



SOME LARGE BOTTLES.

Hold Forty-Five Gallons Each, Stand Six Feet High and Are Sixteen Inches in Width.

In attempting to turn out a huge bottle to send to the St. Louis exposition, the glass blowers of Alton, Ill., have turned out four glass bottles with a capacity of 45 gallons each, which are believed to be the largest bottles ever blown.

Alonzo Miller made the first big bottle. Other glass blowers then strove to outdo him, and attempted to make a big bottle, without a mold, in order to give it greater size. Valentine Reininger, Jesse Steelman, and John Metz undertook the task, and with only a shaper to fashion the bottoms, they blew vessels capable of holding 45 gallons each. It was a task of one hour to make each bottle.

Forty pounds of molten glass were drawn from the furnace, and shaped on the end of a long blowpipe. In order to accomplish the feat, the glass had to be reheated many times in the furnace as it was being blown in a plastic state to the size and shape desired. Many unsuccessful attempts to form the big bottles were made before complete success was met.

All the air used in blowing the bottles made, about 11,000 cubic inches in each, was supplied from the lungs of the blowers, who were making them, one man blowing the bottle alone.

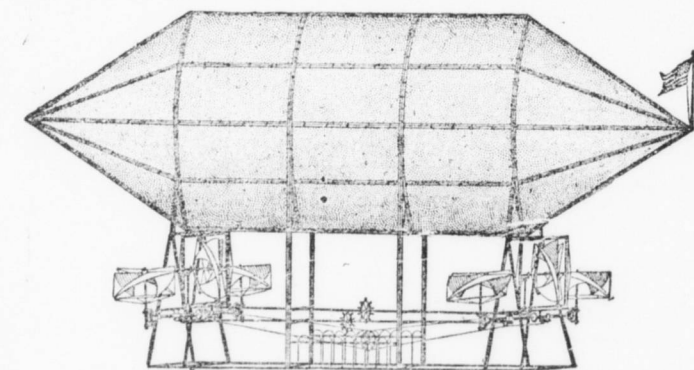
The chief difficulty lay in keeping the neck of the bottle hot and plastic, as it was cooled quickest by the iron blowpipe. Many bottles were made, but most of them were spoiled in the operation, and were discarded. The four perfect ones, which have been preserved for exhibition, stand nearly six feet high, and are about 16 inches across at the bottoms.

The making of these big bottles is recognized as a masterful feat in the glass blowing trade. Glass blowers from all parts of the country have taken great interest in the experiment, and the makers of the bottles have received many inquiries as to their methods. It is a new line for rivalry, as it was heretofore considered impossible to make such big bottles, because of the difficulties in the way of the blowers handling such a large mass of molten glass.—Philadelphia Press.

Making Fruit Trees Eat. In the Crimea scientists have been making queer experiments with fruit trees. Instead of trying to increase their growth and yield by heaping fertilizers around the roots, they have been cutting tiny holes into their trunks and inserting salts of iron in both solid and liquid form. An account of these curious experiments has been read before the Imperial society recently, and it was declared by the men who have been thus feeding the trees that the method had proved itself to be highly successful. Photographs were shown of 900 trees that had been thus treated, and the pictures appeared to prove the truth of the allegations, for all the trees were beautiful with foliage and flourishing excellently.

An Illinois Man's Unique Flying Machine

Half the population of Streator, Ill., has gone "daffy" over the problem of airships, and a meeting was held recently, attended by 300 citizens, to give public expression of approval to the ideas of Mr. Reiferscheid, who believes confidently that he has solved the problem of aerial navigation. Mr. Reiferscheid has been at work the past three years upon these plans, has built at different times five different balloons, and at every test has given to the public just what he promised. The people, therefore, have confidence in him and when he insists that he has an airship that will lift 1,000 pounds or more dead weight, according to the amount of power used, and carry it through the air at



will, the populace appears willing to give it financial backing.

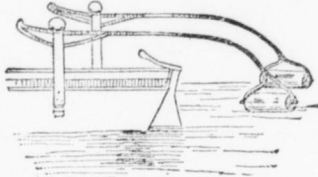
Mr. Reiferscheid's device has been investigated by representatives of the German government, also gentlemen interested in the Louisiana purchase exposition, all of whom pronounce his model to be a marvel, and he has been offered large sums by foreign countries to go there and perfect the machine but he prefers to remain in Streator and permit his home to enjoy whatever honors shall result.

Mr. Reiferscheid's airship consists of a balloon pointed at both ends, and lying in a horizontal position. Around this balloon are strips of aluminum strong enough to make very substantial frame work. At each end are the propellers, six in all, to be used in rais-

NEW GERMAN INVENTION.

Very Clumsy in Appearance, But Prevents the Upsetting of a Boat in All Conditions.

What the value of the invention shown below will be from the practical viewpoint, we are not prepared to state, but its purpose of preventing the upsetting of a boat is praiseworthy, at least. For the man who enjoys rocking the boat these floats will have little attraction, simply because the boat won't rock when the floats are in position. As seen here, the floats are turned to the rear, as is intended when the water is calm, and the man who rocks the boat has failed to get on board. But when either of these emergencies arises the



PREVENTS BOAT FROM UPSETTING

arms which support the floats are swung around on the pivoted posts until the floats lie on either side of the boat, and at some distance from it. As will be easily understood, the leverage obtained by so mounting the floats is very great, and as soon as the boat tilts slightly the float which is forced into the water exerts its buoyant power to bring the boat to a level position again.—Chicago News.

NEW PLANT DISCOVERED.

Blossoms Are Shaped Like a Tarantula and Give Out a Deadly Chloroform Odor.

A wonderful tree of unknown variety has been discovered in a mountain canyon in a spur of the San Jacinto mountains, down near the Mexican line.

The leaves of the tree resemble, in size and shape, the fig leaf, but they are of a vivid purple color, and the under side of the leaf is thickly covered with stiff hairs, which stand out from the leaf fully half an inch. These hairs are sharp and thorn-like, and easily penetrate the skin, and when they do so, they are poisonous, causing swelling and much pain.

The blossoms are as peculiar as are the branches and leaves. They are of a rusty red color, and are about two inches in diameter. In shape they are a very good representation of the tarantula. There is a huge hairy bulb, in shape resembling the abdomen of the poisonous spider, and there are several chives or stamens corresponding to the legs of that insect.

The most peculiar features of the plant, however, remain to be told. When ever one approaches the plant or when the wind agitates the branches of the tree, the flowers give off an abundance of perfume—heavy, sickening and deadly. This perfume has the quality of chloroform, and a few inhalations of the odor produces unconsciousness. The prospectors who made the discovery of the plant were rendered insensible upon approaching the tree to examine it.

As the plant seems to have no botanical name, two names have been suggested by the qualities of the plant itself. One is the "tarantula plant"; the other, "chloroform tree."—California Letter.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

HILLSIDE CULTIVATION.

An Idea from Switzerland That Might Be Modified for Use in This Country.

The cut, reproduced from a Swiss horticultural paper, shows how cultivation is accomplished in Alpine vineyards where the land is stacked upon its edges. The anchoring machine is the main feature illustrated. The horse goes back and forth along the ridge and the man at the cultivator has only to guide his implement without the bother of driving. Of course two men are needed in this one-horse affair, and the cultivator goes back empty every time, but labor is relatively cheaper in the in-



CULTIVATING STEEP HILLSIDES.

terior of Europe than here. A boy could manage the motive power, and otherwise inaccessible slopes of land, highly suitable for special crops can be well cultivated. The horse is considerable of a nuisance anyway on land closely planted with valuable fruit crops, however necessary he may be for extended agricultural operations, and it is possible to imagine some such contrivance, utilizing the power of a gasoline or other easily managed engine, as a great convenience in the intensive culture of choice, closely planted crops, in level places as well as hillsides. The horse takes a good deal of room, he is not careful of valuable plants, and the packing of the soil by his feet is not always beneficial. Many truckers and growers of high-grade fruits would doubtless welcome a practical device that would dispense with a horse in the row while utilizing horse-power tools for cultivation.—Rural New Yorker.

HOW TO GET GOOD ROADS.

Enemies of Mud Should Unite in a Campaign for a Principle, Not for Details.

One great reason for the prevalence of bad roads throughout the United States is lack of agreement and united action among the advocates of improvement. Everybody prefers goods roads to bad. Everybody knows that the roads can be improved only by the expenditure of money and labor. But here the agreement ends. There is a great variety of ideas and schemes for securing the desired object. There is no end of discussion, but very little is accomplished. Some people would rather travel through mud than to have the roads improved by any other plan than their own "pet scheme." Thus road reformers themselves sometimes actually hinder the cause to which they are devoted.

If the roads of the country are to be made good within the lifetime of the present generation, it is high time the advocates of good roads should unite in support of a few general propositions, and go to work in favor of a general plan. If a national good roads movement ever gets started, nothing can stop it. It will sweep everything before it. But the difficulty is to get it started.

One great advantage possessed by the national aid plan, which is now becoming so popular, is that it is general instead of sectional or local. It is as broad as the whole country. It can bring into harmonious united action the friends of good roads in every state, and it is the only plan yet proposed that can do this.

The friends of national aid will make a mistake if they undertake to work out details in advance. They will disagree among themselves and give objections every advantage. They should go to work for the general principle and leave details to be worked out later. This was the plan of action adopted by Gladstone. When his opponents asked for details of any great reform which he advocated, Gladstone would answer: "There will be time enough to work out the details when we get the power." The advocates of national aid will do well to emulate the example of this great English statesman. They should organize every where and fight for the principle, leaving details to be worked out in due time.

The Boy and the Farm.

Teachers and farmers, teach the boys and girls to be honest and upright in every sense, but by all means teach them to work. It won't hurt them to do a little farm work. Send them to college if you can, but let's keep all the college boys and girls on the farm that we can, and then the farmers' interest will be looked after better. We will have better schools, better churches and better society. Insist on trying to keep the boys on the farm after they have received their education. They can keep the farm books and will lead an air of intelligence to the town. We need more educated people on the farms, when we will have less boys and girls going to the cities from the farms.—J. O. Gates, in Farm and Home.

Better visit the potato patch every day or the bug may get the start of you.

ON HIS VACATION.

The City Tourist in the Country Comes Upon a New Kind of Bee.

The summer tourist, being engaged in some naturalistic pursuits, came upon a bee which sat leisurely on a blade of grass and seemed perfectly unconcerned, relates Judge.

"How now?" quoth the summer tourist. "This bee is all I have read about the busy bee."

"What does?" asked his guide.

"Why, that bee on that blade of grass has been sitting there all morning, evidently, and still gives no sign of intending to go to work."

"Oh, he doesn't have to go to work for some time yet," explained the guide.

"He doesn't? What variety of bees is he?"

"That's what they call the husking bee. He won't have anything to do until next fall."

Found a Friend.

Valley City, N. Dak., July 27th.—Mrs. Matilda M. Boucher of this place tells how she found a friend in the following words:

"For years I suffered with a dizziness in my head and could get nothing to cure me till about two years ago when I was advised to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. These pills cured me before I had used the whole of the first box, and I haven't been troubled since."

"In January of this year I had an attack of Sciatica that made me almost helpless, and remembering how much Dodd's Kidney Pills had done for me before, I sent and got some and began to take them at once."

"In three weeks I was well, and not a trace of the Sciatica left, and I have been well ever since."

"Dodd's Kidney Pills have certainly been of great benefit to me. I have found them a friend in time of sickness, and I will always recommend them to every one suffering with the troubles that bothered me."

Test—"Gracious! You're as cross as two wildcats this morning." Jess—"No wonder; that's what I had calling on me last night." Test—"What?" Jess—"Two sticks." Philadelphia Press.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease. A certain cure for swollen, sweating, hot, aching feet. At all Druggists, 25c. Accept no substitute. Trial package FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Birgs—"There goes a particular friend of mine." Bangs—"Friend of your, eh? Well, he can't be overparticular." Philadelphia Bulletin.

Opium and Liquor Habits Cured. Book free. B. M. Woolley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Phyllis—"Yes, he was paying attention to her quite a long time." Blanche—"Perhaps he hadn't the courage to propose." Phyllis—"Oh, I don't know. Perhaps he had the courage not to propose."—Town and Country.

An Irishman and a Frenchman were parting at the steamer. The Irishman, standing on the wharf waving his hand to his friend, shouted: "O reservoir!" The Frenchman, politely saluting, replied: "Thanks!"—Boston Christian Register.

"Is the prisoner going to plead insanity as his defence?" asked the court stenographer. "Judging from his selection of an attorney," replied the lawyer, who had failed to get the case, "I should say he was."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Mrs. Nextdoor—"There's a new baby in the house on the other side of you." Mrs. Peppery—"Yes, I've heard it." Mrs. Nextdoor—"Poor little thing; it does cry so."

Mrs. Peppery—"Yes, but it's so accommodating. It always cries at the right time and drowns the noise of your daughter's piano."—Philadelphia Press.

Real Refined.

Mame—"My steady blew me off ter supper at a regular restaurant last night." Mag—"Say, they tell me he's real refined." "Dat's w'at. When he poured his coffee out in 'is saucer ter cool it he didn't blow it uke some guys would, but just fanned it wid 'is panama."—Philadelphia Press.

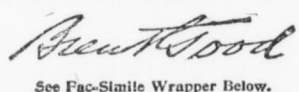
The National Term.

A woman of the "neivich" type set up a pretentious establishment in New York with the view of gaining an entrance into society. Among her choice possessions was a Russian tea urn wrought in embossed brass. The term for this device is "samovar," and the woman treated her urn like a new toy. She gave a reception in order to exploit her tea device and her guests were in continual subdued fits of laughter because their hostess said: "I do so love tea out of a reservoir. This reservoir came from Russia. Of course it is really a tea urn, but I prefer the national term, don't you?"—N. Y. Press.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of



See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

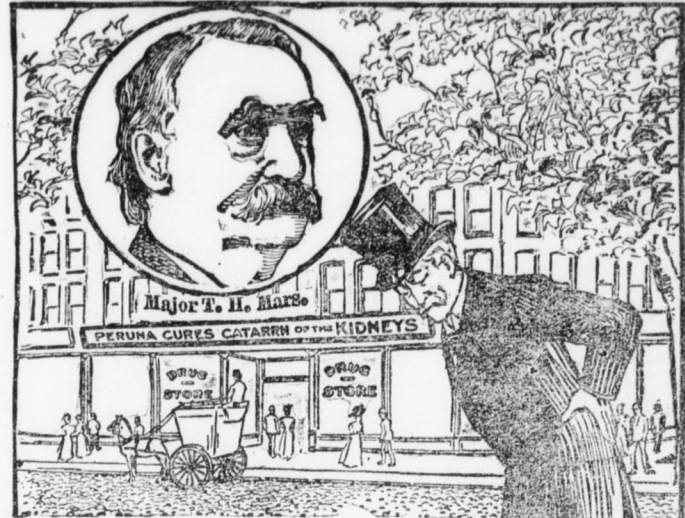
Very small and as easy to take as sugar. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION. Price 25 Cents. PURELY VEGETABLE. GENUINENESS MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

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FOR TWENTY YEARS MAJOR MARS SUFFERED FROM CATARRH OF THE KIDNEYS.



DANGEROUS KIDNEY DISEASES CURED

Pe-ru-na Creating a National Sensation in the Cure of Chronic Ailments of the Kidneys.

Major T. H. Mars, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry regiment, writes from 1425 Dunning street, Chicago, Ill., the following letter:

"For years I suffered with catarrh of the kidneys contracted in the army. Medicine did not help me any until a comrade who had been helped by Peruna advised me to try it. I bought some at once, and soon found blessed relief. I kept taking it four months, and am now well and strong and feel better than I have done for the past twenty years, thanks to Peruna."—T. H. Mars.

sure to follow if the poisons are allowed to remain. It gives great vigor to the heart's action and digestive system, both of which are apt to fail rapidly in this disease. Peruna cures catarrh of the kidneys simply because it cures catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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It is the Most Modern and the very Greatest Method of Alimentation Ever Presented to Sufferers from this disease. It prevents and Cures Consumption of the Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Spleen and Kidneys.

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