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PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1904.

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Limon Weekly News.

PORT LIMON, SATURDAY, OCT. 29, 1904

F. M. H. WOOD.

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Latest Foreign News.

Tsintsin 14.—An Associated Press correspondent has been informed by a high Russian official who passed through here on his way to Shanghai that fabulous amounts are being offered for cargoes destined for Port Arthur. This official confesses that there is great scarcity of "domestic" in the place, especially coal. The German steamer "Emmy" which left here for San Francisco with a cargo of coal, intends to try and enter Port Arthur. The crew, who are foreigners, all described on learning the probable destination of the ship, and their places filled by Chinese. The Russians paid the owners \$1,500 per ton, and deposited the value of the ship plus 25 per cent of the cargo. This was done before the ship embarked on its voyage. If the Captain is lucky enough to run the blockade he will receive \$1,250 as a premium.

St. Louis 13.—Over 5,000 gentlemen of color visited the Exposition yesterday. The day was dedicated to their honor, it being the 42nd anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. Many prominent Italians assisted at the ceremonies.

Frankfort, Mainz, 15.—A Brussels despatch announced that the representatives of the Belgian steel factories have formed a treaty with French, English, and German factories to dominate the industry of steel rails.

Cape Hait, 15.—The natives are concentrating near the frontier and preparing to invade the country with the object of making war against President Wood in favor of General Fernan. Martial law has been proclaimed in Cape Hait. The revolution has extended to Santo Domingo; all the western departments have pronounced in favor of Jimenez.

Breiden 16.—King George of Saxony died this morning.

Washington 17.—The Government of Santo Domingo have notified the United States of their intention to pay the sum of \$4,500,000 which they were condemned in the month of July last by the Commission of Arbitration to pay to the Santo Domingo Improvement Co. for losses sustained during the various revolutions.

Sub-Secretary of State Loomis had a conference with Mr. Morton, Secretary of War, and General Chace to discuss plans for receiving don Ramon Carral, Vice-President of Mexico, who will arrive in San Francisco next week on his way to the St. Louis Fair, the committee of which invited him to the United States. A commission of army and navy officers will meet him in San Francisco and during his stay on the Pacific side he will be the guest of the Government. It is desired to do every thing possible to cement the good relations existing between Mexico and the United States. Carral is considered the successor of Diaz.

Tripoli 18.—At 9.30 yesterday the vanguard of the British Mediterranean fleet arrived off the port. At 7.30 p.m. the "Surfscree" entered the harbor, followed by the "Bulwark," "Venerable," "Albatross," "London," "Mottley," "Duncan," "Bacchante," "Turian," "Pandora," "Anker" and "Speedy." These constitute the vanguard of a fleet of 58 British warships which will meet here.

Pekin 18.—In the Changchou district a rising against the Foreigners is reported. The rising was discovered in time and although the authorities are very slow in the matter, it was stopped in time. Placards denouncing the railway, Protestant and Catholic Missions have been posted everywhere. No foreigners have been injured up to now.

Rome 18.—The parents of Don Jaime, son of the Emperor, Don Carlos, have been advised of a serious accident to him through the falling of his horse. He is at present at the Russian Headquarters in Manchuria.

Madrid 18.—The approaching nuptials of the Infants Theresa, younger sister of King Alfonso of Spain, to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria is announced.

Panama 18th.—Mr. G. W. Harrison, the British Minister to Central America, who succeeds the late Mr. Therton, arrived at Colon by the Royal Mail steamer and will leave for this capital tomorrow.

London 19.—At the National Sporting Club last night Joe Booker, the Englishman, defeated Frank Neil, of San Francisco in 20 rounds. Booker is now the champion bantam of the world.

London 20.—The demand for the payment of the indemnity of 7,500,000 pounds sterling which Great Britain presented to Tibet will probably result in a long occupation of the valley of Chumbi by the British. The Tibetans have notified the British Government that they cannot possibly pay that amount in 3 years. Great Britain now proposes that they pay 12,000,000 pounds until the debt is paid meanwhile the British troops will remain in the valley which constitutes

the key to Tibet. The Tibetans approve of the plan, but it is opposed in China as well as the ratification of the treaty. This is causing a dread of the return to Lhasa of the Dalai Lama and his Russian partner to overthrow the British calculations.

Shanghai, 20.—Chinese pirates attacked the British steamer "Path-King Helpe" in the River West. A British gunboat has been despatched to capture them.

Berlin 22.—The Hamburg American Coy. have signed a contract with the Russian Admiralty to provide the squadron passing by way of the Cape of Good Hope with coal. The steamer "Kaiser Wilhelm" and "Kriegs Christen" held a short time ago to a house in a Obissa have been re-baptized and sailed for Russia.

Panama 22.—President Amador has received lengthy telegrams from Minister Obaldio and Nelson Cromwell, advising that in consequence of pending questions and in order to give complete satisfaction to the Government and public of the Isthmus who have protested against what they consider a violation of a canal treaty, Secretary of War Taft, Minister Obaldio, Nelson Cromwell and other prominent persons will leave the United States shortly for Panama to study and investigate conscientiously the affairs with a view of arriving at a satisfactory means of settling all pending questions, especially that referring to the fictitious pools of Ancon, on the Pacific and Christoph Columbus, on the Atlantic and putting a stop to the illegal taxes complained of in the protest. The Secretary of State will investigate the matter promptly, in order to have the 3rd of November celebrations one of rejoicing and satisfaction to all, being the first anniversary of the Independence of the Isthmus. President Roosevelt, in a personal letter, has advised Mr. Taft, Secretary of War, to proceed to Panama for a personal conference with President Amador and other members of the Government. Taft is authorized to interview any person he desires of the subject. It is probable he will embark on the 24th inst.

In his letter President Roosevelt says: "The United States has no intention to establish an independent colony in the Republic of Panama. I am of opinion that the Isthmian public will be necessarily alarmed."

Banana War in America

DECRETING THE TRUST.

The "Guide", a fruit journal, of New York of the 8th inst., publishes the following:—

The Independent banana companies this week followed up the advantage they had gained by the institution of the edit-tout tactics inaugurated against the United Fruit Co. last week in New York City, exclusively reported in The "Guide". In their policy of fighting fire with fire and cutting the "United's" prices right on the "United's" territory, they shipped this week double the amount of bananas shipped the week previous. Altogether the Trust is having its hands full, especially in view of the demoralized state of the banana trade, for right now business is very dull and supply really in excess of demand.

Some idea of the trouble the New York end of the United Fruit Co., is having just now was to be gathered from the sight to be seen at the Port Limon boat, the Sibiria, Wednesday. For the first time since the organization of the "Trust" in New York not a single buyer was to be seen on the boat. Every one was over at the auction sale and was buying Barroca bananas out of the steamship Suldal from the Chinese Trading Co. The bulk of the Sibiria's cargo had to be given over to the Fruit Dispatch Co., to be consigned all over the country, with instructions to the various agents in the different markets to do the best they could with it, and Mr. Evans had a mighty busy and harassing day of it keeping the wires hot and sending orders after another.

The fate of this Port Limon boat must have been a bitter pill for Minor C. Keith, who has a particular and personal interest in fruit from that section. So far "Jersey" Cadmus, whose leanings are toward Jamaica fruit, has managed through his persuasive personality to do fairly well on cargoes from that island, but he has fallen down woefully this time, at all events on the Port Limon proposition, and some diffuse and interesting specimens of vocabulary are to be expected from Mr. Keith. Slowly but surely the "Trust" is vakening to the fact that it is not the "only pebble on the beach."

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.

Wanted.

By middle age Jamaica woman situation in San Jose as nurse or housemaid, with English speaking family preferred. Apply this office.

2 in.—22

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 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 undreamed of was this happy ending that Prof. Adkin is being accredited with possessing divine power.

When seen in reference to this wonderful case, Prof. Adkin said: "Yes, I restored the woman to life at 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 words and sobbing of physical and mental agony, imploring me for the aid I am so glad to bestow. A few days past and others from the same people came 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 one and all 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 bread 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 bends what a peculiar magnetized food product in concentrated form, which immediately revitalizes the whole system, Prof. Adkin disclaims the use of Faith Cure, Christian Science or similar cults. What this extract or elixir is, how he makes it or 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 these others, which 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 every disease that flesh is heir to. I had been bedfast for five years, unable to stand no longer than ten minutes at a time. If ever a woman suffered I did, I could lie on that 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 fill 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 4658, 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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Opposite Passenger Depot and the beautiful Jimenez Park, in delightful old Cartago.

The Market-House Hotel has been remodeled, newly papered and freshly furnished throughout. The number of sleeping apartments has been increased three-fold, while the dining room has been changed and enlarged. The cuisine has no superior in the tropics.

Cartago, six thousand feet above the sea, with mountain streams peering down her paved streets, and surrounded by market gardens whose yield is perennial, is not only a city in the clouds but the health resort of all Central America.

RATES \$2.50 TO \$4.00 PER DAY.

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Leaves every Wednesday night, and for Cahuita and Old Harbour every other Tuesday night. Apply to Maduro & Sons or to Captain on board.

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The Best Quality and Lowest Prices

Table listing various toiletries and their prices, including Bath Sponges, Tooth Brushes, Hair do., Nail Brushes, etc.

SPECTACLES.

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

Watch Chains.

Table listing watch chains and their prices, including Gents' Rolled Gold, Ladies' do., etc.

Smokers' Materials.

Table listing smoking materials and their prices, including Capstan Cigarettes, Pipes, Cigarette Books, etc.

—ALL AT—

WOOD'S BOOK STORE, LIMON.

Advertisement for Artavia's Shoes, featuring an image of a shoe and text describing the shoes and the agency.

Advertisement for United Fruit Company, featuring text about their merchandise department and agents.



Miss M. Cartledge gives some helpful advice to young girls. Her letter is but one of thousands which prove that nothing is so helpful to young girls who are just arriving at the period of womanhood as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly, for it is the only medicine I ever tried which cured me. I suffered much from my first menstrual period, I felt so weak and dizzy at times I could not pursue my studies with the usual interest. My thoughts became sluggish, I had headaches, backaches and sinking spells, also pains in the back and lower limbs. In fact, I was sick all over.

"Finally, after many other remedies had been tried, we were advised to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am pleased to say that after taking it only two weeks, a wonderful change for the better took place, and in a short time I was in perfect health. I felt buoyant, full of life, and found all work a pastime. I am indeed glad to tell my experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for it made a different girl of me. Yours very truly, MISS M. CARTLIDGE, 533 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga."

At such a time, the grandest aid to nature is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It prepares the young system for the necessary changes, and is the surest and most reliable cure for woman's ills of every nature. Mrs. Pinkham invites all young women who are ill to write her for free advice. Address, Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Mrs. Estes, of New York City, says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to you because I believe all young girls ought to know how much good your medicine will do them. I did dress-making for years before I was married, and if it had not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I do not believe I could have stood the strain. There is no other work that is such a strain on the system. Oh, how my back used to ache from the bending over! I would feel as though I would have to scream out from the pain, and the sitting still made me so terribly tired and weak, and my head throbbed like an engine. I never could eat after work, I was so worn out. Then I was irregular, and had such frightful cramps every month they would simply double me up with pain, and I would have to give up working and lie down. But Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound changed me into a strong, well woman. Yours very truly, MRS. MARTHA ESTES, 513 West 125th St., N. Y. City."

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of female troubles cured. Sold by druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutions. Remember every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

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SLOAN'S LINIMENT
FOR HORSES AND OTHER STOCK AND ALL FAMILY USES
It Kills Pain and Kills Germs
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All kinds of information furnished on application to J. G. HOLLENBECK, Dist. Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

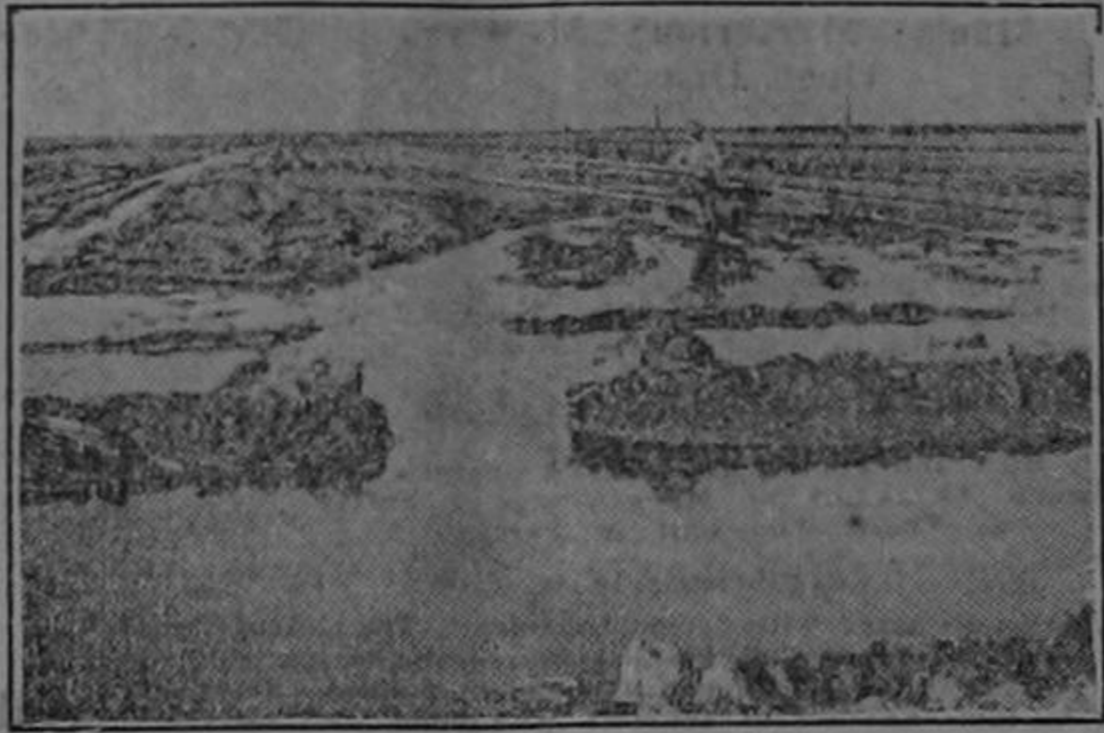
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Indicated with Weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Reflections of a Bachelor.
Most people who set out to reform the public forget to do it to themselves first.
It takes a man to look for baking powder in the water cooler and the butter in the kitchen oven.
The time a woman is crazy to go into business is when she adds a column of figures four times and gets only three results.
It makes a woman proud of her husband, in a kind of ashamed way, to have her husband know how to button the children up the back.

Desert Irrigation in the Far West.
By L. R. Freeman.

BORDERING on the Colorado from the point where it emerges from its Grand Canon and begins the last stage of its seaward journey to Yuma, Arizona, where it enters Mexican territory, lie over a half a million acres of land that can be reached by diversion canals. This area will be increased to one million two hundred thousand acres when



Desert Irrigation—The First Soaking.

the Government's plans are carried out, and will be capable of supporting an aggregate population greater than that now living in the famous irrigated valleys of the Nile and the Po. The soil of this district is a sedimentary deposit of vast depth and amazing richness; its climate is sub-tropical, and but slightly more severe than that of Egypt and Italy, and the experiment stations have shown that, product for product, it will check with the most fertile sections of either.

The parallel between the Colorado and the Nile is most remarkable. Both rise among snow-covered mountains at great distances from their mouths and traverse semi-tropical and almost rainless deserts; both empty into great landlocked arms of the sea at nearly the same latitude—thirty-two degrees north. Each has deposited a great delta at its mouth, and has vast alluvial areas along its lower length. Both overflow in summer at a time when irrigation is most needed, and the crops of the Mojave and Yuma Indians fall when the flood is light, just as do those of the Nile farmers when similar conditions prevail there. Finally the minimum flow of each river is more than equal to the irrigating of its border lands, and the Colorado will prove, as has the Nile, the means of rendering productive and habitable its adjacent rainless regions, that otherwise would be worse than waste.

The lesser irrigation enterprises that have been launched upon the Colorado in the past have found their chief obstacle to lie in the accumulation in their canals of the sediment with which the water is so heavily charged.

This silt is mostly worn from the canon walls and carried down from the upper courses of the river. The grade of the latter is so flat through the desert that a diversion canal must have so slight a fall and so low a velocity that it cannot clear itself of the precipitated sediment. By its present plans the Government expects to utilize this extraneous matter by impounding it upon some of the vast gravelly expanses, where there is little soil at present, by means of high dams; thus securing falls for the canals, increasing the irrigable land, and eliminating much of the silt at the same time.

The plans of the Government hydro-

graphers, as now outlined, call for a series of reservoirs along the river, to be formed by building high dams at points where the opportunities for storage appear favorable. Each dam is to be provided with a sluiceway through its base, in order that the waters may be drawn off as desired, and also to provide a means of flushing out the surplus accumulations of sediment. Canals of great size, and of a declivity sufficient to carry the silt in suspension and not evolve destructive erosion, will run from the tops of the dams.

It has been estimated, as a result of recent analyses, that water from the Colorado sufficient to cover an acre of land to the depth of three feet contains fertilizer to the value of more than ten dollars. This annual inundation, then, of a deep alluvial soil that is made up of little but fertilizers in the first place, in conjunction with the semi-tropic climate and additional irrigation as the crops may demand, will make farming possible the year round, and it is confidently expected that an acreage production will be at-

tainable without precedent in history. The power to be developed at each dam will not be the least item of its usefulness. On account of the abundance of water, the installment of turbine plants is considered feasible, and the power generated will be in proportion to the height of the dam. This electrical energy will be used in operating river steamers—through the medium of storage batteries—running trolley lines, and pumping water to the sections of the country where the topography of the intervening country will not permit of canals. It is even proposed to operate the desert divisions of the transcontinental railroads with electricity from these river plants, and a transmission line to Jerome, Arizona, for the use of the

United Verde copper mine at that point, is one of the possibilities. Both schemes are eminently practicable, and the saving of fuel to the companies interested would be immense, to say nothing of the value of an assured continuity of service.

The outside cost of this splendid system of desert irrigation is placed by the engineers at \$22,000,000, while the values to be created—literally created—through its agency are beyond the possibilities of computation. Irrigated land, as such, in California and Arizona has sold as high as \$1800 an acre, and under the poorest of water systems an acre is never worth less than \$100. Eased even on the latter figure the 1,200,000 acres to be reclaimed would



Sugar-Cane on a Desert Ranch

we worth \$120,000,000. Electrical energy to exceed 250,000 horse-power, conservatively worth \$100,000,000, will be easily developed, and the improvement of navigation cannot be reckoned at less than \$10,000,000. This gives a neat little total of \$230,000,000 to be added to the National wealth on the completion of the system as now outlined, a sum beside which the expenditure necessary to bring it into being seems as nothing.—Review of Reviews.

Ten years ago the desert of Rechna Doab, in India, had not a single inhabitant, but to-day there are 800,000 living in comfort on it. Irrigation is responsible.



Two Years and Four Months Before the Taking of This Picture There Was Neither Vegetation Nor Water at This Point.

graphers, as now outlined, call for a series of reservoirs along the river, to be formed by building high dams at points where the opportunities for storage appear favorable. Each dam is to be provided with a sluiceway through its base, in order that the waters may be drawn off as desired, and also to provide a means of flushing out the surplus accumulations of sediment. Canals of great size, and of a declivity sufficient to carry the silt in suspension and not evolve destructive erosion, will run from the tops of the dams.

The fall of the river is so slight that reservoirs of enormous capacity may be constructed without involving dams

HOW THE BEE SPENDS ITS TIME

Swarming Day the Only Day of the Year—Fealty of Worker to Queen—Drone Pays Terrible Penalty For Gay Times.

BEES, in a way, are something like children—they hate to feel lonely. A bee will die of sheer loneliness if you take it away from its friends. It never does any work for itself, but works only for the sake of the hive. And bees love their work; they love the busy stir in their home, and above all, they love their queen, who is the mother of them all, and hardly ever stirs out of the hive.

Fancy being the queen and the mother of the 60,000 busy, buzzing bees who live in our hive at the bottom of the garden! No queen is more lovingly attended by her subjects than the queen of the bees. They would do anything for her, but they can do nothing without her. Day and night she is surrounded by a ring of ladies in waiting, who always stand with their faces toward her, so that some of them must walk backward whenever she moves. She is fed and she is washed, and nothing is ever allowed to disturb the one work that she is busy upon day and night—the work of laying eggs.

If anything should happen to her all the bees will nearly go off their heads in their sorrow, and if she should be lost and her bees can't find her, all her unhappy children will soon die of distress.

If any accident happens to the hive the bees protect their queen and the young bees with their lives, and if there should be a famine they give her the last drop of food.

The queen herself is the busiest of all in the hive. But she never enjoys long days of sunshine spent among the flowers. It is her duty and her joy to keep on laying eggs without stopping in the darkness of the hive.

She lives three or four years so that she may do this work properly, but the common bees who have been born in the spring only live to see a little of one bright summer, six or eight weeks, perhaps. Those who are born late in the year live longer, for they have not to work day and night, but sleep through the winter.

You can see how eager the bees are to get on with their work, as they fly in streams in and out of the hive, all through the summer days. If you watched a bee as it arrived at the hive you would see it hurrying, without stopping to talk or play, to the little cell where the honey it has gathered must be stored; and then it would go to empty out the stores from its leg baskets into other separate cells. Each load must be put away in its proper place; and then at once out it would fly again to the sunshine and the flowers to bring back another load.

WAY BLOCKED BY DRONES.

If you kept a very careful watch on the busy working bees as they hurried about in the hive, you would soon notice that their way was often blocked by the larger bees than themselves, who never seem to have anything to do but to hinder the others. These larger bees are the grand gentlemen of the hive—drones they are called—and drones they are, for they never do a stroke of work for themselves, but simply live a lazy life of luxury.

In the hive that I am telling you about there were quite 400 of these grand gentlemen. They were very big and fine, and each one had 13,000 eyes on each side of his head, which seemed rather a shame considering that the poor workers only had 6000. But then the drones had no stings. All day long they did nothing, but were fed by the working bees on the food that they had so carefully stored up.

They slept in snug corners, sunned themselves at the hive's door, and perhaps now and then flew out to see how the world was looking, but never to do a stroke of work. They were always treated with respect and allowed to pass as they pleased into any hive they cared to visit.

The most important part of the nursery, indeed the most important place in the whole hive, was the spot where five wonderful cells had been built, larger than any of the other cells, looking something like acorns. In these special cells were the grubs of royal bees—beautiful princesses of the future, who might some day reign as queens themselves.

With hundreds of little bees coming into the world every day, it is quite easy to see that soon the hive would be too small to shelter all the bees. This is what happened in the hive that I am telling you about—the hive grew too small to hold all the bees, or rather the bees grew too many to live in the hive—and so nearly all the wise little bees went away to find a new home, so that the old home might be left to the rising generation.

But, of course, it would never do to go away without a queen. So this is what happened:

From one of the royal cells there stepped out a beautiful princess.

Now, seventeen days before, this princess had been nothing but an egg. The egg had lain in its little cell for three days, and then a grub had emerged. For five days this little grub was fed by the nurse bees, not on the ordinary food that is given to little bees, but on food that is kept only for royalty. And then the nurses had covered in the cell with wax, and left the little grub to itself, to spin a cocoon.

This took one day, and then, two days later, after it had had a good rest,

the grub was transformed into a real baby bee, and on the seventeenth day stepped out from the cell a beautiful princess.

QUEEN MOTHER IN RAGE.

The princess uttered a loud cry—long, piping note—and at once all the hive was thrown into the greatest state of excitement. The bees stopped working and flocked to see the new princess, flying about in the maddest way, now rushing in a body out of the hive, only to stream back again a moment later—but maddest of all was the old queen mother.

Directly she heard the piping note of the young princess she threw herself into a violent temper, and doubtless she would have fallen upon her poor daughter and stung her to death had not so many of the other bees blocked her way. Old queen bees are always furious when princesses step out of their cells, for they hate to think of any one else ruling in their places.

The excitement of all the bees was so great that soon the hive became very hot, and at last the old queen bee, feeling uncomfortable, and finding herself unable to kill the princess, determined to fly away and find a new home.

And so she made her way to the door of the hive, and then sprang into the air, and at once a great cloud of bees streamed after her, and the cloud floated away—a way from the dear old home that they had filled to overflowing with treasure, to come to rest beside their queen, who alighted on the bough of a tree near by. Wave after wave of bees alighted beside her, until a great cluster hung from the bough, a golden, shimmering mass.

Now, the bee keeper had watched the bees swarming, and had made ready of them a new clean hive. Directly he saw that the swarm had settled, he took an empty box and placed it on the ground just below the cluster.

And then, knowing well that all the bees were far too happy to think of stinging any one, he gently shook the bough from which the cluster hung, and the great ball of bees dropped down into the empty box; and though some of them settled on his hands, his arms and his face, not one thought of stinging him, but from all the bees came a buzzing song of happiness. The day of their swarming is the happiest day in the life of the bees, the one day when they make holiday.

The old hive must have seemed very deserted to the few bees who remained with the new princess, after the old queen and her swarm had departed, for only a few thousand bees had stayed behind with her, to care for all the baby bees in the nursery cells.

OFF ON THEIR HONEYMOON.

They set to work at once to tidy up the hive and to put things straight, and the princess, who was to become their queen, married a handsome drone gentleman, and on a beautiful summer morning went away for a honeymoon flight in the blue sky. Then her husband had died, and she had returned at once to the darkness of the hive to settle down to her work as queen, and to pass the rest of her days laying eggs.

Soon work went on as merrily as before, some of the bees cleaning the hive, some of them flying out to the flowers, others busying themselves in the great nursery, where thousands and thousands of baby bees were almost ready to leave their little cells. And the bees knew that in a few days the hive would be filled again with a new stock of little bees.

For quite 60,000 little bees would come out from the cells of the nursery. But the new queen knew that among these 60,000 babies would be four princesses, and killed in turn each of the princesses, for it is a law of the little bee people that only one member of the royal family may live in the hive.

But all the other baby bees who were born were brought up with the most loving care by their nurses, and when two weeks old each of the new bees had grown wise enough to be able to fly out to visit the flowers, and forage for honey. And so it was not long before the old hive was filled with a new race of little people, who were just as clever in working for their queen as those thousands of older bees who had flown away.

It was just before autumn began, in the month of September, that the long suffering bees had their revenge on the great, stupid, lazy drones, who had lived such luxurious lives while they had killed so hard.

Early one morning, while the drones were still sleeping, the working bees, who had quite lost their patience with the drones, and were now very angry with them, set upon them and dragged them to the floor of the hive, and began to tear off their wings. Three or four of the little angry working bees set upon each great stupid drone, and the drones were too helpless, having no stings, to offer any resistance.

One by one they were carried, wingless to the door of the hive and thrown down to the ground, where death soon came to them. And so the bees massacred all the idle drones, and the ground was strewn with the corpses of the giants.

Then work went forward again, and the honey of the autumn flowers was gathered.—Royal Magazine

WHAT THE JAPANESE WANT IN MUKDEN.

RUSSIAN VICEROY HAS ACCUMULATED THOUSANDS OF TONS OF GOLD.

From the "Picayune."

Mukden, Oct. 15.—As one of Mark Twain's books "has no weather in it," so this letter from the seat of war is entirely devoid of "reflections on strategic movements" or Richard, Harding-Davis-like advice as to what Kuropatkin, Oyama, Oku-Nodzu and the rest must do to fall in with the tenor of certain magazine articles in type.

No war actualities in this—if there were, it would never pass the censor, now more severe than ever.

To judge by the foreign papers we are getting here, public opinion abroad knows nothing of the real importance of Mukden to the Japanese and its value to various Russian generals and high officials as a business proposition. As a matter of fact, the possession of Mukden will go far towards replenishing the gold reserve in the Mikado's coffers.

For here, in the suburb of Nekuan, without the great wall and the jurisdiction of the Chinese Viceroy, are the vast works where Alexieff and other leading Moscovites have the gold ore, taken out of Korean soil ground up, refined and made into "yellow boys" for use in Paris and Monte Carlo.

A hundred thousand tons of gold ore deposited in and about Nekuan awaiting the mill. The Japs were too hot after Alexieff, and his successors for them to remove even part of the treasure though for a time they loaded military trains returning to the western frontier with the precious dirt and quartz. Yet again the Japanese's surprising alacrity spoiled their calculations. Their lightning movements made it imperative to rush troops to Manchuria at an unheard-of pace—there was no time for private enterprises, even those of the Viceroy and other "greatest" men.

Madame the Princess Palatine tells in her famous letters that Louis XV. ended the war in the Netherlands "because he was crazy to return to Paris." History forever repeats itself. Kuropatkin was forced to accept battle at Liao-Yang because Alexieff and several grand dukes, princes and barons demanded that the Japs should be prevented at all hazards from laying hold of their Mukden gold mine.

ALL STOLEN.

The possessive term "their" is, of course, rank euphemism. The gold ore lying in the shade of Mukden's earth wall, and similar deposits in Por: Arthur, Harbin etc., is the product of robbery pure and simple. John Burns accuses the British Government of entering upon the Boer war in the interest of the gold-mine operators; the Russo-Japanese war is mainly due to the rapacity and lust of power of official and private individuals.

Alexieff and his St. Petersburg backers had divided Corea between them. This group was to have Corea's forests; a second, her gold mines; a third, her coal fields; a fourth, her copper deposits, etc.; but in order to exploit their "territories," it was necessary to keep the Japs out of the Hermit Kingdom. They refused to keep out, and, much to the exploiters' surprise, set to work despoiling the despoilers.

And just now they are within reach of their first great haul. What irony that the gold for the possession of which nearly a hundred thousand lives have been sacrificed so far seems destined to be used against Russia's interests.

"Japan cannot stand the cost of the war," has been the cry all the time. I venture to predict that she will make some very comfortable outlays at Alexieff's expense after Oyama had taken Mukden, for the Viceroy and his backers had only just commenced milling when the war broke out. To set up the giant machinery, hire and drill workmen, etc., took them a very long while, and the patent Siberian Railway operated at the cost of the patient Russian taxpayer, carried raw material to Nekuan all that time. One hundred thousand tons of gold ore is the conservative estimate, a tremendous windfall for the Tokio Treasury, allowing Oyama to make his own money while fighting the Russians on their own ground.

Thus the Muscovites themselves will help improve Jap finances that, until recently, these

finances, caused them to smile rather than to tremble. A well-filled treasury in Mukden, Alexieff's Korean gold mines—for as property of the enemy they have been confiscated, of course—has ever a foe done so much for another? Add to this that very rich gold deposits were discovered in Japan recently, on which the Mikado, by virtue of the law, laid his hand. Really it is time to change the tune of the "yellow peril" to that of the "yellow boys" which, after all, have about as much the say in the conduct of a war as main strength on land and sea.

Limón New Hospitals.

HEARING COMPLETION. The United Fruit Company's new hospitals now under construction will be completed in about one month from date, providing the necessary lumber is received from the States. Six months ago the land now covered by these buildings was nothing more than bush; four and half months ago Mr. Hanna, the Contractor for the United Fruit Company, started to lay the foundation of what is certainly the handsomest and most artistic block of wooden buildings that Limón has ever possessed. There are in reality, five buildings, the three central being connected, while the outer eastern building is the isolation hospital, and the western portion the residence of the medical officer. The central building of the middle block is 70 feet square, while its companions are each 50 feet square. The material used is pitch pine, imported from the States, while the doors and windows are of cypress. Mr. Henry Landry, the foreman, with twenty skilled American workmen are principally responsible for the masterly manner in which the work has been carried out. These workmen are contracted from the States and are fed and housed in a comfortably fitted building adjoining the hospitals. It speaks well for the location of the site when it is remembered that during the four and half months the men have resided there not a single serious case of sickness has occurred. In addition to the men contracted, there have been employed about 25 Jamaicans, but even with this comparatively small staff it is safe to say the buildings would have long ere this been completed had the New Orleans people effected more prompt shipment of the necessary lumber and material. The institution will be provided with a supply of eight thousand gallons of sea water for flushing purposes, while it will have its own supply of 40,000 gallons of drinking water independent of the town connection. Electric light, of course, will be used throughout, and every modern convenience for the comfort and well being of the inmates appear to have been thoroughly provided for by the United Fruit Company in their contract with Mr. Hanna.

Favourable Arrangements.

THE TWO COMPANIES AND THE GOVERNMENT. To-day we have been favored with the principal points of the contract signed on the 18th inst. between Dr. A. F. Pirec, General Agent of the Costa Rica Railway Co. and the Ministro de Fomento. The Company renounced their claim to the exclusive right of building wharves in Limón. The Government recognizes that the metal wharf, and all those previously constructed by the Company, are the property of said Company, during the existence of the Soto-Keith contract. The Company submits to the government interpretation of the Clause XXII. of the said contract in relation to the caducity of the concession of lands lost by the railway this year. The Company renounce all claim by reason of railway concessions which up to to-day constitute the Northern Railway as well as crossings authorized up-to-date, and agree to those granted in the future and by virtue of indemnification arranged according to law. The government concedes to the Company the exclusive right of furnishing with branches 70,000 hectares of land, of which 30,000 are granted to the Company as their property. The government also conceded to the Company the land and sea navigation of all the waters comprised in this extension of lands. The tariff on cattle is reduced. The period for the construction of the new stations and workshops of San José is extended until the Co's affairs permit their doing so. The Company assumes all responsibility originating by right of agreement which Mr. Keith holds for the construction of branch lines.—"El Noticiero."

Royal Mail Paket Company.

The directors of the Royal Mail Steam Paket Company report that the Crown has granted the Supplementary Charter, conferring upon the company the right to extinguish the liability on the existing shares, and creating £600,000 additional capital. In the new supplementary charter the Crown has inserted clauses whereby it is to be regarded as a cardinal principle that the company is to be and remain under British control, and accordingly it is provided that no foreigner shall be qualified to hold office as a director, or be employed as one of the principal officers of the company. Regulations have also been made governing the allotment and transfer of shares, so as to prevent the acquisition of shares by foreigners or foreign corporations. These provisions and regulations have the cordial approval of the court of directors. With the view of dealing at an early date as possible with the question of the existing liability on the Ordinary shares of the company, the directors have convened a special general meeting of the proprietors on Oct. 5, in order to obtain their sanction for the issue of the new capital as a Five per Cent. Preference Stock.—"Daily Telegraph."

CURRENT ITEMS.

A SERVICE of song will be rendered in the Baptist Church on Sunday, November 6th at 3.30.

Mr. Leoncio N. Bello, a native of Spain, has applied for letters of naturalization as a Costa Rican.

Mr. John M. Tibaut has been suffering with fever during the last week, but we were glad to see him well enough to get around yesterday.

Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Lockwood and son, of Yonkers, on the old line were passengers for the States by the "Sibiria" on Monday last.

Mr. Charles H. Wyndham, for many years a resident of Juan Viñas, came here on a visit from the States by the s.s. "Olympia" on Wednesday last.

On Saturday last the Resguardo Fiscal captured 500 lbs. of contraband tobacco, belonging to Don Cesar Rodriguez. It is said the tobacco was introduced over the frontiers of Nicaragua.—"El Noticiero."

THE s.s. "Altai" will leave here for Kingston direct on Monday coming, taking mails and passengers. Cheques on the Colonial Bank for remittance by this steamer can be had up to hour of sailing.

THE "Official Gazette" publishes the following:—The circulation is authorized of \$250,000 in pieces of 50 centimos each. The issue will bear the initials of the Government A. C. R. 1904.

In the district of San Jeronimo (Esparta), a man named Rafael Solozano, violated a child of 8 years in a coffee farm. This occurred on the 17th. The Alcalde and two policemen captured the offender and he is now in prison.—"El Noticiero."

Mr. John M. Keith left here for New York by the "Sibiria" on Monday last. Many are the rumors current as to the reason of his sudden departure, but we have so far refrained from giving publicity to them as no one appears to know anything with an element of certainty about it.

MAJOR WARD, of the British Army, who formed one of the visiting Polo team from Jamaica during the month of September, has presented the Polo Club of San José with a magnificent silver cup which is to be used as a trophy in the next polo match.—"El Noticiero."

THE "Official Gazette" publishes the following:—A quarantine of twenty days will be imposed on all arrivals from Valparaiso. All ships bringing clean Bills of Health will be excluded, provided there are no symptoms of small pox amongst the passengers or crew.

THE "Official Gazette" publishes the following:—Due to ill-health, Don Alberto Pacheco has resigned his post as Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Panama. His Excellency the President has appointed Don Carlos Lara to fill the vacant post, and Don Guillermo Vargas as attache to same Legation.

AS is customary every year, an extraordinary drawing of the San José Lottery will take place on the 1st January, 1905 as follows:—One prize of \$20,000, one of \$5,000, two of \$2,500 one of \$1,000, four of \$500, fifty of \$20, ten approximates of \$100, and one hundred and twenty terminations of \$500 each. Twelve thousand tickets will be issued for this drawing.—"El Noticiero."

THE celebrated Doctor Pezarro, who a short time ago escaped from the hands of our second Commandante at the Cuartel where he was detained as a prisoner for forgery, on the Banco Anglo, Quequejua & Co. and Challe & Co. has been sentenced by the Judge of the First Criminal Court to be imprisoned for one year, 11 months and five days in San Lucas.—"El Noticiero."

We understand that Mr. D. A. Crafon, Conductor of the old line, has tendered his resignation to the Costa Rica Railway Company and will be leaving for his home in the States some time next month. Mr. Crafon has made many friends among the travelling public by the civil and courteous manner with which he has always discharged his duties.

ANA MARIO CASCANTE, young and pretty, abandoned her husband Jesus Elizondo, two months after marriage in order to live with a Chinaman, established in Limón in a shop. The Chinese gained the affections of Maria during a visit to Limón with her husband a few days after their marriage. Elizondo has now applied to the authorities to take action in the matter as John Chivaman has a Chinese spouse.—"El Noticiero."

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.—This Society has funds in hand of over \$800,000 of which is invested bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. The interest alone has been more than sufficient to cover the running expenses since re-organization of the Society, the actual expenses in two years being less than one hundred Colonos. Since January last there has been no death, and only two since January, 1903.

A LABOR crowd assembled on the pier on Wednesday last to witness the departure of the passengers by the "Taunton" for New Orleans, including Dr. Allen Jumel, Medical Officer of the New Orleans Quarantine Board, Mr. W. M. Seaman, Manager of the United Fruit Company's Commissaries, Mr. E. P. Schweppé, Cashier of the Limón Office of the United Fruit Company and Mr. Wm. Hanna, who has been constructing the new hospitals.

THE Rev. E. A. Pitt, of the Limón Wesleyan church, was a passenger for Jamaica by the "Sibiria" on Monday last. Mr. Pitt has been a victim of fever for some weeks past, and he

visits that island in the hope of obtaining rest. During his six years residence here he has done excellent work in connection with the Wesleyan mission in this country, and sickness during the whole of that time had hitherto been unknown to him. The Revs. Witt and Macdonald have promised to assist in the services at the Wesleyan Church during his absence, and several capable elders of the church will also lend valuable aid in this direction.

A RUMOR was current here that during the leave solicited by Don Wenceslao de la Guardia, the Governor of Limón, the Government had decided to name as his successor *pro tem* the present Secretary, Don Federico Golcher. It is not known if this will be confirmed but it is very probable. Mr. Golcher is a first class employee and has fulfilled the duties pertaining to the Governor, on several occasions during the absence of Don Wenceslao in this capital. On the other hand the appointment of Don Federico Golcher will not deprive us of our popular Governor Señor Mora. The climate of Limón is not suited to persons accustomed to live in the interior.—"El Noticiero."

THE following is taken from "Las Noticias":—Under the head of "San Blas" we reproduce the following from the "Colon Telegram":—"A few days ago a commission of Indians passed through here from San Blas. The commission consisted of General Henry Clay, Colonel Oromatipillite, Secretary John Thomas and Interpreter James Buchanan. They visited the local authorities and the President of the Republic of Panama and informed him that the chief Inaquina, who holds immense influence on the coast of San Blas had declared independence and that of his tribe to remain faithful to Colombia and to join Panama. The commission is soliciting ample power and authority from the Republic to proceed according to their desires."

CHEAP BANANAS.

From "London Daily Telegraph." Recently some prominence was given the contemporary to the complaint that "bananas are cheaper than they were before Jamaica bananas were imported into this country." Such a statement is as extreme in its intimation as is the headline of a paragraph in one of the evening papers, "Bananas Four a Penny." Strictly speaking, the latter statement is nearer the truth, but both assertions to assert that bananas are no cheaper than they were before Jamaica and Costa Rica contributed to our supplies for, in face of the increased importations, dealers and shippers have to accept to-day 3s. less per bunch than they could command only a year ago. An increase of three million bunches per annum could not be maintained without a reduction in price, but unfortunately, at present, only a section of the public is feeling the actual benefits of the reduction. The coster fruiterers have arrived at the fair price, which represents two a penny or two for 1½d. Grocers, fruiterers, and store-keepers still adhere to the average penny, with a concession at seven for sixpence, but this represents a very liberal profit. Some have even come down to sixpence a dozen, although their responsibilities and liabilities place them in quite another category to the coster fruiterer, whose only stock-in-trade is a barrow and a suitable pitch. Much of the Jamaica fruit arrives in a green state, and until ripe has to be kept in a certain temperature, free from draughts. This necessitates a ripening-room for the naked banana, and perhaps it is this initial expense which has produced the fruiterer against the West Indian varieties. Profits in fruit were made so easily in the old days that fruiterers have become accustomed to rely solely upon their sales of ripe fruit, and cannot even yet realize the necessities of present-day competition. The same complaint underlies almost every branch of our English fruit trade, and the result is, English fruit and fruiterers are being left sadly behind. Lessons in growing, cultivation, packing, and transit have to be learnt from abroad, and in consequence our fruit trade is largely monopolized by foreign interests. It is a phase of this lethargy that the pioneers of the English banana industry have had to contend with. Gradually, however, it is being realized here that to march with the times care must be expended beyond the mere growing and importation of fruit. If it is to be presented in its most saleable form and treated with some regard to science and circumstance.

These facts have been realized by several of the best firms dealing in bananas, who, once they have overcome the initial cost of their own ripening-rooms, will be able to offer the fruit at prices approaching the figure asked by the coster and make a considerable profit. Jamaican bananas vary so considerably in size that a uniform price is impossible; but at prices ranging from 1s. 9d. to 6d. a dozen a profit of 1s. 6d. per bunch in summer and 2s. 9d. in winter is possible.

The costers who to-day are selling bananas at four a penny cannot sell for profit. What they lose on the farthing banana they are gaining on the penny one; but, curiously enough the cheaper fruit is actually the best, because it is ripest. English people have a prejudice against the brown-looking banana, believing it to be over-ripe. It is not until it has reached that stage, however, that it is properly ripe and in the prime condition for eating. And yet these are the very bananas the costers have to clear at four a penny. When our English education is complete bananas will be eaten from the skin with a spoon, as in their native land.

BIRTH.

CAMPBELL.—At La Francia at 3 a.m. on Friday last, the wife of Mr. G. W. Campbell of a son.

Advertisement for Sunlight Soap. Includes text: 'Keep your blankets and your woollens soft as new and free from shrinking, by seeing they are always washed in the Sunlight Way with Sunlight Soap.' Features an illustration of a woman washing clothes.

Bishop Potter and The Subway Saloon.

From "Jamaica Times."

Bishop Henry C. Potter, who has got into hot water by dedicating a saloon in New York, says he took the step after mature reflection and will make no apologies. Whatever the effect on the bishop, the act has made the New York subway tavern famous, and other similar ones are already contemplated.

A storm of protest has arisen against Bishop Potter's action in opening and dedicating a saloon which, except in the matter of pure liquor and cheapness is open to almost all the objections which may be made against the 13,000 other saloons in Greater New York.

The "Presbyterian Banner," says:—"A man can get drunk at the Bishop's bar just as quickly as at any other bar—in fact, a newspaper reporter was sent there for that purpose, and liquor was not refused him after he became intoxicated and was in a maudlin condition. A youth can start toward a drunkard's grave at the bishop's bar as surely as at any other bar, and its very attractiveness is only an additional seduction to lure him on. That the doxology was sung in such a place was sacrilege that might make even scoffers blush, a betrayal of the Master as surely as the kiss of Judas. We do not question the sincerity of Bishop Potter, but we believe he has made a terrible mistake. All the saloon-keepers in the county rejoice in his action and count him as one of themselves; and all the churches in the county, including the honoured church in which he is bishop, are pained and and ashamed of his course."

The "Outlook" New York says:—"It may seem ungracious to point out any obstacle in the way of the men who, foreseeing the criticism and even abuse which their action will call forth, have, with a spirit little short of heroic, undertaken to make this experiment successful; but, after all, no good can come of overlooking any difficulty. The Subway Tavern has been likened to the public houses, established by the Public House Trust Association in England. There is one important distinction between them. In London the premises not the proprietors, have been licensed, and the number has been limited. It is difficult to obtain a license without obtaining some house and business already in existence. Consequently, every public-house established by Earl Grey either takes the place of one that has been otherwise owned, or forestalls the establishment of a new public house different in character; in other words, a house that is managed in the interest of order and restraint supplants one that is managed by self-interest and for the promotion of intemperance. In New York City there is no limit to the number of saloons. Consequently the subway tavern is an addition to the saloons already existing. It must prevail over the others, if it prevails at all, not by force of monopoly, but by proving its superiority as an attraction for customers. The success of the English plan does not, therefore, indicate necessarily, or even probably, the success of the American plan.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN

LATEST CABLES

Tokio 22.—The Government of Japan have resolved to call Russia's attention to the illegal use by the Russian troops of Chinese uniforms. On the 4th October an infantry force, attired in Chinese clothes, attacked a detachment of Japanese on the road to Mukden, and on various occasions Russian soldiers have attempted surprises at different points. Information is to hand that the Russians have purchased enormous quantities of Chinese clothing. The memorial states that combatants not properly uniformed are liable to severe treatment for violation of the laws of war. To participate in war without uniform constitutes a violation of International article 23, governing the laws and customs of war. It is impossible at a distance to distinguish between Chinese and Russians thus disguised.

Pekin 22.—In recognition of the services rendered resulting in the celebration of the China-Japanese commercial treaty, the Emperor of Japan has decorated the celebrated Englishman, Sir Robert Hart, chief of the Chinese Customs, with the order of the Rising Sun.

Berlin 22.—The North German Gazette, a semi-official organ, publishes this evening a contradiction to the assertions contained in a Pekin despatch, published in the "London Times" of the 18th. In this correspondence Germany is accused of intriguing to persuade China not to accept the Anglo-Tibetan contract. In order to carry out their object the German Legation in Pekin is paying a subvention to the native press to push a campaign against the treaty. The North German Gazette says: All that took place is as follows: The German Minister casually presented the Chinese Secretary of Foreign Relations, the authentic version published of the said treaty, but at the same time assured him that Germany had not the slightest interest in the matter.

St. Petersburg 22.—The news from Kuropatkin during the past few days is not very reassuring. It is said here that the Japanese have been beaten in the last battle and at present are suffering from the consequences of their defeat. If Kuropatkin is in a good position he will again take the offensive, and if the roads permit, he has entire confidence in his ability to bar out the Japanese in the west, leaving the road to Port Arthur open, which place he could then reach in three weeks. If on the other hand his exit is not crowned with success, the Russian Chief will meet a defeat worse than he has ever suffered.

Chefu 22.—According to recent news from Port Arthur, the most important is the capture by the Japanese of other positions of minor importance near Kihlung Hill. According to private letters received from residents at Dalny, and by Chinese merchants from Port Arthur, the Japanese assaulted one of the forts on Kihlung Hill on the 8th, but were repulsed. The following day the Russians attacked the Japanese trenches and were in turn repulsed by them. The Japanese immediately attacked the forts and the railway bridge and the heights south of the same, which is within 500 yards of the principal fort. The importance of this capture cannot be disguised as the Russian fire can not affect the Japanese trenches behind the hill. The attack was a surprise to the Russians, the Japanese did not lose more than 50 men in the operation. At 10 a.m. on the 2nd, seven Russian destroyers sailed out and a little later two more followed. This squadron steamed towards Soapington and bombarded the Japanese left flank. Four Japanese destroyers were despatched in pursuit and the Russians were compelled to return to port chased by the Japanese until the mined zone was reached. The Japanese claim that three of their shells struck the Russian gunboat "Gillak" and compelled her to abandon her anchorage and seek protection near the Tigers Mouth. The chimney of another was blown off.

Tokio 22.—From private and trustworthy sources it is reported that the Japanese lost 500 men in the recent battles on their left. Mountains of dead Russians are, however, encountered on every hand. The Russians have received at least 30,000 more men recently. These include the 17th and 10th corps and a small portion of the 5th and 6th Siberians. Six divisions of Russians are at present opposed to the Japanese left. Since the 17th the heavy rains have impeded the movements of the troops.

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Calendar for October 1904 with days of the week and dates.

MATINA POLICEMAN UNPOPULAR. TO THE EDITOR. Sir,—Permit me space through your columns, to bring to the notice of the executive what is being arried on in Matina. For the last two weeks the court house is besieged night and day and mults are being imposed on each occasion. This, of course, is due to the rigid policeman (Grant) who is acting outside the limits of the law.

Yours, TIP TOE. Matina, Oct. 26, '04. Weekly Shipping List. ARRIVED.

Oct. 15.—At 10 a.m. s.s. Alleghany, German, c. Boda, 65 crew and 1600 tons register, from Carthagena. 43 passengers. Cargo: 522 bales, 1 sack and 1 packet correspondence. Consigned to W. Sachs.

SAILED. Oct. 15.—At 10 the launch Anetta, c. Archibald, 4 crew and 5 tons register, for Bocas del Toro. 3 passengers. 1 sack correspondence. No cargo. Despatched by F. J. Alvarado & Co.

FORECAST FOR COMING WEEK TO ARRIVE. STR. DATE FROM. Olympia Oct. 29 New Orleans. Ellia Oct. 29 Colon. Altai Nov. 1 Grey Town. Manatee Nov. 1 Kingston. Trent 2 do. Sarnia 4 do.

A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED.—That is exactly what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is. It is the mother's help when she is suddenly awakened in the night by the ominous husky cough, and labored breathing of her babe.

MATINA, THE reputation of Mr. Thomas Gilling having been scandalized in connection with my wife I hereby publicly declare that he is innocent of the charge made against him.

WANTED. A SITUATION by young coloured Jamaican. Swift and good writer, adept at figures and accounts. Good credentials. Apply to "G," care of Limon Weekly News.

LOST. BETWEEN 8 and 11 on Tuesday morning last in the eastern part of the port a Gold Scarf Pin. It is an heirloom and of little value to the finder, who will be given a reward of Twenty Five Colones on returning in good condition to "Limon Weekly News" office.

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 C3.50 per day.

WATCHES WATCHES! The best Five Dollar watch ever sold at the price in this or any other country. Just the thing for a working man. Seven jewels and genuine Elgin works.

THE BYRD COMMISSION CO. WITH OFFICE AND PACKING ROOM IN THE MARKET BUILDING IN CARTAGO. THIS new Commission House is fully equipped, and doing an up-to-date Commission Business. Send a trial cash order and see for yourself what an enormous percentage you will save by buying from a Commission House doing business on genuine commission principles.

BRILLANTE NEGOCIO. Se venden en Limón dos Lotes bien edificados á, largo plaza y muy baratos. TODO CONSTA DE: Una casa de alto con seis cuartos baño, excusado de agua y un tanque para recoger agua de lluvia de 500 galones y 42 cuartos, de los cuales 20 se alquilan á C10.00 y los restantes 22 á C8.00.

Se puede fijar la renta que se percibe en C400 mensuales. El precio es C25,000 pagando una pequeña suma al contado y el resto por anualidades de C2.500 (dos mil quinientos). Espero propuestas en la casilla numero 92 en este puerto.

FOR SALE. An Acetylene Plant, ten light. Cost over six hundred Colones. Will accept C350. In perfect order. Apply this office. Dr. MAURO AGUILAR. OFFICE: INTERNACIONAL DRUG STORE.

LIMON AND BOCAS DEL TORO. RAPID TRIPS—FIXED ITINERARY. The launch "Anetta," 27 horse power, will make regular trips between Limón and Bocas del Toro as per the following itinerary: Leave Bocas del Toro every Thursday at 10 p.m., Limón Friday at 10 p.m.

Sale of House and Lot in Limón. I AM authorized by the owner to sell for cash and without reserve, the property inscribed in the Register of Property, Limón 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 Limón.

Notice. A DOZEN young strong and acclimated banana pack Mules, for sale at Chirripo Farm. San José, October 11th, 1904. CARLOS BRENES, Notario Público.

Stockholm 22. The movements of the Russian troops over the Swedish frontier is causing much uneasiness. It is believed that with the idea of making a pretext to retire from the army the Far East, Russia desires to prevent a dispute with Norway and Sweden, and seize a port in the Baltic. It is said that the late Commander in Chief of the Norwegian fleet, General Horeburg, is secretly investigating Russia's designs.

St. Petersburg 22.—The movement of the troops on the western frontier and the preparations being carried on to reduce the garrisons in this region giving colour to the rumors relative to a secret agreement between Russia and Germany under whom the frontier is protected in order to permit a despatch to Manchuria of the 200,000 soldiers in Poland. There are now 300,000 soldiers in Poland, including several of the best Russian regiments. These are known under the name of the third line of defence.

Tokio 24.—The military authorities have given his liberty to the paymaster of the troops of the cruiser "Rurik" a account of his advanced age, 70 years. They have also sent to the Russian Consul in Shanghai, 34 sick and 12 wounded soldiers who were taken prisoners. It is very probable that Japan will liberate all the Russian wounded who are convalescent and whose wounds prevent them from serving in the army in future.

St. Petersburg 24.—The General Staff has received from General Akharoff the following despatch dated 21st: "On the 19th, the Russian troops made a reconnaissance in force in the 19th, south of the Sudiapong heights. The enemy's advance was spoked. A Japanese battery commenced to shell our forces and we had a retire. On the 21st our volunteer sharpshooters advanced another piece of artillery during a heavy snowstorm."

Berlin 24.—The "Tageblatt" has received from its correspondent at the seat of war the following despatch, dated Mulden 22nd: "From reliable sources I am informed that Port Arthur has sufficient munitions of war for two months and food for a much longer period. No one in the Plaza considers the idea of surrender."

St. Petersburg 24.—In a despatch to the Emperor, Kurapatkin says the Japanese are retiring from the Shakh heights taking their arms and munitions. Both the armies are tired out. calculate the losses sustained by both sides amount to 80,000 men. In this battle the Russians lost more than they did in the whole Russo-Turkish war. We have captured a total of 14 pieces of artillery. We are only waiting for the roads to dry up to renew operations."

Tokio 24.—Oyama says: "No change in the situation. The left have up to the present advanced 43 captured Russian cannon. Japanese scouts discovered on the 21st, 200 dead Russian soldiers."

Washington 24.—The Japanese Legation has received the following cable despatch from Tokio: Oyama has made a careful investigation and up to the 22nd he finds that the Russians lost at the battle of Shakhé 500 prisoners, 10,550 killed and buried by the Japanese, 135 cannon, 8,920 shells, 5,574 rifles, 78,000 rounds of rifle ammunition. All the dead were buried with military honors.

Russians is an outrage. It is very strange that the Baltic fleet should have come so near to Hull; nothing but the most complete satisfaction and compensation can be acceptable. How could the presence of Japanese torpedo boats be suspected in these waters? The greatest authority on International Law, Sir Frederick Pollack, says: "If the affair occurred as related, it constitutes an act of war and has one of two interpretations—an ultimatum or complete satisfaction within 24 hours. No dignified nation can permit such an act. It is possible the Russian Commander lost his head, and must pay for it by the loss of his post, and the Russian Government give ample and prompt satisfaction."

London 25.—The "Times" correspondent in Copenhagen says: "On Wednesday evening a cable from the Czar was received by the Russian Consul for the Commander of the fleet. A fishing boat driven by a motor was chartered to convey it to the ship, but on nearing the fleet, she was fired upon and could not approach it. A boat was then sent with it. The same despatch says that every ship encountered by the fleet was compelled to show their national colors."

Shanghai 25.—News has been received that the steamer "Canton" which left here with a cargo of coal and merchandise for Vladivostok, succeeded in forcing the blockade of that port.

Marriage Applications. The following marriage applications have been filed at the Government House, Limón: James Campbell to Rosana Reid, both of Jamaica. Edwin Henry Smith to Mary Jenkins, both of Jamaica.

CORRESPONDENCE. If you do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions and views expressed by our correspondents, nor do we undertake to return manuscripts addressed to us. Correspondents in all cases must give their names and addresses for publication, but no necessity for publication, and no evidence of good faith.

THE RICE AND PEAS CASE. THE EDITOR: LIMON WEEKLY NEWS. Sir,—The following is the account of the "Rice and Peas" case: On Sunday at about 3 p.m. a girl living at Matina for some time, and a quiet girl 20, as is customarily, had for her dinner rice and peas. It appeared that in the process of cooking she left same, unprotected, and some emetic was administered by some one not known. She had her dinner served up, and gave some to six of her friends. At about 7 p.m. it was noticed about that the girl had been ceased with vomiting and sick in bed. Then a moment after we heard Miss such an one is vomiting, and Mr. so and so, until all that had eaten were vomiting from the effects of the rice and peas meal. The dispenser, Mr. Healop, was busy all night in attending to his rice and peas clients until about 1 o'clock before he could retire. In the morning he had to be out again. One of the patients was severely ill, as she could not vomit and artificial means had to be used. The "ex-judge," Mr. Grant (as I have heard him style himself) was on the spot, when he made an arrest of a woman whom he thought was the suspicious party, who had administered the emetic, along with a man who apparently went to visit the woman. Both parties were taken to the calaboose until about 12 o'clock on Tuesday when they were released as there was no prosecutor. Thanking you, Mr Editor, Yours, Mr. Editor.

St. Petersburg 25.—The British Ambassador, Hardinge, has received no instructions from his Government, relative to the incident in the North Sea. Here the extreme gravity of the case is fully recognized. No doubt exists that Russia will make prompt and ample reparation for the outrage. Washington 25.—In official circles the affairs are looked upon as an error, although considered likely to cause serious complications in the present war. Chifu 25.—Since the 16th, the Japanese have renewed their attacks on the forts at Port Arthur from Kihlung and captured several trenches. London 25.—With regard to the sinking of the fishing boats, Admiral Fremantle says: "The action of the

IS IT YOU?

Some one's selfish, some one's lazy; Is it you? Some one's sense of right is hazy; Is it you? Some one lives a life of ease, Being largely to be pleased— Driving idly with the breeze; Is it you? Some one hopes success will find him; Is it you? Some one proudly looks behind him; Is it you? Some one full of good advice Seems to think it rather nice In a has-been's paradise— Is it you? Some one trusts to luck for winning; Is it you? Some one craves a new beginning; Is it you? Some one says: "I never had Such a chance as Jones' lad." Some one's likewise quite a cad— Is it you? Some one's terribly mistaken; Is it you? Some one sadly will awaken; Is it you? Some one's working on the plan That a masterful "I can" Doesn't help to make the man— Is it you? Some one yet may "make a killing;" And it's you. Some one needs but to be willing, And it's you. Some one better set his jaw, Cease to be a man of straw, Get some sand into his jaw— And it's you. —Baltimore American.

BREAKING IT GENTLY.

THE messenger boy waited while Jack Powers wrote his answer to her note. She might have been grumpy, but it was her way to send messengers with her missives. "Very well, Kathleen," wrote Jack; "I'll be there. You say for the last time. I wonder why?" He sent the boy with this note and an order on a florist for a box of violets as the message's accompaniment, and then he turned to his work again. But his eyes failed to do more than stare at the figures before him. His brain could not grasp their meaning. Kathleen's face persisted in dancing about the inkwell, in a twostep that played havoc with business. "I'm a beastly cad," ejaculated Jack, "and that's what! But it must be done. For the last time, she said. Perhaps she's heard. It would help things a lot if she had." He looked meditatively at a photograph which he fished from a dark pigeonhole in his desk. "She's a mighty nice little thing," he said to himself, "but—" And then he took another photograph from an inner pocket of his coat, and kissed it tenderly. "Violets!" Kathleen buried her nose retronose in the purple fragrance and sniffed with satisfaction. "Jack always sends violets," she said, to no one in particular, though her maid sat near by sewing some lace on the dinner frock her mistress had bade her lay out for her to wear. Kathleen looked gloomily upon a tall vase of long-stemmed American beauties that stood on the table. "That's the difference in men. Lawrence sends big Beauties, because they cost money, and Jack sends violets because they're my favorite flower. Poor Jack! How can I break his heart? I suppose it will? You say for the last time. I wonder why? Hogshead! We must take our medicine, Marie! Because I prefer millions to love in a cottage—this way. Hurry with the water, Marie. I must not be late with my last dinner with Jack." "No, I didn't think we needed a chaparron to-night, Jack." "Why not to-night?" "Because, well—" "Life is too short to quarrel." "Life is too short to sigh—" "I'll tell you by and by, Jack—after the fact, perhaps?" "I, too, have something to tell you, Kathleen." For the space of ten minutes, while the garçon placed the soap before them, Jack felt uncomfortable. Everybody hates to attack in disagreeable duty. When the duty involves a pretty woman, it is doubly distasteful. However, he took a surreptitious peep at the photograph in his breast pocket and it nerved him to his task. Nevertheless, there was no hurry about it. "Isn't it absurd, Jack, to say that love makes the world go round?" asked Kathleen. In her diplomatic feminine way, she had wished to lead up to the subject she had come to discuss. "Of course it is," he answered, "when champagne—if one has enough of it—will do the same thing." They both laughed, and then both attacked their glasses with assumed enthusiasm. "Salmon—oh, Jack, do you remember how we trolled for salmon at Del Monte last summer?" "Did he remember? He had to pat the photograph in his pocket to forget." "I read the other day," Kathleen was saying, "that a girl who couldn't make up her mind between two lovers hasn't a mind worth making up." She looked at him from the corners of her eyes. Jack's face lighted up. She knew,

then, and that was the meaning of her desire for a farewell dinner. How easy it would be now to explain. But Kathleen was not waiting for an answer. "They say there's no skill in winning a game where one holds all the trumps. But in the game of hearts, Jack, suppose one held just two? Don't you think it would be hard to know which to discard?" "Bravo! thought Jack. What a clever little diplomat Kathleen is! But she veered to the other side. "Isn't it nice, Jack, just we two sitting here like this?" oh, so tenderly. "Isn't it like old times?" He really couldn't help it—one little kiss was nothing. There was a pause of some minutes, and then Kathleen sprang to her feet. "Don't, Jack, or I won't be able to brace myself to the ordeal. Don't look like that." He put his hand in his coat pocket. Yes, the photograph was there. Had he been untrue to her? "I'm engaged—engaged, Jack," said Kathleen, excitedly. "I'm going to marry Lawrence Straff, the millionaire. Oh, Jack, I never really thought you cared—why didn't you ask me years ago—when I was a bud? It's too late, now—too late. It's going to be a grand church wedding. He wanted it to be a quiet affair, but I—" "Thought it would be the last quiet day he'd have, no doubt." "Why, Jack, I never knew you to make such a wretched joke before. High noon—at St. Luke's—June 5th. You'll be there?" "I'm afraid not, Kathleen—I—" "Oh, we can still be friends. This is the twentieth century, you know, and jealousy is out of date." "I know, but—" "Oh, say we can still be friends still, Jack. I never could bear those stuffy little apartments, the modern love in a cottage. It's much better this way, dear." "I know, Kathleen. But—" "Oh, don't think I meant anything horrid. I'm not that kind of a woman, Jack. But Lawrence likes you—I think he wants you to be best man. Will you?" "I'm awfully sorry, but I couldn't, really." The tension, drawn so tight a moment since, was ready to snap. Had it done so, the man would have laughed, the relief was so great. But his duty was still undone, and doubly repugnant after her confession. "Oh, you must," pleaded Kathleen, "else you know what people will say." She looked at her watch. "I must go now," she said, "for we are going to a ball to-night. Promise me, Jack, that if Lawrence asks you, you will be his best man at our wedding. Do it for me, dear, won't you?" She gave him a good-by kiss, to make her plea more profound. "Oh, the mischief, I can't Kathleen," he said, gazing at her little hands warmly. "I would if I could, but it's impossible." "Why, dear?" The words were warm, but the tone was cold. "Well, I'll tell you—I've tried to tell you all the evening, but you didn't give me a chance. I'm going to be married myself that same day."—Sarah Williamson, in San Francisco Town Talk.

Italian Peasants in a New-Law Tenement

The conservative spirit of the Italian women is never more clearly shown than in the doing of laundry work. The clothes are wet in hot or cold water, no matter which. Each piece is wrung out of the water and piled on one side. When the tub is empty the washboard is laid flat across the top and each piece soaped in turn and kneaded, as bread is kneaded. When each piece has passed through this process, all are put in the tub, rinsed, and hung to dry at the convenience of the washer, in the room or out of doors, as the case may be. Before this stage is reached four or five days may have elapsed. If a piece of clothing is needed it is sorted out of the pile of colored and white, cotton and woolen, and dried by the stove. Often each step is taken at night after sewing ten hours or more on trousers or coats, cooking and caring for a family of children, the floor space is larger than, and the worker has more room to move. Starving results in clothes that crack, and only starched clothes are irreplaceable. A little Italian girl in white dress and petticoats is for several hours an object of pity. She cannot walk, stand or sit in comfort. The little boys in starched shirt waists are rebels until the stiffness is gone. Flour is used instead of starch in hammering. —Lillian Betts, in Harper's Bazar.

The High-Falutin' Style.

The high-falutin' style may be fashionable, says London Truth, but it is not always informing. Miss Eva Powell, lecturing before a ladies' class upon vocalism, declared: "If you really want to sing, just open your mouth and let the radiating singing soul within you hurl itself forth," adding: "If you sing of a dewdrop, you must see mentally the glistening beads of the meadow; if of a skylark, imagine yourself a bird." At this point an inquiring damsel caused the lecture to collapse by innocently asking about the "Honey-suckle and the Bee." Was she to imagine herself a flower or an insect?

Aluminum Bobbins.

It is entirely probable that the use of wood in the manufacture of bobbins will be abandoned and aluminum substituted. Bobbins of this material will revolve in any temperature and any degree of humidity and represent a weight of less than half. The metal bobbins have been adopted experimentally by a few English firms and are said to be eminently successful.

FOOTGEAR OF THE JAPANESE

THE KIND THAT MAKES THE FEET HARD AND THE ANKLES STRONG.

From the London Daily Chronicle.

THE Japanese shoes, or "geta," as they are called, are one of the singularly distinctive features of Japanese life which will strike the observer with wonderment as soon as he sees them looming along the roadway, or hears them scraping the gravel with an irritable squeak that makes his very nerves shudder. Nevertheless, awkward though the shoes appear, they are of a kind constituted to make feet as hard as sheet iron, and ankles as strong as steel girders. The shoes are divided into two varieties; the low shoe is called the "komageta," and is only used when the roads are in good condition. The high shoes, named "ashida," are worn when the weather is rainy and the roads are muddy. Both kinds have a thin thong attached to the surface to secure them to the feet, which are therefore not covered as if they were in shoes, but are left exposed to atmospheric conditions. The "komageta" resemble somewhat the Lancashire clog, and their construction merely entails the carrying of a block of wood to the proper size. The "ashida," however, are of more complicated design. They have two thin pieces of wood, about three inches high, at right angles to the soles, and occasionally, in the case of priests or pilgrims, only one bar attached. Some of the "geta" worn by little girls are painted in many colors, and others have a tiny bell hanging from a hollow place at the back, which, as it tinkles in a mystic way, heralds the approach of children. The superior makes are covered with mats, made of panama. The highest price amounts to about 10 yen or \$5, while the cheapest is less than 10 sen, or a few cents; but then the "geta" will not last longer than a month, and once out of repair can never be mended. Learning to walk on a "geta" is an exceedingly difficult process. Indeed, it is far easier to acquire skating or still-walking. The average child in Japan takes about two months before being able to move along on the national footgear, and the little ones repeatedly slip from the wooden blocks, falling to the ground, which seems to their miniature imaginations a considerable distance beneath them. Although foreigners usually take with readiness to the customs of Japan, they are absolutely unable to manipulate the perilous "geta." A curious story is told of a San Francisco merchant who was invited to attend a fancy dress ball. He thought it would be quite the correct thing to attend in Japanese costume and wrote to a friend in Yokohama to send a complete suit of the costume of a gentleman of high class. On receipt of the costume he was immensely surprised at its extensive variety. He mastered all the intricacies of the flowing robes, but when he unearthened the "geta" he was completely at a loss to understand its use. Having only just arrived in the country, and not being over-observant, he had omitted to notice the foot arrangements of the people. After much earnest consideration, he was suddenly seized with a brilliant idea. "Ah," he exclaimed in his desire to extol everything Japanese, "this wooden block has got a very lovely shape, it is very beautifully carved and artistic. Therefore, it must be a kind of decoration to be worn on the shoulders like epaulettes." And so the merchant went to the ball with a "geta" on each shoulder instead of on each foot! Some parents allow their children to play barefoot in the streets, but when going out with their elders, or paying visits, it is essential that every one, from the smallest to the tallest, must mount the wooden clog, and propel themselves in this odd fashion. The dislike of the Japanese children for the activity of outdoor games is to be mainly attributed to the awkward encumbrances with which their little feet are loaded. For instance, one seldom sees Japanese children gambolling in open playgrounds—they have yet to learn the feverish pleasures of "hide and seek" or "rounders," while such a thing as top spinning or football never obstructs the roadways. Singular superstitions are associated with the "geta," which at times are decidedly useful. When a host desires that a too attentive caller should depart, he induces somebody to burn moxa, which has a peculiar odor, upon his shoes, which are outside the door. The guest will immediately take the hint, and simultaneously his leave. When a thought of "geta" is accidentally severed on the return from the visit to a sick person a firm belief exists that the patient must die. The Japanese, however, dearly love the "geta," and although civilization may teach them to win battles, it will never induce them to wear leather boots! The More the Better. When the Franciscan friars first brought their religion to the Huichol Indians, of Mexico, the "new gods" were eagerly accepted by them, but they would not give up their native deities. The fancied that the more gods they had to pray to the surer they were to get their prayers answered.

DO NEWSPAPERS STIMULATE CRIME?

President Hopkins Says Publicity is a Fruitful Source of Criminal Suggestion. "One of the most potent and most continually operative causes of crime is the vast volume of criminal suggestion flowing in upon the public mind through various means, but especially through the public press. In the detailed accounts of criminal actions in the average newspaper there is minute instruction in crime as a fine art. The reader is taught both how to perform the criminal part and how to evade his merited punishment." This is the opinion of President Hopkins, of Williams College, expressed in a recent address in New York City. The New York Globe admits that there is some truth in the indictment, but denies that it runs against all papers. The real offender, says the Globe, is the yellow journal seeking to produce sensations rather than to print news: "The fault of the depraved press lies not so much in the prominence it gives to police annals as in its treatment of them. To journals that belong to this class the murder, or assault, or theft which is reported in the news of the day is regarded merely as material for a story" in which, if the victim is not a person of importance, the criminal is made the central figure, the hero of a "valet" in many cases turned into a mere romance. Hence every detail, whether real or imagined, that will heighten the effect is brought into requisition, the sole effort being to produce in the reader a thrill of excitement. The plain record of an ordinary crime has no value for this purpose. The Brooklyn Eagle believes that the good effects of newspapers do overbalance the bad a hundred-fold. Undoubtedly the glowing newspaper reports of crime have some minds, but, on the other hand, fear of newspaper publicity is almost the only influence that restrains thousands, and especially the powerful of the business and social worlds, from giving way to their base or predatory instincts. The good which even the most sensational newspapers do overbalances the bad a hundred-fold. The St. Paul Globe suggests that President Hopkins has mistaken the effect for the cause. The fact that accounts of crimes fill a great deal of space in the newspapers is proof neither of an actual increase of crime nor of criminal suggestion arising from such accounts. It must be remembered that within the last fifty years the peoples of the earth have been drawn very closely together. Those dwelling on other continents have become practically our next-door neighbors and we know as much about their affairs as about those of the people who actually live across the street. Has not Professor Hopkins mistaken an increase in publicity for an increase in crime? It Didn't Pay. A newsboy was strutting along Walnut street recently when close to a curb he espied a bright ten-cent piece. A benevolent looking gentleman stood near, and the honest boy, thinking the man had dropped the coin, picked it up and offered it to him. The gentleman turned kindly and not only allowed the youngster to retain the coin, but gave him a quarter, saying: "Here is a reward for being honest, my young man." The boy trotted off in high spirits. That night he slept little partly on account of thinking of his good fortune, and partly because of a scheme which his youthful brain had hatched. He would make money deliberately in the same way as he had accidentally made it on that day. It would be necessary only to drop a coin near some one; then the reward would come in the way of a present for honesty. The next morning he started off early and, seeing a well dressed gentleman standing at a corner, he softly approached. Deftly he dropped a ten-cent piece near by; then, suddenly turning, he said: "Excuse me, mister; did you drop this?" The gentleman, a noted millionaire, glanced at the proffered coin. Then he took it, saying: "Ah! perhaps I did. I always have loose change about me, but I must reward you for your honesty." The boy's heart went ping-pong. The millionaire fumbled in his pocket till a car was near. Then he quickly pressed a copper in the anxious boy's hand and boarded the car.—Philadelphia Press. Bits of Korean Wisdom. A thing is good when it is new; a man is good when he is old. He who hath eaten salt drinketh water. One can paint the fur of the tiger, but not his joints. One knows the face of man, but not his interior. If one is not observing one sees nothing. Even the blind man can find his way through an open door. When the tiger is gone the fox is master. As soon as the moon is full it begins to grow smaller. The higher the mountain, the deeper the valley. Does smoke come out of a fireless chimney? Even a hedgehog says his young ones are weak. A single high wheat stalk is not distinguished from the rest in the field. A basketful of gold is not so valuable for a son as instruction in one of the classics. It is only the thirsty who dig a well. When the ox has broken through the stall repairs are first made. A family who has no sickness for ten years must be rich.—Boston Transcript.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

All the writing and copying ink used by the Russian Government is of foreign origin. The sponge fishers off the coast of Tunis have begun to use submarine boats in their work. A four-legged chick, as lively as a cricket, was hatched by a hen belonging to Wesley Yates, of Marlton, avenue, Camden. In the schools of Rhenish Prussia a change of stockings and shoes is provided for the use in school of children who arrive with wet feet. A steel-like grass from the volcanic slopes of Oran, Algeria, is so elastic that it can be used instead of springs in the manufacture of furniture. Ethnologists are of the opinion that when America was discovered there was not on the continent of North America any more Indians than exist now. A Parisian barber, to win a wager, entered a cage containing a lion and a man and composedly shaved the man while the lion interestingly view the operation. A school for locomotive engineer apprentices is established in Dresden, Germany. The course occupies three evenings a week and Sunday mornings for one year. Artificial eyes were first used by the Egyptians long before the Christian era. Mummies have been found with artificial optics. They were fashioned of gold, silver, copper or ivory. A woman of Bethany, Kan., bought and used 2600 soda tickets at one drug store last summer. Her average consumption of the drink during the season must have been fifteen glasses a day. Yorkshire, England, has a farm on which moths and butterflies are reared for sale. It is planted with trees and shrubs for the purpose. Forty thousand caterpillars are always on hand, and orders can be filled at any time of the year. On the Continent no man seems to be really famous unless his features appear on a pictorial postcard. A Frenchman who has recently come before the world has received a letter from a person in Geneva asking for permission to reproduce his photograph in this form and offering ten per cent. of the total takings. Poison Sumac. There are several species of sumac, and most of them are harmless, but if we do not know one from the other we are apt to feel uncomfortable in the presence of any of them. The poisonous species may be readily distinguished from either the smooth sumac or the stag-horn sumac by reason of the fact that the leaflets of these species are saw-edged, while those of the poison sumac are "entire"; that is, without teeth or lobes. The one other species which may be confused is the mountain sumac; but as in this shrub the leaf stems are widened out into so-called "wings," it need not be mistaken for its dangerous relative, whose stems are wingless. The poison ivy, a near relative of the poison sumac, though usually a creeper, is classed with the shrubs, and sometimes becomes one when it happens to grow in a spot where there are no supports for its aerial rootlets. This plant has compound leaves with three leaflets, a fact which enables us to distinguish it at once from the Virginia creeper, which has five leaflets, and from the bitternut, which has from seven to nine.—Woman's Home Companion. "The Wolf's" Philosophy. "Temptation is temptation, whether the man yield or overcome. Fire is fanned by the wind until it leaps up fiercely. So is desire like fire. It is fanned, as by a wind, by sight of the thing desired, or by a new and luring description or comprehension of the thing desired. There lies the temptation. It is the wind that fans the desire until it leaps up to mastery. That's temptation. It may not fan sufficiently to make the desire overmastering, but in so far as it fans at all, that far is it temptation. And, as you say, it may tempt for good as well as for evil."—Century. If Our Eyes Were in Tune. Suppose that our eyes were attuned to the vibrations revealed to us by the bolometer. Instead of seeing the stars that we now see we should perceive those whose light has long been extinguished, whose existence the methods of modern physics have enabled us to prove. The sun would appear surrounded by its corona, changing in form and position every instant, and we should no longer be obliged to wait for total eclipses to study this phenomenon. Currents of hot air would become visible like snow squalls and the science of heat would have no more secrets. With the Great Masters. Fyon was polishing up "The Prisoner of Chillon." "I'm not sure," he soliloquized, "whether to release him from imprisonment on a writ of habeas corpus or motion for a new trial." Uncertain of his ground, he finally decided to avoid discussing the legal phase of the matter, and contented himself with unlocking the door.

COUNTRY LIFE

Why Newspapers of Small Towns Are So "Local." A British visitor to this country not long since was quoted as saying that he estimated the character and quality of the people largely by the newspapers. A fairly accurate estimate may be made in this way, no doubt, but could not come from inspection of the papers which in all probability fell into the hands of this Englishman. He would naturally see the prominent metropolitan papers, and at first only the leading ones of the smaller cities. From the character of these he could draw certain correct inferences as to the people for whom they were printed. He would know, first, and most distinctly, that these people were full of enterprise and energy, and were ready for any commercial undertaking, however vast; he would learn that they were generous in a large way, somewhat boastful, rather careless, individually, of their public obligations, but on the whole having rather a high standard by which to measure public men. These and numerous other conclusions he could draw from the papers that would in all likelihood fall into his hands, but unless he made a study of the country press he would miss a view of these same people quite necessary to a proper understanding and estimate of them. The metropolitan papers deal with affairs of general interest—foreign and national events, politics, matters relating to public men, news that concerns many classes of readers, etc.; the papers of small towns and villages deal with matters of another sort; they are in close touch with their readers and treat of local and personal affairs. Politics and outside news may have place in their columns, too, but merely in an incidental way. It is the local record that gives them interest and character and makes them valuable and delightful. In a community where everybody knows everybody else there is a natural and perfectly proper interest in knowing that Uncle Jake Snyder is having his barn painted, that Sam Sweeney is having trouble with his eyes, that Farmer Johnson has raised the biggest tomatoes ever seen in the region, that John Jones visited his "best girl" on Sunday night, and so on, and so on, and so on. It is not love of trivial detail or petty gossip, but an outgrowth of neighborly and kindly feelings that calls for a recital of these things. To an outsider the personal comments may at times seem overly familiar, but with the free give-and-take of a small community they are not so considered by the persons concerned, but are regarded rather as family pleasantries. It is through these papers, indeed, that glimpses are to be had of the best family life of the country, the dinners, the picnics, the reunions, the gayeties, as well as the more serious phases. The relations of the people to each other are discernible. One who reads between the lines of these records of local happenings and doings can see the simplicity, the open-hearted hospitality, the kindness of the men and women who are mentioned from time to time; their pursuits, their ambitions, and, alas, also, their sorrows are made clear. Many a man long resident of a city takes regularly the little paper published in his old home and reads it eagerly, thus keeping in touch with his former associates; but even the stranger of sympathetic mind and a degree of insight finds a charm in such papers that more pretentious sheets cannot possess. They bring him into close relations with the people who, above all others, are representative Americans and who make the country what it is.—Indianapolis Journal. My Oriental Dressmaker. My Japanese dressmaker, who came to the house wore a long blue cotton kimono and wooden clogs that he slipped off his feet at the door of my room. He brought with him the clumsiest pair of shears and a little hand sewing machine that was an undoubted patriarch among machines. He rested in a chair, but squatted with his feet under him, set the machine on another in front of him, and seemed happiest and least concerned with the things of this life when he was grinding the machine with one hand, guiding the work with the other, while his prehensile toes kept the long braids of skirt from the floor. Perhaps the beatific condition came with the Buddhist attitude. Who knows? He wore a curious sort of a thimble that was not much larger than a ring on the inside of the middle finger between the first and second joints, and pushed his needle straight out from him, at an angle directly opposite to ours when we sew. He spoke very seldom, almost never asking a question, but worked steadily at something, somehow, if not directed otherwise. He never seemed surprised when told that his calculations were all wrong, and invariably answered, "Can do," when told that I wished a thing altered.—Laura R. Starr, in Harper's Bazar. A Goat Story. A well-known suburbanite, who had been greatly troubled by the depredations of a neighbor's goat, was driven to desperation one day when he learned that the animal had consumed a favorite red flannel golf coat of his. Determined on the goat's destruction, he employed an unscrupulous small boy who lived in the neighborhood to secure him to the railroad track just before the daily express was due. Some days afterward a friend inquired with interest of the goat had been effectually disposed of. "Not on your life," was the disgusted answer, "that goat has a charmed life. He coughed up that red golf coat of mine and flagged the train."—Harper's Weekly.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN

LATEST CABLES

St. Petersburg, 16.—Terrible consternation exists here. A complete reaction of the recent optimism caused by Kurapatkin's advance has set in. The bad news has been officially published by the Government this evening. Every one had good hopes of Kurapatkin's movement. It was thought once this chief had made up his mind to go forward nothing in the world would have stopped him. In spite of reliable news of his retreats against the irresistible forces brought against him by the Japanese. It was thought he would come out of the fight with triumph. After a terrible battle, 16 cannons and 15,000 Russian prisoners have fallen in the Japanese hands. The Russian center has retreated after terrible punishment by the Japanese artillery. The Japanese artillery now threatened seriously the Russian right.

St. Petersburg, 16.—A despatch received from Kurapatkin reports that the Russians have suffered a tremendous loss, but the particulars have not been made public. The confirmation by official notice relative to the loss of the artillery refers to the brigade of the right only and has increased the public sorrow. The Ministry has received very important news from Port Arthur, which evidently refers to the fleet. No doubt is felt over Viren's attempt to escape. A despatch dated yesterday has been received from Sakharoff in which he says the Japanese have been very active during the 12th and 13th. The Russian center is directly north of the mines at Yentai. The light extends from the West for a short distance towards the railway if it is. The left extends south west towards B-naihu. The bloodiest part of the battle did not commence until Wednesday, when the Japanese made a series of assaults on Salianhezy, seven miles north of Yentai, but the Russians repulsed every attack. Meanwhile Kurapatkin was obliged to retire a short distance in order to concentrate and preserve the formation of his army. On the left the Russians after a most sanguinary fight took possession of the heights over the Hui Pass north of Bushin, but due to the arrival of Japanese reinforcements, the Russians could not maintain the position gained because their left was considerably in advance of the line. They were obliged to retreat after suffering terrible loss. Up to now only news has been received dated Thursday. An official of the General staff admits that the Russian position is critical but Kurapatkin has not lost his head and is proceeding with caution. This shows that both sides must retreat. This official is doubtful if the Japanese can continue their assaults. It is impossible to estimate the losses. The Russian left suffered terribly. In one regiment of over 100 officers only 8 were saved.

Washington, 16.—The Japanese Liaison received the following cable from Tokio:—"Oyama sends the following to the battle which took place Wednesday and Thursday, near Jiensehu, the enemy made repeated counter attacks but were repulsed. In the evening signs of retreating were noticed in the enemy's lines. Our forces made a movement against them early Thursday morning; this had a most favorable result in flanking the enemy who had a large force of horse over the Kaient. The operations of our central forces, however, destroyed the enemy from several strategic positions. Our reinforcements are constantly arriving at Yentai."

Mukden, 16.—News received here from the seat of operations report that fighting continues between the main armies of both combatants. The battle has been the most active since the commencement of hostilities at the point of loss. Up to 4 p.m. of the 14th no less than 15,000 wounded Russians were left on the firing lines. The number of dead is enormous but the figures are not known.

London, 16.—A Mukden despatch dated 14th, at 1 p.m., received here by way of Paris reports that the Japanese have gained a great victory. The Russian lines are retreating rapidly towards the north, after suffering massive losses. The battle continues. The telegraphs are under strict censure.

St. Petersburg, 17.—During the terrible fight for the possession of Temple Hill and Double Mountain Kurapatkin narrowly escaped death. He personally directed the battle. The aides galloped to and fro with telegraph and telephone dispatches. The Japanese attention was called to this and their artillery trained on the distinguished group, which compelled the Russian Chief to change his position. Before the battle Kurapatkin named General Sakharoff as his successor, and afterwards Bilderling in the event of his being killed. The result of the battle is not a defeat; although the Russians have retreated a distance of 20 miles. Private telegrams received from Mukden report that Kurapatkin has crossed the River Shanke and encamped south of the river extending his line from the railway towards the west in the direction of Bentacuptze.

Tokio, 17.—Oyama calculates the Russian losses at 20,000. The battle continues, but the Russians are retreating. It is evident that Kurapatkin has suffered an overwhelming defeat.

Paris, 17.—A Mukden despatch of the 15th reports that the Japanese have gained a great victory. The Russian columns are rapidly retreating towards the north after suffering incalculable loss.

Tokio, 17.—An official despatch reports that the Japanese right have cut off a Russian force consisting of three or four divisions at B-naihu, and that Kurapatkin is in great danger. Soku has advanced another 10 cannon. The commanding continues very heavy.

It is considered that the battle is one of vital importance. Mukden 17.—One of the most sanguinary of the terrible war occurred during the last three days fighting at Mukden. The Japanese tried to take these positions and on the 13th under a most gallant fire the Russians were obliged to abandon their positions. The Russian Commander issued orders in the night to retake the lost position, this was done without firing one shot. The Zharac regiment, under the darkness of night and with the sole use of the bayonet completely wiped out several Japanese regiments. Many of these died sleeping and a few took refuge in the mud at fields, but the Russians as though possessed with so many devils followed and slaughtered them. After their victory the Russians using the bayonets of the enemy laid down to rest. The following day the Japanese again attacked the Russians and drove them out with their artillery. Kurapatkin gave the order to again capture the lost position but it was impossible. The Russians were unable to occupy the trenches in consequence of the terrible fire of the Japanese. On the 15th covered with blood presented himself before the General. "Where is your Company?" asked the General in a furrowed brow. "I am the only one left," replied the officer. The artillery duel has been the most terrible of all the war. The Japanese handled their cannon in a manner that made them perfect masters of their positions. With the rapidity of lightning the fire of 200 cannon successively annihilated the different positions held by the Russians. Several Russian regiments were completely annihilated by the fire of the Japanese artillery. The bombardment reached its worst stage at 5 p.m. when the Japanese surrounded and broke the Russian left.

St. Petersburg 17.—Kurapatkin yesterday reported his losses at 15,000. The Japanese mobility was such that the Russians had to cut their way out of impossible positions with great loss. The truth of the matter is that the Japanese have a perfect knowledge of every inch of the country in which they are fighting, which gives them an immense advantage. The principal factor of their success during the past few days has been to put the Russians in positions of disadvantage. On the right wing of the Japanese army where the heat of the battle was fought they lost 7,000. In Harbin and Mukden every hospital is full to overflowing, and the doctors and their assistants are at their wits' end as to what to do with the never-ceasing stream of wounded, who are literally crawling in from all over the country, the best they can do to reach aid. The slaughter far exceeds the terrible horrors of Leao Yang, while the battle continues pitilessly over a vast front extending thirty miles and the results must necessarily be appalling. Military critics are of opinion that Kurapatkin cannot save the army. Rains are falling heavily, the roads are quagmires and streets of mud.

Tokio 17.—Field Marshal Oyama estimates the Russian dead on the field at more than 10,000. Succeeding reports increase the extent of the Russian slaughter. Kuroki has reported that his army alone buried 4,500 dead. The reports from Nodzu and Oker are incomplete, but every thing indicates that Oyama's estimate of the Russian loss at 30,000 men, would fall far below the actual mark. On the 11th the left column of the entire Japanese army lost 261 killed and wounded.

St. Petersburg 17.—A terrible rain storm of the 6th day has put an end to the continuous fighting, during which both sides fought like lions, and blood flowed in a manner which made the previous battles of the war child's play. Siden was the stubbornness of the fighting, that often every man and horse attached to the batter was killed, other soldiers ran up and fought like demons, waging small pitched battles for their possession. Oker has reached far north and is on a level with Mukden to the westward. Gripenberg is hastening his departure in the hope of reaching his son who was grievously wounded at Leao Yang, that it was necessary to amplify the both his legs.

St. Petersburg 17.—Port Arthur advices report that the collier trenches of the Japanese are so near to those of the Russians that the combatants can hear each other talk and throw bombs and stones from one to the other. The opinion gains ground here that the relief of Port Arthur is hopeless and that the place should surrender so that the lives of the noble defenders may be saved.

Rome 19.—The correspondent of the Gerolite of Rome in St. Petersburg telegraphs that after consulting the Czar, General Gripenberg has resolved to mobilize 100,000 more troops for the war. The same paper says: "Manchuria is abandoned for the present." Very shortly a note announcing the Czar's intention to continue the war, will be addressed to the powers.

Tokio 19.—On Sunday 16th, the Russians surrounded one of our advanced columns and captured 16 cannon. The Russians are at present concentrating in front of the forces under Oker; and Nodzu's center. A great battle is expected.

St. Petersburg 19.—The public gathering very little from the official telegrams published, which are master pieces of deception. The only consoling piece of news published this evening is the taking of a hill situated north of Shanke from which the Japanese were driven after severe bloodshed. Private advices give particulars of the terrible butchery at this place. The 3rd Siberian regiment lost 5 of its 6 officers and every man of the troops was either killed or wounded. The commander fell from the barricade on the Japanese bayonets below, and his body was hurled down the steep sides like a piece of lumber. Kurapatkin personally directed the operations, and was thoroughly indifferent to the rain of shell falling around him. Vicery Alexieff who was at Mukden ordered a special train to convey him to Harbin as in the time of Leao Yang. It is reported that Kuroki has been captured.

The Russians perforated the Japanese center capturing three pieces of artillery and 450 prisoners. At another point last of the railway, the 5th Siberian regiment advanced 24 pieces of artillery. Today every hope is pinned on the Russians being able to extricate themselves having obliged the Japanese to withdraw their entire line by the fierce attacks they have made against them. Their losses have been terrible. Every trench captured by the Russians being heaped up with dead bodies. In one trench 600 dead Japanese were found. In spite of their terrible loss the Japanese fought with characteristic bravery. The Russians advanced against a stubborn resistance. It is believed that the Japanese will fight until annihilated. Tomorrow the battle will have lasted ten days.

Tokio 19.—From private and reliable sources it is learnt that the Japanese continue to advance. They occupy few positions south of the River Shanke. At midday on the 17th, the army of the left occupied Wufukiatun, defeating four or five battalions of artillery. Kurapatkin's center and right are making every effort to maintain their positions and prevent the Japanese getting possession of the bridge over the river Hsu. This covers the retreat of his left in the event of his gaining the end. Grage feels de entertained at St. Petersburg relative to the disposition of this column. They have not returned to Mukden, and it is not known if they again advanced after their retreat. There, however, does not exist any dread of a repetition of Sedan, nevertheless all hope of success for Port Arthur is abandoned.

St. Petersburg 19.—A pre-a correspondent telegraph under date of 16th that 23,000 men passed through Mukden on their way to the north. Falkenberg, Denmark 19.—At 9.30 a.m. the Russian Baltic fleet of 46 ships passed south of Langelands Island. The Danish cruiser "Mindal" exchanged salutes with the Russian flagship and accompanied the fleet north. The squadron shortly afterwards anchored in the sound, between Falkenberg and Broly Kete Islands in order to coal from three steamers which accompany them.

St. Petersburg 19.—The extent of the Russian losses is partially acknowledged by the correspondent of the "Russ Koelsier, who telegraphs that General Bilderling's corps holding the center of the right lost almost an entire brigade of the third division, including one-third of its artillery brigade, (forty-eight guns) the neighboring corps being too hard pressed to offer resistance. General Zarubai-baiev's corps suffered terribly before its retreat on the 16th Oct, his brigade arriving too late. The Commander himself narrowly escaped, a shell having burst beside him but from whence he had just issued. General Mischeulke on the left suffered terribly. The fighting was at such close range that his fingers were blown down by the Japanese infantry fire. The Japanese positions which the Russians were trying to take were surrounded on three sides by wire entanglements which cost the Russians daily. The Japanese in some instances abandoned their khaki uniforms and donned grey overcoats, repeating a trick they had often practiced during the war, especially in night attacks of getting out of Russian when discovered "Friends."

This time they went up to the Russian positions yelling out "Orders have been given to retreat." There is a rumor from Berlin that Kurapatkin has been killed.

St. Petersburg 20.—The result of the great battle in progress south of Mukden is now trembling in the balance. It is impossible to deny that Kurapatkin has suffered the most severe reverse during the past week although nothing decisive has taken place. Certainly it is neither a Sedan nor a defeat. The Minister of War still hopes that Kurapatkin will be able to extricate his men and again take the offensive. It is true that the Russian legions have been terribly punished and more or less demoralized. Their splendid conduct, however, at the taking of "Single Tree Hill" demonstrates that their valor has not completely left them. The Emperor to-day received from Kurapatkin and Sakharoff their report of the capture of "Single Tree Hill" and Shanlandt (situated between "Single Tree Hill" and Shanke). These two important positions are situated south of the River Shanke. The burying of the dead occupied the entire night. The Russians gave military honors to the Japanese dead. We note a strong concentration of the enemy in front of our center. Yesterday everything was quiet on our left. Kurapatkin who was present at the assault and capture of "Single Tree Hill" has rechristened it "Petroloff Hill" in honor of the man who led the assault, at the head of the second brigade of a division of Siberian rifles, and on the field of battle decorated him with the Cross of St. George. Both combatants are without provisions and need reinforcements. The one who gets there first will probably gain the day. Kurapatkin yesterday told the troops that he was fully aware that they were hungry and tired, but in the name of the Emperor and their country he begged them to prosecute the battle. The tremendous rains prevent the Russians from receiving provisions. In consequence of the refusal of Duke Nicholas Mischeulkevitch to accept the responsibility of the entire army, the post has been offered General Kunbera as Commander of the forces. The latest news from Port Arthur does not give any hope of a prolonged resistance by the garrison.

St. Petersburg 20.—A most disagreeable impression exists here through news from Washington announcing that the United States Government think the proper time has arrived for mediation.

Mukden 20.—It is reported here that the Russians are advancing. The heavy rains are impeding everything, the rivers are flooded, the roads impassable and the bridges a thing of the past. Provisions cannot be transported. On the 17th Cossacks removed from the firing line the cannons captured and the prisoners and wounded. The Russians showed great kindness to the prisoners, offering them bread and water and doing every-

thing possible for them, to relieve their necessities. It has been denied that the Japanese left was penetrated. Tokio 20.—On Monday night the Russians attacked Oker, Nodzu and Kuroki but were repulsed with terrible loss. London 21.—A Shanghai despatch reports the sinking of the "Bayan" through the continuous firing from the Japanese land batteries. St. Petersburg 21.—The Baltic fleet has been divided. One part goes through the Suez Canal and the other via the Cape of Good Hope. It is announced that Kuroki died from an attack of dysentery; but no official confirmation of the report can be obtained. In both armies a near disposition of the forces is noticed. Kurapatkin is extending his lines to the right, but it is not known if he is making the movement with a view of flanking in order to protect his position on Single Tree Hill, or if it is to frustrate the Japanese flanking movement directed to the west. It appears that the Japanese have taken their main forces to the west. The Russians are trying to recover from the blow which Oyama dealt them. Kurapatkin will soon see the roads permit renew the attack. St. Petersburg 21.—The enthusiasm resulting from the capture of Single Tree Hill, and the failure of the Japanese left, as well as the capture of 14 guns is intense. No confirmation has been received of Kurapatkin having taken the offensive. It is believed that the conditions of the roads, which have been converted into quagmires, is impeding all movement. A veil of darkness covers the movements in the east, although news from Kurapatkin and Sakharoff reports that on Monday and Tuesday no fighting occurred. Oyama, without doubt considers the lost position of importance as he made superhuman efforts Monday and Tuesday night against the position, all was however in vain. Neither Kurapatkin nor Sakharoff have sent details of the defeat of the Japanese column under Yamada or of the capture of the Japanese artillery. The press correspondents point in very dark colors the sufferings of the troops in consequence of the wretched condition of the roads. In a despatch, dated 20th, General Shakhroff reports the Japanese concentrating in Linsinshu, west of the railway line. During yesterday a detachment of Russian horse captured two pieces of artillery from the Japanese without a single loss in the vicinity of Sgheh. The arrival of fresh troops enables Kurapatkin to again take the offensive.

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Rheumatism is a stubborn disease to fight but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has cured it many times and will do so for you. It is a sure opportunity offer. This remedy is a general family liniment and not only does it quickly relieve rheumatic pains but it also cures lame neck, stiff neck, soreness of the muscles and stiffness of the joints. It is antiseptic and when applied to cuts, bruises, burns or sores, heals such wounds without scarring and in less time than by any other treatment, and, unless the injury is very severe, will not leave a scar. For sale by the INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY, LONDON.

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