MILLIONS AWAIT THE RIGHT IDEAS

Conceive Them and You Will Be Made Independent for Life.

ONE HAPPY THOUGHT WILL DO IT

Pick One of Them Up and You Will Be on Easy Street -- Stray Thoughts That Have Put Fortunes Into the

Anybody can become rich if he will follow the advice given by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, who asks: Would you like to give up work and pursue a life of leisure on a steady income? Well, then, all you have to do is to invent a bottle that cannot be refilled, or a pipe that will not foul, or a cheap envelope that cannot be opened without detection, or a practical car fender, or an automatic music leaf turner, or a contrivance to aid cyclers in learning to ride, or a small machine for opening oysters, or a typewriter for \$25 that does good work or a magnetic key, or a cure for seasickness. People with money are ready at any time to pay large sums for any of these inventions, once proved satisfactory. They are looking out with equal anxiety for a knife sharpener that anybody can use, a fish hook that will catch nibblers, a self-locking hat pin, a cheap and convenient letter file and a powdered sugar shaker

that will flow freely. There is a big fortune waiting for anybody who will invent a cheap substitute for carpet. Millions will reward the lucky man who finds an available equivalent for leather. The best substitute for leather thus for thought of is made of paper pulp and leather scraps Who will contrive the bicycle that may be operated by both hands and feet? It is sure to come and big money is offered for it. No good machine exists for putting a mourning border on stationery, and a means is demanded for securing window panes without putty. The postoffice department is anxious to obtain a coin operated device that will register letters and deliver numbered receipts auto-A longed-for improvement in typewriters is a modification that will deaden the noise they make. Add to these "wants" an envelope for mailing small articles or samples, a specific for mosquitoes, a flying machine that really flies and an intoxicant that has no Nemsis. Thus it will be seen that all the ideas have not yet been thoubht of, and that there is plenty of room yet for the expansion of Yankee inventive talent.

LITTLE THINGS PAY.

It is noticeable that most of the big fortunes earned through patents have been gained by small things, such as would not be considered important by the casual observer. A country lass was made independent for life by the simple idea which is represented by the pasteboard compartment tray for packing eggs. She had to put up a great many eggs for market, and the loss by breakage was a serious matter. So she hit upon the notion of providing a separate compartment for each egg. and, inasmuch as pasteboard was cheap and the trays could easily be returned with the boxes that contained them, the problem was solved. It is a fact that people in rural parts invent few things. It was a Maine farmer, however, who patented copper tips for shoes and it is reckoned that they were worth about half a million dollars to him. He had several boys, who kicked out the toes of their shoes, and he found that copper tips made them last three times as long. Hence the idea.

One of the most successful inventors of small things was Crandall. He patented several puzzles that made money, but "Pies in Clover" was his great hit in this line. At one time he was engaged in the business of making croquet sets, the lawn game being then at the height of its popularity. He devised a method of constructing the boxes, so that the parts were held together by groove and tongue fastenings instead of nails. One night he took home some of the waste pieces to his little girl, who was sick. She found such delight in playing with them and putting them together that her father conceived the idea of making similar blocks for the amusement of children. Such was the evolution of the wellknown Crandall building blocks.

Another very profitable toy was the invention of a bedridden boy. This was the "Dancing Jim Crow," which for a long time was the rage. It is said to have yielded \$75,000 in the first year it come out. By a simple bit of mechanism a darkey was made to dance on a box. The celebrated "Fiftsen Puzzle" was never patented; several inventors claimed to have originated it, and fortunes were gained by the sale of it. Most famous of all patented toys was the "return ball. It was sold for a cent, with rubber string and brass finger-ring; yet the ran up to an enormous sum The chameleon top and walking alligator brought fortunes to the patentees. The roller skate was another very profitable invention, though it did not begin to make money until the patent had nearly run out, when the craze came.

SO SIMPLE!

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been made by Dennison out of his' shipping tags. The idea consists simply in a little ring of card board that reinforces the tying hele and prevents the string from tearing out. A lot of money has been earned by the little brass ellp-fastening, patented a few years ago, by which sheets of paper are held together. Yet it is an exact copy of a contrivance in bronze that in safety, was used by the Romans more than twenty centuries ago. In fact, there are not a few modern inventions which

are in reality merely reproductions of antique contrivances. One of these is th safty pin, which was commonly em ployed by the women of ancient Rome to fasten their dresses. Among the et profitable patents have been various little devices having relation to vomen's costume, such as the pers piration-proof shield of rubber. idea of substituting the quills of chicken and turkey feathers for whalebone in corsets, and the suspended garter. The last was sold outright for \$50,000. The ball and socket glove fastener is a Frenchman's idea and has made him

rich. Another successful invention is the double ball clasp for pocketbooks Pockets of Poor Men--Even a Toy of clasp can be popular unless it makes and handbags. It is said that no sort or Puzzle Will Fetch a Competence. a noise when it catches. Only a few years ago a lucky man thought of putting a couple of little strips of cork on the nose pieces of eyeglasses, to make them more comfortable. Nearly all eyeglasses nowadays have this improvement, and every pair pays a royalty to the inventor. The latest of the very profitable small inventions is the tin cap for beer bottles, which is taking the place of corks. It is cheaper than the cork, more convenient, and keeps the beer better. Metal lemon squeezers are undesirable because the juice of the fruit acts upon the metal and makes it a poison. Not long ago somebody thought of making lemon squeezers of glass, and the idea was worth just \$50,000 to him.

Tin cans are now made so that they

can be opened by simply striking the top a smart blow. As soon as he learned of the invention Armour, the Chicago packer, ordered 500,000 of the cans, and the inventor is already independently wealthy. The automatic Inkstand, which keeps an equal supply of ink always ready for the pen, is said to have earned \$200,000. The "shading pen" has earned a sum even larger. Shoe buttons are no longer sown on. but are applied with a metal fastener. This idea has been worth a big fortune. A new contrivance that prom ises to be very profitable is a whistle for bicyclers, made on the principle of the siren fog horn whistle. There was \$500,000 in the wooden shoe peg, but the inventor went insane just as wealth was pouring in upon him. Another gold producing patent was the inverted glass bell placed over gas jets to protect cellings. Great sums have been earned by the rubber pencil tip, barbed wire for fences and a contrivance for shaving ice. A "hump" on a hook to keep it from slipping out of the eye has made the proprietors of the contrivance millionaires.

CONCEIVED IN A DREAM. One of the most valuable patents

was the result of a dream. An engineer named Springer had been trying to devise an automatic lock which would breake a carriage going down hill, so that the driver would not have to get out, but might lock the brake by pulling his horse in. He dreamed that he was driving down a steep hill and had just such a lock on the wagon. He noticed exactly how it was constructed and, on waking he got up and sketched the details of the mechanism. Then he went to bed again. Three days later he applied for a patent, which was granted. It yielded \$75,000 the first year. Scores of patents are issued every week by the United, States patent office. Only a very small precentage of them have any practical usefulness. But it is not always possible to judge before a thing has been tried. A few years ago a man thought of enclosing trees in canvas and filing the canvas with deadly gases for the purpose of destroying insects. He was considered a lunatic, but this method is now practiced on a great scale and

with much success in California. One man has patented a scheme for them very fine drying them, mixing them with sugar and cornstarch, and putting them up in tins. They are guaranteed to last indefinitely. Another inventor proposes to distill whiskey from seaweeds. Yet another has a process for making flour from bananas, which are to be sliced, dried in hot air and pulverized. This flour

is nutritious and very cheap. Banana flour, by the way, is already manufactured on quite a large scale in Central America. A process has been patented for making a kind of wine out of overripe bananas, pressed and fermented. Sweet potato flour and dessicated mince pie are numbered among the original ideas on the files, An automatic tack driver is a ham mer that contains a reservoir of tacks so that there is no danger of bangng one's thumb. Devices for cosmetic purposes are a finger taperer, a contrivance to hold back the cars, a spring to alter the lines of the mouth, a tongue-cleaner and an anti-snorer. A special novelty is false noises, attached to a spectacle frame, and imitation fillings are added to false teeth by burnishing gold foil upon them in

spots, so as to make them look more

Artificial hens' eggs are to be made in the laboratory, the whites being a mixture of sulphur, carbon and beef fat and the yelks of beef blood, mag-nesia, colored with chrome yellow. The shells are to be shaped with a blowpipe from a moist composition of lime and gypsum. Lockets of asbestos are intended to contain the addresses of people who travel on railways, for inlentification in case of collision and One inventor proposes to stretch a cable the entire length of the Atlantic coast, some distance from shore and anchored at intervale. Vessels dragging their anchors and in danger f being wrecked are expected to catch to its successor this "music cure" disthis cable and so save themselves. Another genius proposes that the government shall locate large rifled guns on dangerous parts of the coast, to be respecting the successful treatment of loaded with anchors and chains. seing discharged the anchor unfolds and drops in the sea beyond the vessel, with the chain across her bows, so that the crew will only have to make the chain fast and ride out the storm | nich, who for years has devoted much

OTHER ODD CONCEITS. There is a process for preserving

Sunday School Lesson for September 26.

THIRD QUARTERLY REVIEW.

BY J. E. GILBERT, D. D., LL. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—The lessons of the past quarter have been taken from five books—Acts, I Thessalonians, I Corinthians and Romans—seven being historical and five doctrinal. The time covered is about eight years, from Eut his success aroused the envy of the Jews, who gathered a crowd of wortniess to 60 A. D. Paul was the great central configuration. time covered is about eight years, from 52 to 60 A. D. Paul was the great cen-tral character. Around him were gathand wrote letters. He visited Asia, Ap-oilonia, Achaia, Galatia, Pontus, Phrygia and Macedonia. This review will be a review of the facts of the lessons about

ATHENS—Lesson four is particularly he chief cities of those countries

TROAS,-Situated on the eastern shore the Aegean sea, Troas was the chief Galatia, forbidden to speak, one of the most surprising incidents of his life. However, this circumstance proved to be of the utmost importance in his after career. It determined for a time at least his labors in Asia Minor and opened up the new and inviting field across the water to which he had been designated from beginning. For an angel, in the form of a man, was sent to him with an invitation to Macedonia. Troas stands for a new de-

PHILIPPL-Paul's first halting place Europe was the chief city of Macedonia, hearing the name of its king, who captured it from the Thracians. Our first lesson gave an account of his teaching before a company of women at a prayer meeting by the river side, resulting in the conversion of one of them. Our second lesson referred to a viet in the same id lesson referred to a riot in the same ity, which caused Paul's arrest and led o the conversion of the jailer. Here are two modes of propagating the Gospel-one in those quiet assemblies where peo-ple are seeking after truth and where the Spirit opens the heart to receive the truth. the other an extraordinary and seemingly afflictive circumstance, in which enemies are aroused, but which is turned after-ward to the advancement of the cause. By any means and by all means, sometimes in love and gentleness, at other times through hatred and strife, but al-ways and everywhere by the power of God, the good work goes on and men may be saved.

THESSALONICA.—From Philippi Paul proceeded to Thessalonica, another im-portant city of Macedonia. There he entered the synagogue and preached Christ, world.

be done when the weather is unendur-

ably hot in summer. For the benefit

of country folks visiting cities is a de-

valking, and a proces has been pat-

young bees. A washable paper, from

which writing in ink may be removed

after the lapse of any time, is made

of rag pulp, glue and asbestos. The

manufacture of it has been forbidden

in Germany, because it might help

fraud. Another patent is for making

gold leaf so thin that 4,000,000 sheets

are required for an inch of thickness.

This sort of gold leaf is deposited by

ing is a process for extracting spider

silk by machinery from living spiders.

The common field spiders of the sea

islands of South Carolina are preferred.

a single one yielding 150 v ds of the

quality to that spun by the silk worm,

but the difficulty hitherto has been to

obtain it in sufficient quantities for

THE MUSIC CURE.

Pain and Disease.

The discovery of a new treatment,

called the "music cure," for certain

diseases, comes to us from the city of

Munich. It is suggested also that be-

covery may result in something greater

and better than a "boom;" in fact, in

a permanent revolution, so to speak,

certain ailments to which human flesh

The discovery of this new and novel

method of treatment is due to Dr. Paul

I have referred to this discovery as

new and novel, and yet it is not an en-

tirely new discovery, since for quite a

number of years the "music-cure" sub-

Riverra, a learned physician of Mu-

of his time to scientific research.

fore the present year of 1897 gives place

Is Used Abroad to Relieve

perior in

finest sik. Spider silk

Krom the Boston Transcript,

electricity on sheets of copper and is

watch

Jews, who gathered a crowd of wortniess fellows and made such an uproar that the church at They are fellows and made such an uproar that fellows and made such ander, Aristarchus, Aquila, Claudius, Salonica falled to understand the apostle. Crispuo, Damaris, Diana, Demetrius, Dionysius, Erostus, Galus, Jason, Justus, Lydia, Priscilla, Silas and Timothy. In fulfilling his mission as the apostle to the Gentiles Paul traveled, fonded churches, and wrote lattice Harman and wrote h

Interesting because it presents the first open encounter of Christianity with Grecian learning. Invited to speak on Mar's Hill in Athens Paul took for his text the inscription "To the unknown Gods" which port of Mysia, the place of entry and departure of vessels trading between Europe and Asia. One would have supposed that it was a favorable point for the establishment of a Christian church. But Paul came to it, after his labors in that idolotrous worship was foolish and Galatia, forbidden to seek one of the destablishment of a Christian church. all things and of all men. He showed that idolotrous worship was foolish and that it ought to be abandoned, and declared a general resurrection and judgment, through Jesus Christ, His worls were variously received. A few mocked; others promised another hearing, but some believed, Dionysius, an eminent scholar, adhered to Paul, and afterward ecame bishop or pastor at Athens, and wrote valuable works, still extant. Dathe church and proved a valuable worker.

CORINTH -Lesson five gives an ac-

count of the planting of the church in Corinth, Paul began alone, having lodg-ings temporarily in the home of Aquila, a Jew from Italy. For a time he taught in the synagogue in a quiet way, probably treating those subjects upon which Jews and Christians agreed, Later, be-ing joined by Silas and Timothy, he testified more distinctly of Jesus as the Messiah. This aroused some opposition among those who had heard him, and he forsook the synagogue and preached to Gentiles in the house of Justus. There he continued eighteen months during which time the church greatly increased in numbers. The believers at Corinth were troublesome to Paul for years after his labors among them. Their imperfect knowledge and loose practice caused him much solicitude. Lessons seven, eight and ten, taken from two of his letters written to them, cover three topics on which they greatly needed instructionabstinence from meat offered to idols. the excellence of love as a crowning Christian virtue and a dominating force. and the duty and pleasure of contribut ing to the necessity of saints. Our four lessons on Corinth show Christianity meeting the evil influences of a wicked

systers in a batter of plaster of paris. fastened upon a door in such a manner A special sort of cannon is designed that when the door is opened the into shoot water. It is a fact, by the strument gives out a harmonious ay, that taxidermists use water cartsound. This harp can also be attached ridges for shooting humming birds in order not to injure the plumage. One to the back of a rocking chair, in which a patient sits, and the movement of the inventor proposes to construct a sysrocker serves to bring the harp into tem of skeleton towers, on the tops of pleasant action, thus producing on the which bombs loaded with liquefied carinvalid a most soothing effect. bonic acid gas are to be exploded, the Being interrogated on the subject result being rapid evaporation and a short time ago, Dr. Riverra after some

chilling of the atmosphere. This is to hesitation r marked: "I cannot just at present exploit it for I am fearful the moment is hardly ripe and I may be exposed to severe

ridicule.'

vice to prevent blowing out the gas. The breath tilts a delicately balanced He stepped to his library and took electrode and gives an alarm in the down a book from the shelf. office of the hotel. There is a pneu-"However," he continued, "I am

matic sole for shoes to lessen the jar ented for weaving textile fabrics from by the celebrated M. Fourcarde, of Par- branch of this same cure. thread spun from peat. A talking is, wherein he narrates how he is adcontains a miniature phonovocating the use of a few drops of a

graph and cries out the hour when the stem is pressed. The idea of puncholeeding in cases of low fever. Recause ing pinholes in eggs to keep them fresh of this departure in the code of treatby supplying the contents with fresh air has actually been patented, and upon him by the medical profession of when the hens go to roost their weight the time, and in his diary he refers at on the perch may be utilized for acmuch length to this ridicule on the part tuating a mechanism which shuts the of his brethren, among other expresdoors of the bee hives on the farm. sions making use of the following one: thus keeping out the night flying moths "I cannot walk the streets without whose larvae attack the honey and hearing the distasteful terms "lunatic"

and "quack" applied to me.' " Continuing, Dr. Riverra adds: "Fift years ago 'cranks' were unknown, elsewise M. Pourcarde would have been called a 'crank'-as I fear I am considered by some at least. But, as I have observed, I am greatly encouraged in my discovery for the water cure and hypnotic methods of treating diseases have prepared the way for every kind of painless cure; and this is, indeed, quite transparent. Not least interestthe age of painless cures. Anaesthesia was the first step in the early part of the present century, and from that day

> ment has gone steadily forward. "Laughing gas was a great step in advance, but cocoaine was a greater step, and now I believe music is to prove not simply the latest but the best exponent of all. This last belongs really to the vapor medicines, such as chloroform, for the reason it acts on the senses.

to the present hour the painless treat-

FIRST MUSICAL DOCTOR.

"Indeed, the 'music cure' may be said to have to b with antiquity itself, since it began in a days when David played to soothe the perturbed spirit of Saul. The next record we have of a musical effort to relieve great distress was when the singer Bellari, in the sixteenth century, put to sleep the Italian patron of sculpture, Prince Bellargravia. The Prince awakened after twelve hours' slumber wholly relieved of the terrible rheumatic pains which had prevented his obtaining sleep for over a fortnight.

Try Grain=0!

There has recently been placed with great benefit.

grades of Mocha or Java coffee. It satisfies everyor

for the system than a tonic, be-cause its benefit is permanent. What coffee breaks down Grain-O

claiming to be the only original. Weigh a package of Grain-O and you will see that it is solid grain. Ask your grocer for Grain-O. 15c. and 25c. per package.

ence of the town clerk. This occurred on Paul's second missionary journey. When he came into those parts on his third trip he had a delightful interview with the elders of the Ephesian church, (see lesson twelve), showing that, not-

withstanding all the opposition, the good seed had germinated and that a harvest of souls had been gathered. Ephesus afterward became an important center, the home of John, the apostle, in his closing years.

ROME .- No one knows who founded he church at Rome. Catholics assign that honor to the apostle Peter, but Protestants are reluctant to admit the claim. As the capital of the empire the city had an importance beyond that of any other to the cause of Christ, Soon after his labors in Corinth Paul determined to go to Rome. He may have been influenced by Aquila, who had been in Italy, (Acts, xviii, 2) although it is probable that the Spirit of God had designated this as one of his fields of labor. To prepare the way for him he wrote a letter to the Roman Christians and sent it by the hand of Phebe. Our eleventh lesson, taken from the twelfth chapter of that letter, is a kind of summary or deduction from the earlier portion of the epistle. He endeavors to show that one justified by faith is called to the highest style of life, prompted by love, and marked with many excellent

REFLECTIONS.-For three months we nave considered the words and deeds of a great man. Richly endowed by na-ure, well trained in the best school of his people, thoroughly consecrated to Christ and filled with His spirit, Paul was the master spirit of the decade which has passed in review. The apos-ties who had known Jesus were at work in other places, but this man was more conspicuous than any of them. To him was assigned the task of carrying the gospel into Western Asia and into the classic land of the Greeks. He was free from ambition and served his Lord with out pecuniary reward. His three misalonary journeys covered the fairest sec-tion of Hellenic civilization. Next quar-ter we shall follow his footsteps into ter we shall follow his rootsteps into other fields even to the imperial city, occasionally learning from Peter and John. Paul made a lasting impression for good upon the church, and his name will live in grateful hearts as long as Christianity endures,

"And now, regarding our present plans for a musical hospital cure: It s not our purpose-as in the case of the Kneippists-to advertise a 'cure for every ill of mind or body,' any more than we would declare that electricity will cure everything under the sun, or that iron itself is a universal medicine. We only propose to cure diseases of a certain nature, while letting others entirely alone. We lay all stress on curing pain. Now, everybody knows who has given the subject careful attention that the influence of music upon pain is wonderful. The mother's lullaby is founded upon it, and the singing to invalids is also based on the soothing effects of harmonious sounds. Then, too, reading to the sick-and greatly encouraged in my work by cer- there are societies banded together for tain statements recorded in his diary this sick-room diversion-is only a

"The real philosophy of the cure lies in this: Pain will depart if you only certain medicine as a substitute for give it sufficient time to do so. Why, if you could only get a patient to sleep for a period of two weeks-while it ment, great ridicule was being heaped pain is raging-there is no question about his awaking cured. But, of | The "case" is divided into compartourse, the difficulty in the matter is o get him to sleep. The 'music cure,' however, serves its purpose by putting the patient to rest.

"The influence of music has this effect: The patient hears the pleasant ounds and does not experience the pain while he is listening. This is a fact well known in every hospital. Patients who are suffering acutely with pain are quieted for hours while Sunday hymn singing is taking place,

WAGNER FOR THE NERVOUS. "We shall have a ward in our music

hospital expressly for pain patients,

where they can hear the most interesting character of music. There will be It also has the power of increasing another ward for nervous patients. Fo this character of disease there is no music equal to Wagner's partly be- the sea coast, and is valued at about cause his music is largely descriptive. For example, you see a milkmaid leave the house and go to the barn herds called "schools" or "pods" by with her pail in her hand. You hear the first tinkle of the white drops in been seen in a single "school," followthe pail. One by one the cows are mooins for their turn, and at last, when all the cows are milked, you see case of threatened harm he sounds an the maid carrying her dainty burden to the dairy. Now, the story will first be told the patients in mere words, after which they will hear it expressed in music, the effect of which will be to relieve them from pain, and so make them well, all being accomplished, as you see, through the spell of music, "We do not propose to abandon the use of songs, since they will serve a beneficial purpose at times; but patients, you know, die white taking medicine, because they are so 'blue' in mind that they fail to arouse amtiltion sufficient to rally from their disorders. But music will keep up their interest in and love for life.

"A peculiar feature in this method of treatment is in the character of ounds to serve a given purpose. For instance, certain ailments are best treated in the employment of soft, low ounds, while others require loud, compelling strains, and these several conditions will be arranged for in our hospital.

"This 'music-cure' hospital idea is not a German delusion, very far from it. Only a few years since the reality of hypnotism was regarded in the United States as an imposition, a fraud, but today Bellevue Hospital, New York, is considering with great favor the idea of introducing a chair of hypnotism; our hospital, here in Munich, already has such a chair, and in constant use. The next thing, in my opinion, with this same Bellevue Hospital will provide for will be a chair of music, though I hardly think New York will have, at least for some time to come, a hospital devoted entirely to the 'music cure."

"The 'music-cure' idea is making progress, not only in Europe-especially n Germany and France-but in the United States. At the present time I am in correspondence with one of the nost eminent physicians in the United States, who says that he has advocated for some time employing nurses in hospitals who can sing to patients suffering from neuralgia and certain fevers

BEWARE OF MORPHINE.

Mrs. Pinkham Asks Women to Seek Permanent Cures and Not Mere Temporary Relief From Pain.

Special forms of suffering lead many a woman to acquire the morphine habit. One of these forms of suffering is a dull, persistent pain in the side, accompanied by heat and throbbing. There is disinclination to work, because work only increases

This is only one symptom of a chain of troubles; she has others she cannot bear to confide to her physician, for fear of an examination, the terror of all sensitive, modest women.

The physician, meantime, knows her condition, but cannot combat her shrinking terror. He yields to her supplication for something to relieve the pain. He gives her a few morphine tablets, with very grave caution as to their use. Foolish woman! She thinks morphine will help her right along; she becomes its slave !

A wise and a generous physician had such a case; he told his patient he could do nothing for her, as

she was too nervous to undergo an examination. In despair, she went to visit a friend. She said to her, "Don't give yourself up; just go to the nearest druggist's and buy a bottle of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It will build you up. You will begin to feel better with the first bottle." She did so, and after the fifth bottle her health was re-established. Here is her own

letter about it: "I was very miserable; was so weak that I could hardly get around the bouse, could not do any work without feeling tired out. My monthly periods had stopped and I was so tired and nervous all of the time. I was troubled very much with falling of the womb and bearing-down pains. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; I have taken five bottles, and think it is the best medicine I ever used. Now I can work, and feel like myself. I used to be troubled greatly with my head, but I have had no bad headaches or palpi-

pains, since I commenced to take Mrs. Pinkham's medicine. I gladly recommended tation of the heart, womb trouble or bearing-down pound to every suffering woman. The use of one bottle will prove what it can do."-MRS. LUCY PEASLEY, Derby Center, Vt.

"In our music treatment we have often forms that patients can not only relieve, but cure themselves where they suffer from severe headache, earache and even sciatica. At one time we had

a young lady who was greatly afflicted

THE SPERM-WHALE.

Monster of the Sea.

The common sperm-whale, or cacha

lot, has a very wide geographical

range; it is said that it inhabits all

seas except those near the poles. It

is much sought after because it fur

nishes us with spermaceti, ambergris

feet in length; its head is immense

being equal to one-half of the entire

bulk of the animal, and more than one

third of its length. The right side of

the head and nose is occupied by a

ciled by whalers the "case," which i

ments communicating with each other,

and it often contains as much as ter

Though the head is large and clumsy

looking, it does not impede the

whale's movements in the least, for it

raises its head above the surface of

the water when swimming and keeps

It is not very well known of what

use the spermaceti is to the whale,

except that it gives buoyancy to the

fore part of its body. Ambergris is

a fragrant, waxy secretion; it is a gray

substance, and when heated or dis-

solved in alcohol it gives out a peculiar

agreeable odor exceedingly diffusive.

the odor of other prefumes. Often it

is found floating on the sea or lying on

Sperm-whales traverse the seas in

whalers. Five hundred or more have

ing a leader, whose duty seems to be to

keep a close lookout for danger; in

LE BRUN'S This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases

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large barrels of spermaceti.

it above when at rest.

five dollars an ounce.

alarm by a peculiar roar.

and much fine oil.

Interesting Facts About This

ule, it is from seventy to eighty

back.

instant relief.

during certain hours with pains in her 00000000000000000 We advised the 'music-cure,' and so when she felt her pain coming New Curtains, New Draperies, New Carpets, on she would sit down to the piano and, while nearly fainting from pain, would touch a few notes here and there, the Now on Sale, effect of which was to afford her almost

"It is a fact beyond dispute that indigestion has been cured by listening to music while eating. Music relieves worriment of every kind, and precludes the possibility of nervous indigestion. Salpierre made himself famous in 1847 with his hospital for the insane. He had a band of music stationed in the

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pletely revolutionize the treatment of

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ject has been one of earnest discussion among the physicians of Bavaria's capital, while plans for a hospital devoted wholly to the treatment of physical ailments by the "music-cure" method were prepared narly five years ago by Gustave Baab, an eminent German architect. Owing to the fact that the Empress of Austria was treated some time ago for her neuralgia ailments, of long standing, and cured by certain strains of sound repeated at frequent intervals, the "music-cure"

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THE DISCOVERER.

under way.

The discoverer of the "music-cure," Dr. Paul Riverra, has recently arranged in his laboratory in Munich a curious device, which is none other than a door-harp provided with nine strings tuned in the key of E flat. In other words, the harp in question

boom has grown in such strength that

It has at last been deemed advisable to

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