Success After Inventor Toiled for Thirteen Yeard.

Ira F. Gilmore, of Bloomington, Ill., has invented a wireless piano upon which he has experimented under many disadvantages for the last 13 years. In the beginning of his venture he tried first in the United States to get his reeds made and failed. So he went to work on a place of steel one quarter of an inch think and six inches wide, drilled it and filed it until he had made a five-octave comb reed, and placed it on a bridge and sounding board. Then he picked and hammered it and discovered that he had a fine hard-tone, one that had been eagerly sought after for many years by all who tried to improve the tone of the wire plano. He then began to search for a music box manufacturer, who could manufacture the comb reeds or music tongues. He corresponded with a firm in Switzerland, the real home of the music box, several years without avail. So, after finding that he could not get the music tongues made either in his own or foreign countries, he and his sons undertook the task and were successful. They made a rough model of the wireless plano at an agricultural machine shop under great disadvantages. They made the combination—the music box reed with the plano keyboard—and their efforts are crowned with success.

Indigestion, congested liver, impure blood, constipation, these are what afflict thousands of people who do not know what is the matter with them. They drag along a miserable existence; they apply to the local doores occasionally, and sometimes obtain a little temporary relief, but the old, tired, worn-out, all-cone, distressed then ever, until in time they become tired of living, wonder why they were ever born, and why they are alive unless to endure constant suffering. To such sufferers there is a haven of refuge in Dr. August Koemig's Hamburg Drops, which was discovered more than 69 years ago, and which is a wonderful medicine. One trial will convince the most sceptical that any or all of these difficulties may be removed, and a perfect cure effected by taking Dr. August Roenig's Hamburg Drops. Get a bottle at once before it is too late.

The fellow who still has the first dollar

The fellow who still has the first dollar ever earned is pretty apt to hold on to

he ever earned is pretty apt to hold on to the last.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional diseases, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicals in the country for years, and is a regulation of the country for years, and is a regulation of the country for years, and is a regulation of the country for years, and is a regulation of the country for years, and is a regulation of the country for years, and is a regulation of the country for years, and is a regulation of the country for years, and is a regulation of the country for years, and is a regulation of the country for years, and is a regulation of the country for years, and it is a regulation of the country for the country for the years of the country for the years of the country for the years of the seal of the years of years of the years of years of the years of the years of the years of the years of the

The eyes may be the mirrors of the soul, and, furthermore, they can satisfy a womn that her hat is on straight.

Many School Children Are Sielty.
Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, see by Mother Gray, a nume in Children see by Mother Gray, a nume in Children some Sweet State and State State

English has been made a compulsory sub-ject of study in Austrian schools.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervous-ness after first day's use of Dr. Kilne's Great Kerve Restore. \$2 trial bottleand treatise free Dr. B.H. Kline, Ltd., \$31 Arch St., Pbila., Pa. The Czar of Russia has established a ten-

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teching, soften the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allayspain, cures wind colle, 25c. abottle

Fossil coral, found in Fiji, is the best building stone in the world.

Piso's Curo is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Peb. 10, 1900.

Of the 1000 parts of the moon, 576 are risible to us on the earth.

# Coughing

"I was given up to die with tick consumption. I then began use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I aproved at once, and am now in briect health."—Chas. E. Hartan, Gibbstown, N. Y.

It's too risky, playing with your cough.

The first thing you

the first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the play will be over. Begin early with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the cough the cough.

e sizes : 25c., 50c., \$1. All druggle

t your doctor. If he says take it, as he says. If he tells you not t, then don't take it. He knows. with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.



DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; give Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment or Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga



#### OUR LAND AMAZED HIM.

GOLDBERGER'S OBSERVATIONS ON AMERICAN ECONOMIC LIFE.

le Says It's "The Land of Unbounded Possibilities" — Produces 75 Percent of World's Corn, 25 Percent of Wheat, 36 Percent of Iron and 31 Percent of Gold.

World's Corm. 25 Percent of Wheat, 36 Percent of Iron and 31 Percent of Gold.

"The Land of Unbounded Possibilities" is the title of a series of articles on conditions in the United States, prepared by the Hon. Ladwig Max Goldberger of Berlin, royal privy councillor of commerce and member of the Imperial German consultative beard for commercial measures. It is republished by the treasury bureau of statistics in its Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance.

These statements are the result of an eight months' official tour of the United States by Mr. Goldberger, in which he made personal observations and investigations into industrial, commercial and economic conditions. His detailed reports upon these subjects were made direct to the emperor and the minister of commerce and have not yet been officially published. Meanthme, however, he has published in a leading weekly journal of Berlin, Die Woche, a series of signed articles under the title, "The Land of Unbounded Possibilities; Observations on the Sconomic Life of the United States,"

leading weekly journal of Berlin, Devocine, a series of signed articles under the title, "The Land of Unbounded Possibilities; Observations on the Economic Life of the United States," from which the following are extracts:

The United States, like an enchanted garden, has brought forth from a marvellously productive soil splendid results of human ingenuity. Yet the thing that causes most wonder is that the concentrated intelligensee, which, intending to replace human factors by machinery, has, in working toward its aim, been giving to constantly growing numbers of workmen an opportunity to support themselves and become productive factors. The Joy at the size of their own land encourages each individual. It makes him communicative and friendly to foreigners who are seeking information. It seems as though every one were filled with the idea: "The stranger shall see how great and strong America is," My eight months' trip of observation and study took me through the states, and everywhere I found open doors, inviting me to enter, and nowhere did I find the slightest attempt at secretiveness. Everywhere I observed an uncommon, but steady bustle of men who enjoy their work and are consciously working for great results. "It is a great country." This is the verbatim designation of reverential admiration which the clitzen of the United States has found for his country.

The inhabitants of the United States, including Porto Rico, Hawaii

which the citizen of the United States has found for his country.

The inhabitants of the United States, including Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, number about \$8,000,000—that is, barely 5 percent of the world's total inhabitants, according to its highest estimate. This 5 percent has at present taken possession of 25 percent of all the cultivated area of the earth, viz. 407,400,000 acres out of 1,629,300,000 acres. A land of marvellous fertility offered itself for tillage, and the husbandman had but to gather in the produce. The virgin soil made his work easier, and its extensiveness rendered the application of artificial fertilizers practically unnecessary, although the agricultural offices of the States and the Union have constantly, by excellent advice and practical expert assistance, been furnishing the ways and means toward more intense cultivation.

Let us examine the corn crops for

ways and means toward more intense cultivation.

Let us examine the corn crops for the six years, 1895-1900. The world's total product fluctuated between 2.6 and 3 billion bushels per annum, a total of 16.6 billions for the period, with an annual average of 2.77 billions. Of this amount the United States alone produced 12.4 billions, an average of 2.07 billion bushels per annum, or 75 percent of the world's crop.

Toward the world's wheat crop the United States contributed in the five years, 1896-1900 20.7 percent, while for the year 1901 its contribution to the world's production of wheat amounted to 25 percent. During the years 1896-1900 there were grown 14.7 billion bushels of oats in the world, and of this 3.74 billion bushels, or 25.5 percent, were produced by the United States.

In the production of iron ore the

States.

In the production of iron ore the United States proved itself to be a veritable land of unbounded possibilities. It produced very nearly 30 percent of the total Iron produced, and that of the very best quality. In the past year the United States produced 39.3 percent of the world's product of pig iron. In 1900 it produced, rougaly 10.1 million tons of steel, or 42 percent of the world's product, and in the year 1901 the United States output was increased to 13.5 million tons.

output was increased to 13.5 million tons.

The United States produces nearly 55 percent of all the world's copper. The development of the American copper industry was perhaps more rapid than typical for even American changes. From modest beginnings this industry grew by leaps and bounds in a remarkably short time to the most important factor in the world's production. In 1870 the copper production of the United States amounted to 12,000 tons; in 1880 its production had increased to 27,000 tons out of a total world production of 153,000 tons; in 1890 the United States produced 116, 315 tons of the world's production 269, 455 tons. During 1895 it controlled more than one-half of the world's production, and at the end of the century the United States produced 270,000 tons, or more than the world's entire product had amounted to 10 years before.

The output of lead in the United States since 1895 has increased to such an extent that it has wrested from Spain the position of primacy in the world's production. In 1900 the

United States produced 29.6 percent, while Spain's share has receded to 18.7 percent. In 1901 the United States increased its production of lead to 250,-

O00 tons.

The rivalry of the United States in the production of quicksilver has been equally strenuous. In 1900, for the first time, Spain's product is slightly exceeded by that of the United States. In 1901 Spain's share in the world's product amounts to but 28 percent, while the United States furnishes 33 percent of the world's total product.

product.

The total world's production of gold for the year 1900 was estimated to be 255.6 million dollars; that of silver represented a coinage value of 223.6 million dollars. For the year 1901 estimates for both metals amount to 265 million dollars. In each of the two years the United States showed the greater share of both metals, 31 percent for gold and 33 percent for silver.

#### TEST BEAMS FOR BUILDINGS.

TEST BEAMS FOR BUILDINGS.

Methods Used in Institute of Technology Laboratories.

Few persons realize how impossible would be the erection of a modern city, the establishment of a modern railroad, or the building of a modern steamer or battleship without a certain amount of preliminary work in scientific laboratories. Never an important building, or a big vassel, a ship dock, railroad bridge, or any one of the indefinite number of large modern structures for the comfort and convenience of humanity is built until the material is thoroughly tested to see if it will bear the strain to which it must be subjected.

Naturally the laboratories of the

Naturally the laboratories of the world are always watching each other; the authorities of the great German institution at Charlottenburg, for example, keep a watchful eye on the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Institute of Technology sends its representative to visit Charlottenburg. At first glance this seems simply an example of the rivalry of important educational institutions. But in reality, having in view the actual relations between the modern laboratory and the building processes of modern civilization, it is also in the long run a rivalry between national civilizations.

To see these tests in progress is an interesting glance at what is practically the birth of many a familiar structure, whether, the office building of a big city, the floating fortresses of a navy, or the railroad bridge spanning a deep gorge in the mountains hundreds of miles from civilization. In the engineering laboratories of the Institute of Technology these tests are in progress, not only night and day, but some of them lasting over several years of constant strain and pressure on a given piece of material. The laboratory itself is what seems almost a chaos of powerful machinery whose sole purpose is to bend, twist, pull or push the various materials of modern construction to their last points of resistance. Wooden beams, for example, are here kept under constant pressure for years, their sag being recorded from day to day to determine just how much the timber is deflected during the life of a building in which it is placed—a long continued experiment which, among other things, looks forward to remedying the often uneven floors of a cotton mili.

If a contractor is building a church, a masonry arch large enough for a church door is tested with a weight comparable to that of a church steeple, not loaded to be sure, with so many pounds of material, not being compressed to the crushing point by steel beams drawn downward by relamines of shafts for engines, steamships, and for all isorts of shafting for the transmissio

ing.

His 14,000-mile tramp will take him east to Portland, Me., south to Jacksonville, Fla., west to San Francisco, north to Tacoma, Wash., and east again to Minneapolis.

north to Tacoma, Wash., and east again to Minneapolis.

The mortgage on Gray's home is held by a rich but eccentric individual named John Holton of Mankato, Minn. Holton offered to cancel the mortgage if Gray would show that he was willing, like the heroes of mythological lore, to dertake some arduous task to demonstrate his worth. The 14,000-mile tramp was decided upon as one sufficiently difficult to prove his courage and stamina. Gray has a wife and three children, whom he will not see for two years, if he completes his trip.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Didn't Wait to Hear.

Hewitt—Gruett says that you are afraid of him.

Jewett—Afraid of him! Why, it was only yesterday that I called him everything I could think of.

Hewitt—What did he say?

Jewett—I came away from the telephone as soon as had said all I had to say.—Philadelphia Inquirer.



A Protection For Plants.

Evergreen branches make an excellent winter protection for many plants, and they are often useful to hold down forest leaves and prevent the wind from carrying them off.

Winter Care of Young Roses.

Put the young roses that have just rooted into a cellar where the frost will not reach them, but do not keep them too warm. If started very early in the spring in the house and set out in the open air after frost has passed they will make rapid growth and bloom during the summer. Old rose bushes may be cut back after the ground is cold, and protected with straw or old bags.

When to Plant Trees.

For trees and plants of undoubted hardiness there are some advantages and no great risks in fall planting. Some kinds, like larch, birch and beech, it is always best to plant in the fall. With evergreens it is different; plant only in the spring, or just after midsummer. After several hard frosts the earlier that fall planting can be done the better; if leaves remain strip them off. Stake securely in windy places and mound up. Never plant a tree or

shrub deeper than the collar.

The Value of Shrubbery.

Shrubbery costs but little and add value to a place, but unless properly arranged it will be of no advantage There should be no vacant places at long as a shrub or a flower can be grown. The lawn should not be crowded with evergreens or flowers, but where a few are used on the lawn, and put in the right places, they add to the beauty thereof. All work in the flowery and should begin as early in the spring as the frost and the condition of the ground will permit.

of the ground will permit.

Starting New Gooseberries.

A. T. asks how new gooseberry bushes are started. Certain branches of the gooseberry tend to fall upon the earth and take root. If in the autumn or early spring one looks about the bushes he will find such branches. They may be cut loose from the parent stock and set out. Every one which has the least bit of root will grow and produce the fruit true to the variety. Suckers also come up from the roots close to the bushes; these can sometimes be cut out and will make new bushes. The plant can also be produced from cuttings, but not so readily as the currant.—G. G. Groff, in New York Tribune Farmer.

Two Pium Diseases.

The two principal troubles with the plum are the black knot and the curcullo. Neither of them need be formidable. The black knot may be prevented or cured by promptly cutting off all on its first appearance and burning it. More commonly, it is allowed to spread a year or two unobserved, and then it is justly pronounced a very formidable and incurable disease. Taken in time there is much less labor to keep it under than to cultivate the ground. The curcullo is readily destroyed by jarring the insects down on stiffened sheets and killing them with the thumb and finger, or burning them. The jarring is effected by striking with an axe or hammer on iron plugs inserted in the main branches. It must be continued daily, or twice a day, as long as any insects are found. If intermitted the remedy will prove a failure.

Road Cart and Insect Catcher.

Road Cart and Insect Catcher.
The well-known habit of moths at beetles to fly toward a light has bet taken advantage of by Martin B. Go ing in constructing his combined roart and insect catcher, an illustration of the vehicle being presented her cart and insect catcher, an illustratio of the vehicle being presented here with. The special purpose of this ar rangement is to rid corn and cotto fields and other tracts of land of thinsect pests which damage the crop and foliage. The vehicle made us of in this instance is a single wheel cart, constructed especially fo passing between rows of plants with



TO TRAVERSE THE FIELDS AT NIGHT.

out damaging them, and the saddle of the harness maintains the cart in an upright position. Upon the thills of the cart is mounted a metallic frame, with lamps of any desired pattern placed at the top and bottom and a central screen of wire or cloth strung between the rows of lamps. This screen is coated with some adhesive substance, and when the vehicle is driven between the rows of plants at night the lights attract the insects, which, in their attempt to fly about the flame strike against the net and are trapped in the sticky coating. With a good horse a large field can be gone over in a very short time, and there is little doubt of the saving of many times the cost of the vehicle in the course of a single season.—Philadelphia Record.

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS USE AND ENDORSE PE-RU-NA.



C. B. Chamberlin, M. D., writes from 14th and P Sts., Washington, D. C .:

"Many cases have come under my observation, where Perund has benefited and cured. Therefore I cheerfully recommend it for catarrh and a general tonic."-C. B. CHAMBERLIN, M. D.

Steel Road an Agreeable Surprise.

That steel road in Murray street, New York, laid as an experiment by the Automobile Club of America, is

the Automobile Club of America, is serving so much better than the prophets said it would that the chances are it will be generally adopted in the cities where machine riding is popular. To the general surprise, it has proved less slippery in ice and snow than cobbles are, for cobbles have round edges and tip the hoofs of horses slightly forward or backward. Wheels of all vehicles move with ease when they leave the granite and touch the flat plates of steel.

and I after months of suffering. Fellowsufferers, Peruna will cure you."—Dr.
Lewellyn Jordan.

Columbia College
and who served
three years at
West Point, has
the following to
say of Peruna.
Allow me
to express my gratitude to you for
the benefit derived
from your
One short month
has brought forth
a vast change and
L. Jordan.

L. Jordan.

Road an Agreeable Surgaigs.

and I after months of suffering. Fellowsufferers, Peruna will cure you."—Dr.
Llewellyn Jordan.
Geo. C. Havener, M. D., of Anacostia,
D. C., writes:

Gentlemen—"In my practice I have had
from your
coasion to frequently prescribe your valvable medicine, and have found its use benfrom your
to be the following to
the complete of the properties of the prop

#### Novelty in Tops.

Novelty in Tops.

The latest novelty in tops is one that whistles and sings as it goes round. In the hollow upper portion are a pair of metal discs and a hammer, while round the side are several holes leading into the hollow. The air is sucked into the hollow chamber through an opening at the crown of this new toy, and is driven through the openings in the side, causing a whistle. The hammer strikes the discs and so produces the ringing.

### THE PINKHAM CURES

ATTRACTING GREAT ATTENTION AMONG THINKING WOMEN.



Mrs. Frances Stafford, of 243 E. II4th St., N.Y. City, adds her testimony to the hundreds of thousands on Mrs. Pinkham's files.

sands on Mrs. Pinkham's files.

When Lydia E. Pinkham's Remedies were first introduced skeptics all over the country frowned upon their curative claims, but as year after year has rolled by and the little group of women who had been cured by the new discovery has since grown into a vast army of hundreds of thousands, doubts and skopticisms have been swept away as by a mighty flood, until to-day the great good that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and her other medicines are doing among the women of America is attracting the attention of many of our leading scientists, physicians and thinking people.

Merit alone could win such fame; wise, therefore, is the woman who for a cure relies upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



and \$3 shoes are worn by the have been paying \$4 and \$5 could get a first-class shoe He has convinced them and wear of his \$3.50 and as good. Placed side by si to see any difference. A t

W. L. DOUCLAS \$4.00 CHLT Worth \$6.00 Compared with The best imported and American Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf Colt, and National Kangaroo. Fest

### Capsicum Vaseline PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

will send you a tube by mail.

particle should be accepted by the public unless same carries our label, as otherwise it is not

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