## PHYSICIANS DISAGREE.

## Different Opinions on Cooper's Remarkable Success Held by Cincinnati Medical Men.

in this city has now reached such immense figures that the medical fra ternity at large have been forced into open discussion of the man and his

The physicians as a whole seem to be divided with regard to the young man's success in Cincinnati-some being willing to credit him for what he has accomplished, white others assert that the interest he has aroused is but a passing fad which cannot last, and which will die out as quickly as it has sprung up.

The opinion of these two factions is very well voiced in the statements made recently by two of a number of physicians who were interviewed on

Dr. J. E. Carass when questioned about the matter said: "I have not been a believer in proprietory preparations heretofore nor can I say that I believe in them at present. But I must admit that some of the facts recently brought to my notice concerning this man Cooper have gone far towards removing the prejudice I had formed against him when the unheard of demand for the preparations first sprang p in this city. Numbers of my patients whom I have treated for chronic liver, kidney and stomach troubles have met me after taking Cooper's remedy and have stated positively that he accomplished wonderful results for them. I notice particularly in cases of stomach trouble

Cincinnati, O., April 23 .- The as- | that the man has relieved several cases tonishing sale of Cooper's preparations of years standing that proved very obstinate in treatment."

I am the last man on earth to stand in the way of anything that may prove for the good simply through professional prejudice, and am inclined to give Cooper and his preparations credit as deserving to some extent the popular demonstration that has been accorded

them in this city." Another well known physician who was seen took the opposite view of the "Cooper-mania," as he called it, which now has this city in its grip. He said: "I can only liken the present state of affairs to a certain kind of hallocination. For want of a better name I might call it "Cooper-mania." The people of Cincinnati seem to be firm in the belief that this man Cooper has health corked up in a bottle."

"Some of them imagine that he has completely cured them of various ills judging from their statements. It is beyond me to say why the city has gone crazy over the man. It may be sately put down, I think, to one of the passing fads that so often attack the American public."

"Sooner or later the people are bound to regain their senses and will then realize the reputable physician is the one to whom their health had best be trusted."

In the meantime Cooper meets several thousand people daily, and only smiles when statements of the above character are quoted to him. His charitable work still continues to be very extensive.

## WHYTHE WIND BLOWS A Study of the Circulation of the World's Atmosphere.

FORCES THAT MOVE THE AIR.

Contrasts In Temperature, High and Low Pressure and a Law of Nature Called the Deflecting Force of the Earth's Rotation.

It is a matter of common observation that when the window of a warm room is opened on a still winter night the cold air from without rushes into the room. Nearer the ceiling the warmer air is forced out of the window, thus completing a general atmospheric circulation on a miniature scale. These currents of air, which might properly be called wind, would not occur if the air within doors was not warmer and consequently lighter than the air without.

The range in temperature between the equator and the north pole amounts in winter to considerably more than 100 degrees F., and in summer the contrast is also great. Moreover, in summer the continents are warmer than the oceans, but in winter the reverse is true. Three examples will serve to illustrate how such contrasts affect the winds of the world.

At the equator the temperature averages about 80 degrees throughout the year. Consequently the lower air flows in from regions of high pre each side, forming what are known as the trades. These winds cover nearly one-half of the earth's surface and blow with much stendiness the year

The monsoons, or "seasona; winds," of India and the Indian ocean are the most interesting of their class. In summer the cooler ocean air pushes in toward the land, while the warmer air over the continents rises to a considerable height and then flows out to sea, forming a systematic circulation between ocean and continent. In winter the ocean is warmer than the continent, and the winds reverse their

The "land and sea breezes" occur with much regularity near large bodies of water in some parts of the world. The ocean is cooler than the land during the day and warmer at night, causing on a small scale a daily interchange of air similar to that caused by the monsoons.

A clear knowledge of the term "air pressure" is very helpful in studying the causes of wind. Air, like a stone. ses against the ground-in other words, it has weight, amounting to no less than 2.117 pounds upon every square foot of the earth's surface at en level-but, unlike a stone, the atmosphere is elastic to a high degree and also presses in all other directions.

On account of this elasticity of the air, certain forces which arise from differences in temperature and the earth's rotation cause it to become dense or heavy in some regions and ware or light in other regions.

It is the effort of the atmosphere to evercome these pressure differences and resume a state of equal density that causes the winds to blow.

lumn of mercury in a barome ter tube is always just balancing a column of air of the same diameter, reaching from the barometer to the tap of the atmosphere. If the air is se the mercury will of course stand high in the tube, and to express this consistion we use the term "high pressure," but if the air is rare the reury will stand low in the tube. and we then use the term "low pres-

Over the United States, Canada and

other parts of the worm the pressure is ascertained each day at numerous stations. The barometer readings, expressed in inches of mercury, are tele graphed to a central point and there charted on a map. The exact regions where the pressure is high or low may then be seen at a glance. It has been learned from such observations that these areas are constantly moving eastward at an average rate of about

600 miles per day.

Technically the low pressure areas are called "cyclones" and the high pressure areas "anticyclones." They are frequently 1,000 or more miles in diameter. The little storms of great destructive force so often called cyclones are really tornadoes.

The higher the pressure in any particular region relative to some other region the greater will be the velocity of the wind. The winds blow much faster in winter than in summer, be cause the greater contrasts of tempera ture cause more decided differences in

Observations demonstrate, however, that the wind never blows in straight lines, because all bodies of air when in motion are acted upon by a law of nature called the "deflecting force of the earth's rotation." This force turns all wind to the right of its course in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern.

Thus if a wind in our hemisphere starts north it is soon turned slowly toward the northeast, or if it starts west it will soon turn toward the northwest. When it is remembered that at the equator the earth is rotat ing at the enormous velocity of 1,035 miles an hour, one will not wonder that such a deflecting force could exist. All areas of high and low pressure, from whatever cause, therefore whirling masses of air, and a little thought will show that they must turn in opposite directions. In the north-ern hemisphere the low areas, or "lows," as they are designated on the weather map, always rotate in a direction contrary to that of the hands of a watch.-Youth's Companion.

The Impression He Gave. His honor Judge Willis, on one occaa going home in an omnibus which baded him at an ing known as the Green Man, as usual passed the time in friendly discourse with the passen-To one housewife who had been marketing he remarked that, owing to tree trade, she was embled to buy much more for her money than if she lived in a tariff country. To others be talked freely and dispensed counsel and advice indiscriminately. Arrived at his destination, he intimated to the undertor, "I want to get out at the Green Man." Accordingly the omnibus slowed down, but as he was leaving his seat a lady touched him on the sleeve and earnestly inquired, good man, don't you think you've had enough?"-London Tit-Bits.

"Old Hundredth."

"Old Hundredth" has been variously ascribed to Martin Luther, Dr. John Dowland and William Franck. Dr. Lowell Mason wrote quite a treatise on the old tune in 1852, saying em phatically that it was written by Guil laume (William) Franck in 1543. But later musical historians and antiquarians who have investigated more close ly say it was composed by Louis Bourgeois, born about 1500 and died about 1572—some say in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1551-52.—Musical Mil-

Time's Changes.

"You," said she as she came down the stairs leisurely pulling on her gloves-"you used to say I was worth

"Well, what if I did?" he asked, looking at his watch for the third time in fifteen minutes.

"And now you don't think I'm worth

Pahting For Fire.

A great ceremony in Jerusalem is on Easter Saturday, and commemorate the ancient tradition of the celestial fire that was said to rise from the tomb of Christ. The Greek patriarch enters the sanctuary of the sepulcher. the door closes behind him, and the surging, tossing, tumultuous multitude await the coming of the fire. Suddenly out of the right hand window in the wall of the sepulcher shoot flames of fire, and in an instant every one of the thousands has produced a caudie and dashes madly forward to light it at the mystic fire. The light thus taken from the holy sepulcher is instantly carried to all the Christian villages round about Jerusalem, and fleet footed young men vie with one another in being first to light their local shrines with the divine flame. The writer has seen two rival rooners out down their candles and indulge in a sauguleary wittle with knives and sticks until the light of one of them is put out. There is no joke meant here, but each is striving desperately to extinguish the flame of the other.-Travel Magazine.

A New Orleans Dish.

The greatest, the most toothsome and sustaining of all dishes is the gombo file one encounters in New Orleansnot at public eating houses, but in private residences. It is a strange vet haleyon compound of five different integers, each cooked separately and afterward joined in a most delectable and fragrant mess. There are fried chicken broiled bacon stewed oysters. peppers and smothered onlons, all prepared with unutterable skill. These one by one are emptied into a pot of most celestial "stock," and then when the conglomeration is complete for service the predding genius of the kitchen pours into the cestatic confection a shower of fine green dust-the powdered leaf of the sassafras-and there you have a plate that would have made Lucullus gasp in simple wonder There is none like it nor shall be till our summers are deceased,-New York

Hammors.

Hammers are represented on the nonuments of Egypt twenty centuries sefore our era. They greatly resembled the hammer now in use, save that there were no claws on the back for the extraction of pails. The first learnmen was undoubtedly a stone held in the hand, Claw hammers were invented some time during the middle ages. If luminated manuscripts of the eleventh century represent carpenters with claw Hammers are of all sizes from the dainty instruments used by the jeweler, which weigh less than half an ounce, to the gigantic fifty ton hammer of shipbuilding establishments. some of which weigh as much as fifty tons and have a falling force of from ninety to a hundred. Every trade has its own bammer and its own way of

Queer Weather Forecasting. One of the rites performed by the French peasants on New Year's eve is the forecasting of the weather for the coming year by means of onions When the bells ring for midnight mass they scoop out the middles of twelve onions, set them in a row on the kitchen table, fill them with salt and name them for the months of the year. Then when they return from mass they examine the condition of the salt. If it has melted in any of the "months." those months will be rainy: If the salt remains dry, it indicates drought; if bulf melted, the first fortnight of the month will be wet. The peasants have such implicit faith in this means of foretelling the weather that they plant their crops in accordance with the prophecy of the onlons.

The Iron Law of Caste.

As an illustration of the exclusive ness of caste, which a untive of India will do almost anything to preserve, it might be mentioned that when money passes between a low coste and a high caste man the coin is thrown on the ground by the one and picked up by the other for fear of dettlement. They may not stand on the same carpet or enter the same room. Neither must the low caste man cross the threshold of his superior's house or but. If he wants to communicate with him he stands out side and bawls

An Invitation. "Mabel," he said. "I love you. place my happiness in your hands"-

"For goodness sake," she cried pleadingly, "don't do it now!" "Why not?"

"Because I'm quite sure I'll need both hands in a minute or so to keep you from kissing me."-Philadelphia Press.

An Adage Vindicated. Where there's so much smoke there must be some fire."

The boss was speaking. He had just

detected the office boy consuming a eigarette on the premises The adage was verified immediately The boy got the fire. - Philadelphia

Ledger.

The Very Worst. Schoolmistress - Now, tell me the truth, Johnny Jones. You know what will happen if you tell a lie, don't you! Johnny Jones-Yes, ma'am; I'll go to a bad place. Schoolmistress—Yes, and that isn't the worst of it. You'll also be expelled from school.

Man's Character.

According to an old French saying. A man's character is like his shadow which sometimes follows and some times precedes him and which is occasionally longer, occasionally shorter.

There is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.-Seneca.

A TANTALIZING METAL.

Peculiar Properties and Wonderful Hardness of Tantalum.

A rare metal which has attracted universal attention during the last two years while before it was scarcely known outside of some scientific labo ratories is tantalum, so named by its discoverer, Ekelberg, on account of the tantalizing difficulties experienced in extracting the metal from its ores,

Only two years ago was it found out by German scientists that what the discoverer thought to be tantalum was an alloy of it and a carbide, and more tantallying efforts core ne essary to produce this metal in its per betty pure state. But, this success once being reached, the metal immediately became of such importance that it is now revolutionizing at least one large industry. that of the manufacture of incandes cent lamps for electric lights, Although It has been tried to use tantalum as a steel hardening agent, the mechanica difficulties in alloying tantalum with steel have been so great that we shall probably see other applications come into prominence first,

Tantalum is one of the hardest substances known, and its use for scientific instruments, where price stands always second to accuracy and durability, will doubtless be developed much sooner, inasmuch as tantalum also resists the corresive influence of acids and alkaline solutions in a very remarkable degree.

One of the most striking experiments to demonstrate the hardness of tantalum was that for the purpose of boring a hole through a sheet of pure tantalum metal a diamond drill bore was used, revolving incessantly for three days and making 5,000 revolutions per minute, and the result was a depres sion of less than one one-hundredth of an inch in the metal, but an entirely dull and smooth diamond.-E. Schaaf-Regelman in Engineering Magazine,

"Please Omit Flowers.

"Please omit flowers." Those three words added to an obituary notice deprive the florists of Chieago of about \$100,000 a year. Some of the larger establishments that cater to a fashionable trade are hit harder than the small concerns, but there is no florist in the city who does not feel the loss entailed by the three words quoted above.

"There were about 30,000 deaths in Chleago last year," said a Madison street florist, "and at least one-tenth of the death notices printed informed friends to 'please omit flowers.' When some person of note dies and flowers are to be omitted at the funeral, the big florists are out all the way from \$25 to \$100 each. Those who request that flowers be omitted are the very ones whose friends are well able purchase floral tributes and would otherwise do so. Many persons come to me in the course of a year to order a wrenth or some floral design for a funeral, not knowing that the 'please omit flower ' has been published with the death notice. All the florists in the city have the same experience, and I estimate that our losses in the year amount to \$100,000."-Chicago Record-Hernld.

Be Kind to the Waiter.

It is one of the noblest functions of a trades union to vindicate the personal dignity of its members, but the waiters of Bucharest carry professional pride almost too far. Two customers in a cafe there the other day, a French paper reports, insulted the waiter who served them. The walter reported the affair to the Walters' union, and the union blacklisted the two customers. and in every cafe and restaurant in ey are rigidly boycot by the waiters. At one establishment the proprietor himself offered to serve them, but the waiters unanimously threatened to throw down their napkins there and then if he did. The wits of Rucharest assure the two boycotted men that there is nothing for it but to get married. And even then they will have to be very meek with their wives. -Manchester Guardian.

'The Worst Indian That Ever Lived." Geronimo in his prime ran forty miles on foot in one day, rode 500 miles on one stretch as fast as he could change horses and wore out the column that finally captured him until three sets of officers were needed to finish the chase, and not more than one-third of the troopers who started were in at the finish. Wrinkled and crafty and cruel is his swarthy face today, but the fire of his infernal energy has died, and he is no more than a relic of the Geronimo of whom General Miles said after their first meet-

"He rode into our camp and dismounted, a prisoner. He was one of the brightest, most resolute, determined men I ever met, with the sharpest. clearest dark eye. Every movement showed power and energy."-Outing Magazine

Bread Line For Americans, Mostly. A prominent clergyman at the head of an east side and Bowery mission in New York is authority for the statement that the men who line up for free bread at the distributing places around 1 o'clock every morning, men who have no place to lay their heads for a single night's lodging, are nearly

all from the interior of the United

States.-Van Norden's Magazine

Niagara's Recession A recent examination of Niagara made by the Canadian geological sur-

vey reveals that the recession of the falls (on the Canadian side) is perceptibly slowing. The falls recede now about two feet two inches a year as compared with five feet three inches, which was calculated to be the annua recession between the years 1875 and

## HINTS FOR FARMERS

Salt For Dairy Cows. Extensive tests and investigations have been made by the experiment stations to determine the advisability of adding salt to the ration of dairy cows. As a result of these trials, it is recommended that dairy cows be given at least one ounce of salt per day. Exceptionally heavy milkers will require more than this. The uniform results obtained with all cows employed in these trials indicate that salt in addition to that obtained in their food is absolutely essential to the continued bealth of a dairy cow while producing milk. It is evident, moreover, that the amount of salt which must be supplied directly will greatly vary in different localities, it being more at high elevations and at places remote from the

To Keep the Horse Healthy.

An unthrifty condition of a horse is frequently due to sharp edges on the grinding teeth, which prevent mastication of the food. Have these filed off. Imperfect chewing may be partly a habit, and the horse must be specially cared for to overcome it. Nail a four inch strip at the top of the manger so that he can not throw out his hay, and sprinkle the grain through it so that he will be compelled to eat the grain slowly. Feed whole grain separately from ground feed. Sometimes no other treatment than the foregoing is needed to restore a horse to good condition. The addition of a pint of oliment to the ration is a help.-Farm Journal.

Manure Trenches.

More mistakes are made in the construction of manure trenches than in any other simple feature connected with cow stalls. If less than eight inches deep, cows will stand with their hind feet in them and will step into them in passing in and out. eight to ten inches deep, cows soon learn to step over them, and very few cows will stand with their hind feet in them. The trench should be wide enough to admit a scoop shovel, and this means fifteen to eighteen inches wide. Trenches of this size will hold two days' accumulations, which in case of storms is a great convenience. -Hoard's Dairyman.

Dairy Cows Economize Feed.

When it is considered that the same foodstuffs fed to cows produces very much more nutriment in the shape of milk than when fed for beef it is seen why the dairy industry is so important, As stated in the work on feeding by Professor H. R. Smith of the Nebraska station, "64 per cent or more energy is expended by the steer in elaborating food in the form of meat than is expended by the cow in elaborating the same quantity in the form of milk Of course it must be understood that the kind of cow to do this must be of the dairy type.

Swine Notes.

Keep clear water before the bogs all

Do not crowd the young stock unnaturally.

Have good shade during the warm weather.

Keep the hogs and their yard in sanitary condition and watch the herd carefully in order that no disease may get a start.

Given a tight roof, if the hog is fairly well protected from the wind, he will, unless he is sheltered alone, need no litter. He is better without it.

Silage For Beef Cattle.

Feeders of beef cattle have always had a prejudice against silage. Recent experiments have shown that steers will make an excellent growth if fed some rich feed along with corn silage and will gain quite as fast as when on good pasture. The dairy type steer is not so profitable for beef, as he shows a low dressing percentage and a high percentage of offal. Fat on the Internal organs increases the weight of the cheaper parts. The beef steer puts on fat on the higher priced

Milk Fever Prevention.

Experiments in the feeding of carrots, beets and small potatoes to cows show that milk fever is less liable to occur when cows are fed liberally on root crops than when they are confined to hay and grain. No corn should be given six weeks before calving. Linseed meal may be allowed with the hay, which should be cut fine and the linseed meal sprinkled over it.

Water For the Chicks.

Many young chicks die because they get wet when drinking, which chills them and causes them to droop and lose appetite. Always have fountains for chicks that permit them to insert their beaks only into the water. Placing the water before them in saucers, into which they tread and get wet underneath, is dangerous.

In the Orchard.

Many fruit growers are coming to be lieve that it is better practice to cut or rub off water sprouts during the growing season than in winter. Many bad cases of water sprouts seem to be caused by overpruning in winter or early

Ashes For Horses

Keep a pan for fresh ashes in the stable all the time. Once a week give about a teaspoonful of these wood ashes and salt, mixed half and half. Your horses will not be troubled with

Fattening Lambs. Cornmenl is an excellent feed for the young lambs that are to be fattened

quickly. After this comes bran. Lin-

seed meal may be fed in small quan-

THE CRAFTY WOLF.

Stories of His Man Enting Feats Said

to Be Untrue A skeptical person calling himself St. Croix has been trying to find out whether wolves and bears are mallgued by the popular stories of their man eating ways and writes his concirsions for Recreation.

First he tried running down the stories told in newspaper dispatches. Polled in this effort, he turned to the Indians. They knew the gray wolf, having wintered and summered with him. Had they ever known of an In-dian being killed by one? N-no, but Mingan was very crafty and very much to be dreaded.

Quite so. But, once for all, bud he ever to their knowledge billed a man? No, but they had heard- So it wentalways the same lating ble, unconfirmed rumor and the same obsence of proof.

'Now for a few facts as to the wolf." writes St. Croix. "He can go eight days without food and can fren eat forty pounds of meat at a sitting, so the Indiana say. This is pretty fair for an animal weighing but eighty pounds. Yet we do not know the length of the sitting.

"The wolf will not venture on glare ice; he never crosses a lake until there is enough snow to hide the ice. To wetting his feet he is as averse as the domestic cat. He will not kill his game in the shelter of the forest, always driving it into some open place

"When chasing a deer, he goes at a leisurely lope, sitting down at inter-vals to give the most delorous and bloodcurdling howls. This drives the poor victim into a wild galley and soon exhausts It, and as the wolf never tires he is sure sooner or later to catch up with the quarry.

"In winter the deer often makes for some wild rapid, into w'de't it plunges, knowing that the well a Li and follow Too often the deer drowns, but better such a death than one by the fangs.

"In summer a couple of wolves will secure all the deer they need by very simple tactics. Having put up the que my, one wolf drives it by easy su set to some little lake-I speak pow of the Laurentian country-and on reaching the shore the deer plunge unheditationly in, for its instinct tells it the eveny will not dare to follow.

"So on it swims, while the pursued sits on his haunches and howls dismally, no could because he sees his dinner escaping. At length the tired deer drags Heef wearlly from the water and shakes the drops from its coat on the sun warmed strand. Then the companion wolf, which has way laid its coming, springs at its throat. and when the first walf Joins him they have a gorge that makes them independent of fate for a whole week."

POINTED PARTORACHS.

There is a little wolf and a little rabbit in every man.

One way to be unhappy is to envy the happiness of others. A lucky man always points with

pride to his good indement. How many things there are in a grocery store you never will call for! if you want to oblige a friend, do

your own way A great many people see themselves as others see them, but they don't be-

something for him his way instead of

lieve what they see. Ever occur to you that many of your sorrows are silly serroy - that is, sor-

ross that are not important? Longation is a great . mag, no doube. but the best housekeepers didn't get their knowledge out of books -

For Bronchitis



TAKE VINOL it heals the bronchial tubes and remedies the cough

For centuries old-fashioned liver oil has been prescribed by physicians the world over for coughs, bronchitis, weak lungs and consumption, but many could not take it on account of its useless fishy oil.

Anyone can take our delicious cod Anyone can take our dencious con-liver preparation, Vinol, which con-tains all the medicinal and curative elements of cod liver oil actually, taken from fresh cods' livers, but no oil, and wherever old-fashioned cod liver oil or emulsions would do good,

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