

CAVIARE SEASON ON.

RUSSIAN DELICACY NOW ENTERING NEW YORK.

Botham Cannery Enjoys Busy Season When Great Loads of Muscovite Dish Are Shipped to Eastern Metropolis.

Russian caviare is coming into New York in a steady stream of 125-pound kegs just now. It is coming from Long Island and New Jersey and all along down the coast, but it's all Russian caviare.

Caviare comes to New York from as far south as Florida and as far north as the great lakes. There is a gradual but perceptible decrease in the great lakes output every year.

After the salt is properly mixed they turn the mass upon a draining rack. The salt cuts every particle of slime from the eggs and the saline moisture drips away, leaving the eggs dry and salty.

New York possesses the only caviare canning factories in the country. The largest is on Greenwich street, and there are two or three others scattered about the city.

CORRECTING ENCYCLOPEDIA

Few people know what an enormous amount of work and a great expenditure of money are required to make or even to revise a large encyclopedia that will meet the demands of modern times.

The first edition (which is quite largely a revised edition), is completed, the publishers and editors immediately go to work to give every volume a thorough revision, which will take a longer or shorter time according to the number of volumes in the set and the number of editors and proofreaders engaged in the work.

By the time the first edition is completed the numerous editors, assistant editors and proofreaders, who, for a couple of years or more, have been engaged in the work of producing the encyclopedia, have been considerably reduced in number.

The Cows and the Cans. A story is told of a speech recently made by an Irish barrister in a court of law.

He was for the plaintiff, whose cow had been knocked down and killed by a train, and this was the contention: "If the train had been run as it should have been run, or if the bell had been rung as it should have been rung, or if the whistle had been blown as it should have been blown, both of which it did neither, the cow would not have been injured when she was killed."

One Kind. "Has Brown's wife got a good figure?" "I should say so; she got \$100,000 from the old man when they were married."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

HAS FAMILY TREE DE LUXE

Illuminated and Decorated Genealogies for the Wealthy Personages of New York.

The family tree de luxe is the latest development in the ever-increasing interest which rich New Yorkers are taking in their ancestors.

The demand now is for an absolute and undoubted record, without any missing threads, and written down in such form that there can be no doubt about it.

Her first effort is to work out the family history from the old records of the south, and to follow them back to their English or French origin.

Such a book only the rich may hope to possess. The afternoon caller glancing through its pages cannot fail to be impressed, and as it is a work of art there is more of an excuse for showing it than some of the printed volumes which have been issued in such numbers.

One of the first of these hand-made genealogies to come to New York is the property of Mrs. Francis Lemoine Loring, of No. 811 Fifth avenue. It is a manuscript record of the Holland family of Maryland and England, of which Mrs. Loring is a direct descendant.

FREEMASONRY OF CHINESE

Oriental Country Is Full of Secret Orders, Purpose of Which Is to Overthrow Dynasty.

The installation of a grand master of the Chinese secret orders in the United States, popularly known as the "Chinese Free Masons," has aroused interest in the question of the connection between the Chinese secret societies and the Masonic body.

The only Masonic lodges in China are in the foreign concessions at the seaports. Their membership is composed exclusively of others than Chinese, and they are conducted under foreign warrants.

China is filled with secret societies, most of which have for their object the overthrow of the Tsing dynasty, with a pretended benevolent purpose to veil the political significance of the organization.

The Cyclopaedia of Fraternities contains an account of an initiation ceremony at a Chinese lodge in Spokane, Wash., at which four white men, Freemasons, were present by invitation.

The same authority gives this account of the secret signs used by the Triad society, which was at the bottom of the Taiping rebellion:

"Members always halt on entering a house, and then proceed with the left foot first. When sitting they place their toes together and spread their heels apart. They also recognize one another by the way they place their tea cups on the table, and the manner in which they hitch their trousers. Their motto is 'Drive out the Tartar.' Treason is punished by lopping off the ears of a minor offender. The final punishment is beheading."

Never Been There. "Did you ever visit a crematory?" asked Mrs. Glenmore.

"No," answered Mrs. Nurich; "I ain't interested in 'em. A lady from the country always supplies us with milk an' butter."—Detroit Tribune.

His Loss. Miss Richleigh—I understand Lord Kneedeigh has lost considerable money since he has been in this country.

Jack—Then it is true you have broken the engagement?—Judge.

"ACTED LIKE ONE OF US."

A Missouri Jailbird's Well Meant Compliment Which the Preacher Understood.

A young clergyman of St. Louis, who has had considerable experience in alium work there, was the guest of a friend here on Sunday, says a Macon (Mo.) correspondent of the New York Sun.

"Fellers," said Jack, "this is Elder Falling of St. Louis, who wants to shoot some good into you. The Lord knows you need it. Gather around the bench now, and I'll introduce you. Elder, this dago here is Antonio Tommaso Tobasco, or something like that, who shot his wife white on a drunken spree. He won't understand all you say, but you can cheer him some by making signs of where he'll go if he don't repent."

"That grinning nigger over there in the corner is Froggy Davis, waiting his medicine for stealing chickens in the night time. The tall, good looking gentleman fondling a pair of kings is Dynamo Al, suspected of stopping the pay boss out at the mines, but who assures us on his solemn word of honor that he was a hundred miles away at the time."

"This fellow behind me we call 'Quo Vadis,' because neither him nor anybody else could tell where he's going for the last 20 years. He's in for vagrancy and on general principles."

The one-year man went on describing his colony, and modestly took his stand behind the variegated group. The preacher mounted the table and started his talk. He was earnest and knew how to reach men. There was no talk of punishment; no threats, no criminalities; what was done was done and could not be helped; the thing now was to resolve to do better and become good and respected citizens.

The preacher finished his kindly discourse by volunteering to do anything he could for "the boys," and told them not to be backward in telling him about anything of which they stood in need.

"Elder, this is bully of you, and all the boys think you're the real thing. You done 'em a world of good."

"You see, you don't put on airs like some do," he said. "You act same's if you was one of us."

CIGAR HIS LAST RESORT.

Honest Lad Hardly Knew How to Spend His Reward for Returning Valuables.

Speculation was rife in the mind of William Reed, a youth employed by the J. B. Savage company, says a Detroit correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean. He had found a purse containing considerable money and some valuable papers and was duly rewarded with a nickel. Having duly pondered, he decided to spend it as the giver had directed.

He picked up a purse in whose folds he found \$47 in bills, two insurance policies of \$3,000 each, and some land deeds. He made some inquiries and found the owner. He handed the purse to him without parley. The owner took it, apologized for not having a cigar in his pocket, but handed Reed a nickel and told him to buy one.

Reed does not smoke very much and he speculated long on some other means of spending that nickel and gaining commensurate good. He thought over it in the night, and nothing appropriate suggested itself, and he continued to speculate while at work in the morning. A trip to a park came to his mind, but he would have to walk home, and he put away the idea as impracticable.

Then Reed's honesty came to the fore again. The owner told him to buy a cigar. "Would it not be deceptive to use it for any other purpose?" asked Reed of himself. He answered it with an affirmative and stopped in at a cigar store.

A Surgical Problem. The cavities left in bones after surgical operations have been a source of much trouble, discharges of pus usually continuing for months. Acting on the hint given by dentists' operations on decaying teeth, Prof. Moorhof, of Vienna, about five years ago began seeking a means of artificially filling the bone cavities, and for a time experimented with a putty-like paste of iodoform.

The cavities were filled with the putty, and a new filling was adopted, therefore, consisting of iodoform, spermaceti and lissamine, and as this melts at 122 degrees Fahrenheit, it is poured into the cavity in a liquid state, when it penetrates to every part. The filling is absorbed and replaced by granulation tissue so slowly that no poisoning occurs. This method has been applied in about 220 cases, and it is claimed that there has been no failure.

Two Thoughts. "I want a business suit now," said Slopoy. "I was thinking of something in the way of a small plaid."

"And I," replied the tailor, "can't help thinking of something in the way of a small check."—Philadelphia Press.

Quite True. Necessity is the wheelbarrow that you have to push. Pleasure is an automobile that runs itself.

COCOANUT BUTTER.

It Will Keep Well for a Long Time and Is a Good Antiseptic Medium.

A new butter is now being made from the milk of the cocoanut. This milk, when subjected to a temperature of over 28 C., runs into a yellow oil, which is imported in great quantities from India and Africa.

The cocoanut butter, like that made from cows' milk, contains seven per cent. of soluble acids. It will keep from 15 to 20 days without showing any sign of acid reaction, and it contains from 25 to 30 times less water than ordinary butter, while its slowness in oxidizing makes it especially suitable for pastry and cakes, as they will not get stale so quickly when made with it as with other butter.

Another advantage claimed for the cocoanut butter is that it seems to be an antiseptic medium, while milk is most favorable to the culture of microbes.

At the central hospital of Vienna and in various hospitals, in Switzerland, experiments have been made with this new butter, and the results have been pronounced satisfactory.

THE GERMAN DRESSMAKER

The Thing That Greatly Surprised Her When She Learned Her Employer's Calling.

A young woman author recently hired a German dressmaker to do some work for her. The German came to the apartment daily, and after a consultation or a fitting the writer would leave to go about her own business.

"I could see that she was trying to pique me," said the author, in telling the story. "When she first came and saw so many pictures and sketches about the house she asked me if I could paint, and I replied in the negative."

"Then she looked around for a piano and seeing none, asked if I could sing. Again I told her no, and of course it was quite evident that I knew nothing about dreaming."

"On her last day I decided to end her suspense, so after a little friendly conversation I informed her in vague but impressive terms that I wrote, mentioning one or two things that she recognized. Her honest German face was raised in wonder to mine.

"You don't say, now! You do all dot? But I always thought it took a lot of brains!"—N. Y. Sun.

ULTRAMICROSCOPY.

By this is meant the rendering visible, either directly to the eye, or through the aid of photography, of objects or particles too minute to be seen with the highest powers of the microscope as it is now constructed.

Prof. Cleveland Abbe suggests that by staining preparations with unresolvent substances and then illuminating them with ultraviolet light, smaller particles than can possibly be seen with ordinary white or colored light may be brought into prominence. The human retina is insensitive to ultraviolet light, but fluorescence converts the short waves into longer ones capable of affecting the retina.

The coal mine owners in the south of Austria have been obliged to reduce the price of coal because English ships on their way to the Black sea for corn have taken British coal from Cardiff to Trieste at the rate of one dollar a ton, whereas the usual rate is between \$1.60 and two dollars, and has even been as much as \$3.75. The price of British coal is so low that unless Austrian mine owners reduce their price British coal will find its way into Austria in large quantities.

English Competition. The coal mine owners in the south of Austria have been obliged to reduce the price of coal because English ships on their way to the Black sea for corn have taken British coal from Cardiff to Trieste at the rate of one dollar a ton, whereas the usual rate is between \$1.60 and two dollars, and has even been as much as \$3.75. The price of British coal is so low that unless Austrian mine owners reduce their price British coal will find its way into Austria in large quantities.

Jones Wasn't. Smith had buttoned Jones and talked to him fully 15 minutes about the tariff.

"That's the way I look at the question," he said. "I'm a stand-patter."

"Well, I'm not," growled Jones. "I can't stand your patter."—Chicago Tribune.

Uncle Sam's Oldest Employee. Uncle Sam's oldest civilian employee, in point of service, is Thomas Harrison, accountant and correspondence clerk of the naval observatory. For 57 years he has worked in the observatory and is an authority on naval observatory history.

Sure Perjury. It was a mean man who framed that new marriage certificate law. He insists that the young couple swear that they are not crazy.—Los Angeles Express.

A Story Teller. Mrs. Rorer, the New York cooking teacher, invariably prefaces her class lessons with a story, even if it is sometimes against herself.

EMPIRE STATE LEADS

NEW YORK HAS 100 FREE DELIVERY OFFICES

Bigger Postal Service in That Section Than Entire Country Had 30 Years Ago—Other Interesting Statistics.

A statement issued by the post office department, at Washington, showing the cost of the free delivery service in the larger cities, the number of carriers employed and the comparative increases bring out some interesting statistics.

Taking the service by states, New York heads the list with 100 free delivery post offices, which is more than there were in the whole United States 30 years ago. Pennsylvania comes next with 94 offices, then Ohio, with 73; Massachusetts, with 70; Illinois, with 66; Indiana, with 58; New Jersey, with 45; Michigan, with 53; and Iowa, with 45.

The total number of city free delivery offices on January 1, 1905, was 1,104. Bearing in mind that the requirements of free delivery are that the city shall have at least 10,000 population, or \$10,000 gross postal receipts, that its streets must be paved, and houses numbered, this indicates how great has been the development of the country since the service started in 1864, when there were only 64 cities complying with these conditions.

In area served, Chicago takes first rank with 192 square miles of territory, covered by 1,517 letter-carriers. New York, with Brooklyn combined, has 122 square miles of territory, served by 2,604 carriers, an increase of 128 since January, 1904. Philadelphia has exactly the same area as New York and Brooklyn, but has fewer carriers, 1,147, an increase of 40 during the past year. Boston has 96 square miles and 957 carriers, an increase of 33. Cincinnati has 65 square miles and 301 carriers, a very slight increase.

Baltimore has not increased its carrier service, probably on account of the fire. It has 357 carriers, covering an area of 166 square miles. Washington (or the District of Columbia), once known as "the city of magnificent distances," still has 499 square miles of territory served by 259 carriers. This is only four square miles less than New Orleans, which city, however, gets along with only 125 carriers. It has a greater area than Indianapolis, which has 41 square miles and 117 carriers; greater than Minneapolis, 38 square miles, 196 carriers; than St. Paul, 43 square miles, 143 carriers; or than Buffalo, 42 square miles, 246 carriers.

Wichita, Kan., has almost a frank service of 43 square miles and only 222 carriers, but its postal receipts measure up well, amounting to \$110,396, making the percentage of cost of free delivery 17.94.

Pennsylvania, the birthplace of our postal system, has the distinction of having the two most costly free delivery offices. Nanticoke, with four carriers, whose pay amounts to 55.18 per cent. of the gross receipts, and Plymouth, with six carriers, costing 54.12 per cent. of the gross receipts. Each of these cities acquired the free delivery service by reason of a population, according to the last census, of 70,000 or upwards. The gross postal receipts in both cases fall far below the \$10,000 mark.

Every once in a while comes testimony to a belief in witchcraft lingering in the most practically modern communities, says the Boston Transcript. Among the charges on which a clergyman has been expelled from the profession by a court of the Evangelical Synod at Vincennes, Ind., is that he "possessed a book on witchcraft." This charge is grouped with some which laymen will unhesitatingly pronounce serious. The possession of a book on witchcraft is not usually considered uncivilized, and the suggestion is that the synod must either have held the dismissed clergyman something of an adept, or have regarded the work as dangerous to the community. If the latter explanation be the correct one, then the extent of superstition in and around Vincennes, Ind., must be surprising and afford very fruitful ground for the seeds of delusion. In any event it is difficult to believe that a synod would regard a purely historical work on witchcraft as barred from a clergyman's library, and it is reasonable to suppose that it was a volume on "the black art" which at least might work mischief if it fell into the right, that is, the wrong, hands.

Aged and Infirm. As long as the grass in Central park is healthy and green the citizens of Manhattan are said to look upon it as some sort of a garden and to keep off from it, as the signs command them to do. When it begins to die out, however, their respect for it instantly vanishes.

One of them, being in a hurry, started to cut across a yellowing patch in the upper park, says the New York Times, but was stopped by a policeman.

"What difference does it make?" demanded the citizen. "The grass is half-dead already."

"Sure," replied the indignant officer, "if ye had a sick friend would ye be walkin' on his stomach?"

Trying It on Him. "Pardon my boldness, Miss Cumleigh, but there is the loveliest dimple in your cheek when you smile."

"You are just saying that to flatter me, Mr. Jolliffe!"

Then she smiled entrancingly at him. —Chicago Tribune.

EXECUTE IN GAY FASHION.

Chinese Kill Captured Men with Fanfares of Trumpets Accompanying Stroke of Executioner's Sword.

Newchwang.—With Japanese flags flying, a band of Chinese bandits headed two young Russians who were alleged to be spies at Simnatin. The first one executed was evidently an officer, but he was wearing a Chinese overcoat. He knelt without a murmur, while his companion watched the death stroke.

The second captive was clothed in Chinese clothing throughout. He whimpered for a moment, but regained his nerve and struggled fiercely. He was thrown and killed while long trumpets fanfares. The chief of the bandits was a mild-mannered old man, wearing a Japanese sword. He watched the executions unmoved. "They are spies," he said, "and we should kill them. Besides, it is difficult to transport them."

One night the bandits surprised a small body of Russian scouts and killed 22, besides capturing the two that were beheaded.

The whole band, consisting of 200 cavalry and 100 infantry, formed a great circle on the outskirts of Simnatin. The bronzed and storm-weathered Chinese dismounted and held their gayly trapped and shaggy ponies. The men were armed to the teeth with long rifles and Mauser pistols. The infantry was mostly turbaned, but many wore Russian caps.

The Russian captives were brought to the center of the circle with a flourish of trumpets. They were stripped and their arms bound together behind their bodies. They were then turned over to a six-foot executioner, who smilingly drew his red-sheathed sword, afterward wiping the blade on the clothing of the dead men.

When the executions were finished the corpses were left lying on the sunlit road. Bugles were sounded and the bandit cavalry swung into their saddles, while the infantry fell into line and departed from the scene of execution.

SEES BENEFIT IN SPORTS.

Prof. Small Discusses Prize Fighter and Gambler as Elements in Advancement of Religion.

Chicago.—The prize fighter and the gambler as elements in the betterment of society and the advancement of religion were introduced for the first time to the public by Prof. Alton W. Small, of the University of Chicago, in a talk to the junior colleges of that institution.

Despite the fact that legislatures of many states have placed restrictions upon both the individuals cited, Prof. Small maintained that both might be misunderstood and underrated. Each may have his code of ethics, and it is not uncertain that that code is any the less high than the standard of those who disagree with them.

Discussing the possibility of a high standard of ethics and religion, Prof. Small said: "I can imagine such a thing as a religious prize fighter. Suppose, for instance, that some time Chicago should become the home of weakness and idleness. Then imagine a sturdy farmer boy, fresh from the country, where he has learned to spar. He sees the condition of the men about him and opens a sparring school. He says: 'I'll challenge them and teach them and arouse their athletic spirit.' Such a prize fighter, I believe, would deserve as much credit for the good he would do his fellow men as the widow who gave her mite."

Gamblers also have their moral code, he said, which might, taking certain factors into consideration, be compared to those of a saint without disparagement to the gambler.

MAY COST NATION MILLIONS.

American Sugar Company Wins Decision in Federal Court for Refund of Duties.

New York.—Judge Wheeler in the United States circuit court handed down a ruling which, if sustained, will cost the United States government \$5,000,000. This money the government will have to refund to the American Sugar Refining company for duties paid to it on raw sugars imported from Cuba in 1903 and on which the company contended a reduction of 30 per cent. should have been allowed under the treaty then existing.

The facts showed that the president was authorized by congress to grant a reduction of 30 per cent. on all merchandise imported from Cuba to the United States on and after ten days subsequent to the ratification by this government of the Cuban treaty. This ratification occurred March 31, 1903.

The importation on which the test suit was brought was imported between July 14 and September 2, 1903. The collector at that time assessed the sugar, demanding the full duties, there existing at that time no law under which a reduction could be granted. Subsequently the convention was notified and the sugar company appealed to the general board of appraisers, which sustained the collector. An appeal to the United States circuit court followed.

Judge Wheeler decides that as the ratification went into effect while the case was before the board of appraisers the importers are entitled to the 30 per cent. reduction.

Genuine Gratitude Them. A Berlin physician says girls under 16 ought not to practice on the piano. If he will amend this to include all girls over 16 he will earn the gratitude of a large number of Sat dwellers.

Still Hope for Old Man. Word comes from London that the man over there are to wear green this season. Perhaps it is still reasonable to suppose that there is hope for Ireland.