locate their whereabouts somewhat more definitely.
The illustrious Doctor Javier Punquito, Bishop of Panama, was a passenger by the R. M. S. 'Trent' on Wednesday. On the arrival of the mail boat a distinguished party of the Catholic clergy, officials, etc., boarded the steamer to welcome him. At noon a special train was in readiness to convey him to San José, and a short stop was made at the Railway station in order to afford the Catholic congregation an opportunity for receiving his blessing. The Bishop was accompanied by Padre Jean and General don Santiago de la Guardia, who were passengers on the same steamer. A special train from San José with Catholic delegates and Government officials met the illustrious visitor at Peralta.
RUSSIA AND JAPAN.
LATEST CABLES.
Tokio 16.—The protected cruiser 'Takasuki' has informed the Admiralty by wireless telegraphy, that at 5 p.m. a naval battle commenced between the Japanese and Vladivostock fleets.
Chifu 16.—News from Tsung Chow reports that the Russian battle ship 'Tsarevitch' and the cruiser 'Pallada' and 'Novik' with three torpedo boats are at that place. The 'Tsarevitch' is badly damaged and is being repaired with the assistance of the German authorities. The death of Admiral Whiteoff is confirmed. A strong fleet of Japanese ships have been seen in the south, doubtless waiting to intercept the Vladivostock fleet.
Paris 16.—A Leno Yang despatch to the 'Temps' reports that the Japanese advanced posts are within eight miles of Hanchuan Chwang. Their advance is suspended completely. According to Chinese reports several regiments have been despatched to reinforce the Port Arthur besiegers.
Tokio 16.—Togo telegraphs under date of 15th as follows: "On the 10th our combined squadrons attacked the enemy's ships off the point of Gogan. The enemy's ships left the port and steamed towards the south, ours following them towards the east. The battle commenced at 1 p.m. and lasted until 8 p.m. Towards the conclusion of the combat the enemy's fire was very weak. The fleet separated. The cruisers 'Asakid' and 'Novik' and several torpedo boats escaped towards the south. The greater portion steamed towards Port Arthur chased by our ships. A large lot of wreckage, life buoys and other articles belonging to 'Tsarevitch' was encountered floating around. I think this ship was sunk. I have not had any news from the torpedo boats and destroyers which caused the enemy. The Russian ships with the exception of the 'Asakid', 'Novik', 'Tsarevitch' and the 'Pallada' returned to Port Arthur. Our damage is very trifling and our strength in no way impaired. Our losses are 150 all told.
Leno Yang 16.—The Chinese Government in Mukden issued a proclamation welcoming the Japanese. Due to the constant retreats of the Russian forces the Chinese lost all confidence in the power of the Russian arms.
Tokio 16.—The following official despatch has been received: "After a battle with the Vladivostock squadron lasting five hours, we sank the cruiser 'Kurik'. The 'Rosvia' and 'Grombo' escaped to the north after suffering great damage. Our squadron also suffered."
Chifu 16.—An officer of the steamer 'Dagmar' which arrived here today from Tsungchow says that the 'Tsarevitch' is in a terrible condition. Her hull is perforated in four different places, rents of a foot and a half being plainly visible, planks have been placed over the openings to prevent the water rushing in. Her deck is also badly damaged as well as her bow. Her chimneys present the most fantastic figures. Her haiches are covered with pieces of wood and iron. The ship presents a sickening appearance. All her officers are wounded, and the great part of her crew.
Tokio 16.—The city is in gala attire in consequence of the triumphs of Togo and Kaminava. The streets are decorated and thousands of people singing and shouting vivas, the rejoicing of the populace is unbounded. The Russian fleet that Togo attacked was much larger than his from the fact that they had more battle ships and armoured cruisers. The result of this combat has materially altered the aspect of affairs, and the condition of the combatants. The strength of the Russian fleet compelled Togo to deprive Kaminava of several ships which left the Japanese almost impotent to attack the Vladivostock fleet or prevent their escape.
Tokio 17.—The naval establishment in Takshi received from the Admiralty a despatch advising that Kaminava encountered the Vladivostock squadron twenty miles from Uson, Corea, at five o'clock on Sunday morning. The battle lasted until 10.30 a.m. The 'Kurik' sunk, bow first, leaving her stern in a perpendicular position. The Japanese saved 600 of her crew. The 'Rosven' and 'Gromoboi' took five several times and suffered very much. Only one Japanese ship was wrecked by the enemy's shells, killing two and wounding seven.
Washington 17.—The United States Consul in Nagasaki advises the Secretary of State that 600 survivors of the 'Kurik' arrived at Sasabo.
St. Petersburg 17.—It is fully understood here that the fall of Port Arthur will occur from one moment to the other. The public are prepared for the catastrophe as the press is constantly calling their attention to the strength of the besiegers, and the fact that they are constantly receiving reinforcements, while the Russians can neither get men nor ammunition to replace their heavy outlay. The public, however, consider that the fall of the fortress will have no effect on the campaign or the result of the war. The Japanese are now advancing on the left of the plaza.
Chung Tau 17.—The Russian flag has been lowered on board the battle ship 'Tsarevitch' and three cruisers that took refuge in this port. This was done in the presence of the German Governor.
Shanghai 17.—News has been received here of the surrender of Port Arthur after a desperate assault by land and sea, which commenced early yesterday. No official confirmation of the report has been received. For the last ten days the Japanese batteries have unceasingly vomited a sea of fire over the sea and fortresses. According to the news received the attack commenced from Wolf Hill, and simultaneously an assault from the sea. Particulars are anxiously awaited.
St. Petersburg 17.—The correspondent of the 'Bourse Gazette' in Leno Yang sends the following: "Two regiments of Japanese left in the direction of Port Arthur. The Mikado has issued an order to take Port Arthur at any cost even if it becomes necessary to suspend operations in Manchuria. It is possible that the main Japanese forces will leave for Port Arthur in a few days. A Mukden despatch reports that the Japanese forces at Port Arthur have been reinforced. They occupy the positions between Tung Whang Fao and Pigeon Bay, and on the other side over the heights of Leusa Bay. Cannon of the largest type have been mounted on Wolf Hill.
Chifu 17.—Captain Matuosenitch, chief of staff of the late Admiral Whiteoff on the 'Tsarevitch' died of his wounds today. Only one torpedo boat remains in Tsung Chow with the 'Tsarevitch'. The Japanese insisted on the departure of the 'Tsarevitch' but the commandante of Tsung Chow EVERY COMMUNITY has been benefited by the introduction of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy into this country. There is scarcely a neighborhood but that someone can be found whose life has been saved by its use. It is the best known medicine for all forms of stomach and bowel troubles. It never fails to give immediate relief and can always be depended upon. For sale by THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG STORE, LIMON.
MEASURED BY THEIR STANDARD.
BY ONE OF THE NINE.
Q. Mr. Council, dem sey, you know, You were about from here to go; But why because we did not know, Nine out of Ten of Us.
We all believed and took good heed, For scarcely one of us could read; We are now ashamed of such a deed, Nine out of Ten of Us.
Dem sey dat you ten tousand paid To those who application made; And with your promptness so dismayed Nine out of Ten of Us.
So what we all would like to know Is now it was you did not go With dis ten tousand; you is too slow For Nine out of Ten of Us.
Now had we all been in your place There would have been a rapid race; A flying machine would not keep pace With Nine out of Ten of Us.
Tokio 16.—The ship would remain here and disarm. The Japanese Consul advised all ships destined for ports in Japan to postpone their sailing. On the night of the 14th two Japanese torpedo boats with lights covered entered the port of Chifu, after examining all the ships at anchor they joined two others and a cruiser and left.
Tokio 17.—The Prince Imperial Kirayasu Riyachu was dangerously wounded on board the battle ship 'Mikado' in the combat of Wednesday.
St. Petersburg 17.—Advices from Harbin report that Alexieff has left that place for Vladivostock.
St. Petersburg 17.—The whereabouts of the Port Arthur squadron is a mystery. On their departure Russia's strength in the far east. The telegrams reporting their return to Port Arthur have not been confirmed. It is quite evident that Togo will not or cannot say what has become of them. In the Admiralty they know nothing whatever, in fact, they know that of the five battle ships not a single one has reached Vladivostock.
Chifu 17.—From the most trustworthy sources news was received at 6 p.m. yesterday that a general attack had commenced on Port Arthur.
St. Petersburg 17.—The most persistent rumors are current of the capture of Port Arthur. No news has been received of the whereabouts of the fleet. The conviction here is, that the situation is desperate. This is fully confirmed by recent telegrams. It is known that the Japanese are concentrating all their energies with a view of taking the fortress in order to turn their immense army against Kurapatkin afterwards. The advance against Leno Yang has been suspended for this reason.
Mukden 17.—At present in the district of Simimutung two bands of Chinese brigands from Kitzshai, Tulain and Pailitgo are ready to march, each band has 1000 men whose object is the railroad above Leno. Each band is organized by Japanese, one hundred of whom accompanying them with artillery and mountain guns.
Chifu 17.—Advices from Tsung Tau report that the cruiser 'Novik' of the Russian fleet was sunk forty miles from that place.
Washington 17.—Minister Conger in Pekin advises the Secretary of State that the Russian Minister has handed the Chinese Government an energetic protest accusing them of complicity in the seizure of the 'Reisatel' and accusing the Chinese commandant of being a traitor. Russia demands full explanation, the return of the torpedo boat and the punishment of the commandant. The Chinese Government has requested Japan to return the torpedo destroyer.
St. Petersburg 17.—The Baltic cruiser 'Olga' has had orders to sail. Several have left Cronstadt. The remainder including the 'Olga' will leave in a few days. They will probably go via the Cape of Good Hope, where the coal ships will meet them.
Tokio 18.—The protected cruiser 'Pallada' of the Port Arthur squadron was sunk by a torpedo in the battle of the 10th. After discharging the Russian fleet Togo's squadrons separated on different missions during which the torpedo boats of both squadrons engaged in a duel. It is settled beyond a doubt that the 'Pallada' with all her crew went down. Togo in his official report says: "A cruiser of the 'Pallada' type was sunk by one of our own torpedoes."
Tsung Tau 18.—The German commandant has notified the Japanese that the ships and forts were strict orders to fire on any ships entering the port without lights, as he is determined to prevent a similar occurrence to that which took place at Chifu. A German war ship is stationed outside the port and several others inside.
Vladivostock 18.—Viceroy Alexieff arrived here yesterday.
Tokio 17.—Details of the Japanese triumph over the Vladivostock squadron has been received here. At daylight on Sunday the cruisers 'Insumi', 'Adeuma', 'Tokewa', and 'Iwate' observed three ships of the Vladivostock fleet steaming towards the south and gave them chase, the combat commenced at 5.23 a.m. The 'Kurik' and another large ship kept in the rear. The 'Rosvia' and 'Gromoboi' fired several shots at our fleet, and made noble efforts to protect the 'Kurik'. When the three ships got together our fleet concentrated its fire on the largest, and it was noticed that the enemy's ships took fire several times. Finally the 'Kurik' began to sink and ceased firing. The 'Rosvia' and 'Gromoboi' then deserted her; our fleet gave chase leaving the 'Kurik' to the 'Nariva' and 'Tabachiao'. The combat lasted several hours and ended in the escape northwards of the two ships. At 10.20 a.m. our squadron sailed again towards the south. The 'Kurik' had sunk by this time and we rescued 600 of her crew. Our losses are not serious. The Japanese public compares the treatment of the 'Kurik's' crew with that accorded to the transport 'Hitachi' which she was sunk by the same squadron on the 5th June during her first voyage. Referring to it a prominent official said: "The Japanese have revenged the 'Hitachi' survivors of the 'Kurik' the ship that abandoned their victims of the 'Hitachi'. We have given life to deaths."
St. Petersburg 18.—The news of a defeat of the Vladivostock and Port Arthur squadrons are a terrible blow to us. The public have had no notion of the sinking of the 'Kurik'. The Government nor the Admiralty have no information as to what ships were left in Port Arthur of those that returned after Admiral Witoff's defeat and death. It is clearly understood that if the Japanese continue and heavy firing, it was impossible for the fleet to remain in Port Arthur. Every day the conviction gains ground that the 'Kurik' is doomed. It is known that provisions are plentiful and ammunition is scarce. The 'Kurik' was in a state of the ill luck that has followed, since in this year." The military organ of Alexieff says: "It is believed that the Japanese are marching against Leno Yang, and grave doubts are expressed that three divisions have been sent south to assist the Port Arthur besiegers. The opinion reigns that this news was published by the Japanese to mislead Kurapatkin. One of the acts of grace following the birth of the heir to the Russian throne is the abolition of corporal punishment throughout Russia. The Czar has named Emperor William of Germany as one of the sponsors of the heir to the throne. St. Petersburg 19.—The public sentiments here have undergone a complete change since the announcement that the Mikado has offered to allow all non-combatants to leave Port Arthur before the final assault is made. This act is considered most humane and considerate. The Secretary of War has not received any official intention that Stossell has been asked to surrender, while he has provisions and munitions.
Tokio 19.—News has been received here that the Russians have refused to surrender, nor send non-combatants out of the plaza.
Tsingtau 19.—An American carpenter named Notts has arrived here from Port Arthur; he was employed on the docks. He says a cruiser of four chimneys is in port badly damaged. In the plaza there is an abundance of modern ammunition but very little food. The Russian mines are covered with pieces of iron crated there for that purpose. All the male inhabitants, as a proof of their loyalty are compelled to work all day, but not to fight. Those who receive wounds are indemnified. Ten roubles daily are paid for labour. The land mines are causing tremendous slaughter, and destroying hundreds of men. These mines are the principal defence of the plaza.
Rome 19.—The commander of the Italian squadron in the near east reports that the 1st bombardment of Port Arthur caused enormous loss. The principal losses are completely annihilated including Stossell's residence. Every animal has been eaten, except those indispensable for the transportation of munitions.
London 19.—A St. Petersburg despatch reports that up to the present the 'Rosvia' and 'Gromoboi' have not arrived at Vladivostock.
Apineco, Corsica 19.—The British steamer 'Scottia' loaded with coal from the Tyne, arrived here and reports that on the 2th she was stopped and searched by the Russian cruiser 'Ural' after which she was allowed to proceed on her way. The officer who examined her said that he was in search of nearly one hundred steamers carrying contraband from Italy to Spain.
Tokio 19.—The Commander of the besieging forces reports that Major Yamoko under a white flag proceeded to Port Arthur where he met the Mikado's offer, permitting non-combatants to leave the plaza, and demanding the surrender of their arms.
Mukden 19.—The Japanese have ATTACKS OF COLIC, cholera morbus, pain in the stomach, a sentry and diarrhoea come on suddenly and so often prove fatal before a physician can be summoned, that a reliable remedy should always be kept at hand. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has no equal as a cure for these ailments. It never fails to give prompt relief, even in the most severe cases. It is pleasant to take and every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. For sale by THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG STORE, LIMON.
There are no impurities in the composition of Sunlight Soap that is why it has a larger sale than any other soap in the world. £1,000 Reward! will be paid by Lever Brothers Limited, Port Sunlight, England, to anyone proving any impurity in its composition.
The new system of cable tramway which has been under construction at the farm of Mr. F. M. H. Wood, at Bartola, by Mr. R. Snorts has been completed during the past week, and was operated for the first time on Wednesday. Mr. Snorts has christened his system—"Shorts' Double Cable Surface Tramway." It consists of a double cable 13 feet 16 inches in diameter, of crucible steel, each having a guaranteed strength of twenty tons. The track in operation at Bartola is provided with two cars, each capable of carrying twenty-five bunches. With more cars it is possible to bring down one hundred or more bunches, and with the grade existing on Mr. Wood's farm they come down by their own weight, a brake attached to the front car being easily operated by one man to regulate the speed. Unlike the ordinary tramway there is absolutely no jolting, and the fruit runs practically no risk of bruising, the wheels being entirely outside the bed of the car. The ties or sleepers are fifteen feet apart, and, contrary to expectation, the cable between the ties does not sag to any extent even with the load on it. The cars themselves are twelve feet in length, while the gauge of the track is forty inches, the car being wide enough to admit of a bunch being laid across it. The advantages claimed by Mr. Snorts for his system are: 1. The cost per mile for putting in operation is much less than the old system of tramway, no grading or ballasting being necessary. 2. The cost of maintenance is practically nil, these being about 550 ties to the mile, and the cable is good for an almost indefinite period with ordinary care. 3. Smaller cable lines can be put in at a less expense for bringing out smaller quantities of fruit. Persons interested in the system are invited to visit the farm on cutting days so as to see it in operation. Mr. Wood's farm is situated at Bartola, eight miles on the Northern Railway.
Big Crowd at August Town On Sunday.
THE DUCKING PROCESS.
From "Daily Telegraph."
There were great doings at August Town on Sunday morning, when 300 "Pilgrims" were baptised and added to the fold of Bedward.
The majority of the new recruits came from Kingston, and on Saturday night, these, dressed in spotless white from head to heel, and preceded by brethren bearing flaming torches, started on the march for August Town, singing as they went. On arrival the festivities continued until early on Sunday morning when the "ducking" commenced.
Prophet Bedward, assisted by Parson Dawson in the presence of thousands of his followers, and hundreds of sightseers from Kingston and Lower St. Andrew, seized the undipped one by one, and plunged them beneath the water of the "healing" stream.
Throughout the day large gangs of persons were to be seen on the roads returning to Kingston and Lower St. Andrew from Monday.
CHANGE OF WATER after brings on diarrhoea. For this reason many experienced travellers carry a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with them to be used in case of an emergency. This preparation has no equal as a cure for bowel complaints. It can be obtained while on board the cars or steamship, and that is where it is most likely to be needed. Buy a bottle before leaving home. Sold by THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG STORE, LIMON.
Este documento es propiedad de la Biblioteca Nacional "Miguel Obregón Lizano" del Sistema Nacional de Bibliotecas del Ministerio de Cultura y Juventud, Costa Rica.

THE LIMON WEEKLY NEWS IS THE BEST Advertising Medium in Central America. -If you want your business to prosper you must advertise.

THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER RACES.

The Committee in connection with the races for the fiesta in Limon, so as to meet the views of a considerable number of gentlemen taking part in the same, desire it to be known, that they have decided that all amounts above the entrance of three horses in each race during the season shall go to the 2nd horse. That is:—if five horses are entered in a race where the entrance is fixed at \$20.00, the 2nd horse would receive \$40.00 and so on; but in no case where no more than three horses are entered will it be allowed.

The committee hopes that all persons who intend to take part in the coming events, will not fail to make their entrance, according to the circulated programme.

Glory A La Russe.

From "Star & Herald."

The Mean Fringed of St. Petersburg, say:—"The Russians left some guns on the field of battle. There is no shame to them in doing this. On the contrary, it shows that they fought up to the last minute, as only the most valorous troops are capable of doing." Whereupon the New York Herald adds the following parody on the well known Irish song, "The Munster Boy," to this astounding explanation: "The Russian Bear to the war has gone, In full retreat you'll find him; Leading glory he has won For he left his guns behind him."

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 communications give their names and addresses for publication, but as a rule we do not do so.

NINE MILES.

Aug. 20th 1904.

To THE EDITOR Limon Weekly News, Sir, Please permit me space in your valuable columns for the purpose of expression; my opinion as regards the meetings which took place at the above named place on the 17th and 19th inst. On the 17th an August festival headed by Mrs. Gayle came off at the Baptist Church (9 Miles), which is something to convince the public that 9 Miles is not such a place as was mentioned some time ago in the "News." It shows evidently that knowledge is on the increase and that unity is strength. The meeting was well attended. Mr. J. G. Deslandes of the C. of E. was prominent, who gave a very brief lecture, and hearty and suitable address to the speakers. The 9 Miles Baptist choir was managed by Mr. Wm. Hill and that of Matina by Mr. Samuels. Several were the dialogues, recitations, hymns and so on. We have every right to thank Messrs. Hill and Samuels for their progressive or successive effort with the choir. We also thank the friends of Matina who played a very important part with the Zobo band. One of the chief principles which characterizes a meeting is "behaviour" and we are very proud to say that such could not be surpassed. Thus far for the 17th.

On the 19th a teaming meeting headed by Mrs. James Mitchell came off to a conclusion that of all the teaming meetings that were held here this is the most admirable. Why, because it shows to the strangers that the scandal which had occurred sometime in the "News" was not true. On the whole, I must beg to inform the public that 9 Miles is on the increase, or otherwise making rapid improvements. For instance firstly, the meeting that had come off sometime on the 24th July at the C. of E. for the benefit of the Young People's Christian Association. Secondly, the August festival of the Baptist on the 17th, and third and lastly but not least, the teaming of Mrs. James Mitchell on the 19th all of which has happened after the scandal. I will put stress on these words, that there will be no enjoyment that may make its appearance in the future that will be less than these here mentioned. Although proud as a peacock and brags as a bee, I don't believe that the printers or readers are weary of me. However I must close by giving thanks to Mr. Editor for space.

Yours, M. A. WILSON.

Nine Miles. Note.—We can only publish one letter on this subject.—EDITOR.

For Sale or Rent.

Cottage of 4 Rooms

commanding a splendid view of the harbour, most picturesquely situated in a beautiful locality.

Apply C. A. SHAW, Botica Nueva.

Calendar for August 1904 showing days of the week and dates.

Weekly Shipping List.

Shipping schedule table with columns for ship name, arrival/departure, and cargo details.

DEATHS

The following are the deaths recorded in Limon for week ending Aug. 26—

FORECAST FOR COMING WEEK

Forecast table with columns for ship name, date, and destination.

FOR SALE.

CART—cheap. In first class condition. Apply Baptist Mission House, Limon.

ONE HUNDRED COLONES

REWARD!

Whereas some evil disposed person or persons have falsely circulated a rumor reflecting on my honor and integrity not only in my official capacity as British Vice-Consul, but in regard to my business standing, I hereby give notice that I will pay a Reward of One Hundred Colones to the person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the party or parties who circulated the report.

F. M. H. WOOD

Limon, August 19th, 1904.

Does this Man possess Divine Power?

THE DEAD BROUGHT BACK TO LIFE.

Is But Little More Miraculous Than Some of the Marvelous Cures he Performs Without the Aid of Plastic Drugs, Medicines or the Healing Agents Commonly Employed by the Medical Fraternity.

Doctors and Scientists Unable to Explain the Wonderful Phenomena, Cures Those a Thousand Miles away the Same as Those Who Call in Person. Takes No Money for His Services, Says His Teachings are a Secret Law of Nature by Doctors and Scientists for Centuries Past.

From the Buffalo Courier. Rochester—Prof. Thomas F. Adkin, a wealthy resident of this city, has truly created a sensation among the medical fraternity. By some mysterious law of nature he has done practically everything but bring the dead to life, and doctors and scientists who have witnessed his work are looking for him to do this next. In fact, they have been so taken back that they would not now be surprised at anything. They admit that at their remedies and treatment are at once and as compared with the wonderful discovery of this remarkable man. People say he possesses divine power. Many of those who have been cured by his mysterious power look upon him as a god. But Prof. Adkin says: "No, I have no divine power. There is nothing supernatural about me. I have simply discovered a secret law of nature which has been overlooked by doctors and scientists for centuries past. I believe that any man's life can be saved so long as he is not actually dead and the vital organs of the body have not been destroyed, and I further believe that when I perfect my discovery a little more I shall be able to restore life to anyone from dying, drowning or other causes, provided the composition has not set in. I know these are strong statements, but look at some of the people I have cured. They were all but dead; doctors said there was no hope; the many cases I had then of actual disease in less time than it takes to tell you about it. There was Mrs. L. A. Phillips, of Traricks, Tex., who was the next thing to dead when I took hold of her case. Here is her letter. Read what she says. I never saw her, but I cured her just the same as my other. The interesting several letters from them that of Mrs. Phillips. The following extracts are from some of the letters. Mrs. Phillips writes: "When I first began your treatment I had no faith in it at all; I had tried so many different kinds of medicines with no benefit. I had been under the treatment of 12 different hospitals with 12 different doctors, but they did me no good, and told me they could do nothing for me, and that if I could do anything for me to get it, they would do it for me. I suffered from that flesh is heir to, and had been bedfast for five years, unable to stand up longer than ten minutes at a time. I could not lie flat on one side. I had two large bedsores that gave me a great deal of trouble, and I suffered so much in other ways. I had kidney trouble, catarrh of the bladder, and also gravel. I used to suffer at times until I had spasms. I so suffered from woman's trouble, ulcers and chronic indigestion, and, of course, all of these diseases left my nerves in a terrible condition, when I daily wrote to you. You have done for me what no one else ever did. But my friends all say that I have been raised from the dead. I am feeling splendid. I say to every one that if they could place their case in your hands you will do the same for them. All they need to do is to give you a trial."

Mrs. Hattie L. Kelly, Seal Cove, Me., writes: "Words can hardly express the gratitude I feel for what your treatment has done for me. When I began taking it I had given up hopes of ever being well. The doctors said I had consumption and couldn't live long. July, 1904.

Dr. MAURO AGUILAR.

OFFICE: INTERNACIONAL DRY STORE. HOURS OF ATTENDANCE:— 8.00 a.m. to 10 a.m. 3.00 p.m. to 5 p.m. EMERGENCY CASES - AT - ALL - HOURS.

WANTED, Contractors and Labourers,

To make Banana Farm. J. KAEMPFER. 2 ins.—27.

A VISO.

La Municipalidad de esta Comarca ha señalado para la celebración de las próximas fiestas cívicas de esta ciudad, los días 15, 16 y 17 de setiembre próximo. 4 de agosto de 1904.

W. DE LA GUARDIA.

NOTICE.

The Municipality of this Comarca has fixed for the celebration of the Civic Festivities of this city the 15th, 16th and 17th September proximo. August 4th, 1904. 7 ins.—4 6-8-04

W. DE LA GUARDIA.

VICTOR FABIAN, COMMISSION MERCHANT, CARTAGO

All kinds of Vegetables, Farm Supplies, or any other goods, under favourable conditions for the purchaser.

VICTOR FABIAN, AGENTE COMISIONISTA CARTAGO.

Envio de toda clase de viveres ó cualquier otra mercaderia en condiciones favorables para el comprador. 1 in. 20 8-04

FOR SALE.

Tramway Material for Banana Farms JUST RECEIVED. LINDO BROS. 41 Aug. 6

Read This.

Having withdrawn from the firm lately carried on under the name

CALORIE AND CO.

I take this opportunity of informing my patrons that I have opened my watch-repairing and Goldsmith business at Mr. Alfano's building formerly occupied by the well known store San Jose. I shall be prepared to execute in my same reliable style all work entrusted to me. I shall have pleasure in making good any defects existing in work done by the late firm during the four months of its existence free of charge. J. A. CALORIE

WILLIAM B. GUESSE, ART TAILOR.

Begs to inform his friends and customers that he has removed his establishment from Zent to Zent junction opposite the Church of England, where he has just received a fine lot of English Goods from Messrs. James Platt & Co., London. Reasonable prices will be charged, and customers can be supplied on the instalment plan. Come and have your suits made up of good material and good workmanship. W. B. Guesse takes the lead, while others fail to follow. W. B. GUESSE, THE SPORTS DEPOT, ZENT JUNCTION. 4 ins.—23-8-04

A VISO.

La "Botica Nueva" de Lindo Bros, tiene á su cargo el servicio público nocturno, 20 de julio de 1904.

NOTICE.

The Drug-store named "Botica Nueva," belonging to Lindo Bros., has been authorized to attend the Public Service during the night. July 20th, 1904. 10c—4 23-7-04

GROUND COFFEE

You will get the finest qualities at the factory of the Phoenix Coffee Co. Limon C. R.

MALARIA KILLER.

A safe, certain and permanent cure for every form of INTERMITTENT and MALARIAL FEVERS. Contains no quinine or arsenic. The great superiority of this over all other agreeable remedies is, that its cure is permanent. Fevers once broken, do not return: it is pleasant to take.

PREPARED BY MARTIN & CO. LIMON & NEW YORK.

Money returned if a cure is not effected with our bottle.

TESTIMONIAL.

I have pleasure in stating that thanks to one bottle of Malaria Killer I was cured in a few days of malarial from which I was suffering. I was recommended to try it by Mr. Juan Vargas, who had experienced considerable benefit from it. Limon, July 1904. RAFAEL ROY.

H. WIMMER, Photographer Ninety-nine Building, Limon

(FORMERLY WITH PAYNTER BROS.)

High class work guaranteed. Specialty in Photo Buttons and Picture Cards. Views of Costa Rica, etc.

Prices very reasonable.

Note—Good Negatives can be taken in all weathers—Rain or Shine.

NINETY-NINE-BUILDING, LIMON

DINNER IN JAPAN.

**A Function in Which Religion and
Quaint Home Customs Are Important
Features--Lasts for Several Hours--
Dainty Service and Little Meat in
the Menu--Some Typical Receipts.**

DINNER with the Japanese is a function which combines with nutriment a thousand suggestions of their religious belief and their quaint home customs. The service in itself, says the Washington Star, is a source of wonder to every Occidental who is the recipient of Japanese hospitality. The meal lasts for several hours, during which hosts and guests kneel or squat on cushions placed at intervals on the floor. Neither forks nor spoons are provided, but chop sticks, which require deft handling, convey the food to the mouth.

Instead of the tablespoon common to American service, spatulas made from wood are used to serve the rice, the one dish that is passed around. Though Japan is famed for her cooking, lacquer bowls of innumerable styles and sizes are used instead of dishes. Guests are always provided with chop sticks of white wood so made that the handle can be pulled apart, which proves that the sticks have never been used. At the conclusion of the meal they are all destroyed, a proof of Japanese cleanliness. For state dinners chop sticks of ivory are used.

Meat plays small part in the Japanese menu, pork and chicken being common and beef being used but rarely. Fish and rice are the staples, the former being served with every dish at simple home dinners and passed as the last course of a formal dinner.

Preliminary course served with "sake," an alcoholic liquor prepared from rice, all the dishes being served simultaneously.

Suimono—A kind of bean-curd soup. **Kuchi-tori**—A relish, such as an omelette or chestnuts boiled soft and sweet; or kamaboko, which is fish pounded and then rolled into little balls and baked.

Sashimi—Minced raw fish; very often fish like sheephead is used.

Hachi-Zakana—A fine, large fish, either boiled with salt or boiled with Shoyu.

Umani—Bits of fish or sometimes fowl, boiled with lotus roots or potatoes in Shoyu and with "mirin," a sort of sweet liquor.

Su-no-mono—Sea-ears, sea slugs or lobsters served with vinegar.

Chawan-mushi—A thick, custardy soup, with slices of mushroom, bamboo shoots or chicken boiled in the soup.

Zemba—First course; all the dishes served at once.

Shiru—Soup.

O'Hira—Boiled fish.

Tsubo—Sea weed, or some other appetizer, boiled in a small, deep bowl or cup.

Namasu—Raw fish cut in slices and served with vinegar and cold stewed vegetables.

Ayemono—A sort of salad made with bean sauce or pounded sesame seeds.

Yakizakana—A sort of broiled fish.

Kono-mono—Pickled vegetables, such as egg plant, cabbage leaves or radishes.

Ni-no-zen—Second and final course. Soup, raw fish and rice.

The recipes given below are typical, and are important features of the Japanese daily meals, as well as formal dinners.

Raw Fish—Notwithstanding its startling title, this is held to be an exceedingly delicate dish, and no more objectionable than raw oysters. Various sorts of fish are used for the purpose. Sheephead is preferred by the Japanese living in this country, but the favorite fish at home are the tai and the katsuwa, the former being chosen for festive occasions on account of its name, which is the last syllable of the word me-de-tai, meaning "congratulatory." The fish must be absolutely fresh, handled as little as possible, and prepared immediately before serving. After it has been scaled and cleaned it is cut from the tail to the head with a sharp knife as close to the bone as possible, first on one side, then on the other, separating the flesh from the bones. Then remove the skin, trim off the flabby ends and cut into thin slices. Place these on a dish, overlapping one another, and garnish with sprigs of parsley and strips of white turnips. Before eating the slices are dipped lightly in soy, seasoned with grated horseradish or ginger.

Chawan-mushi—This famous dish of the Japanese can be prepared in America, the various ingredients being offered for sale by certain dealers who cater to Japanese trade. The foundation is the white meat of chicken, served with delicate bamboo sprouts, ginseng nuts and mitsuta, the last a green vegetable for which spinach can be substituted. The chicken is cut into slices and cooked in boiling salted water until tender. The nuts are roasted and shelled. When ready to serve a few slices of chicken are arranged in each individual bowl with a few mushrooms, a few bamboo sprouts, a few of the nuts over the top, and a small bunch of the mitsuta covering all. There should be ready cold stock, to which add raw eggs in the proportion of two eggs to each three cupfuls of stock. Beat lightly, pour into the bowls and steam for fifteen minutes, when the dish will take the consistency of a thick custard. The bamboo sprouts are usually purchased canned and ready for use. When mushrooms alone are used they must be cooked be-

fore adding to the chicken, but the canned ones are ready for use.

Lobster Soup—The foundation of nearly all Japanese soups is the dry bonito fish, known as katsunobushi, which is hung in the air and exposed until every particle of moisture has evaporated and it becomes almost as hard as stone. It is considered extremely nutritious, and is sold in sticks by dealers in Japanese supplies. To make the stock, one-half pound of the katsunobushi is scraped very fine with a sharp knife or chisel, and added to two quarts of water, after which it is boiled slowly for an hour, when it is seasoned with salt, pepper and soy and strained.

The lobster is killed by cutting the joints where the tail and body come together, when the meat is removed from the shell and made into little balls. To do this, wash it fine and press through a sieve. To one lobster of medium size add the white of one egg and a little salt. Make into small balls, drop them into the stock and let boil for a few minutes. In Japan soup is served in dainty lacquer bowls, in each of which have been arranged a few slices of mushrooms, or young bamboo sprouts and a few leaves of spinach previously boiled. The soup is dipped directly from the bowl.

Boiled Lily Bulbs—Lily bulbs are a favorite vegetable with the Japanese, and are simply prepared by boiling in mirin or sweet sake, the native wine distilled from rice. The bulbs are placed in a saucepan with the root side up, nearly covered with wine and lotted until tender, for about twenty minutes.

Chrysanthemum Salad—Flower salads are held as great delicacies with is a favorite. To prepare it the petals are separated, boiled for just a few minutes, drained, dried and cooled, and served with a dressing made of vinegar, sugar and chopped red Chile peppers. Oil is not used in Japan.

Plain Boiled Rice—Every rice eating community has its own methods of boiling rice. The Japanese wash the rice thoroughly in several waters, then carefully drain, and to each cupful allow one of cold water. It is then placed in a saucepan, covered tightly and set over a brisk fire to boil quickly. This rapid boiling is kept up until most of the water is absorbed, the cover being kept on and the water allowed to run over the sides, after which the saucepan is moved to the back of the stove and the rice allowed to cook slowly until perfectly dry. During the entire process the rice must be neither stirred, shaken nor tossed, but allowed to cook undisturbed, so that each grain will be perfect.

Father Time in Korea. The calculation of the Korean year is said to begin about the latter end of January, about a month later than our own. The moons of the calendar are made alternately long months of thirty days and short ones of twenty-nine. The first is a long month, called a "great moon;" the second a short moon, the third a "great moon" again, and so on.

The moons are divided into three parts of ten days each, instead of into four weeks, as with us. The day is divided into twelve hours, each one of which is twice as long as one of our own. The Korean day begins at midnight.

In calculating age, Koreans take small account of any fraction of a year. The moment a Korean baby is born he is said to be one year old, and one year old he remains until the coming of the next New Year's Day, when he is suddenly advanced to be two years old, just as all his compatriots are pronounced a year older, no matter how near the close of the expiring year they may have been born.

As may be believed, time is not of much value to a community which reckons on such a system. The means of calculating age of individuals savors of "Alice in Wonderland."

American travelers conclude it is safe to deduct a year and six months from the given age of a Korean to find out how old he really is.

The Jury's Verdict.

An English coroner had directed the jury in a suicide case to find a verdict of *fel de se*. "Well, chaps," said the foreman of the jury, when they had retired to consider the verdict, "it appears to me that this 'ere chap shot 'isself with a gun after shootin' another chap with a gun, but Dr. Jones, the coroner, who we all know and highly respect, 'e says that this 'ere chap fell in the sea. Well, it ain't for the likes of us to go arguin' the point with the doctor, for 'e knows more about it than we do. So, I suppose we find a verdict of *found drowned*—and they did—Progress."

Proved to Be Correct.

The late Channing Clapp, of Boston, was for some years after the Civil War a cotton planter in the South.

Mr. Clapp had on his plantation a little boy in buttons called Sam.

Sam one afternoon pointed to a bottle on his master's bureau and said:

"Mars Channing, am dat hair oil?"

"Mercy, no, Sam, that's glue," said Mr. Clapp.

"I guess dass why I can't git mah cap off," said Sam, thoughtfully.

In the Public Eye.



GENERAL OKU.
(The Japanese Officer Most Prominent in the Operations Around Port Arthur)

SPRING MATTRESS TO FALL ON.

Device Which Will Prevent Many Elevator Accidents.

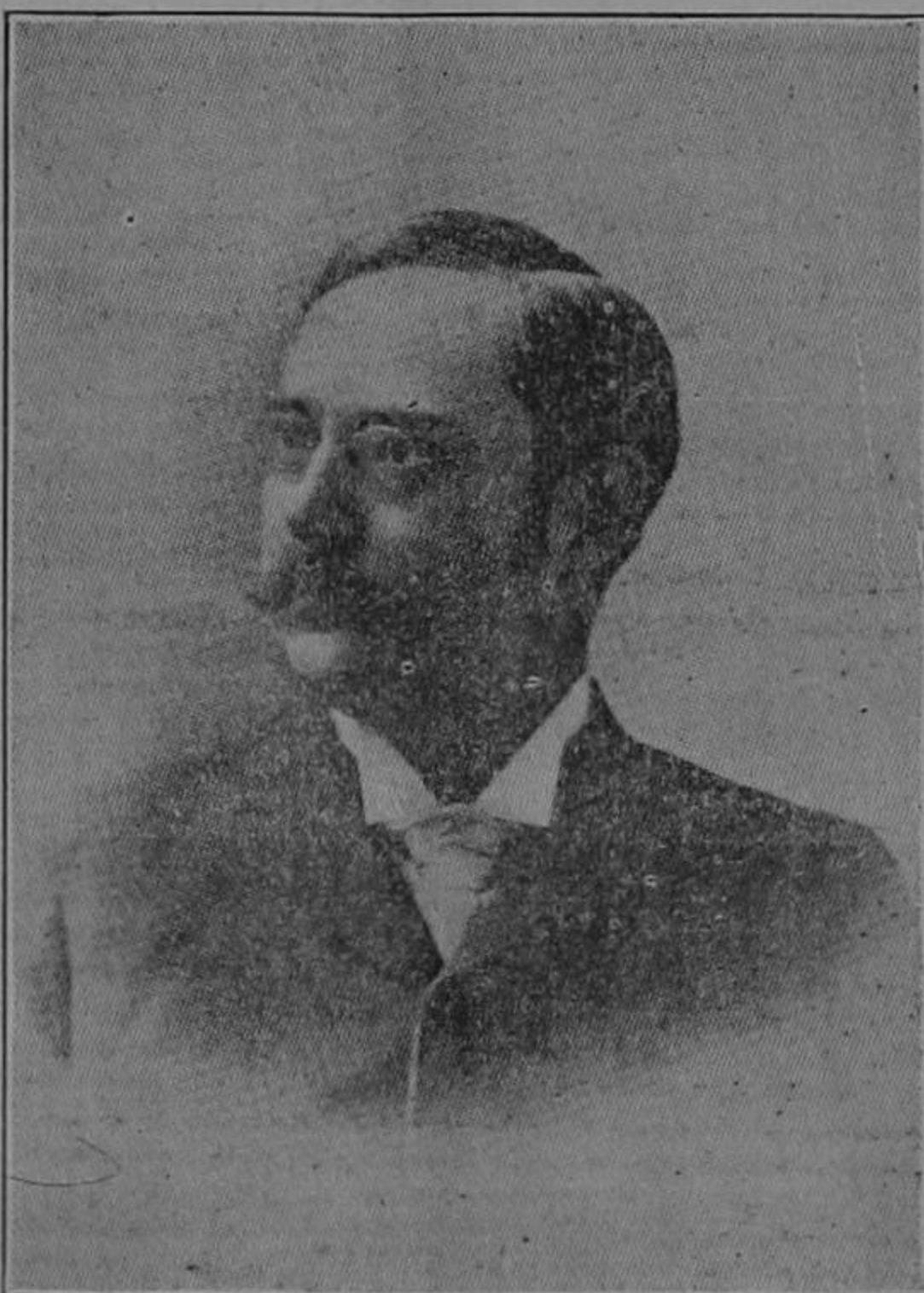
A new life-saving device, designed to prevent serious injury to one unfortunate enough to fall down an elevator shaft, has been made by Joseph G. Branch, Inspector of Boilers and Elevators, and is shown herewith. It consists of a woven wire net covering the full opening of the well and supported just above the bottom by stout arms. The whole is supported in an outstretched position under normal circumstances by a pair of springs.

When the falling body strikes the net the fall is broken by the combined action of it and the springs. It will give and sag to a position indicated, the arms themselves closing up scissors-like, as is shown, and being resisted in this movement by the compression of springs. The pipes are



free to move endwise through proper openings made in the upper ends of the strut arms, permitting them to close in and break the force of the fall.

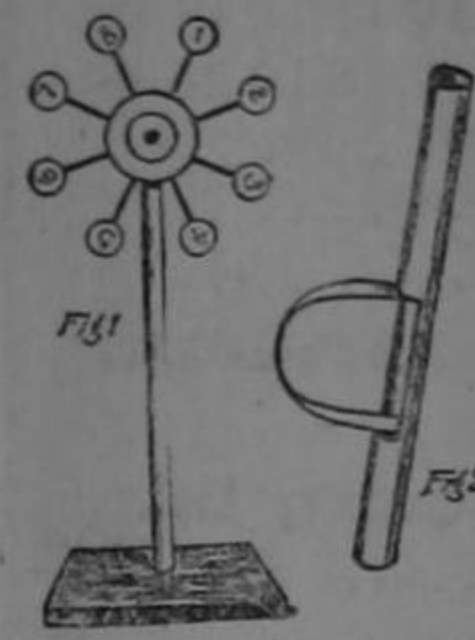
THE MAN WHO WILL BUILD THE PANAMA CANAL.



JOHN F. WALLACE.
He has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal. Mr. Wallace has been General Manager of the Illinois Central Railroad.

TARGET SHOOTING ON THE DINING ROOM TABLE.

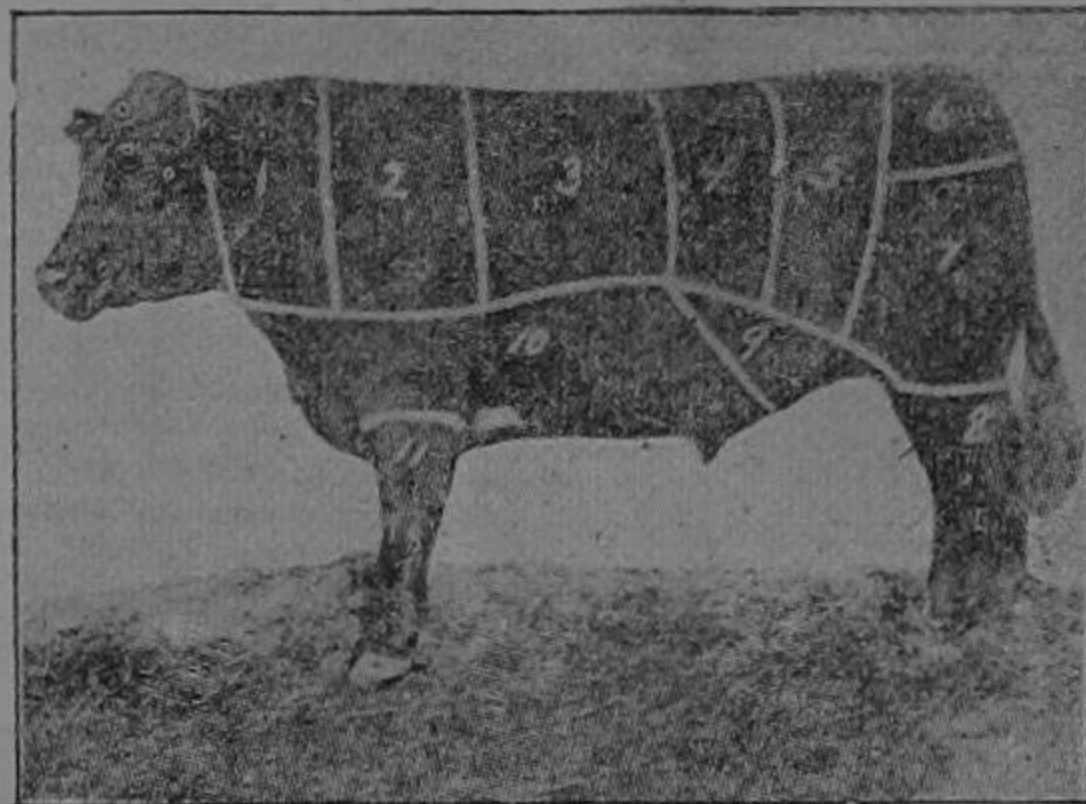
Figure 1 shows the target cut out of cigar box wood. A circular piece is first cut, about one inch in diameter, and eight small round pieces of card-



CABLE TARGET.

board with the numbers 1 to 8 on them are mounted on toothpicks and grouped around it at even distances; the other ends of the toothpicks are then inserted in the sides of the circular piece of wood. The target itself is fastened to a stick of wood about eight inches long, fastened to a stand, as shown in the picture. The gun consists of a paper tube, which is made by winding cardboard well covered with glue, around the stem of a leadpencil. When it is dry, a piece about five inches long is cut off. One and three-quarter inches from one end, we make an incision about two inches long, cutting down to about one-half

HIGH-GRADE ANGUS STEER, SHOWING BUTCHER'S CUTS.



Live weight, 1550 lbs.; dressed weight, 1046 lbs. Retail prices: (1) Neck, 40 lbs., worth 4c. per lb. (2) Chuck, 27 lbs., 7c. (3) Prime of rib, 117 lbs., 12 1/2c. (4) Porterhouse steak, 103 lbs., 18c. (5) Sirloin steak, 87 lbs., 15c. (6) Rump, 36 lbs., 8c. (7) Round, 183 lbs., 10c. (8) Shank, 30 lbs., 2c. (9) Flank, 52 lbs., 4c. (10) Ribs, plate, 123 lbs., 5c. (11) Shin, 23 lbs., 3c.

know, she was a pupil of Madame Buchanan, of the Champs Elysees, and is quite proud of her needlework. Every young woman these days must have at least one hand-made dress, that is, a dress made by her own hand. Eloise spends four hours a day ornamenting her latest creation with French knots. Last night she informed me that she had made already over 1200, and expects to make 800 more. The knots look like little hummocks of thread, and are built right in the cloth.

Several Ellesian villagers have been visited by a plague of adders. In Frendenthal alone 452 snakes have been killed.

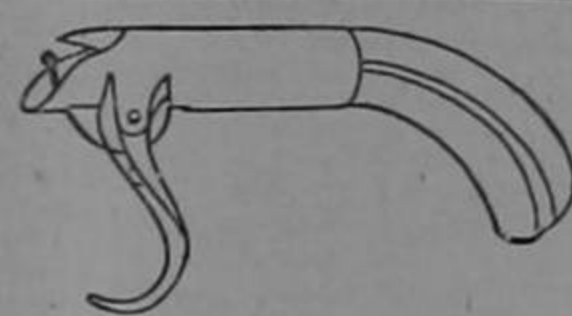
of the thickness of the tube (see Figure 2).

Figure 2 shows how a piece of whalebone about six inches long is inserted, acting as the propelling power of the gun. You shoot with a wooden peg about one and a half inches long, fitting loosely into the barrel of the gun; to give it more weight and strength, we insert a carpet-tack.

To shoot, hold the gun with the right hand, pulling the whalebone back with the index finger, and inserting the peg; as soon as the index finger releases the whalebone, it springs forward and forces the peg out. To aim well, hold the tube in such a way that the whalebone spring points downward.

CUTS OUT THE PINEAPPLE EYE.

The preparation of a pineapple is a long and tedious operation because of the size and shape of the fruit, and for the reason that the fruit is rather hard to cut. After it has been pared it must be carefully gone over and the eyes cut out. These tough portions being allowed to remain, interfere largely with the enjoyment of eating the fruit, whether it be in its natural



PINEAPPLE EYE CLIP.

condition or cooked, and the economical and quick removal of the eyes with the ordinary means is impossible.

A pistol-like device with which this is accomplished with celerity and dispatch is shown in the accompanying cut. In use the pineapple is pared and the band of the clip is placed under the eye about one-half inch and then the trigger is pulled, and in its descent it completely cuts out the eye. The trigger, being released, throws out the bite. In this manner the eye is cut out with great economy of the fruit as compared with the usual method of procedure.

During the last year 584 persons bitten by dogs having hydrophobia were treated by the Pasteur Institute in India. There were only six failures to immunize the patients. Six other cases came after the disease had developed.

The most expensive chair in the world belongs to the Pope. It is of solid silver and cost \$30,000.



Quoted Approvingly.

The Omaha Bee quotes approvingly Senator Latimer's statement that "The Government must stimulate and aid the people in the work. It is the history of road development in every country," but adds: "It is unlikely that there will be any action taken in the matter by the present Congress, or at any rate at this session; but if the agricultural interests of the country earnestly espouse the public roads cause it will certainly in time receive from Congress the consideration to which its obvious importance entitles it." The Tacoma News estimates that the passage of the Brownlow bill would result in the construction of between 6000 and 7500 miles of splendid roads, and the News thinks that there should be no need for argument in favor of the measure since its merits are so plain and the need for better roads so great. "While the United States has more miles of railway than all the other countries of the globe combined, it is a lamentable fact that we have the poorest wagon roads of any civilized country. The Federal Government has aided the construction of trans-continental railroads, and has expended hundreds of millions of dollars in river and harbor improvements, but has done nothing to aid the improvement of roads. It is justly argued that the Federal Government may now fairly lend its aid to the Commonwealths in the improvement of wagon roads throughout the United States."

The Principle the Same.

The fundamental principle on which the State aid plan rests is that the public highways are for the use and benefit of the whole people, and that all should, therefore, share in the cost of their improvement. From State aid to National aid is but a single step. Both embody the same principle. It is an interesting fact that the people of the States where State aid laws are in force are enthusiastically in favor of taking "Uncle Sam" into the general scheme of co-operation. The State Highway Commissioners of New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont are outspoken advocates of National aid, and the New York Legislature has memorialized Congress to enact the Brownlow bill. If National aid would accomplish for the whole country what State aid is doing where adopted it certainly deserves serious consideration.

Miles Is For Good Roads.

At the second session of the National and International Good Roads Convention, in St. Louis, the principal speaker was General Nelson A. Miles, who declared himself to be thoroughly in sympathy with the movement for better roads. He recommended that 5000 men in the army be used in times of peace as an engineering corps to locate the best and most feasible roads and co-operate with the surveyors of various States. He said that the Government would be vastly benefited by such a plan when it became necessary to use such roads. The preliminary work of surveying could be done by the army, he said, and the work then left to the State to be carried to completion. General Miles said he would have introduced in Congress a resolution or bill to this effect.

Auto Future Seen by Mr. Post.

A broad, well paved highway across the continent is foreseen by Augustus Post, of New York, President of the American Automobile Association. At a luncheon given in his honor by John Farson, at the Chicago Automobile Club, he said: "The automobile will do what the bicycle failed to accomplish. Within a few years there will be well paved highways across the continent, and with branches to St. Louis and New Orleans. Men will have automobiles built for the accommodation of their families and friends, with buffets, dining and sleeping rooms, and observation decks. But before this comes there must be good highways. The automobile agitation and the newspapers will give the West a similar system of highways."—New York Times.

Federal Aid.

There is a widespread demand in this country for Government aid in the movement to improve the public roads, and it would not surprise the close observer to see Congress meet the popular clamor and give it the glad hand, with perhaps a reasonable appropriation besides. There is no reason why the Government should withhold aid from the good roads movement. So long as the public money is spent on rivers, harbors, canals and other avenues of commerce, why should it not be likewise spent on the public roads, or at least the roads designated and used as postal roads?—Atlanta Journal.

Always There.

An American quarter of a dollar, with the figure of Liberty on it is said to have looked down contemptuously on a copper cent, with the head of a red Indian on it, and to have said: "Oh, you dark-skinned, feather-trimmed barbarian, do you call yourself a coin?" "Well, whatever I am," said the copper cent, "I am oftener found in missionary meetings than you are!"

Trade With Ethiopia.

Ethiopia buys about \$600,000 of American cotton sheetings and the United States uses more than \$800,000 of Ethiopian coffee each year.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. A. B. KINSOLVING.

Subject: "The Debt to Caesar and to God?—We Must Not Permit the 'Huge Mundane Machine' to Run Over Our Souls.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—Dr. A. B. Kinsolving, pastor of Christ Church, Clinton street, Brooklyn, preached here Sunday morning in St. Andrew's Church.

His subject was "Our Debt to Caesar and Our Debt to God." His text was chosen from St. Matthew xxiii:21: "Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things which are God's."

He does not mean at first to renounce his obligation to God. For some time he pines in the worthless currency of good intentions and good-humored apologies.

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Miss Alice M. Smith, of Minneapolis, Minn., tells how woman's monthly suffering may be permanently relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound carries women safely through the various natural crises and is the safe-guard of woman's health.

The truth about this great medicine is told in the letters from women being published in this paper.

World's Fair St. Louis. Louisville and Nashville Railroad. If you are going to the World's Fair you want the best route.

Defining Eternity. The voice of the preacher sank to a horrified whisper. "An eternity of torment!" he repeated.

Odors of Perspiration. Removed at once from the armpits, feet, etc., by ROYAL FOOT WASH.

Measure a Body's Fall. A "gravimeter" is what H. S. Chamberlain calls an instrument he has constructed for determining the acceleration of gravitation.

Gems of Thought. There is nothing in life which has not its lesson for us, or its gift.—Ruskin.

The Power of a True Life. What I wanted, and what I have been endeavoring to ask for the poor African, has been the good offices of Christians.

Still Useful. Mrs. Fortie—While I was cleaning out the attic today I found this old wire bustle.

Medical Department. Tulane University of Louisiana. Its advantages for practical instruction, both in simple laboratories and abundant hospital material are unequalled.

TOO LARGE TO BE USEFUL. Diamond Had to Be Broken Before It Could Be Marketed.

In jewelers' circles great interest has been awakened by the announcement that cutting operations have commenced on the great Jagersfontein Excelsior, the largest and finest diamond in the world.

The story of the discovery of this wonderful gem is of no little interest. It was found on June 30, 1893, at Jagersfontein, in the Orange Free State, South Africa.

Arsenic in Common Articles. Sweden prohibits the importation of articles containing arsenic. The law particularly affects the importation of wall paper, carpets, dry goods and textiles.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease. It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions.

Maine's Statesmen. It is many years since Maine has changed its Representatives in Congress, except when Speaker Reed resigned or death has intervened.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo. FRANK J. CHENEY make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo.

Good Advice. An advertiser proposed to reveal for 25 cents an easy way for any young lady to keep her hands nice and soft.

B.B.B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM. The Great Tested Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Cancers, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Weakness, Nervousness, and all Blood and Skin Diseases.

Medical Department. Tulane University of Louisiana. Its advantages for practical instruction, both in simple laboratories and abundant hospital material are unequalled.

Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills. Complete line carried in stock for IMMEDIATE shipment.

Pantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed. To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

Advertisement for Dr. Hartman's Peruna. A Beautiful Young Society Woman's Letter. I took Peruna last summer when I was all run down, and had a headache and backache, and no ambition for anything.

TYNER'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY. FREE In Use 20 Years. Guaranteed to Cure All Stomach and Resulting Disorders.

SOUTHERN DENTAL COLLEGE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. DR. S. W. FOSTER, DEAN, 100 NORTH BUTLER STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CH & D to St. Louis WORLD'S FAIR TRAINS. SUMMER DAYS IN MICHIGAN. SUMMER IN THE COOL NORTHWEST.

DR. KING'S ROYAL GERMETUER. Absolutely Cures INDIGESTION, CATARRH, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, BLOOD POISON.

MALSBY & CO. 41 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga. Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills.

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