#### THE DYING CENTURY PASSED IN REVIEW

INVENTIVE GENIUS MAKES A GREAT RECORD.

Mechanisms for Use in Households Become Common Necessities and in the Induserial Arts There Were Never So Many in Any One Cen-

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

"Yankee ingenuity" has been one of the intangible resources of the United States, and so closely associated with its material welfare that the two are not separable. Morse, Edison, Bell, Gray, Howe and McCormack were of this type. Exceptionally favorable patent laws, and the disposition of the American people to avail themselves of the small results of inventive genius in everyday life, to some extent have served to expend inventive energies in small accomplishments. At the same time in the things that mark the progress of the nineteenth century the American inventor will yield his

In the domestic arts the American inventor has a wide field. Today there is scarcely a department of the modern household that does not bring ma-chinery to the aid of human hands. He in 1810, had experimented with The modern apartment building of the city has an immense steam plant at its Kingsford were later seekers. But to foundation, dependent upon the direction. Franz Windhausen, in 1878, is due the tion of a stationary engineer. walls are ribbed with pipes for steam, hot water and gas, and electric wires wind the whole structure in their

STEAM HEAT FOR THE MANY. Of recent inventions few things have had so much effect upon the home life the steamer Strathleven steamed into of the people as has the system of Liverpool loaded with refrigerated steam herting. It has overturned all beef from the Argentine republic. The

the giant apartment building which houses sufficient people to make up a small town.

In America one of the great probems of the home is the heating during the late fall, winter and early spring months. European peoples in a naturally milder climate are satisfied with a house temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit, while in the United States the average for living rooms is above 70 degrees. Any heating system that falls below that winter extreme is considered a failure. Steam has been perfected and cheapened and elevator service has been extended until the modern flat building has no limitation as to height, and with each year the populations of the big cities are congesting more and more into apartments, where the burdens of housekeeping are reduced to a mini-

From heat to cold, the ice-making machine is a next step. In the north temperate zones it is scarcely a necessity, but in the equatorial belts of the world it is one of the notable inventions of the age.

That ice could be manufactured ar-tificially was not new to this century, but its practical value was not demonstated until the '70's.

MEAT KEPT GOOD IN SHIPMENT. Edmunde Carre, in Paris in 1827, perfected a machine, using sulphuric acid, and made it serve small refrigerlie, in 1810, had experimented with such a machine, and Vallance and cedit of the first perfected plant, involving the use of a compound va-cuum pump. With slight improvements this plant was set up in Bayswater, London, in 1881, having a ca-pacity of fifteen tons of ice each day. The meaning of this invention was emphasized in September, 1881, when

tor plant, took the first load of West Indian fruits in 1886, and in 1888 that port received a cargo of apples from Melbourne. These were the beginnings of the great business of transportation in refrigerators, and today Great Britain receives milk and cream in refrigerator ships. Refrigerator care are a necessity on all railroads, and the cold storage warehouses of the cities almost make the world forget

the changes of the seasons. In the domestic world, Elias Howe, with the sewing machine, has revolutionized woman's work. He has not his first model many thousands of been unquestioned in the honor of the patents have been taken out on sewinvention. In 1755 Weisenthal's crude attempts at a machine that would sew cations of these machines to suit vari-set the pattern for the sewing machine ous lines of manufactures have given needle, which he made pointed at both ends, with the eye in the middle. Twenty-five years later Thomas Saint patented in England a machine to sew leather. Weisenthal's needle had been forgotten, however, and Saint's machine was a fallure because a forked steel had to carry the thread. Thi-monier, a French tailor, invented the first practical machine, and in 1841 in Paris he was using eighty of these machines in the manufacture of army uniforms. Labor was incited against him and his place was wrecked and the machines destroyed. He took out other patents in 1845 and in 1848, but troublous times in the country ruined

Walter Hunt, of New York, made nachine using an eye-pointed needle and making a lock stitch, but, while t was in use in 1834, no patent was aken out on it.

Then at Spencer, Mass., in 1843, Howe, all unconscious of what had been done by Hunt and others, set to work on a machine that would sew. His first rough model was completed n 1844 and was patented in March, 1846. The invention was sold to William Cheapside, of London, for \$1.259, and Cheapside engaged Howe at a salary to work at perfecting the patent.

HOWE'S EARLY SETBACKS. Howe's work there was a fallure

The Weight of Evidence

And the evidence of weight both go to

show that the sick who gain in health

gain in flesh. The only gain in weight

which is unhealthy is the gain which

comes from an accumulation of flabby

fat. Loss of flesh is one of the foremost

signs of failing health. If you have lost

weight and are gaining health by medical

treatment, you will gain in flesh and the

stomach are cured by the use of "Golden Medical

Discovery," because such diseases have their origin

in a diseased condition of the stomach and its allied

organs of digestion and nutrition. The whole body

(and each separate organ of it), depends for strength

on the nourishment extracted from food. When the

stomach only partly extracts the elements of nourish-

ment from the food eaten, then the body is only

partly fed. In as far as the organs lack nourishment

they are starved, and starvation means weakness.

Hence "weak" heart, "weak" nerves, "weak" or

sluggish liver, and other "weak" organs are cured

again by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery."

when the "weak" stomach is cured and made strong

scales will tell the tale.

THE EVIDENCE OF WELLINGS, puscles of health. Many diseases remote from the

One of the notable results of the use of Dr. Pierce's

Golden Medical Discovery is a gain of fleah evi-

denced by an increase in weight. Weight is propor-

tioned to height, and every healthy person has a

normal weight which is in exact proportion to the

stature. When the weight falls below this normal

proportion to height it is a sign of failing health.

Insurance companies recognize this fact and they

refuse insurance whenever there is a marked disparity

The reason for this refusal is based upon the fact

that when the weight falls below the normal it shows

that the body is not being adequately nourished.

The food eaten to sustain life is not being properly

digested and assimilated. And because the vital

powers of the body depend upon the assimilation of

the nutriment extracted from food, it follows that

whenever there is a failure in digestion and assimi-

lation, there is also a loss of vital force. For these

reasons a cure of diseases of the stomach and organs

of digestion and nutrition is marked by a gain in

GAINED TWENTY POUNDS IN TWO

MONTHS.

ical Discovery has proved a great blessing to me," writes Ellen E. Bacon, of Shutesbury, Franklin Co., Mass., "as I firmly believe I should be in a very bad state now if I had

not taken it. Prior to September, 1897, I had doctored for my stomach trouble for several years, going through a course of treatment without any real benefit. In September, 1896, I had very sick spells and grew worse; could eat but little. I commenced in September, 1897, to take Dr. Pierce's medicine and in a short time I could eat and work. I have gained twenty pounds in two months."

GAINED FIFTY-SEVEN POUNDS.

"I had been troubled with catarrh of the stomach and

"I wish to say to the world that Dr. Pierce's Golden Med-

between height and weight.

Nonpariel, equipped with a refrigera- He pawned his United States patents and returned penniless to the United had perfected a machine which he held to infringe his own patents. He redeemed the papers pawned in London and brought suit against Singer, Enormously costly litigation followed, but Howe's claims were sustained, and the many manfacturers of machines then springing up were forced to pay him royalties. These, at the expiration of his patents in 1867, had brought the inventor nearly \$2,000,000. In September of that year Howe died. Since ing machine improvements. Modifithe sewing machine place in the factory more solidly than in the home Everywhere it is driven by electric power, and aside from textiles it has embraced nearly every branch of leather manufacture.

In the printing arts the nineteenth century has made an indelible mark. First of these, perhaps, is the printing press. The first press in North America, oddly enough, was set up it the City of Mexico in 1560, from which a large volume in Spanish was printed in 1571. It was nearly 100 years later that the first press was set up in Ply-mouth colony for the purpose of printing Bibles for the Indians. In 1772 Christopher Sower established the first type foundry at Germantown, Pa., and soon afterward the printing press in America was a merchantable thing. With the year 1800 the old world was

interested in an improved printing press. Nicholson in England had con-ceived of a cylindrical press, but could not overcome the difficulty of a necessary curved type surface. Keenig, a German, made an advancement in a cylinder which wrapped itself in the paper and rolled with it across the flat type surface. The London Times, using this device in 1814, could print 1,800 Impressions an hour on one of the paper. YLINDRICAL PLATE AND PRESS

About this time Professor Wilson, of Glasgow, perfected a plaster process for stereotyped plates under the paconngeof Earl Stanhope, of England, in 1845 Cowper made the first curved stereotype plates, but not till 1863, in he office of the London Times, were the first cylindrical plates made for a cylindrical press. The French papiernache process was used, and then for he first time the cylinder press wa an assured fact.

In 1873, in the United States, Ho perfected the first rotary press, and from this the rapid newspaper press has come-a press that prints, cuts, pastes, folds and counts its tens of

thousands of papers in an hour, The typewriter, as a pathfinder, nade the way for the type-casting machine. But when the world had seen a perfected writing machine it till assured the hand compositor that no ingenuity of head or hand would tack from his trained tingers the little metal stick with its lettered point, But the penman and the printer are both going. Within a decade the type-writer and the type-setting machines have become almost universal in their

kindred fields. The linotype machine of the Ottmar Mergenthaler patent is one of the most wonderful perfecting machines ever recorded in the patent office. In the latter end of a century of unexampled inventions it gained for its de-signer the title of "pioneer inventor" and also the Elliott Cresson gold medal from the Franklin Institute in Phila-

Mergenthaler, who died in October Germany, where he was born in 1854. At 14 years of age he was apprenticed to a watchmaker, and four years later emigrated to Baltimore, Md., to escape militry service. He spent years in the study of a possible type-casting machine, and in 1876 began building the machines which finally became the linotype machine of 1884,

OPERATION OF THE MACHINE. By a system of keys similar to those of a typewriter, the matrices of a line are assembled and automatically 'justified" or spaced. It is then transferred to a mold and a line of type east from a pot of molten metal. The matrices are then withdrawn, the mold emoved, the metal line planed across the bottom and finally deposited in its order in the galley. Then, automatically the matrices are picked up and distributed into their respective magazines, from which a finger-touch will drop them again into the next line of composition. As an ilustration of the admirable adjustment of this machine it may be mentioned that type metal is very sensitive to a high degree of heat, and, becoming too hot, it may be ruined. A gas jet keeps this metal molten, and, to avoid overheating, the flame is made to regulate itself, keep-ing the metal for the type line at a uniform degree of heat. The first of these machines ever tried was in the office of the New York Tribune in July, 1886. Eight thousand of them are in use at the present tme and the name of Mergenthaler will go down to history with those of Watt, Stephen-

son, Fulton, Edison, Morse and Bell. The art of illustration has kept abreast of the art of printing, until here and there they have merged almost into the fine arts. The wood cut and the steel engraving are gone. In their places are the zinc etching, the photogravure and the half-tone plate, Color work is done to a perfection that requires an expert, almost, to say that it is not from the brush. Comparison of a book or magazine of today with one of only twenty-five years ago will accentuate the progress of the illustrator and of the printer.

GROWTH OF THE BICYCLE. The bleycle, as one of the wonders of the age, was slow in evolving. Not till the geared wheel of the safety pattern was perfected, did the machine come into general favor. The pneumatic tire and ball bearings have made it. Noiseless, moving without friction and of phenomenal lightness in proportion to its load and the distance it may be driven, the principles of the bicycle are promising to the

future of transportation. Since the close of the Civil war, no other period in the world's history has been so fertile of inventions, and no country has been so marked with their influence as the United States has been. From a buckle or an eyelet-in which fortunes have been made-up to the most intricate mechanism designed to lift burdens from the shoulders of man, the Yankee inventor has met every emergency of the times, even anticipating some of them. He has worked havoe to trades and occupations, upsetting here and build-ing up there, only to find a resourceful people adjusting themeselves readily to the new conditions. He has made a hundred new occupations in the last quarter of a century, even



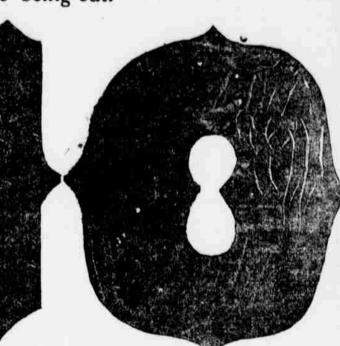
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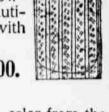
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If you are encouraged to try "Golden Medical Discovery" do not be put off with an imitation or

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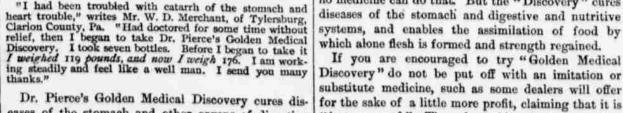
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