WIRELESS PIANO.

Success After Inventor Toiled for Thirteen Years.

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 piece 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 piano. 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 piano at an agricultural machine shop under great disadvantages. They made the combination—the music box reed with the piano 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 doctors occasionally, and sometimes obtain a little temporary relief, but the old, tired, worn-out, all-gone, distressed feeling always comes back again worse than 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 Koenig's Hamburg Drops, which was discovered more than 60 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 Koenig's Hamburg Drops. Get a bottle at once before it is too late.

The fellow who still has the first dollar 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 disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

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

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all druggists', 25c. Sample mailed free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

English has been made a compulsory subject of study in Austrian schools.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Czar of Russia has established a ten-hour working day.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

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

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

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

Coughing

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

It's too risky, playing with your cough. 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.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

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

Cascarets 25c
CANDY CATHARTIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
25c. 50c. All Druggists
Genuine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk.
Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS
CONSUMPTION

OUR LAND AMAZED HIM.

GOLDBERGER'S OBSERVATIONS ON AMERICAN ECONOMIC LIFE.

He 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.

"The Land of Unbounded Possibilities" is the title of a series of articles on conditions in the United States, prepared by the Hon. Ludwig Max Goldberger of Berlin, royal privy councillor of commerce and member of the Imperial German consultative board 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. Meantime, 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 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 intelligensce, 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 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 83,000,000—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 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 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, roughly 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.

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 product of 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 250,000 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.

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 223.5 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.

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 vessel, 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 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 mill.

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 relentless mechanical power. Steel rods are subjected to torsional or twisting tests in order that the necessary dimensions of shafts for engines, steamships, and for all sorts of shafting for the transmission of power may be definitely settled. Bricks are compressed until they crumble into dust, but the recorded result of many tests determine the safe height of a chimney or an office building of brick construction. Steel columns are placed under compression until they buckle or break, and it is then known for a certainty how many pounds they will support without disaster.—New York Times.

Pushing a Barrow 14,000 Miles.

Dan Gray, the Minneapolis wheelbarrow pusher, who is trying to make 14,000 miles in 700 days so as to pay off a $2500 mortgage, passed through Chicago. When he arrived here he had traveled 517 miles in 22 days, being 77 miles ahead of his schedule. He had gained 7 pounds in weight since starting.

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.

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 adds value to a place, but unless properly arranged it will be of no advantage. There should be no vacant places as 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 flower yard should begin as early in the spring as the frost and the condition of the ground will permit.

Starting New Gooseberries.

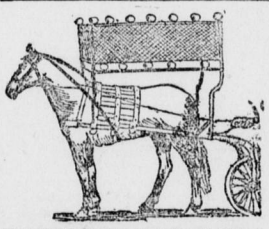
A. T. asks how new gooseberry bushes are started. Certain branches of the gooseberry tend to fall upon the earth and take root. If in the autumn or early spring one looks about the bushes he will find such branches. They may be cut loose from the parent stock and set out. Every one which has the least 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 Plum Diseases.

The two principal troubles with the plum are the black knot and the curculio. 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 curculio 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.

The well-known habit of moths and beetles to fly toward a light has been taken advantage of by Martin B. Gooing in constructing his combined road cart and insect catcher, an illustration of the vehicle being presented herewith. The special purpose of this arrangement is to rid corn and cotton fields and other tracts of land of the insect pests which damage the crops and foliage. The vehicle made use of in this instance is a single-wheel cart, constructed especially for passing between rows of plants without 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.



TO TRAVERSE THE FIELDS AT NIGHT.

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS USE AND ENDORSE PE-RU-NA.

C. B. CHAMBERLIN, M. D.
OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

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

Medical Examiner U. S. Treasury.

Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner of U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peruna:

Dr. L. Jordan.

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and now consider myself a well man and I after months of suffering. Fellow-sufferers, Peruna will cure you."—Dr. Llewellyn Jordan.

Geo. C. Havener, M. D., of Anacostia, D. C., writes:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"In my practice I have had occasion to frequently prescribe your valuable medicine, and have found its use beneficial, especially in cases of catarrh."—George C. Havener, M. D.

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

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Steel Road an Agreeable Surprise.

That steel road in Murray street, New York, laid as an experiment by 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.

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. 114th St., N.Y. City, adds her testimony to the hundreds of thousands 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 skepticisms 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.**

HAMLINS WIZARD OIL CURES ALL RHEUMATIC PAIN SORENESS SWELLING AND INFLAMMATION FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 and $3.00 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world, which proves their superiority; they are worn by more people in all stations of life than any other make.

Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than other concerns, which enables him to sell shoes for $3.50 and $3.00 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for $4 and $5.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 and $3 shoes are worn by thousands of men who have been paying $4 and $5, not believing they could get a first-class shoe for $3.50 or $3.00.

He has convinced them that the style, fit, and wear of his $3.50 and $3.00 shoes is just as good. Placed side by side it is impossible to see any difference. A trial will convince.

Notice Increase in Business: 1899 Sales: $2,203,883.21; 1900 Sales: $3,024,348.00. A gain of $820,456.79 in Four Years.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE LINE, Worth $6.00 Compared with Other Makes. *The best imported and American leathers, Vesl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, and National Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets.*

Caution: The genuine have W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on bottom. *Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Illus. Catalog free.*
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Capsicum Vaseline

PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once and relieve headache and sciatica.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price, 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.
17 State Street, New York City.

SLANG The Slang Dictionary of Slang. Only Dictionary of its kind published. Contains nearly 450 up-to-date slang words and phrases with definitions. Instructive as well as amusing. Price 10 cents, stamps or coin. Slang Pub. Co., 503 8th Ave., N. Y.

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