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Limon Weekly News.

PORT LIMON, SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 1904

F. M. H. WOOD.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, PORT LIMON COSTA RICA, CENTRAL AMERICA. R. HESLOP, AGENT, ZENT JUNCTION ANTONIO LEHMANN CENTRAL AVENUE SAN JOSE.

Latest Foreign News.

Valparaiso 30.—Several violent earthquake shocks have been felt in the 35th and 39th parallels. The Government offices, and four schools in Talcahuana have been destroyed, also much property on Quiriquina Island. The Government propose to open a canal from the Isthmus through the straits of Magellan in order to render navigation easy and short through those straits. There are 80 cases of small-pox in Santiago.

Beijingham, Washington, 1.—The freighter "C. C. Perry" of the Pacific and Pekin Navigation Co. which arrived here yesterday from Alaska, reports having seen in the straits of Unimak a Russian gunboat.

New York 1.—General Snyman who fought in the Boer war was presented to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. The General explained to Mr. Roosevelt his plans for the Boer colony in Mexico. The President congratulated Mr. Snyman, and said that his countrymen had a great future before them in their new home.

Berlin 1.—It is announced here that a marriage has been arranged between Alfonso, King of Spain, and the Duchess Maria, cousin to the reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwie.

Oregon 1.—The steamer "Arabia," of the Oriental Line, which was seized by the Vladivostok squadron and detained for 23 days, arrived here to-day. Her officers and crew met the members of the seized steamer in Vladivostok. The "Arabia's" officers state that they were treated with the greatest kindness by the Russians.

Cape Colony, 1.—According to the latest census of British South Africa, including Cape Colony, Transvaal, Natal, Rhodesia, Orange River Colony, Bechuanaland, and Basutoland there are 1,135,016 whites, and 5,198,175 blacks.

Pittsfield, Mass. 30.—That he would not hesitate to arrest the British Ambassador, if the latter should break the laws of the state of Massachusetts, was the remarkable statement made by Judge Henry Phelps to-day; and his action in firing Hugh Guernsey, third Secretary of the British Embassy, both for contempt of Court in refusing to plead and for automobile speeding. Considerable excitement exists in Washington. The case may lead to an international incident of some importance. The State Department at Washington called on the Department of Justice to take action in the case, and Attorney General Moody has named a special District Attorney to closely investigate the matter.

Washington 30.—News from New York reports that the steamer "Allegany" with a fierce blaze raging in her forward hold, and a mammoth load of smoke rising in her wake, caused considerable excitement in the upper harbor on Tuesday last as she sped for her pier. Panic reigned among her passengers, all of whom were from South American ports. Had it not been for the cool headed captain and his crew many passengers would have leaped overboard and been drowned. Happily no lives were lost as the fire boat "New York" put out the flames before the ship was seriously damaged.

Walmer Castle, 3.—Lady Curzon is improving; the daily bulletins are optimistic.

London 3.—Sir William Vernon account died yesterday.

Buenos Aires 3.—News from Montevideo states that the revolutionary army have shot their Chief, Basilio Uroz, whom they accuse of treason in signing the treaty of peace.

Tangier 3.—The Governor of the port Arzela has been assassinated and the arrest and imprisonment of certain members of tribe, resident near that place. The assassins opened fire and released all the prisoners who promptly murdered hundreds of the inhabitants. The local chiefs are appealed to the Sultan's representative, Mohamed el Acores, for help.

Vilna, Russia 3.—By Imperial Ukase the Czar the privilege of residence certain classes of Jews within the city is granted, and the police have instructions hereafter not to expel Jewish workmen from villages in which they have resided since 1882.

Washington 3.—The Governor of Massachusetts report on the Gurney incident was received to-day. The State Department is awaiting a full report from the department of justice before submitting same to the British Ambassador. The communication is expressing regret at the occurrence and will probably present a sober statement of facts and the testimony adduced to show that Mr. Gurney did not violate the laws.

Boston 4.—Arrangements are being made to hold an International Congress here, among those who are in favor of the peace of the world. The most prominent foreign delegates are here. The Congress will discuss among other matters the best means of stopping the war.

Washington 4.—The blame is placed here on Panama Varilla for all the trouble and discontent existing in Panama, through the methods adopted by the authorities in the Canal Zone. The Ex-Minister of Panama, Mr. Morales, says that Varilla did not carry out the orders given him relative to the canal treaty negotiations.

Valparaiso 4.—Russia has established a Legation here. There are strong reasons to believe that Chile is making arrangements for the sale of several warships to a foreign power whose identity is suspected. The price asked is six million dollars which is much in excess of the cost of the ships referred to. A project has been presented to Congress authorizing the sale.

Copenhagen 4.—Yesterday evening the Dowager Empress of Russia, Maria Teodorovna arrived here. She was met at the Railway station by the Danish Royal family, including Queen Alexandra of Great Britain, her eldest sister.

Havana 5.—The Senate to-day approved of the projected law authorizing the Government to dedicate the sum of \$300,000 to assist the immigration of the working class of Spain and the Canary Islands to Cuba. The money is to be used to pay a steamer's bill. The project is due in a great measure to President P. Lora.

London 5.—Despatches from Lhasa report that the Amban of China has signed the Anglo-Thibetan treaty without waiting authority from his Government.

Paris 5.—Frederick Augustus Bartholdi, the author of the statue bearing his name on Bedloe's Island, New York, is dying from Tuberculosis.

Aden, Arabia 5.—From Somaliland news has been received that the Mad Mullah attacked the Ogudain tribe with a strong force and killed 600 of them, stealing a large number of camels and cattle.

Edinburgh 5.—In a speech delivered last night inaugurating the electoral campaign, Mr. Balfour declared himself against the policy of protection. He said if the conservatives adopt this policy he will resign the leadership. This signifies a breaking with Mr. Chamberlain.

Isthmian News and Views.

From "Star and Herald"

Panama, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

The United States Government has obtained satisfaction from Colombia for the foul insult offered to the American consular shield, in Cartagena on the night of July 24th last when the door of Consul Ellsworth's official residence, as well as his shield were bespattered and besmeared with excrement, and his life threatened, by a gang of local "patrioters"—none of whom were interfered with or arrested by the municipal police authorities. And, although the attack was repeated upon two other occasions, the Consul's protests, promptly made in each instance, were given little attention by either the civic or military representatives of the Bogota Government in Cartagena.

To look into this case, Rear Admiral Sigsbee recently visited Cartagena, in command of the West Indian fleet of the United States. After a conference with Consul Ellsworth, the Admiral called upon the Governor of the Department and demanded that, a formal apology, addressed to the Consul by the Mayor and Chief of Police should be proclaimed and published in "El Progreso," a semi-official newspaper; that the police bestir themselves to apprehend, and the Executive himself give assurances that once arrested—these malicious characters will be properly punished. He likewise insisted on pledges that in future the American consulate shall be protected, and the person of the Consul fully respected.

Full satisfaction was rendered, including a formal salute to the flag; and, Admiral Sigsbee is reported to be satisfied that the insult will not be repeated, now that Colombia's new President, General Reyes, is disposed to resume the most friendly relations with the United States.

The flagship of the fleet, the "Newark" will, however, remain in Colombian waters, in all probability, until Mr. Russell, the new American Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to Bogota, shall have reached the Colombian capital and been received by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

IT IS DANGEROUS to neglect a cold. Pneumonia is one of the dangerous and fatal diseases. It always results from a cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will quickly cure a cold and perhaps prevent an attack of pneumonia. It is in fact made especially for that ailment and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It counteracts any tendency of a cold towards pneumonia. Can you afford to neglect your cold when so reliable a remedy can be had for a trifle? For sale at INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, LIMON.

NORTHERN RAILWAY OF COSTA RICA.

TIME TABLE.

—: FOR ALL POINTS IN ZENT AND —:

—Banana River Districts.

WESTBOUND.		EASTBOUND.	
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.		DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY	
Depart	8:15 A. M.	LIMON.	3:00 P. M.
Arrive	9:20 "	ZENT.	1:50 "
"	9:40 "	ZENT JUNCTION	1:35 "

CHIRIPO BRANCH.

Arrive	10:45 A.M.	ZENT.	10:00 A.M.	Depart
Depart	10:25 "	CHIRIPO.	10:20 "	Arrive

BANANA RIVER DISTRICT.

Arrive	5:00 P.M.	LIMON.	3:15 P.M.	Depart
Depart	4:05 "	BEARSHAM.	4:00 "	Arrive
"	4:05 "	PHILADELPHIA	4:00 "	"

† Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

‡ Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

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here the following varieties of the article in question can be purchased

LIFE BOOY BRAND	TRIP DUCHES, an extra fine quality will make the darkest skin beautifully fair.
SWAN a floating Soap no chance of losing sight of this during the bath.	ZULU suitable for banana planters.
VELVET SKIN & PEARLETS a perfect ladies soap.	PINK CARBOLIC guaranteed to kill "low fever" germs, and most suitable for the quarantine officials.
OSBORNE in brilliant colors.	MONKEY BRAND will not wash clothes and "Sunlight" which will
BLUE BELL in metal box with mirror.	ERASMIC shaving Soap for gentlemen

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United Fruit Company Port Limon

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Bath Sponge, finest quality, ea.	\$1.25	Razor Straps	\$1.50
Tooth Brushes	0.50	Shaving Brushes, best quality	1.00
Hair do.	\$1.25 and	hog hair	1.00
Nail Brushes, from	0.40	Ladies' Chatelaine Bags	6.00
Cloth Brushes, \$1, \$1.50 and	1.75	Ladies' Purses, from	1.00
Aluminum Dressing Combs	0.35	Shaving Soap, Erasmic	1.00
Toilet Pins	0.35	Soaps: Pear's 50 cents, 3 tablets 1.25	
Pocket Toilet Companion, Leather	2.50	Duchess, Sultan, Sunlight, Mosker Brand, etc.	
Razors, Kropp's	5.00		
Safety Razors	6.00		

SPECTACLES.

A large assortment of ordinary Spectacles andolders to suit all sights at \$1.50.

Watch Chains.

Gents' Rolled Gold, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$7.50. do. guaranteed 20 years, \$10.00. Ladies' do. \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$10.75 and \$12.00.


Smokers' Materials.

Capstan Cigarettes, per tin	\$1.75
Tobacco do.	2.75
Pipes, all prices, from 50 cents to	1.50
Cigarette Books, 10 cents, three for	0.25
Cigarette Holders, from 25 cents to	0.75
Cigar Holders, from 25 cents to	0.75

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San Jose, 31st August, 1901.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

A LEAF FROM THE PAST.

When a New Straw Hat Was a Novel and Treasured Possession.

In the early part of the last century there were fewer factories in this country than now, and many things were made by hand which to-day are the work of machinery. This was especially true of the braid for straw hats. Rye straw was commonly used, although wheat was also in demand. But the rye straw had longer stems and was more easily braided.

In driving along country roads, in Massachusetts particularly, late in the summer, one would see great bundles of the straw hanging on the fences to dry. When the sun and wind had done their share of the work, it was placed in casks where ammonia was burning until it was bleached to a pale yellow. Then it was split into narrow widths suitable for braiding.

The daughters of farmers did not have many pennies of their own in those days, and all were eager to earn money by braiding straw. Every little while men would pass through the villages, calling from house to house and buying the straw braid. They paid two cents a yard for it.

"District school" was in session only six months of the year—the rest of the time the children helped their mothers with the housework. When that was done they took up their braids for amusement and occupation. So much a day every girl expected to do as her daily "stint." She would carry it down by the brook or up in the apple tree when the summer days were long; or during the stormy hours of winter she would go with it to the old attic where the swing hung from the cobwebbed rafters. But all the time her fingers must work busily, lest the men should call for the braids and find them unfinished.

The factories where the straw was sewed were in the large towns. The simplest hats were of the braids alone. More elaborate ones had a fancy cord, also of plaited straw, sewed on the edge of the braid. This straw was made by the old ladies. Grandmothers and great-aunts whose eyes were too dim to sew would take their balls of straw with them on neighborhood calls. While they chatted together, their hands would be weaving the yellow strands in and out, fashioning the dainty cord.

The price paid for the cord was only half a cent a yard, but this was better than nothing to those dames of a by-gone generation.

A poor country girl would begin to think of her hat from the time of seed-sowing. All summer she would watch the billowy grain. When it was gathered and only the empty stalks were left, she would tie them into bundles and hang them in some sheltered nook to dry. Bleaching, splitting and braiding—these she did herself.

When the braids were finished and sent to the factory, how impatient she waited! Perhaps grandma contributed some of the cord she had made last winter that the new hat might be more beautiful. At last the hat came home, and then what tryings on there were before the old gilt-framed mirror in the parlor! How lovingly its owner handled it as she placed it this way or that on her curly head. Oh, a new straw hat was indeed a thing well worth having in those days of the long ago.—Adele H. Baldwin, in St. Nicholas.

Simple Experiment to Prove Earth Round.

Although it was demonstrated more than 2000 years ago that the earth is globular in form, there are certain persons who maintain that it is flat. About thirty years ago a controversy on the subject waxed so hot that it was determined to put the matter to direct experiment in order to settle the question once for all.

The place chosen was near Bedford, England, where there is a straight six mile stretch of water. At both ends and in the middle of this water posts were erected, each of the same definite height above the water level. Upon looking with a telescope along the tops of these three posts it was clearly seen that the centre one overtopped the others by about six feet, owing to the curvature of the surface of the earth.

These experiments were recently repeated in a more scientific manner by H. Yule Odham, who read a paper on the subject before the Glasgow meeting of the British Association. The same results were obtained, with the important difference that by the employment of a tele-photographic lens and camera the six foot prominence of the middle post was recorded in an unmistakable manner.—Philadelphia Record.

Genuine and Imitation Perfumes.

"Perfumes are becoming more popular every year," said A. R. Mitchell, the representative of a Detroit, Mich., perfumery concern. "Ten years ago the use of these scents was exceedingly restricted, and the use now is much more general. As a result our sales are much larger than they were in those days."

"It may seem peculiar, but perfumes are adulterated and imitated just as baking powder and other things are. For instance, we have a high grade carnation pink perfume from the flowers themselves. This, of course, is costly, but the perfume retains its odor, and a handkerchief that has been scented with it will retain the perfume even after it is washed. A hot iron will bring out the odor again. Now, a perfume that is just as good to all appearances, and that for ten minutes will have the same effect, can be made out of the oil of cloves mixed with alcohol. At the end of ten minutes the odor will be gone."—Milwaukee Sentinel.



As the tall young woman entered the dining room with her friend, a little woman who was one of a party at a table near the door called out admiringly: "Oh, Miss Prinder, every time I see you come into the room I wish I were tall. I do so envy you your height!"

The tall young woman acknowledged the tribute gracefully, then sighed as she settled into a chair at her own table. "Do you know," she said to her friend, "that that little woman over there is one of my greatest grievances."

"Why, I thought she seemed very pleasant," replied the friend.

"I suppose you thought she really meant what she said just now, and that she showed a sweet, generous nature in making that remark. Well, she didn't mean it at all. She merely wanted to call attention again to her own diminutiveness, which she considers much more fetching than my height."

"Oh, is that the trouble?" laughed the friend. "Well, she is a dainty little thing."

"Of course she is," said the tall young woman, whose tone now bordered upon asperity. "But she need not make invidious comparisons at my expense in order to call the fact to people's attention."

"This isn't her first offence, then?"

"No, indeed; it's a habit of hers. Nature provides all small women with this method of attack to enable them to get the better of their larger sisters. They usually pretend to admire, in order to emphasize by contrast the more attractive quality they themselves possess."

"That is their indirect method. The direct is more effective and usually consists in calling attention to their shoes. Sometimes it is gloves and belts, but usually it is shoes. Just this morning, when we were all out on the piazza, and there were enough men around to be worth the effort, that same little Mrs. Grimston over there, apparently casually regarded her feet and then suddenly laughed her pretty little laugh."

"What do you think of these new shoes of mine?" she demanded engagingly. "Aren't they perfectly huge? But you know I thought that for once I would get shoes that wouldn't scuff out the first time I wore them, so I bought them in the boys' department." The stout neat little shoes she displayed were at most No. 2s and as I wear No. 5 1/2 and had on a short skirt you may imagine how pleased I felt.

"You know I am five feet eight and weigh 150, and my waist measures twenty-five. I had never been sensitive about any of these statistics, or given them any particular thought until Mrs. Grimston began to emphasize them. Nearly every day now she says something like this. 'Do you know that I have gained ten pounds since I came to this hotel? I got on the scales to-day and was perfectly amazed to see them go up to 115 for I have never weighed more than 104 before! And, my dear, I am ashamed to confess it, but I bought a new belt to-day and had to ask for size twenty-two!'"

"Another universal trick of little women is to assume the helpless, dependent role, which, of course, appeals to all mankind. They have to have someone check their baggage and buy their tickets for them. They continually find it necessary to be helped down from high places or up steep places or across mud puddles, over which you have stepped without stopping to consider. They never fail to call attention to this by saying, as they smile gratefully up at their protecting male escort. 'How I do wish I were as self-reliant and independent as you are, Miss Prinder! It's dreadful always to be a trouble to one's friends.' This causes the protecting male escort to reflect with gratification what a fine thing it is to aid her with his manly strength."

"Invariably, too, the smaller the woman the greater is her social assurance. All my life I have wonderingly watched little women, who, with the most serene composure and self-confidence, preside over women's clubs, star in amateur theatricals, or respond to dinner toasts. As for me, if I am conscious that more than three persons are listening I am overcome with trepidation at the sound of my own voice, so I never even think of attempting platform efforts."

"Of course no little woman will ever admit a lack of timidity. Oh, no, indeed! I have watched them perform with the most amazing coolness and self-possession and actual enjoyment of the centre of the stage, receiving the plaudits of an audience with sweet composure, and then have heard them say in private, 'Oh, my dear, I had such a dreadful stage-fright that I was simply ill. I would give anything to have your self-confidence!'"

The tall young woman sighed again before she proceeded with her dinner. "There's a good deal of stuff written nowadays," she concluded, "about the fall woman's reign and the advantages of inches, but there's nothing in it. The little women have the better of us every time."—Chicago News.

THE MODERN GENTLEMAN.

He is, After All, Not Modern, But Has Always Existed.

In some of our earliest immigration records the more favored arrivals were designated as "gentlemen." For instance, one cargo of colonists comprised a score of "gentlemen" and several hundred laboring men and handicraftsmen. It is true that historians have added a descriptive word to the selected class and called them "gentlemen-adventurers," but the idea of superiority still endures; and in this age of genealogical research a familiar tragedy is the experience of a proud son or a haughty dame going back through the centuries and striking as a lineal ancestor a plain handicraftsman instead of a duly authenticated "gentleman." There is no cover for that kind of disappointment except a coat of arms—which need not be historical if it be safe.

In these days the designation of "gentleman" is formally used in Great Britain, but in America there has been a gradual disappearance of its ancient employment. The other day the scion of a family that had won wealth and kept it was on the witness stand. He gave his occupation as "gentleman." It was understood, of course, but the attorney for the other side was no respecter of terms or of persons. He asked bluntly what the witness meant by "gentleman." There was an awkward quarter of an hour and in the end the witness, by that time red with discomfiture, declared that a gentleman was a person of education who did not have to work for a living.

Nothing kills so swiftly as ridicule or absurdity. This accounts for the gradual elimination of "gentleman" as a definition for directories or official certificates. And—shall we call it the sarcasm of fate?—the word that takes the place of "gentleman" in these practical but unromantic chronicles is "capitalist."

But while we smile let us remember that we have not removed the gentleman from our social category. Rather have we given to the word a better significance. We can even surmise that there were more real gentlemen among the handicraftsmen than among the favored twenty who alone bore the appellation. Certainly history has shown who became the freemen and who did the great work of liberty and nation building.

After all, there is really no new idea of the gentleman. It is as ancient as the hills. "Though all the honors of thy line bedeck thy balls, believe me, virtue alone is true nobility," said old Juvenal. "Oh, give me inborn worth! If thou really merit the character of blameless integrity, of stanch love, of justice, both in words and deeds, then I recognize thy right to be esteemed a gentleman."—Philadelphia Post.

Pat Bear Joined in the Ceremony.

Brunski, the pit bear of the Columbia's jacks, was not sent to the "Zoo" because he tried to eat the captain's dog, says an officer of the ship, but because he turned a solemn ceremony into a farce. Every day after dinner, Brunski and his particular friends indulged in a nap. Brunski stretched himself out on the deck, and his chums spread themselves around him, using him as a pillow. Just after Captain Wilde came to take command of the yard he sent word that he was going to visit the ship at a certain hour.

The men were mustered as quickly as possible, to receive him with all the honors. Brunski's friends with the others responded to the boat's call, but Brunski slumbered on, until after the men were all lined up on deck. Then he roused, and, missing his friends, went to seek them. He mounted to the deck where the men were lined up and, erect on his hind feet, passed slowly down the long line until he came to the group of his associates.

Then he turned, and, backing slowly, wedged himself into the line. His solemn visage and pendulous paws were too much for the commandant as well as the other officers. The ceremony was cut short and Brunski hustled below. The captain of the ship thought the presence of the bear could be dispensed with after that, and he was given permanent shore leave.—Philadelphia Press.

Might Have Been Twins.

"I was trying to impress on one of my classes the other day the greatness of the Southern Confederacy, and at the same time to let it know how wonderful a man was George Washington," said J. L. Pembroke, a professor in a primary school in Paducah, Ky., at Seelbach's last night.

"If the Confederacy had succeeded," I asked, "what would Washington have been the father of?"

"Twins," was the prompt reply of one of the boys.

"At another time," said Mr. Pembroke, "I was trying to impress on my class the fact that Anthony Wayne had led the charge up Stony Point."

"Who led the charge up Stony Point?" I asked. "Will come of the smaller boys answer?"

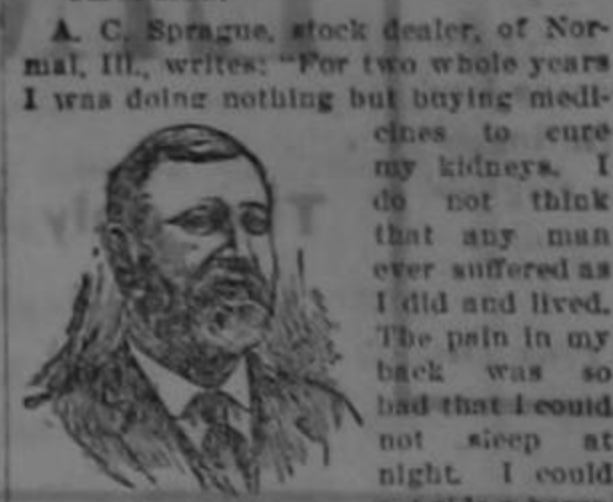
"No reply came."

A French Bicycle Tax.

According to an official statement just published, 1,310,223 bicycles were taxed in France in 1903, being 103,841 more than in 1902. The Department of the Seine (Paris) had the largest number (244,386) and Corsica the smallest (337). The number of motor cycles was 19,518, and of automobiles 19,886.

TORTURING PAIN.

Half This Man's Sufferings Would Have Killed Many a Person, But Doan's Cured Him.



A. C. Sprague, stock dealer, of Normal, Ill., writes: "For two whole years I was doing nothing but buying medicines to cure my kidneys. I do not think that any man ever suffered as I did and lived. The pain in my back was so bad that I could not sleep at night. I could not ride a horse, and sometimes was unable even to ride in a car. My condition was critical when I sent for Doan's Kidney Pills. I used three boxes and they cured me. Now I can go anywhere and do as much as anybody. I sleep well and feel no discomfort at all."

A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cts.

A Cruel Creed.

"Our Puritan ancestors had a religion," said an artist, "that was black and cruel."

"In the garret of my farm, last week, I found a lot of religious poetry that pleased our ancestors 200 years ago."

"Here from the collection is a sample stanza of Michael Wigglesworth's religious poem, 'The Day of Doom,' written in 1662," and the artist read: "They bring their hands, their call hands, And gnash their teeth in terror; They cry, they roar, in anguish sore, And gnaw their tongues for horror; But get away, without delay, Christ pities not your cry; Depart to Hell; there you may yell And war eternally."

AN EXCEPTION.

"My son, don't forget that there is always room at the top."

—But think of what happens when there's a fire.—Chicago Journal.

One of the largest and most noticeable business firms seen anywhere is that of the National Casket Co., on their mammoth new factory at Nashville, Tenn., made on a wire frame with aluminum letters six feet high and one hundred feet long, which can be read from a long distance by day, and when reproduced in electric lights, can be read even further at night. This is the concern that is called on to furnish caskets for the most prominent people everywhere, including among its recent orders, Caskets for Presidents William McKinley, Benjamin Harrison and the late lamented Gen. John B. Gordon, and yet whose goods can be had through the smallest undertaker in every town. From the fact that they are called on to furnish caskets for the best citizens everywhere, there must be some merit in their claim that their goods are the best, and the South should be proud to have a branch of such a high class establishment within her borders.

IN KENTUCKY.

Friend—Have you called in Judge Bludso to help you? I hear he has been talking.

Attorney for the Defense—Called him in? No, I have called him out.

B.B.B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM
The Great Tested Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Eczema, Sores, Eruptions, Weakness, Nervousness and all BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.
It is by far the best building up Tonic and Blood Purifier ever offered to the world. It makes new, rich blood, imparts vitality, and possesses almost miraculous healing properties. Write for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.
If not kept by your local druggist, send \$1.00 for a large bottle, or \$5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.
Removes all swelling in 10 to 30 days; effect is permanent cure in 10 to 15 days. Treatments given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box 18, Atlanta, Ga.

FREE SAMPLE OF "THE STORY OF MY LIFE AND WORK," BY Booker T. Washington.

Send us your name and address. We want you to have a copy of this autobiography of the greatest living Negro for the purpose of introducing it in your community. It is a remarkable story, big profit; agents are making from \$4 to \$10 per day. Will you introduce it by selling or getting us an agent? If so, send at once for a sample.
J. L. NICHOLS & CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Selling Price \$1.00. 915 Austell Building.

WORLD'S FAIR ST. LOUIS, Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

If you are going to the World's Fair you want the best route. The L. & N. is the shortest, quickest and best line. Three trains daily. Through Pullman Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars. Low Rate Tickets sold daily. Get rates from your local agent and ask for tickets via the L. & N.

All kinds of information furnished on application to J. G. HOLLENBECK, Dist. Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

THE MACHINE'S CANDIDATE.

"Nuffit expects to get the nomination for Governor."

"Indeed? What does he base his hope on?"

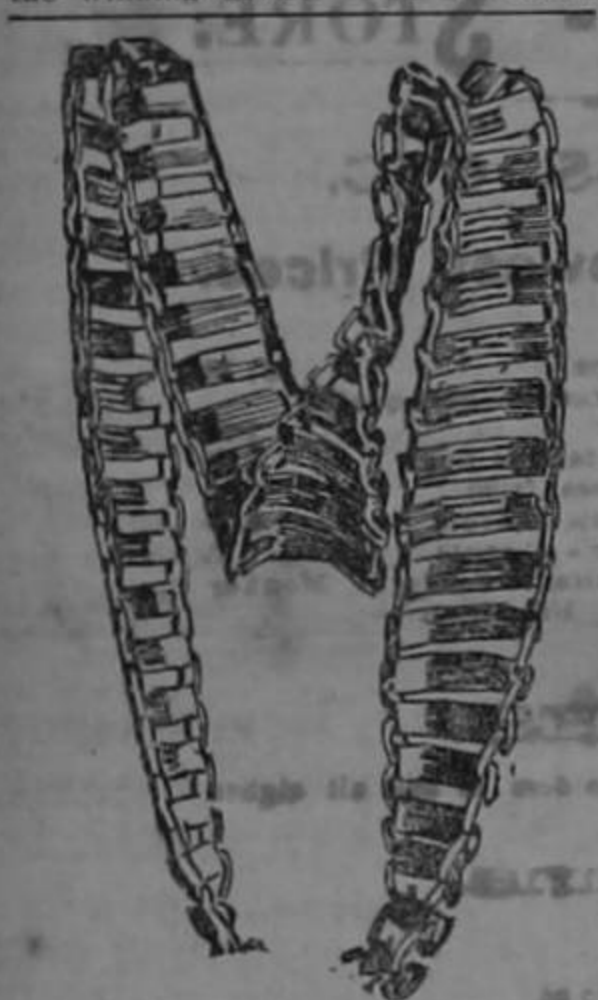
"Well, he's a self-made man, and"—

"But the successful gubernatorial nominee is usually machine-made."—Philadelphia Press.

CREEPERS FOR THE AUTO.

Device Designed to Prevent Slipping of the Wheels.

An account of the "side-slip" contest which was held a few weeks ago by the Automobile Club de France-Oise was given in these columns, and we are enabled to present some views of the winning device. The "anti-skidder" which won the prize is known as Lemperour.



ANTI-SKIDDER DETACHED.

As will be seen from the two illustrations it consists of a number of steel plates, connected at their extremities by two encircling chains. The plates are corrugated on their inner surfaces apparently with the object of preventing any "creeping" upon the cover. It is claimed for this device that it cannot leave the tire, that it

will scatter only a very short distance. When not in use this device is released from its upright position, where it is held by a spring, and then it reclines to the side of the stack.—Philadelphia Record.



ANTI-SKIDDER IN PLACE.

cannot heat, and may be removed or affixed in a few minutes. When not in use it can be rolled up into a very small compass, and therefore takes up very little room on the car. It is said to add considerably to the life of the tires, and to constitute an absolute protection against puncture and side-slip, without reducing the resiliency of the tire.



BRITISH CAVALRY.

Type of the Force: which blocks the British March to Lhasa.

TO MINIMIZE FOREST FIRES.

New Devices for Suppression of Smoke and Spark Emission.

Among the numerous causes of forest fires probably the most prolific means of all is the shower of sparks which are thrown high in the air from locomotives. Various remedies for this danger have been suggested. Legal pressure has brought into the field numerous spark-arresters, notably in the Adirondacks; but great damage was done before these were finally put into anything like general use. Another arrester has recently been suggested, which is now in use on some of the Western railroads, although for a different purpose. This device is simple in construction, inexpensive and adaptable to any style of locomotive. It consists chiefly of a specially constructed hood, which is extended above the top of the stack, at the height of about two feet, and interferes but little, if at all, with the draught. Its motive consists solely in deflecting the sparks downward, so that they fall harmlessly on the roadbed. Even in case of a high wind the cinders are so effectually deflected downward that



SPARK DEFLECTOR FOR LOCOMOTIVES.

they will scatter only a very short distance. When not in use this device is released from its upright position, where it is held by a spring, and then it reclines to the side of the stack.—Philadelphia Record.

Canadian Bison.

The woods of northern British America are still infested with a queer species of bison, known as the "woods buffalo." It is much larger than the bison of the plains.



JOSEPH F. SMITH, President of the Mormon Church.

A Curious Tropical Phenomenon.

A curious phenomenon has been noticed in the tropics that can never be seen at higher altitudes. A mining shaft at Somberete, Mex., is almost exactly on the tropic of Cancer, and at noon on June 21 the sun shines to the bottom, lighting up the well for a vertical depth of 1100 feet or more.

E. Phillips Oppenheim, a popular English novelist, is visiting this country. He is not a stranger here, as he married a Boston girl several years ago.

THE 'TROUBLE WITH COSTA RICA.

From "Colon Telegram." A correspondent writing to "La Republica of Panama" announces that a conference commencing on 7th inst. between the authorities of Costa Rica respecting the limits between the two countries. We agree with the writer. Why should any conference take place on that matter when it was settled by arbitration of the President of France, Monsr. Loubet? What is the use of an arbitration if the parties concerned do not abide by it and each one feel bound both morally and legally by the award? It is a terrible bad precedent that our neighbours have sought to establish, unless there is some reason for their action which has not yet been made public.

CURRENT ITEMS.

Mr. T. P. McCullough was a passenger by the "Sarula" on Monday last for the States, where he will spend a few weeks vacation. THE "Official Gazette" advises the sale of an establishment at Goapiles by Urnana and Buisson to Señores E. Zedden and Co. THE foot ball match on Sunday last resulted in six goals for the Costa Ricans against nothing for the foreigners. "El Noticiero." A Destructive fire occurred at a place in Monte Neolanda on Wednesday last, through which a poor family named Zamora have been reduced to absolute destitution. "El Noticiero." Mr. Leon G. Laprade, of Rio Hondo, who has been so seriously sick for many months past, has so far recovered as to be able to visit his farm frequently during the past couple of weeks. "LA REPUBLICA" says between Saturday and Monday thirty vagabonds have been arrested on the streets. These were brought before the principal agent of police who took evidence in their respective cases. THE "Picayune" which arrived here aboard the "Bradford" from New Orleans as already reported some time since, left here for Bocas del Toro on Sunday last on a voyage of discovery in the northern portions of South America. THE N. M. S. "Orinoco" is due here from Colon on Wednesday coming, and will leave again same day for Jamaica via Colombian ports. Cheques on the Colonial Bank for remittance by this steamer can be had at this office up to hour of sailing. THE winning number 4,521 which gained the \$10,000 prize in last Sunday's drawing fell to a working man in San José. The ticket was sold by Luis Martiquez. The following are the principal prizes: \$6,000, 1,368, each \$1,000, 1,555, \$500, 11,201, \$200, 5,305, 7,207, 11,256, each \$100. "Las Noticias."

MATINA NOTES.

Our episcopal friends will hold their annual harvest festival in November of this year. The choirmaster, Mr. Albert Hall, is sparing no pains to drill the choir in the anthems selected for the occasion. Three women were arrested for foul language and disorderly conduct on Sunday evening last. The police have pricked up their ears a bit; we hope they will keep them that way. They were fined \$10.75 and \$6.75 etc. Matina is not behind hand with theft. Not very long ago a gentleman in the person of a Mr. Webley happened to leave his door half open and went out a little way; when he returned some one had entered the room and stolen a gold watch valued \$30. United States gold.

The Wesleyans of Limon held their annual picnic at Zent Junction on Tuesday the 11th inst. Nearly six hundred of the pleasure-seekers of that town availed themselves of the opportunity. They had quite a splendid time of it in so much that many of them visited the Matina bridge and the antiquated town of Matina. The behaviour of the picnickers was excellent. The picnic will be one that will never be erased from the minds of our Port Limon friends.

The Question of Limits Between Panama and Costa Rica.

From "Star and Herald." Costa Rica's attempt to obtain the consent of the Government of Panama to a modification of the Loubet award has been fruitless; Don Tomas Arias, in his last conference with Senor Pacheco, the Costa Rican Envoy, having informed the latter gentleman that the Isthmian Republic is not disposed to cede an inch of the territory conceded to her by the award. In view of these facts, the Costa Rican Envoy accompanied by all the attaches of his Legation, has retired from this capital—upon the pretext, that he goes home to seek new instructions. Secretary Arias is to be congratulated upon the attitude assumed by this government. What Costa Rica will do, is yet to be seen. Panama is disposed to occupy the territory awarded to her by the French President, who was chosen to settle the long pending dispute as to jurisdiction.

Heavy Fine for Using a False Scale.

BUTCHER ORDERED TO PAY £15 IN HALF-WAY TREE R. M. COURT.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

From "Daily Telegraph." A butcher named Alexander Plummer was fined £15 or three months' imprisonment in the Half-way Tree R. M. Court yesterday for breach of the Weights and Measures Law. It was proved that Plummer, who was always to be seen at Matilda's Corner, used a scale which was short in weight to the extent of a quarter of a pound. To get the false weight, Plummer attached to one part of the scale a piece of lead weighing a quarter of a pound. His Honour found accused guilty, lectured him severely on his dishonest action, and inflicted the above named fine.

his diocese. We are sure that his Lordship will take with him the best wishes of the Church, and especially those with whom his recent ministrations have brought him directly into contact.—Church Notes.

THE friends of the Rev. E. A. Pitt will be glad to know that he had so far recovered as to be able to accompany the school children to their picnic at San José Creek on Tuesday last. The anniversary services in the church on Sunday last were conducted by the Rev. A. N. McDonald, and very large congregations were in attendance morning, afternoon, and evening.

GEORGE Smithson, a Jamaican who had been having a "good time" at the picnic grounds in San José Creek on Monday, imagined he had a pair of wings and on reaching his house at Three Miles tried to fly off the train, which was running at a fairly good speed, resulting in a broken head. On the alarm being given that a man had fallen off, the train was stopped and backed up to the scene of the performance, where Smithson was found fortunately with no bones broken, a sad but wiser man.

THE sale by Public Auction at La Gobernación on Wednesday of two liquor licences for Jimenez and 43 miles respectively came off at 2 p.m., as advertised in the last issue of this paper. The bidding for that of Jimenez was very spirited and closely contested by four individuals, falling finally to a bid of C.78. There was no competition for that of 43 miles which was sold for C30.

Mr. Phil G. Byrd, who for some time has been managing Mr. Armstrong's produce and other business in Cartago, has severed his connection with Mr. Armstrong and is now working in the same line on his own account as the "Byrd Commission Co." We understand he is also newly fitting up the old market house hotel which he will personally conduct under the title of "The Cherokee Lodge."

As the services of an interpreter indispensable to the principal agency of Police of Limon in consequence of the greater portion of the population being foreigners, the Government takes the matter into consideration and places the salary of interpreter at C.60 per month and increases the salaries of the Agent of Police and Secretary; the first to C.150, and the second to C.85 per month.

A number of rumors are current with regard to the possibility of a compromise being effected between the Costa Rican Railway Company and the Northern Railway Company. That there is some ground for these rumors would appear likely in view of the fact that the General Manager, the Chief Engineer and Locomotive Superintendent of the former Company have been busy during the past week inspecting the property of the Northern Company. Many think that the present General Manager of the Costa Rica Company been in charge of its affairs some years ago, the Northern Railway would not have been a necessity. The diplomacy so necessary and so scarce at that time, Mr. Brounger, it is said, possesses in a very high degree.

WE take the following from "El Dia":—"Between Friday and Sunday last the highest officials of the F. C. C. and N. R. R. in the persons of Sr. R. E. Brounger, General Manager, Dr. P. R. Reid, Resident Engineer, and M. Adams, Locomotive Superintendent, accompanied by Mr. John M. Keith, General Manager of the N. R. R. visited the Atlantic Zone. The public are fully aware of the disagreeable differences which have occurred from time to time between these two powerful companies, in defense of their respective interests, consequently this agreeable meeting of the gentlemen mentioned above, will be welcomed by the residents of the Atlantic region as a sign that both companies are about to put a definite end to all questions pending between them."

"EL NOTICIERO", referring to the escape of the prisoner, José María Vargas, says:—"The policeman, Arthur Lisano, from whom he escaped, is a first cousin of Vargas. The escaped prisoner is a married man and owns property valued \$5,000. In the first criminal court the charges against him are, the murder of don Felis Jacinto Peidro, and forgery to the detriment of don José Duran and the Anglo bank. In addition to this he is charged with abstracting judicial documents from the Alcaldia of San Marcos de Tarrago. Vargas remained in prison during the months of April and May, and was out on bail in June, under his brother's bond for \$2,500. His fiador presented him to the court on the 18th Sept at 2 p.m. It is reported that the policeman Lisano (his cousin) was severely flogged in the Cuartel yesterday and confined "incommunicado."

IT IS DANGEROUS to neglect a cold. Pneumonia is one of the dangerous and fatal diseases. It always results from a cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will quickly cure a cold and perhaps prevent an attack of pneumonia. It is in fact made especially for that ailment and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It counteracts any tendency of a cold towards pneumonia. Can you afford to neglect your cold when so reliable a remedy can be had for a trifle? For sale by INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, LIMON.

How The Forte Intercepted Two Russian Ships.

CAPT DUNDAS SAID EARLY DEPARTURE WAS DESIRABLE.

RUSSIAN WANTED GOAL.

From "Daily Telegraph."

"Pall Mall Gazette" of the 9th inst., in commenting on the meeting between the British warship "Forte" and the two Russian transports off the African coast, says:—"From Africa," it was said by them of old time, "there is always something new." Something new there is this morning, in the shape of a detailed account, from the trusty and ubiquitous Reuter, of the meeting of H. M. S. "Forte" with the "Petersburg" and "Smolensk." It is well to know that everything passed off as nicely as possible. When the dim morning light revealed to the Russian cruisers the approach of the British warship they weighed anchor with as much expedition as if the terrible Togo himself had been at their heels. One understands their feelings. The sight of the White Ensign has always been the one thing they have been anxious to avoid, for, given the notorious perfidy of perfidious Albion, they can never have felt quite sure that a British naval captain would be content to sit and twiddle his thumbs while the Russian pair were executing that "special commission" with which they had been entrusted. When, however, the "Forte" signalled,

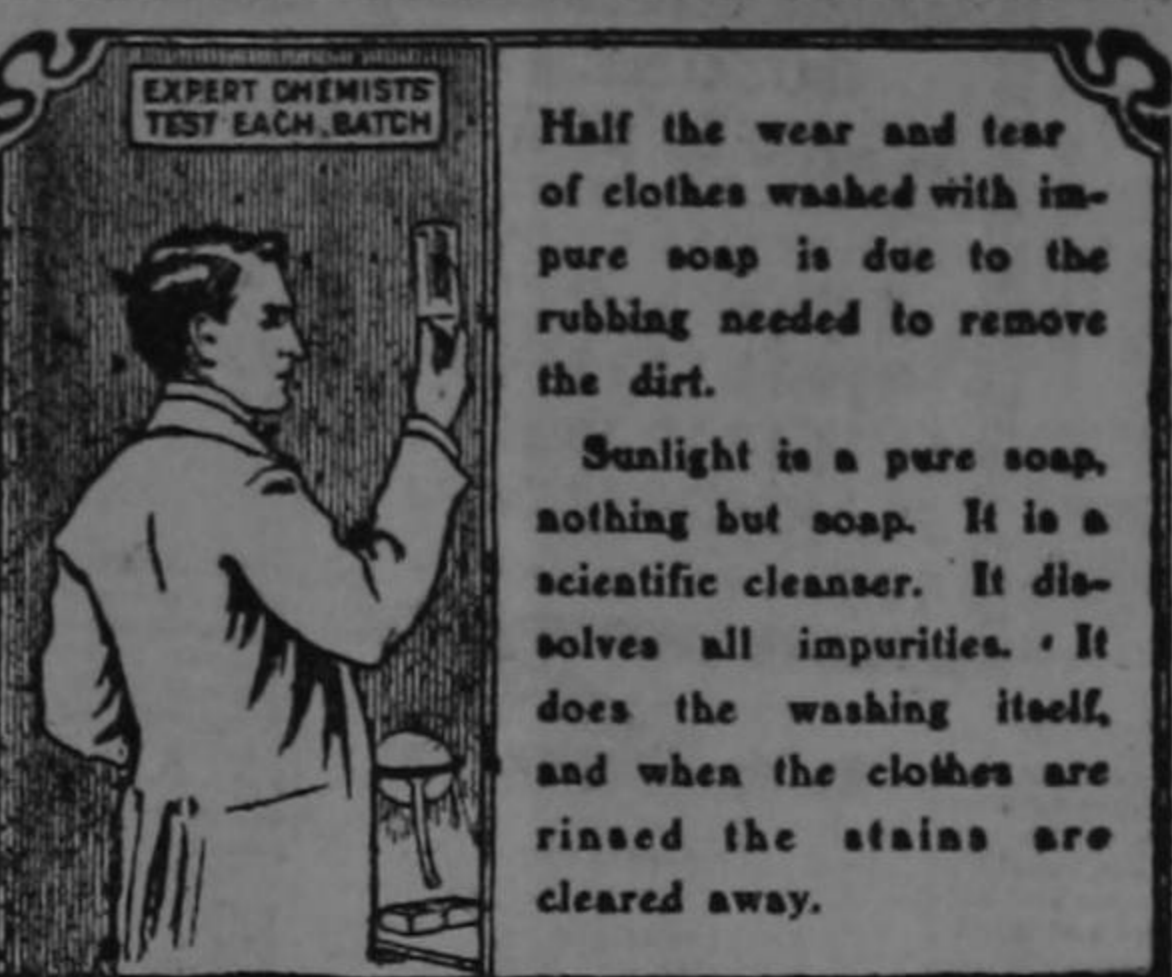
"HAVE IMPORTANT DESPATCHES," they dropped anchor again, and finally the skipper of the "Petersburg" came aboard, a pleasant and apparently polyglot personage of the typical Russian sort. This gentleman explained that his presence in the territorial waters of Zanzibar was merely due to stress of weather, whereupon Captain Dundas politely impressed upon him the great desirability of an early departure. The other professed that he would stand not upon the order of his going, but go at once, which he did, after a return visit from the British captain, and some courteous burning of powder by way of salute to the flag "de part et d'autre." Captain Skalsky asked the favour of a little coal "now that he was under orders for Russia." Captain Dundas was, of course, infinitely pained to be unable to grant the necessary permission; but would it be worth while to wait while he referred the question to his Government in London? The Russian concluded it would not, all the more readily, perhaps, because he happened to have a collier of his own, hanging about a few miles away, which collier was subsequently sighted by the "Forte." Finally, then, the Russians went their way, and a good deal of anxiety has gone with them, for under these international amenities there lurked unpleasant possibilities, whereof it is not necessary to say anything more. All's well that ends well, or, at all events,

NOT SO BADLY AS IT MIGHT HAVE DONE.

If, however, we have finished with these particular ships, there remain other shipping matters yet to be dealt with. It does not say much for the confidence of British business men in the firmness of His Majesty's Government that at Lloyd's yesterday, the sum of 50 guineas per cent. was paid on an underwriter's undertaking to pay a total loss in the event of an event of no compensation being paid by the Russian Government to the owners of the "Knight Commander," the victims of one of the gravest atrocities ever perpetrated on the high seas. We can only hope that the event will prove that the British Government—and the Russian deserve to be regarded with greater confidence.

Brutality of A San José Policeman.

Under the heading of "Polo and Police," "El Noticiero" says:—"Señor Joaquín Navarro visited our office and made the following statement:—"Yesterday several children were playing "Polo" in the streets, among them one of mine, aged 8 years. Policeman Jesús Alcazar No. 41, appeared on the scene and they all ran with the exception of the youngest, whom the police brutally struck, knocking out two of the boy's teeth, after which he arrested him, but in order to avoid the responsibility in view of the flow of blood, he conducted the boy to the Pulperia "El Poas" where he bathed his mouth with water." It is hoped the chiefs will investigate and punish the culprit.



Sunlight Soap

Half the wear and tear of clothes washed with impure soap is due to the rubbing needed to remove the dirt.

Sunlight is a pure soap, nothing but soap. It is a scientific cleanser. It dissolves all impurities. It does the washing itself, and when the clothes are rinsed the stains are cleared away.

Admiral Alexieff.

A London publication says: I bear a remarkable story from Moscow says the "Club Chatterer of To-day" which, as it is really well authenticated, and derived from reliable source, may be accepted as the truth. People have often wondered why, if Admiral Alexieff is really a drag upon Russia's actions in the Far East, and if the differences between him and General Kurovakin have been the primary cause of some of her disasters, he has not long since been removed from his post of Viceroy in the Far East. The explanation is somewhat startling. It is said that Alexieff is the son of the Emperor Alexander II., and consequently the "left-handed" uncle of the present Czar. The family resemblance is certainly very strong, and some traits of character are markedly common to him and the Grand Dukes Serge and Vladimir, his brothers.

Latest Foreign News.

Rome 6.—It is reported here on what is considered good authority that Emperor William of Germany, has asked His Holiness Pius X. if he will consent to arbitrate between Russia and Japan if requested to do so. His Holiness has not replied up to the present. Chancelier Von Bulow is proceeding to Rome, ostensibly to return the visit of Señor Gioiotti, but in reality to see the Pope. Berlin 6.—The Government of Lippe publishes a telegram from Emperor William to Count Leopold, son of the late Regent, sympathizing with him in the death of his father, and notifying him that due to the uncertainty existing in the present situation of affairs, His Majesty cannot recognize the Count as Regent; consequently he cannot permit the troops to take the oath of allegiance. His Majesty proposes to submit the question of the right of accession to the Supreme Imperial Court or any other tribunal in place of the Federal Council. Paris 6.—Within a few days the Minister of Foreign Relations will sign the "Franco Espanol" treaty, relative to Morocco. The treaty is a supplement of the Anglo-French treaty by which France obtains permanent authority in Morocco. Although Spain recognizes this supremacy, she retains certain rights, territorial and commercial, in southern Morocco. Tangier 6.—In a battle, which took place at Oujda, the forces of the pretender to the throne defeated the Imperial troops and captured the city of Ain Muly. To-day a large force of Government troops were despatched to Oujda. Boston 6.—The International Peace Congress sitting here have adopted a resolution supplicating Russia and Japan to put an end to the existing war, and calling upon all the powers who signed the Peace Convention at the Hague to assist in bringing about a peaceful settlement of the present terrible war. San Francisco, Cal. 6.—A prominent Japanese resident in this city has received advices that Japan is taking immediate steps to increase her naval power. The Government intends to contract for the immediate construction of 30 ships of war. Several of these will be built here. Washington 6.—President Roosevelt has decided to wait until the termination of the war between Russia and Japan before calling the second Congress of Peace at the Hague. Roosevelt has promised the Inter-parliamentary delegates to issue the invitations for this meeting in a short time, but he is convinced that the present time is not opportune for international interference. Russia and Japan were the first signers of the treaty of arbitration; both are now opposed to the meeting of the second Congress, basing their opinion on the fear of the methods adopted for intervention. For the same reason England and France, allies of the Powers at war, are entirely opposed to the President's proposal. If at the conclusion of the war Roosevelt is still in the White House he will open negotiations with the Powers in order to obtain their opinion as to the time and place for the next Congress. In consequence of the cost attending these conferences it is not obligatory to hold them at the Hague. Minneapolis, Min. 6.—Fifty car loads of large sheets of steel destined for Japan have passed through here from the Carnegie steel works at Pittsburgh. The sheets are similar to those used in the building of cruisers and torpedo boats. Lisbon 7.—In the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Marine announced to-day that a detachment of Portuguese troops operating against the Cauabanas tribe in West Africa were attacked by a large force of the enemy while resting near the river Chimento. Of the 498 men in the detachment, 254 men and 15 officers were killed and 50 wounded. Kingston, St. Vincent, W. I. 7.—On the 2nd of this month a thick powder covered the entire island accompanied by a terrible heat. It is believed that Mount Soufriere was in eruption, but persons coming from that direction say the volcano gives no indication of activity. New York 7.—It is believed that the powder comes from Mount Pelee, Martinique. Walker Castle, 6.—Lady Orzou's condition is much improved. London 7.—In consequence of the bad economic conditions of Manchester, an extraordinary session of the Municipal Council was called to adopt measures for helping the poor working classes who are at present suffering very much through the depression in the cotton industry. The same conditions reign in all the big cities of the United Kingdom. The coming winter promises to be a severe one for the poor. Madrid 7.—After a heated discussion the Institute of Social Reform adopted by 13 votes against 8 the ratification of the absolute prohibition of ball fights on Sundays. This is considered a death blow to the bull rings. Montevideo 7.—Peace has been re-established. All the signatures have been appended to the treaty under a condition of general pardon. The elections were carried through without opposition from any class. London 7.—The entire coast of the United Kingdom has been visited by terrific storms during the past few days, causing great loss to the fishing industry and telegraph service. Traffic on the Mersey is interrupted. Copenhagen 7.—Cables received here from Monte Christo, Santo Domingo, report that General Candellario de las Rosas with 50 men rebelled against the government on the 26th Sept in favor of Isidoro Jimenez. The gunboat "Presidente" with 150 men on board has left for Burauagos, on the south coast of Santo Domingo. Ramon Casceres, the Vice-President, has resigned. Kingston, St. Vincent 8.—The captain of the British steamer "Sibou" which arrived here, reports that when he passed the Island of Martinique on the 30th Sept., Mount Pelee was in eruption. The spectacle was grand as seen by those on board at 2 o'clock in the morning. The volcano emitted immense volumes of smoke and flame. This accounts for the heavy powder which has covered the Island. Melbourne, Australia, 8.—Admiral Fauschwe commanding the Australian squadron, has been ordered to despatch the "Fylades" and "Odinus" to the Straits of the Ballum mediate-ly and search for Russian cruisers committing a violation of International Law. This order is due to the news that Russian ships have been seen in the vicinity. New York 8.—Five submarines constructed with the highest speed by the Rivers Company of Quincy Point, Mass., for the Holland Torpedo Boat Company of this city, have been sold to Japan and carried over land to Oak Point, New York, from which place they will be forwarded to San Francisco. Valparaiso 9.—A treaty of Peace and friendship with Bolivia will be signed this week. Plymouth 9.—The relief steamer "Morning" carrying aid to the Antarctic expedition arrived here this afternoon. Paris 9.—The remains of the celebrated sculptor Bartholdi was to-day placed in the grave. The funeral was very largely attended by public and private individuals. The Spanish and French treaty was signed to-day by Delcasse and Señor Leon Y. Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador. Spain declares her maintenance of the Anglo-French treaty of the 8th April last. She also compromises herself to sustain the integrity of the Empire of Morocco under the sovereignty of the Sultan, and recognizes the rights of France in virtue of her possessions in Algeria. France on her part recognizes the rights of Spain in virtue of her possessions on the coast of Morocco. In French diplomatic circles the opinion

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OCTOBER						
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... that the chief points in the...
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... the other part Spain retains her...
... over a large portion of terri...
... on the Mediterranean coast of...
... Morocco including Ceuta and other...
... which for a long time have...
... under Spanish rule.

Weekly Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 1.—At 10.15 p.m. s.s. "Brighton" Norwegian, c. Krogh, register, from New Orleans. 5 passengers general cargo. 72 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 1.—At 10.30 p.m. s.s. "Altai" German, c. Gerdes, register, from Greytown. 51 passengers. general cargo. 11 sacks correspondence. Consigned to W. Sachs.

Oct. 3.—At 12.30 p.m. s.s. "Altenburg" German, c. Landsky, 40 crew and 2981 tons register, from Colon. 16 passengers. general cargo. 17 sacks correspondence. Consigned to W. Sachs.

Oct. 3.—At 6.30 p.m. the Nicaraguan boat "Tanteo" c. Duncan, 3 crew and 6 tons register, from Bocas del Toro. No passengers. cargo not correspondence. Consigned to the Captain.

Oct. 3.—At 8 a.m. the Costa Rican schooner "Florescia", register, from Bocas del Toro. No passengers. cargo not correspondence. Consigned to Maduro and Sons.

Oct. 3.—At 8.30 a.m. s.s. "Bradford" German, c. Bruno, register, from Colon. 1 passenger. general cargo. 2 sacks correspondence. Consigned to W. Sachs.

Oct. 4.—At 12.45 p.m. s.s. "Mount Vernon" Norwegian, c. Falsen, 21 crew and 649 tons register, from Colon. No passengers. cargo not correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 5.—At 7 a.m. s.s. "Atrato", English, c. Stranger, 155 crew and 2,969 tons register, from Colon. 128 passengers. general cargo. 10 sacks and 6 packets correspondence. Consigned to F. J. Alvarado & Co.

Oct. 5.—At 8 a.m. s.s. "Venus", Norwegian, c. Tysland, 5 passengers. general cargo. 39 sacks correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 5.—At 6.15 p.m. s.s. "Miami" English, c. Lund, 47 crew and 2,424 tons register, from Kingston. 8 passengers. 1 sack correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 7.—At 4.30 a.m. s.s. "Taunton" Norwegian, c. Elletsen, 25 crew and 837 tons register, from Mobile. 1 passenger. No cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 7.—At 6 a.m. the launch "Vanguardia" c. Jendet, 4 crew register, from Bocas del Toro. 10 passengers. No cargo nor correspondence. Consigned to Maduro and Sons.

Oct. 7.—At 11 a.m. s.s. "Sarnia" German, c. Wintzer, 83 crew and 2,168 tons register from Cartagena. 10 passengers. general cargo. 5 sacks correspondence. Consigned to W. Sachs.

SAILED.

Oct. 1.—At 5.30 p.m. s.s. "Ellis" Norwegian, c. Hansen, register, for New Orleans. No passengers. Cargo: 26,000 bunches bananas, and 60 boxes oranges. 4 sacks correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 1.—At 10.30 p.m. the launch "Anetia" c. Jendet, register, for Bocas del Toro. 13 passengers. 1 sack correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 3.—At 2 p.m. s.s. "Brighton" Norwegian, c. Krogh, register, for Mobile. No passengers nor correspondence. Cargo: 18,000 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 3.—At 5 p.m. s.s. "Altai", German, c. Gerdes, 48 crew and 1,584 tons register, for New York. 31 passengers. Cargo: 231 sacks coffee 117 bales skin, 44 id, and 11 ides, 3 boxes machines, 2 boxes plums, 25 turtles, 1 packet gold with \$100 and 17,000 bunches bananas. 4 sacks and 1 packet correspondence. Despatched by W. Sachs.

Oct. 4.—At 12.45 a.m. s.s. "Bradford" German, c. Bruno, 40 crew and 911 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. 3 passengers. No cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 5.—At 6 a.m. s.s. "Altenburg" German, c. Landsky, 40 crew register, for Bocas del Toro. 5 passengers. 3 packets correspondence. Despatched by W. Sachs.

Oct. 6.—At 7.30 p.m. s.s. "Miami" English, c. Lund, 47 crew and 3,434 tons register, for Manchester. 2 passengers. Cargo: 36,046 bunches bananas. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 7.—At 10 a.m. s.s. "Taunton" Norwegian, c. Elletsen, 25 crew and 837 tons register, for Bocas del Toro.

No passengers nor correspondence. Despatched by the United Fruit Co.

Oct. 7.—At 5 p.m. s.s. "Atrato" English, c. Stranger 155 crew and 2,969 tons register, for Savanilla. 7 passengers. No cargo. 4 sacks, 2 packets correspondence. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado and Co.

Oct. 7.—At 9.30 p.m. the launch "Vanguardia" c. Jendet, 4 crew register, for Bocas del Toro. 2 passengers. No cargo nor correspondence. Despatched by Maduro & Sons.

MASONIC.

"El Pacifico" of Pantarenas says more than ordinary activity is being displayed here in the formation of a Masonic centre. In a short time the columns of the temple of the "Great Architect" will be raised. The first meeting will take place in "La Eureka". Up to the present the following are known to be the members of the association:—Sra. Dr. J. Burbon, Mr. C. Hamilton, Max Diernissen, Bernardo Alvarado, Carlos Huete, Emilio Garcia, Nicolas Lizano, Rosendo Esquivel and Auto Lamoglia.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LATEST CABLES.

St. Petersburg 5.—In the Admiralty great doubt exists as to the identity of the Russian warships which is reported at Hang-Chin, near Shaugbay. It is quite evident that the Russian officials can hardly credit it that the "Bayan" could escape through Togos Curdon which surrounds Port Arthur. The Czar returned to-day from the south. From reliable sources it is learnt that within the next 48 hours the Commander-in-Chief will be named by His Majesty. Kurapatkin's friends insist that he will be appointed, but those near the Imperial quarters have not the slightest doubt that the Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch will be named. Information from Sakharoff reports that the Japanese are busily engaged fortifying their advanced posts in Feng Trapin.

Constantinople 5.—The steamer "Niji Norgorod" of the Russian Volunteer fleet has passed the Bosporus on the way to Russia. On the 26th of last month it was announced that this ship had passed the Bosporus on the way to the Island of Crete with 1,000 soldiers to relieve the Russian garrison in that place.

Seoul 5.—The Russians have seized and destroyed an immense quantity of rifles and ammunition belonging to the Korean garrison in Sunshilin.

St. Petersburg 6.—Everyday it appears more certain that the next battle will take place in Tieling instead of Mukden. The prolongation of Kurapatkin's retreat is equalized by the lengthy advance of the Japanese and which is confining the Russians.

London 7.—A news agency here publishes a Tokio despatch dated yesterday which confirms the news of the sailing of the Port Arthur squadron and the naval battle resulting therefrom, the particulars of which have not come to hand.

St. Petersburg 6.—General Gripenberg arrived here to-day and was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor. He passed the greater part of his time with the Minister of War and the Chief of the General Staff. He has shown several friends a telegram from General Kurapatkin congratulating him on his appointment. One thousand covered carts are being prepared in Karkoff for the conveyance of troops to the seat of war; these will be used as movable barracks afterwards. A Mukden despatch reports that the Japanese are organizing a volunteer force consisting of the natives of that place. These will be called the "Chinese Volunteer Militia." Great assistance is expected from Prince Li Li, a member of the Chinese Royal Family. The Russians have had several encounters with these volunteers and found them very brave and fearless. The Japanese have made no secret of this organization. Russia has written proof in the shape of a letter written by General Vilen, the Japanese chief, of this militia force.

St. Petersburg 6.—To-morrow the "Oleg", "Izumrud", and "Kamchatka" will leave Cronstadt for Revel. It is said that a telegram has been received reporting the departure from Port Arthur of the fleet under Admiral Vireu.

Berlin 6.—A Mukden despatch says General Kurapatkin considers this place very favorable to commence active operations. Everything indicates an attempt against Leao Yang. The officers and troops say the time of retreating is now passed, and they must push the campaign against the enemy.

St. Petersburg 6.—News from Stasell reports that the Japanese loss during the assaults on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd exceeded 16,000. On the night of the 23rd, after suffering a defeat at the hands of Lieut. Patgorosky, the Japanese were seized with a panic. At present they are working with great activity, and adding to their defenses, trenches constructed in the form of a tunnel, at the same time maintaining a constant bombardment of the fortresses and city. The military judges in this capital are not certain as to the actual situation of affairs at the seat of war. The opinion exists that Oyama will put in force the same tactics observed at Leao Yang, and which had such splendid results. Kuraki is in charge of the flanking movement in the east. Advice have been received that the Japanese Minister in Seoul presented a note to the Government of Corea, requesting that every town of the kingdom supply forty to sixty men for the forces now being organized. The Emperor refused the request at first, but he reluctantly consented

under the pretext that the men were needed as workmen. Six hundred men were requisitioned in Ping Yang. They were uniformed like soldiers and despatched to Manchuria, where they were placed in the firing line and nearly all killed.

London 7.—The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent says: "On the 24th and 25th of Sept. the Japanese made repeated attempts to capture the heights near the Plaza. In consequence of the destruction of the forts, the advance had to be made without any protection whatever. Under the brilliant rays of the electric lights the Russian shell cut up the Japanese ranks frightfully, leaving mountains of dead bodies; but in spite of this terrible hail, the Japanese advanced to the assault climbing over the corpses of their comrades. The Russians elated over their success, rushed out of the forts and were received by the Japanese by a terrible leaden storm. This is the first time the Japanese have encountered the enemy outside of their forts, and they took advantage of the occasion to fight with remarkable bravery inflicting on the Russians a terrible blow. The spectacle presented the next day over the sides of the mountain was horrible. The earth, as far as the eye could reach, was completely covered with the dead bodies of Russians and Japanese, while the trenches were running blood. To-day a short report was received from Stasell; it was written in Chinese and signed by the Commander. It says: "Every thing is quiet here since the 25th. The Japanese asked for and were refused a truce in order to bury the dead. The Japanese confess that they were repulsed in their last attack and admit the necessity of a passive siege. Enteric fever has appeared among the Port Arthur troops."

London 7.—A Tokio despatch advises the attempt of the Port Arthur fleet under Admiral Vireu to escape from that port. For several days the Japanese have had cannon of large calibre mounted to dominate the anchorage, in consequence of which the Russians were compelled to seek safety in the upper seas. It is further announced that the Japanese fleet intercepted them and a terrible battle ensued, the result of which is not known.

Tokio 7.—The blockading fleet at Port Arthur captured a junk loaded with food while making an attempt to force the blockade. The crew declare, confirmed from proofs found on board, that a fleet of 80 junks have been organized to force the entrance, proceeding from the vicinity of Feingtau. In spite of the vigilance of the blockading fleet, many junks passed the cordon and reached the Russian lines. The junks entered at night, their light draught enabling them to pass over the mined zone. It is suspected that they also carried contraband of war, but up to now nothing has been found on the junks.

Sebastopol 6.—To-day the combined naval and military manoeuvres commenced, the problem being for the fleet to land its forces and the army to impede them.

London 7.—It is reported that the colliers "Ceres", "Orion" and "Johannesburg" which left for Sanigo have not arrived at that port, but at Skagu, Island of Juattandia (Dooish), under command of a Russian official who embarked in Rudeu.

FORECAST FOR COMING WEEK.

STR.	DATE	FROM
Belverdon	Oct. 15	New Orleans
Alleghany	15	Kingston
Schumburg	17	Colon
Venus	20	New Orleans
Orinoco	19	Kingston
Oracabessa	19	Port Antonio
French Boat	21	Colon
Siberia	21	Kingston
Taunton	21	New Orleans

DEATHS.

The following are the deaths recorded in Limon for week ending Oct. 14, 1904:—

Oct. 4—Carmelita Goldson, English, 23 years.
.. 7—Alex. H. Rocket, English, 25 years.
.. 7—Virginia Holston, English, 28 years.
.. 11—Richard Gale, English, 23 years.
.. 11—Lawrence Grant, English, 38 years.
.. 11—Mabel Henry, English, 23 years.
.. 13—James Clarke, English, 38 years.

FOR SALE

Ladies Bicycle good as new. Bed Lounge Oak frame. Velvet Upholstery perfectly new. Wood's Book # d

BANANAS.

HALF interest in small Banana Farm, more than half of it entirely new land. Railway runs through it. Plenty land available. Capital required: \$5,000 gold. Apply by letter "Investment," "Limon Weekly News" Office.

G. W. ARMSTRONG,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Cartago, = C.R.
FARM SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.
Expert Buyer of Horses and Cattle.
PROPRIETOR - OF - AMERICAN - HOTEL
GOOD TABLE AND PLEASANT ROOMS FOR LADIES.
Transients **C\$3.50** per day.
4t.—15—04.

Sale of House and Lot in Limon.

I AM authorized by the owner to sell for cash and without reserve, the property inscribed in the Register of Property, Limon Division, as follows:—volume 455, page 23, number 373, inscription 1 and is lot number 8, block number 23 of the official plan of the city of Limon, with a house situated on the same lot. Boundaries: North, the street between this lot and lot 1 of block 33; South and West, respectively, lots 1 and 7 of the above mentioned block 23; East, the street between this lot and the "Plaza Municipal," described as block 22. Measurements of the lot, frontage, 20 metres 900 mms; depth, 41 metres 800 mms. The house has a frontage of 4 metres and a depth of 3 metres.

Offers will be received until 12 noon of November 9 in my office, in the office of don Ricardo Jimenez. The property will be sold to the highest bidder and free of all encumbrances. Offers made previous to the above mentioned date can be made by letter.

San José, October 11th, 1904.
4t.—15—04.

CARLOS BRENES,
Notario Público.

Hamburg-American Line.

Notice.

DURING my temporary absence in the States, Mr. JORGE KAMPPFERE will represent the interests of the Company in Costa Rica.

(Signed) W. SACHS, Representative.

Limon, Oct. 10th, 1904.
2 ju.—15—04.

I AM now at the service of the public as Doctor of Suggestive Therapeutics, reforming habits and curing diseases.

If my fundamentals are spurious my practice will fall of its own weight. If genuine your paper will always testify of me.

R. RHOD PEDDY, D.S.T.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

WE HAVE OPENED
A LUMBER YARD,
AT SAN JOSE, and carry in stock all of the celebrated woods which grow on the Pacific side, such as Cedar, Pachote, Caoba, Gunacaste, Maria, etc. We solicit the trade of Limon and vicinity. We have the stock on hand to ship in Car lots. Write for prices.

WATHEN & MONTELEAGRE.
Yard: Soledad St., 1/2 block from Central Avenue, East.
P.O. Box 98.
4t.—24—04.

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 ague remedies is, that its cure is permanent. Fevers once broken, do not return; it is pleasant to take.

PREPARED BY MARTI & CO.
LIMON & NEW YORK.

Money returned if a cure is not effected with one 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.
RAFAELA ROJAS.

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

Read This.

Having withdrawn from the firm lately carried on under the name of
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

AVISO.

La "Botica Nueva" de Lindo Bros, tiene a 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.
106—9 23-7-04

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

"AS WATER TO A THIRSTY SOUL."

Limón Weekly News.

Sir:—As a constant reader of your valuable paper the "Limon Weekly News," which is so full of information both foreign and local. As I took up a copy of the 1st inst., after reading the Current Items, I was disappointed in the other portion of the paper, as would not make out much of that which has occupied the time and attention of its Editor. The types are getting scarce which hinders us from enjoying the paper such as the Foreign news of the telegrams from the seat of war, if this is attended to we shall deem a pleasure to sit and read this paper. Subjects of His Britannic Majesty, King in a foreign land that is friendly to England we took with pride on the achievements of the officers and sons of Britain as they played their Polo at the capital of the country of the Emperor Sau José whilst the members of the Club here are defeated, and their cups in the hands of fresh owners let them not be downcast. Rumors not built in a day, and so it is now with them they may yet win a golden cup instead of the one just lost whilst we give three cheers for Jamaica and our gallant Officers allow us to say, here live the Polo Club of San José. In looking at the war news two words comes into my mind. War is a hell in which the innocent is too often laid, the tother is this, might must fall before right, these are points which we will decide. In writing this letter to you, I am moved to do so, from the intelligence this paper offers, which comes to us in part, As water to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country.

Respectfully yours,
I. A. B. SMITH.

Banana River,
October 3rd 1904.

RHEUMATISM is a stubborn disease to fight but Chamberlain's Pain Balm assured it many times and will do so whenever opportunity offers. This remedy is a general family liniment, and not only does it quickly relieve rheumatic pains but it cures sore lumbic back, stiff neck, soreness of the muscles and stiffness of the joints. It is antiseptic and when applied to cuts, bruises, burns or scalds, heals such wounds without inflammation and in less time than by any other treatment, and, unless the injury is very severe, will not leave a mark. For sale by the INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, LIMON.

WOOD'S BOOK STORE,

LIMON. PRICE LIST

Of Stationery, School Material and Novelties.

A	
Automatic Pencils	25
Almanacs, Whitaker's, \$1.00 and \$2.00	1.00
Almanacs, World	1.00
Almanacs, sheet	.15
Alphabet Cards	.25
Atlases	\$2.00 and \$3.00
B	
Balls, rubber, solid	25c, 50c and 75c
Balls, hollow, from	25
Balls, base	.75
Bicycle Cement, Tire	.25
Bicycle Cement, rim	.25
Brushes, shaving	.50
Brushes, tooth	.50
Brushes, marking, 10, 20 and 25	.25
Bill books	\$2.50
Bow, hair, violin	.75
Bats, cricketing	15.00
Balls, cricket	6.00
Bill heads, small, 100	.35
Bill heads, medium, 100	.50
Bill heads, medium	.85
Banana counters	8.00
Bowls, copying	1.50
Boxing gloves	6.00
Balloons	.10
Birthday cards, 25, 50 and 1.00	1.00
Baskets, fancy, an assortment	
Blotters, hand	1.25
C	
Copy letter books, 500 l.	\$2.50
Cards, Bicycle playing	.85
Cards, cheap playing	.65
Chalk, tailors'	.05
Chalk, billiard	.05
Chalk, crayons, box	.75
Chalk, carpenters', lb.	.25
Chess, set	3.00
Chess board	1.50
Crochet needle	.10
Crochet cotton	.25
Crochet silk	.25
Combs, hair, 25 and 50	.50
Combs, small tooth	.25
Clips, board, letter	1.75
Clips, board, foolscap	2.00
Checkers, 35 and 65	.65
Checker boards	1.50
Copying brushes	1.25
Calendars, desk	.50
Calendars, stand	.75
Composition books, 5, 10, 15 and 25	.25
Concertinos, \$4.00 and 6.00	6.00
Commissary order books, 100 l.	1.00
Cigarette books	1.00
Cash boxes, \$2.50 and 3.00	3.00
Caps for toy pistols	.05
Copy books, Cassell's	.25
Carbon paper, 8x13	.15
Christmas cards (assorted) from	
Chamois leather	.50
Cards, birthday, 25, 50 and 1.00	1.00
Counter books, 25, 50, 60 and 75	.75
D	
Dice, each, 5 and 10	.10
Dice cups	.85
Dice, poker	\$1.50
Dominoes, \$1.25 and 6.00	6.00
Dating stamps	1.00
Desk pads, 19x24	2.50
Dolls, all prices from	.25
Diaries, desk	1.00
Diaries, pocket, from	.75
Desk calendars	.50
Desk calendar stands	.75
E	
Envelopes, our make, pr. 100	.75
Envelopes, imp., square, per 100	\$1.25
Envelopes, for invitation, pkg.	.25
Envelopes, for photographs, 10, 15 and 25	.25
Erasers, Faber's rubber	.25
Emery paper	.10
Emery cloth	.15
Embroidery hoops	.25
F	
Fountain pens, Crescent	\$ 8.00
Flutes, tin	.50
Fans, plain	.50
Fans, feather	1.00
Files, Harp	.40
Foolscap, per quire	.35
Files, box	1.75
Frames, plush picture	1.50
Flags, English, 35, 50 and 1.00	1.00
G	
Gold paint	.50
Guitar Strings, wire, 1, 15c; 2, 15c; 3 for	.15
Guitar Strings, wire, 4 20c; 5, 20c; 6	.20
Goggles	.50
Guitars, fair quality	\$12.50
Glue, Le Page's liquid	.40
H	
Harmonicas, 25 and 75	.75
I	
Ink, Stephens'	.10
Ink, Stephens', 1/2 pint	.50
Ink, Stephens', 1 pint	\$1.00
Ink, Stephens', quarts	1.75
Ink, marking	.50
Ink, rubber stamp	1.00
Ink, red, 15 and 1.00	1.00
Indexes, \$2.00, \$5.00 and 6.00	6.00
Indexes, 35 and 85	.85
Invoice books, from	3.50
Ink eradicator, Collins'	1.50
Ink, India	.50
J	
Journal paper, per quire	\$1.00
Journals, 100 pages	1.25
Journals, 200 pages	2.00
Journals, 300 pages	2.75
Journals, 400 pages	3.50
Japanese lanterns, from	.25
K	
Key chains	.35
Key rings, 10 and 15	.15
King Edward's photograph	\$1.00
Knives, pocket, L and 1.50	1.50
L	
Lamps, table, from	\$1.50
Lamps, hanging, from	3.00
Lamp shades, 50 to 2.00	2.00
Lamp shades, 26 to 50	.50
Lamp shades, from	.15
Lenses, glass, brown or black, pr. 10	1.00
Ledgers, with indexes, 100 pages	1.50
Ledgers, with indexes, 200 pages	2.25
Ledgers, with indexes, 300 pages	3.00
Ledgers, with indexes, 400 pages	3.75
Labels, gummed, 1,000	3.00
Lotto, 50, 100 and 200	3.00
Letter heads, ptd., 100	3.00
Letter heads, ptd., 200	4.50
Letter heads, ptd., 300	5.00
Letter heads, ptd., 500	6.00
Leg guards	7.00
Lapel button, King Edward	.15
Lapel button, union jack	.10
Lanterns	.50
M	
Marshmallows, plain, 50c and 1.00	1.00
Marshmallows, chocolate, 50c and 1.00	1.00
Muscle paper, sheet	.15
Mucilage, 20c and 1.25	1.25
Mucilage, in collapsible tubes	.50
Memorandums, 5c, 10c, 15c and 25	.25
Memorandums, indexed, from	.30
Mouth organs, 25c and 75	.75
Mourning note, per quire	.30
Mourning envelopes, 25c and 50	.50
Marbles, clay, per doz.	.15
Marbles, glass, per doz.	.20
Marking brushes, 10c, 20c and 25	.25
Metal polish	.25
Music books, 50c and 1.00	1.00
Mirrors, hand carved	3.00
Musical boxes, toy	1.50
Musical boxes, toy	2.50
N	
Needles, crochet	.10
Note paper, per pkt.	.10
Note paper, per ream	\$1.50
Note paper (flowers) per doz.	.50
Note paper, initials, per doz.	.50
Nail brushes, 25c and 1.00	1.00
O	
Oil board, per sheet	.10
Oil for typewriter	.50
Oil can	.75
Oil Paints, tin box	\$5.00
P	
Pen racks, spiral	.25
Pistols, toy, 25c and 75	.75
Pipes, cornsop	.25
Pipes, briar, \$1.50 and \$1.75	\$1.75
Polish, boot, brown	.50
Polish, boot, black	.50
Polish, boot, white	.75
Pins, office, pyramid	.35
Pencils, lead, Eagle office	.15
Pencils, lead, mercantile	.10
Pencils, lead, Perfection	.05
Pencils, lead, carpenter's	.15
Pencils, lead, blue or red	.15
Pencils, lead, red and blue combined	.25
Pencils, slate, (board)	.05
Pencils, copying	.20
Penholders, 5c and 10	.10
Penholders, cork	.25
Penholders, self-jecting	.25
Printing outfit	1.00
Pens, gold fountain	1.50
Pens, Esterbrook's, per gross	2.00
Pens, Spencerian, per gross	2.50
Pens, school, per gross	1.50
Poker chips, per 100	1.50
Pencil sharpeners	.25
Pencil holders, leather	.35
Pencil holders, metal, 15c and 25	.25
Point protectors	.10
Paper fasteners, per box	.50
Paper weights, 75c, \$1.50 and 3.00	3.00
Purses, chain	.50
Purses, gold coin	1.00
Q	
Queen Victoria photograph	\$1.00
R	
Rules, carpenter's	.50
Rules, carpenter's, brass bound	\$1.00
Rules, office, from	.35
Rules, office, rubber	2.00
Rubber bands, per gross	.35
Rubber bands, per gross	3.00
Records, 100 pages	1.25
Records, 200 pages	2.00
Records, 300 pages	2.75
Records, 400 pages	3.50
Receipt books, cash, 50 leaves	.40
Receipt books, cash, 100 leaves	.75
Receipt books, rent, 50 leaves	.40
Receipt books, rent, 100 leaves	.75
Razors, each	3.00
Razor straps	1.50
Razor cases	.25
Rosin, for violin	.25
S	
Slates, 25c, 40c and 50	.50
Soap, Pear's unscented	.50
Spectacles, uncolored	\$1.50
Spectacles, colored	1.00
Spectacle cases	.25
Stamps, India rubber	1.00
Sand paper	.05
Stylographic pens	2.50
Scrubbing pads, 5c, 10c and 15	.15
Silver paint	.75
Sealing wax, pound	.50
School bags from	.50
Scissors	.75
Scissors, folding pocket	1.00
Straws, per box	1.75
Sling shot rubber	.25
Sponge, for cups	.50
Scholar's companions	1.00
Shorthand note books	.25
Spelling blocks, 5c and 1.00	1.00
Sponge cups	1.25
T	
Toys, assorted prices	
Tooth picks	.20
Tollet paper	.20
Tobacco pouch, rubber	\$1.00
Type (see printing outfit)	
Typewriting paper, letter ream	3.00
Typewriting paper, foolscap, rm.	3.50
Typewriter ribbons	2.00
Tablets, note 25c and 40	.40
Tablets, letter, 50c and 1.00	1.00
Time books, weekly, from	.20
Time books, monthly, 20c and 75	.75
Tape measures, 3 ft.	.75
Tape measures, 5 ft.	.85
Twine, per 1-1/2 lb. ball	.50
Tooth brushes	.50

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

Directory of Costa Rica.

President of the Republic—Licenciado don Ascencion Esquivel.
 First Vice President—Licenciado don Ricardo Jimenez.
 Second Vice President—Licenciado don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez.
 Third Vice President—General don Juan B. Quirós.

CABINET MINISTERS.
 Licenciado don Leonidas Pacheco, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Clerical, Grace, Justice, Benefit and Public Instruction.
 Don Manuel J. Jimenez Secretary of Finance and Commerce.
 Don Tobias Zuniga, Secretary of War and Marine in charge of the Interior Police and Public Works.
 President of Supreme Court, Licenciado don Manuel V. Jimenez.

LIMON.
 Governor—Don Wenceslao de la Guardia.
 Secretary—Don Federico Golcher.
 Administrator of Customs—Don Balvanero Vargas.
 Port Medical Officer—Dr. Septimus Steggall.
 Judge of Criminal Court—Licenciado don Marcial Alpizar.
 Chief Police Agent—Don Filadelfo Granados.
 Police—Dona Eduardo Baldoceda, comandante.

MUNICIPALITY.
 Don Zacarias Chavez—President.
 Don M. F. Quesada—Vice President.
 Don Eduardo Beeche—Secretary-Treasurer.

CONSULAR CORPS.
 Colombia—E. de J. Navia, Esq. Consul.
 Panama—Ramon F. Acevedo, Esq. Consul.
 Venezuela—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq. Consul General.
 Peru—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq., Vice Consul.
 France—Felipe J. Alvarado, Esq. Consular Agent.
 Italy—Manuel de Agostini, Esq. Consular Agent.
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 Costa Rica Railway.
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 Gran Hotel.
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INSURANCE—
 Limon Mutual Life, President, W. J. Reid; Secretary and Treasurer, F. M. H. Wood.
ICE MANUFACTURERS—
 Florida Ice Co.
LAWYERS—
 Jose Caballero.
NEWSPAPERS—
 Limon Weekly News.
PHYSICIANS—
 Dr. Mauro Aguilar.
 Dr. Alex Garcia.
 Dr. — Obregon.
 Dr. Septimus Steggall.
POLICE—
 Marcus Sotela, Comandante.
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 Zacarias Cheves, Chief Operator.
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 J. A. Calorie.
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 Jacob Stevens.
WYHARF MASTER—
 Captain W. G. Baker.



JOKER'S BUDGET.
 Hurrah for the victor!
 We cannot say now
 Just who he will be—
 But hurrah anyhow.
 —Washington Star

RELIEF IN SIGHT.
 "Your salary isn't enough to support my daughter, sir."
 "I'm glad you've come to that conclusion so early, sir."—Detroit Free Press.

STILL THE WORK GOES ON.
 "Any more germs, Doctor?"
 "Oh, yes. We are now in hot pursuit of the germs that eat the other germs."—Detroit Free Press.

WELL MATCHED.
 "They're nice-looking noses of yours; appear to be very well matched."
 "They are. One's willing to put and the other's quite willing to let him."—Philadelphia Ledger.

STOPPING SPARKING.
 "Do you have spark arresters on your suburban trains?"
 "Yes," said the young man with a frown, who usually travelled with the blond girl; "they have horrid conductors."—Yonkers Statesman.

AUTOPHOBIA.
 "Herbert had been running an auto so long that he had forgotten all about horseback riding."
 "What did he do when the horse balked?"
 "He crawled under it to see what was the matter."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HAD HER OWN IMPRESSIONS.
 "Your husband says he established his hotel by honest toil," remarked the woman who hears all that is said in the village.
 "Yes," answered the tired-looking woman; "but he didn't say whose toil, did he?"—Washington Star.

HER CURIOSITY.
 "Mrs. Chellus looks bad, doesn't she?"
 "Yes, and no wonder. She's been awake every night for a week past."
 "The idea! What was the matter?"
 "She discovered about a week ago that her husband talks in his sleep and, of course, she had to listen."—Philadelphia Ledger.

STILL AT IT.
 "Childhood's hours are the happiest times of one's life!" sighed the disappointed man.
 "Oh, I don't know!" chirped his companion. "I don't see but that I can watch a ball game just about as well as I could forty years ago!"—Detroit Free Press.

TIME AND MONEY.
 "Don't you sometimes think that you should have devoted less time to getting money?"
 "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum "it occasionally strikes me that I ought to have made a fortune quicker. But, on the whole, I'm satisfied."—Washington Star.

SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT.
 "My dear," asked the eminent composer, "do you know where that postal card is that came yesterday?"
 "Why, no; I hadn't noticed it," replied his wife; "was it anything important?"
 "Well, yes. It had the libretto of my new comic opera on it."—The New York Tribune.

WHEN I GET RICH.

When I get rich, oh, many things I'll do; For almost every chance lives are full of...

When I get rich the friends I love so dear Shall know me more than they do now...

MRS. BROWN'S HUSBANDS. By MAX ADLER.

R. MILLS, the minister, was a stranger in the town, and he was just called upon to visit Mrs. Brown...

"No, you don't understand. Brown was only her fifth husband."

"How could she be married only once when he was her second husband?"

"I see," said Mr. Mills. "I think I grasp the facts. I'd go right around to see her."

"You wept for John, but Thomas came. When Thomas was taken you thought yourself utterly inconsolable..."

Mrs. Brown flew out of the room without replying, and Mr. Mills, filled with amazement, went around to ask Deacon Will to explain the mystery.

CUNNS IN THE WAR OF 1812.

Two Classes of Naval Cannon—American and British Preferences.

There were in those days two principal classes of naval cannon—long guns, often simply called "guns," and carronades.

There was another very decisive reason why such short range favored the British against the Americans.

Over-insistence upon details of advantage or disadvantage is often wearisome, and may be pushed to petty fogging.

Just For Show.

An Esquimaux on his way to California was delayed by the floods in Kansas, and was obliged to spend the night in a humble hotel—the best in the town.

"Please get me some rhubarb pie," said he.

"We haven't got that, either."

Romania.

The census of the population of Romania on January 1, 1900, has been published. In view of uncertainty on the point, it is now officially established that at that date the population amounted to 5,956,610 souls.

The Farm

How Buckwheat Eats. By sowing buckwheat early and plowing it under when in blossom, two crops may be obtained.

Grow Your Vegetables. The garden supplies articles that cannot be as cheaply procured as they can be grown.

Whitewash. Slack one-half bushel of unstacked lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process.

Useful Hints. My experience is, that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

The Darkened Stable. Where animals are kept in the stable during the summer months, as, for example, work horses, or, in some instances, the breeding stock, nothing contributes so much to their comfort as that of protecting them from flies.

Substitute For Smokehouse. When there is no smokehouse, take a box two feet or more high, two and one-half feet square, and make a hole in center of the box as large as stove pipe.

Large Flocks. It requires but little time and attention to manage a small flock, but if it is intended to go into poultry raising as a business, it is not only necessary to grow crops, to conduct a dairy, or to manage stock, and the same is true of poultry.

Among the Chickens. Avoid having stale eggs by gathering them daily.

Ducks, for profit, must be pushed rapidly from the start.

The utmost cleanliness about the feeding places should be observed.

Eggs cannot be produced without nitrogenous material in some form.

It is not good economy to feed even small chickens on ground or cooked feed alone.

Young turkeys especially should not be allowed to wade around in wet weeds or grass.

Sour milk, heated and skimmed, is an elegant food for young fowls and especially for young turkeys.

With ducks especially, all of the early hatched can be sold and the late hatched kept for breeding purposes.

Pure bred fowls are no harder to raise than common stock, nor does it take any more to keep them, while they are an ornament to the home.

POPULAR SCIENCE

A remarkable orchid has been discovered in South America. From the center of the plant, which is attached to the branches of trees, a long, flat, tube-like stem depends.

John E. Entz, of Fort Worth, Texas, is the inventor of an insect exterminating apparatus, which he claims he will greatly minimize the present destruction done by this pest.

For experts in building, the recent conflagration in Baltimore is as interesting as are the fights between Russia and Japanese fleets for designers and constructors of battleships.

Regular air-soundings, with kites and balloons carrying registering apparatus, are now made in the United States, Germany and Denmark.

As a rule a Russian village is a forlorn looking place, where the huts of the poor are made of birch logs, with upright oak or pine supports, ceiling of strips of the same birch and walls lined with crude branches.

As a rule a Russian village is a forlorn looking place, where the huts of the poor are made of birch logs, with upright oak or pine supports, ceiling of strips of the same birch and walls lined with crude branches.

The other room serves the purpose of both kitchen and sleeping room, as one of the principal ideas of comfort for these people, ice and snowbound for so many months of the year, is warmth.

Although the conditions make dirt and accompanying results inseparable in the life of these peasants, they are devotedly fond of bathing.

In an East End police court the other day a curious case of assault was heard.

The barber, according to the father, ran a pair of clippers all over the boy's head except in front, where he left an enormous fringe; to mark his displeasure the father gave the barber a sound thrashing.

In New York or Paris it is the easiest thing possible for a man to have his hair cut properly.

Ex-President Kruger was recently left £1000 by a man named Chaboussan, a schoolmaster, who cut off all his relatives for that purpose.

In 1803 the United States coined \$258,377.50 gold and \$87,115 silver.

Colonel C. A. Smith, a millionaire lumber dealer, of Minneapolis, has announced that he would give 100,000,000 feet of lumber to the Bethany College, at Lindsborg, Kan.

UNCLE JOE TO HIS WATCH.

You had no choice in being made— Neither had I. You're laid and run by outside aid— And so am I.

Jingles and Jests

"What did you fountain pen cost you?" "Twenty-six dollars." "What?" "One dollar for the pen and \$25 for the suit it ruined."—Philadelphia Record.

"Are they your Sunday clothes? Why, they look as if you had slept in them." "Well, I went to church last Sunday morning."—Philadelphia Record.

"What an awful lot of trolley accidents occur at that crossing!" "Yes, that's the liveliest corner in town." "Hub! I'd call it the deadliest."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A dozen operations Per day was not such fun. The doctor didn't stop to eat— He could only cut and run.—Life.

Unsociable Visitor—"By the way, why do you call this the 'Pike?' Guard (tired of answering the question)—"Because it feeds on gudgeons, suckers, and small fry."—Chicago Tribune.

"He says he doesn't want office unless his country calls him." "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "but he's hanging close up to the telephone ready to answer the very first ring."—Washington Star.

Gusher—"I notice that an Indian scientist has lately produced living creatures by the use of a solution of alcohol and other materials." Lusber—"Humph! That's nothing. I done that years ago."—Baltimore American.

In ancient times Italian youths On hillsides verdant piped their lays; But now they're doomed, in city streets, To laying pipes their life-time days.—The Harvard Lampoon.

Mamma—"Why, Johnny, aren't you ashamed of yourself to come into the house with such dirty hands?" Johnny—"I'm going right out again, mamma, and I'd be awfully ashamed to be seen by the boys with clean hands."—Boston Transcript.

"General," said the fair vegetarian, "you should abandon the beef diet. Look at the deer. It eats nothing but grass and leaves, and yet it can outrun the hounds for hours." "Madam, I require food that will prevent my running."—Detroit Free Press.

"Will you direct me to Farmer Skinner's house?" asked the newly arrived summer boarder. "I will if ye want me to," replied the station loungeur. "I shall have to ask you for explicit directions, because I've never been there before." "Gosh! I know that, seein' ye're determined to go there now."—Philadelphia Press.

Siberian Cities Hard Up. Siberian cities are in straits on account of the war and the interrupted import of commodities.

King's Generous Act. Ex-President Kruger was recently left £1000 by a man named Chaboussan, a schoolmaster, who cut off all his relatives for that purpose.

Our Coinage. In 1803 the United States coined \$258,377.50 gold and \$87,115 silver.

A Munificent Gift. Colonel C. A. Smith, a millionaire lumber dealer, of Minneapolis, has announced that he would give 100,000,000 feet of lumber to the Bethany College, at Lindsborg, Kan.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LATEST CABLES.

St. Petersburg 28.—It is understood here that Kurapatkin continues his policy of retreating and will do so until the second army corps is concentrated. At the same time he is offering the most determined resistance at all his strong points, at the River Hun and in the passes around Mukden in order to cause the enemy as much delay and loss as possible. It will be many months before the second army can reach the seat of war. News from the seat of war reports that Field Marshal Oyama has commenced to mobilize his left wing in order to put it in line with the rest of his army. The latest news received from Kurapatkin reports that the Japanese have arrived at Davian, situated on the east bank of the River Lido. A powerful concentration of Japanese is also reported in Franchan, over the River Hun. Oyama's forces have a front extending sixty miles. Without a doubt it is his intention to close around Mukden by both flanks. The Japanese Chief is marching with much caution and deliberation; he is probably saving his forces to hurt them with rapidly on both wings as soon as he thinks the time has arrived. Nevertheless, an imaginary line stretched to connect the two wings, passes only ten miles below Mukden and will close in a very short time. If it was Kurapatkin's intention to defend the city the fighting on his flanks would have already commenced. The General staff received the following despatch yesterday from General Sakharoff: "The enemy's vanguard, composed of one battalion and two squadrons of cavalry, took the offensive probably with the idea of reconnoitering the district between the Mandarin road and the heights and town of Founytzar. Our troops stopped their advance. The enemy retired; pursued by our cavalry. They have not advanced beyond Davan situated near the river Lido."

Mukden 29.—The Russian cavalry report that the enemy is making important movements and an attack in the east is imminent. St. Petersburg 29.—A telegram from Mukden reports that the Japanese have crossed the River Hun. Despatches received to-day indicate that the Japanese have executed an important flank movement in the east. This permits them to approach the mountain (as in other movements) with their artillery. Their position, however, is not strategically as satisfactory as at Leao Yang. It depends entirely on Kurapatkin if the battle which must take place in Mukden is decisive or not. The press say that the question of the safety of the Chinese tombs in Mukden does not affect Kurapatkin's sentiments and his opinion. News has been received that the Japanese are preparing to attack Vladivostok. Troops are being concentrated in Wanson, and a vast amount of provisions is being pushed forward.

Tokio 29.—The Government has decided to issue another \$40,000,000 loan bond under the same conditions as the last. The price of the issue will be 92 and payable with 5 per cent interest. Commercial indications are that it will be rapidly taken up. The Minister of the Interior had an interview with the Tokio bankers on Thursday and another next day with those of Osaka and Nagaya, to discuss the loan. The Conscripted loans are about to be reformed adding a further five years to service in the reserves, making it 15 years and 5 months.

According to an official calculation 25,000 men are undergoing cure in the hospitals of Japan. The military hospitals of Tokio, Osaka and Hiroshima contain 10,000 each. Of these 9,999 are fit to proceed to the mountains to complete their cure. The system adopted by the Japanese in the cure of the wounded is magnificent. Less than 6 per cent of deaths occur.

St. Petersburg 29.—The appointment of General Gripenberg has raised the question as to who is in supreme command of the forces in the Far East. It is said that Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch has been named General-in-Chief of all the forces in Manchuria. The absence of news from Port Arthur is causing some uneasiness, and a dread that the blockade has been made more effective. Up to a short time ago advices were received from Stassell twice a week.

London 29.—A Vladivostok despatch to a news agency here states that during the past few days, two Japanese torpedo boats have been blown up by mines, near Port Arthur, and that a cruiser of the Mikas type seriously damaged.

St. Petersburg 29.—Stassell has repulsed every attempt to surrender. We applaud the stand of this brave General. Referring to this, a friend of his stated that Stassell is following the example of the great Nelson at Copenhagen who put the glasses to his blind eye in order to read the signal to "stop fighting." All Russia is looking forward with anxiety to the end, as it is well known that from one moment to the other the critical conditions of the plaza may end in disaster and in the moment of desperation the fleet will have to leave the port. The water question makes it doubly grave because there is no coal in the plaza to enable them to condense the sea water. Due to their strong advanced lines, which cover their movements, the Russian scouts are unable to discover what they are doing. It is said the bridge at Leao Yang has been destroyed and that the Japanese will wait there for the Russian attack.

St. Petersburg 30.—The drinking water at Port Arthur is practically cut off. Once the fleet sails their last hope is also cut off as the little water supplied the plaza is procured from the condensers of the battle ships. Kurapatkin asks for officers to fill the vacancies caused at Leao Yang.

St. Petersburg, 30th.—The "Russ" pretends to have authentic statistics of the Japanese strength. It says "Japan has a reserve of 1,300,000 men. All the military critics are in error with respect to Japan's strength. Russia has to prepare to face an army

of over a million men." St. Petersburg, 30.—Mukden advices state that at least the Japanese have commenced offensive operations. The Da pass is in their possession and they have crossed Kurapatkin's left flank. The Ministry of war cannot corroborate this news, as all Kurapatkin's despatches are addressed to the Czar who is at present away from the capital. The Chief of the General staff nevertheless says that everything indicates the correctness of the report. It is believed that the Russians have abandoned the pass in the Da mountains, west of Bentiaiputze, which is also in the enemy's possession. Kurapatkin is no doubt concentrating his forces on the lower lands at the north-east, where he will perhaps fight if compelled. A sanguinary battle is looked for south east of Mukden, where it is expected the Japanese will strike the principal blow, making the flanking movement at the west a matter of secondary importance.

St. Petersburg, 30.—The absence of news from Port Arthur is causing much comment and unrest. The tension is increased as all previous news was unfavourable to Port Arthur and Kurapatkin. Among other things it is reported that enormous gains of Kunguses well equipped are only waiting for the moment when Kurapatkin is fully occupied with the Japanese to charge his rear guard. The Chinese have organized a perfect service of spies in favour of the Japanese, which extends even to the interior of the Port Arthur plaza, where the most insignificant move on the part of the Russians is known to the Japanese chiefs. Admiral Togo has adopted all measures necessary to prevent the escape of the fleet.

St. Petersburg, 30.—It is reported here on good authority, that both the Japanese and Russian Generals have promised to respect the Chinese tombs in Mukden.

London, 1.—Kurapatkin has requested the Port Arthur garrison to hold out for another month. The Chinese Government have made polite representations to the combatants, requesting them not to fight in Mukden owing to the danger of destroying the ancient and sacred tombs. News from Tokio reports that it has been decided to raise a first national army of men from thirty to forty years old, with a strength of 120,000 men to be ready for the front in one month.

Paris, 1.—It is reported here that Rear Admiral Prince Ukhomsky was deprived of his command for disobeying the Czar's order, not to return to Port Arthur after the sortie of the Russian fleet which resulted in its practical destruction by Togo, he was tried by Court Martial and sentenced to death. The following is fully credited in St. Petersburg and freely discussed. After deliberation of the highest authorities of the land a decision was reached that it would be useless to hold Port Arthur except for the value of the fleet there. An imperial order was given to the "Askold" by Admiral Witthoff with his dying breath, for the ships to go out and on no account to return. This accomplished and Russian honour having been fully vindicated by its gallant defence, the garrison was to give up the fort in order to save further useless loss of life. The humane intention was frustrated by Admiral Ukhomsky's defiance of instructions coming direct from the Czar. Again, it has been decided that the fleet must go out, and immediately afterwards those units for sea blown up, and General Stassell instructed to surrender the forts. The Chefoo correspondent of the "Telegraph" states that he has been informed by Officers at Port Arthur that the guns on Leao Hill are worn out from constant firing and that in consequence the land for three miles to the west has been mined.

St. Petersburg, 1.—It is not possible to obtain confirmation of the report that Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholasovitch has been named Commander of the Forces in Manchuria. It is also asserted that Alexieff has returned to occupy the post of Chancellor of the Empire. This part of the report is however not credited.

New Chwang, 1.—The "Daily Mail's" correspondent says—"The bulk of the Russian forces have retired north of Mukden. Both flanks are well protected, and the south approaches to the plaza fully mined. The General staff has received news that the Japanese made a general assault on Port Arthur on the 20th which lasted for six days, but were repulsed on all sides. The Japanese have countermined Port Arthur killing thousands of Russians. These rumors are so persistent that the money market has been considerably weakened. It is denied that Kurapatkin had orders to force a battle at Mukden. A battle in that city is very improbable.

Mukden, 1.—Oyama's delay in taking the offensive is due to the necessity to repair the terrible losses sustained at Leao Yang and in order to convey to the front sufficient provisions, munitions etc. As soon as this is completed, a determined attack will occur.

Vladivostok, 1.—Private advices received from Port Arthur report that the garrison feels satisfied that they can hold out till next year. It has been confirmed that the Japanese lost three torpedo boats through encountering submarine mines, and that a Grand Duke Michaelovitch has telegraphed here offering the use of his palace in the Crimea to wounded Naval Officers. Admiral Skrydloff has given his permission to Lieutenant Domorovsky and Baron Aminoff to accept the offer.

Tie Pass, 1.—It is reported that sickness is making immense ravages in the Japanese ranks in Liao Yang. It is also said that the waters of Liao Yang has been stopped by a dam with the object of inundating the country to protect their left flank.

London, 1.—News has been received here that the main forces of the Russian army are retiring north of Mukden. Their left flank is protected by a strong force. The Shanghai correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says Beri-beri has appeared among the Japanese troops at Port Arthur, and the deaths exceed that caused by the enemy's bullets. The correspondent of the same paper in Simmiat says that 150 wagon loads of provisions have arrived at that place for the use of the Russian forces.

The greater part of this is the property of private individuals, including Americans and Greeks.

St. Petersburg, 1.—Japan and Russia have arranged for the exchange of prisoners of war without the aid of the United States or France. This arrangement on behalf of the Japanese prisoners has been effected by the Japanese Minister in Berlin and on behalf of the Minister of that Empire in Peking.

Odessa, 1.—The Czar to-day inspected the troops mobilized for service in the Near East. He was accorded a most enthusiastic reception.

St. Petersburg 3.—Admiral Kamimura is closely watching Vladivostok, in order to prevent that squadron making a sortie. Kurapatkin has despatched to the firing line all his forces recently arrived. The auxiliary cruisers "St. Petersburg" and "Smolensk" are returning to Russian waters; they have orders to join the Baltic fleet, at present at Liban. The battleship "Oriel" left Cronstadt for Lialon in order to take part in the searching of ships being carried on there. The "Rus" announces that the fleet under Admiral Kojestonesky cannot pass through the Suez Canal on account of the depth of water the ships draw, in addition to political reasons; due to Great Britain's action. The ships will therefore have to coal in the upper seas. This presents almost insurmountable obstacles, and will occupy at least three months for the voyage. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt, that Japan has 500,000 men at the seat of war. Kurapatkin is concentrating his forces in the Tie Pass; this indicates that he will not fight in Mukden. The Japanese are meanwhile advancing in every direction. The east and west flanks are very aggressive.

St. Petersburg 3.—The Minister of war publishes the following despatch dated 30th from General Sakharoff: Took part in an attack against the Japanese vanguard in Yental. The battle commenced by their attack on the Russian position in Oditalize, twenty miles south of the River Hun. The Russians retired and counter-marched succeeding in occupying the enemy's position in Toultze, north of Yental. The enemy retired to the latter point. Our losses were four killed, while that of the enemy amounted to twenty." Kurapatkin has concentrated his forces in Tieling, and it is believed that Mukden will be spared the horrors of a battle. Nevertheless, there is great activity in the sacred city especially in the Russian quarter. The Japanese forces in Davan, over Leao, commenced their march to-day towards Suimonten. Another force is near Tie Han Hang with their centre in Seheliche Ban jap. Kuroki is marching with a powerful force through the mountain passes of the east. Within two weeks Kurapatkin will be reinforced by the 8th army corps, the best in the Russian army. Until their arrival it is not believed that he will show fight. The change in the Japanese tactics in attacking Port Arthur on all sides simultaneously is making it very difficult for Stassell because he cannot concentrate his reserves in any particular place as formerly. The enemy is in consequence in a very superior position.

Harbin 3.—A large force of Chinese bandits commenced to destroy the railway near the station at Tiantzeun, 150 miles north of Harbin. They killed the sentries and succeeded in doing great damage before the troops could be despatched against them. The damage was repaired next day.

Head Quarters of the 2nd Japanese forces via Fusan, 30.—For ten miles from Leao Yang the railroad has been changed. Within three or four days traffic will commence. Daily skirmishing takes place 15 miles north of here.

Chefoo 3.—A Japanese torpedo destroyer landed here to-day, 18 Chinese coolies captured in a junk which tried to force the blockade in order to convey correspondence from Port Arthur. The junk was burnt. The Chinese state that two Russian officers were on board disguised as Chinese and they probably were killed with several other Chinamen. Chinese who left Port Arthur on the 26th confirm the news received here on the 28th that the assault was a repetition of previous ones. The Japanese showing great bravery in penetrating the Russian positions; the fierce fire from the Russian forts, however, prevented them from taking possession of the forts.

London 3.—The correspondent of the "Morning Post" in Shanghai reports a triumph for the Japanese in a battle which took place near Mukden.

St. Petersburg 3.—From reliable sources news reaches here of a terrible battle near Mukden which resulted in a retreat for the Russians. The bulk of the forces, however, are still in Mukden. The Russian press take the present as an opportune time to urge the appointment of Prince Outolopk Miasky as Minister of the Interior on account of his well-known Liberal ideas. All the papers reproduce the Prince's speech at a reception yesterday by the Ministers. They insist that it is time to close the reign established by Von Plehne and establish better days for Russia.

Chefoo 4.—News has been received here of a terrible battle on the west coast of Leao Ti, near Pigeon Bay. In this encounter the Russians were the aggressors, in trying to get possession of several guns of large calibre which the Japanese had placed on that point. The Russians made repeated attempts, assisted by their camp artillery but every attempt failed. To-day 160 coolies arrived from Port Arthur; the men say they were compelled to bury the dead and carry the wounded. They also state that during the attacks of Sept. 22nd the Russians suffered terrible losses, but the Japanese exceeded that of the Russians. The navy did not take part in the battle. The merchant ships have been converted into hospitals. Previous to the battle, both combatants continued to bombard at intervals.

Tokio 4.—Notice has been received here that the besieged at Port Arthur are using all their efforts to recapture the positions occupied by the Japanese, including Fort Kurapatkin, which dominates the drinking water deposit, as the supply in the plaza is very low. In these attacks both sides have suffered great losses. The Japanese artillery again dominate the anchorage, and the fleet must either sail or be destroyed in the harbor. News from Manchuria report that both

armies are in touch south, southeast and east of Mukden and daily skirmishing occurs. A decisive battle must take place shortly in the vicinity of the Tie Pass, as it is the object of Kurapatkin to impede as long as possible the advance of the Japanese. It is reported that a Japanese gunboat struck a mine south of the Leao Tung peninsula, and was immediately sunk. A portion of her crew reached a nearby island. The Secretary of the navy has received no information of this accident. The snow on the mountains, east of Mukden and in the valleys is still heavy.

Head Quarters of General Oker, 4.—To-day the first train to Leao Yang left since the change effected in the gauge of the railroad. A regular service in time of peace has been established between Dalny and New Chwang. The change was necessary as the locomotives and material from Japan was of a broader gauge.

St. Petersburg 4.—It is announced here that the Emperor will visit Reval on Wednesday to despatch the Baltic fleet. It is believed he will arrive just in time to see them sail.

Chefoo 4.—To-day news has been received from General Stassell, dated 23rd Sept., relative to the attacks on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd of Sept. The battles were very sanguinary. After the retirement of the enemy Stassell issued the following proclamation: "Glory to our brave garrison, glory to Linaun, Sychhaff, and Pogorasky, all heroes. Thanks to our brave volunteers who drove the enemy from our trenches and destroyed them. God has enabled us to defeat the enemy. Glory be to his name."

The volunteers referred to in this proclamation, are composed of troops of the line who were detailed to recapture a height which the Japanese had taken possession of. From unofficial sources it is learnt that the battle lasted from the 19th to the 22nd inclusive, during which period the several positions were repeatedly captured and re-captured. The heights referred to are of the greatest importance to the Russians. The Japanese attacked the heights constantly, night and day, until they took possession on the 22nd, after a terrible loss of life. To recover these points Stassell was fully aware of the danger, and consequently would not order the men to do it, but called for volunteers. Every man responded to the call. The necessary number was chosen and placed under the command of Captain Syenaff. Officers and soldiers carried shells weighing from 2 to 6 lbs, which they threw in the trenches constructed by the Japanese. The enemy could not withstand the attack and consequently had to evacuate. During the attack several mines were exploded. The Russians calculate the Japanese losses during the four days at 20,000 men.

Tokio 4.—In order to put an end to the desperate situation at Port Arthur due to the scarcity of drinking water the Russians attacked Fort Kurapatkin with great fury. This point was the centre of the attack. Up to now the Japanese have not lost an inch of ground. At the present time the big artillery dominates the entire anchorage. Neither the garrison, nor the city can use the condensers on board the warships to supply the much needed drinking water. The crisis is now at hand. Both armies have suffered terribly in the last battles. The Secretary of war has been advised that on the 26th a Russian steamer struck a mine at the entrance of the port and was blown up.

London 4.—Regarding the rumors of the departure of the fleet from Port Arthur, a Shanghai despatch says that a Russian warship was looked for in Wu Sung on Sunday night, and that the Russian residents hired a barge to meet her. According to the "Morning Post's" correspondent the departure of the fleet from Port Arthur will only occur at the last moment, when it is found impossible to save the plaza. Both the "Standard" and "Daily Telegraph" have received despatches from Shanghai, reporting a naval battle outside of Port Arthur. No confirmation can be obtained up to the present. The correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," in Liao Tung says that on Sunday a truce was arranged in order to bury the dead. The Japanese and Russian officers exchanged salutes and after the burial the bombardment was renewed.

Shanghai 4.—News has been received here that a Russian warship supposed to be the "Bayan" is at anchor about the Island of Gutloff, bay of Anghebau.

St. Petersburg 4.—A terrible battle took place at Port Arthur. The Russians made the most heroic attempts to recapture Fort Kurapatkin again without success. Oker has crossed the River Hun and executed a flanking movement. Military experts are of opinion that Kurapatkin will have to despatch a very large force to attack him, this is rendered more difficult as Kuroki is daily receiving large reinforcements, and has also executed a flanking movement in the east. The Russians are guarding the old bridge over the Hun with a large force and a big battle is therefore expected at this point. It is persistently rumored that the fleet left Port Arthur.

London 5.—A terrible artillery duel has augmented the horrors of Port Arthur. On the 22nd and 23rd the Russians left their old positions to attack that occupied by the Japanese regiment Kamagaw. The battle was one of the most sanguinary resulting in the destruction of the entire Japanese force of 4,000 men. Of these only one officer and 11 men were not killed. The Japanese movements are an enigma to the Russians. Oker is on the other side of the River Hun and has successfully executed a flanking movement to the east.

Mukden 5.—Great activity is noticed in the Japanese ranks, east of here. Their cavalry is in splendid condition and very strong in this direction. Tokio 5.—On his way to Washington Lieut. Granville R. Fortescue, attached to the United States Government to Port Arthur arrived here. He will embark on the steamer "Darick" for the United States. He was an eye-witness of the battles of August and September. His return to the States is due to the expiration of his leave. He was obliged to give his word of honor to guard with silence all relating to the operations until after the plaza has fallen.

Rescued on way to Grave; Professor stops Funeral; Restores Woman to Life.

Woman Threatened with Burial Is Revived by This Man's Mysterious Mastery Over Disease.

MOST PHENOMENAL MIRACLE OF THE AGE.

Without the use of Drastic Drugs, Medicines or the Surgeon's Knife He Defeats Death and Restores Life and Health to Suffering Mankind.

COMPLETELY UPSETS MODERN MEDICAL PRACTICE.

Gives Service to Rich and Poor Alike Without Charge—Cures Men and Women Thousands of Miles Away as Surely as Those Who Call in Person.

(From Cincinnati Post)

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Restored to life by a miracle, a woman who was on her way to the grave has been rescued by that world-famous savant of this city, Prof. Thomas F. Adkin. The woman was about to be launched upon her long, last journey when the attention of this scientific wonder-worker was called to her case. Responding instantly, and succeeding where doctors and all others had failed he revived the spark of life in her body, put an end to the agonies of dissolution, banished all thoughts of death, and in a manner and space of time truly miraculous restored the woman to health and returned her well and strong to those who had bidden farewell to her forever. So remarkable and unlooked for was this happy ending that Prof. Adkin is being accredited with possessing divine power.

When seen in reference to this wonderful rescue, Prof. Adkin said: "Yes, I restored the woman to life at the very edge of the grave, and when I say that I make no charge for certain help to those who are ill and suffering I mean every word of it. This is only one case out of thousands where I have been the instrument of God in restoring health and happiness to the sick and dying. Daily I receive letters filled with moans and sobs of physical and mental agony, imploring me for the aid I am so glad to bestow. A few days pass and others from the same people come fairly singing with joyous gratitude for the wonderful restoration to health my power has accomplished. Some of the worst cases in the country have been brought to me, men and women on their way to the grave, as was this Mrs. W. S. Swayne, and I have cured them so quickly that people say I work miracles."

The sensation created among the medical fraternity by his discovery and miraculous cures has been so great that over twenty physicians have taken up the study of the methods of this wonderful man. While they are all and are compelled to admit the facts and acknowledge the countless cures Prof. Adkin is making, they are unable to explain or account for the mysterious, intangible force he exerts. Some of them admitted that their remedies were as broad pills and water compared with his treatment. While, as an upright Christian man, Prof. Adkin gives thanks to God for the knowledge He has sent, he disclaims the statements that his power is supernatural, saying: "My power is not divine or superhuman. It is scientific to the highest degree, based on a secret law of nature that commands life and death absolutely. Though this secret has baffled the doctors and wise men of all times, I finally discovered it after long study and research. Drugs, medicines and the surgeon's knife often do more harm than good. But by this immutable law of life I can combat any disease, however malignant; whatever its nature, chronic or intermittent; no matter what the doctors may have said about it."

While in some cases he sends out a peculiar magnetized food product in concentrated form, which immediately revitalizes the whole system, Prof. Adkin disdains the use of Faith Cure, Christian Science or similar cults. What this extract or elixir is, how he makes it of charges it with magnetic force, he does not say. Doctors and scientists are vainly puzzling their brains trying to analyze it and discover the secret, but cannot. Returning to the case of Mrs. Swayne in reply to a question Prof. Adkin said: "That you may have no doubt about this and the other remarkable cures I have made, read this letter from the woman's husband, and those others, whom you are at liberty to publish if you think they will help some poor sufferers." A copy was taken, word for word, of the letters shown by Prof. Adkin, and they are printed herewith in the belief that they will be a message of hope to some who have given up in despair. Mr. Swayne, who is proprietor of the Clear Lithia Water, New Haven, Conn., writes: "I cannot express my gratitude for what you have done for my wife. She was on her death-bed; she was paralyzed and had a clot of blood on her brain. Physicians said there was no hope that she could recover, but you have saved her life. She improved from the very first day she commenced

your treatment. The clot of blood has disappeared, she sleeps well and has a splendid appetite. Refer any sufferers who doubt your marvelous power to me, or let them come to my home and witness the wonderful cure you have performed in my wife's case. My neighbors all know the condition my wife was in when she commenced your treatment, and they were hourly expecting her death. I hope and pray that I may be at your command to help those who suffer and get them to write you for free help." Prof. Adkin never even saw Mrs. L. A. Phillips, of Travick, Tex., yet when she was dying he gave her his aid and brought her back to life, so that she writes to him: "When I first began your treatment I had no faith in it at all, had tried so many different kinds of medicine with no benefit. I had been under the treatment of twelve different hospitals, with no relief, and then I employed two home doctors, but they soon got so they did me no good and told me they could do nothing for me, and that if I could find anything that could do me any good for me to get it, for they had done everything they could. I suffered from from every disease that flesh is heir to. I had been bedfast for five years, unable to stand up longer than ten minutes at a time. If ever a woman suffered I did. I could lie on but one side. I had two large bed sores that gave 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 also suffered from falling of the womb, ulcers and chronic indigestion, and of course, all of these diseases left my nerves in a terrible condition, when I finally wrote you. You have done for me what no one else did. My friends all say that I have been raised from the dead, I was nothing but skin and bones; now I am feeling splendid. I say to everyone that if they would place their case in your hands you would do the same for them. All they need to do is to give you a trial." Another letter was from Rev. S. A. Sanders, an eminent evangelist of Cairo, Ill., who for many years had many years been a victim of chronic indigestion and nervous prostration. His letter says: "I began your treatment with but little faith, but in a few days realized that I had something different from anything I had ever tried. It seemed to lift me with new life and energy. In ten days I felt like a new man and slept soundly as a child. Before taking your treatment I was miserably ill, blue, discouraged, and nearly heart-broken. Now I am well, enjoying life and able to do more and better work than ever. All these blessings I owe to you, a man worthy of the fullest confidence, and I hope every sick and afflicted man and woman will write to you. You are carrying on a great work for humanity, and your discovery is a revelation." Dr. A. W. Shaw, of Grafton, W. Va., writes: "Leading physicians and specialists pronounced my case of Bright's disease incurable, and I was given up to die. I had lost all hope and did not think anything could save me, but you cured me. There is no doubt about the truly marvelous power of your wonderful discovery."

Prof. Adkin receives an enormous amount of mail from all over the world. This flood of letters is due to what is probably one of the most mysterious elements of Prof. Adkin's power. Remarkable as the fact may seem, he does not have to see persons who are ill in order to cure them. The vital magnetic influence he exerts travels miles as easily as inches, attacking the disease like magic and driving it from the body. He cures those at any distance, however great, as easily as though he visited them personally every day. It has been proven times without number that a letter sent to him does just as much good as a personal interview. All that anyone who is sick has to do is to write him a letter, telling their symptoms, age and sex, and he will diagnose their case and prescribe the proper home treatment for them absolutely free of charge. It is wonderful, but it is true. Those who desire restored health may communicate with this benefactor of mankind by addressing Prof. Thomas F. Adkin, Box 465, Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A. He takes an intense personal interest in curing cases where both doctors and medicines have failed.

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