and Disorderly Stomachs.

SALVATION FOR DYSPEPTIC AMERICANS

Severities of the New Hot Water Care from Which Men and Women Emerge Rosy, Fresh and Falr.

Unless all signs fall it appears as if the spothecaries will very soon be obliged to give up pill relling and the mixing of bitter physics and take to dairy farming in search of o living. By a rough calculative it has been computed that the really lig money in drugs has been made out of the dyspeptics, the martyrs who have livers to complain of, and the equally patientic sufferers from insomnia. All these one-time liberal patron izers of the drug shop, and especially the women, have turned almost in a body to the milk cure.

Those who are too far gone in the demot beset path of indigestion ratt back on the water core, and if any of the discharged patients from either of these cures can be believed, there is no longer any excuse for the existence of nervous prostration, rheumatism, dyspepsia, sleepleseness, indolence, bad temper, low spirite, and quite a score of other acute allments of the body or irregularitles of the mind. Milk is now reckoned as nature's sweet restorer, and under its in fluence the physicians undoubtedly are turning the cratwhile most dyspeptic old hulks into the trimmes: human crafts ever seen. SIMPLE HOME TREATMENT.

The process is simple to the point of fool istness, and no matter whether you are a poor typewriter, who grieds in a close office for \$8 a week, or a debutante suffering from too much clavasback, champagne and terraoin, the efficacy of the treatment is just the

In short, the milk is put into the stomach for the express purpose of killing the germ that prevents the proper assimilation of food More than this, where chronic dyspepsia cas been endured, the liquid diet gives the exbaus led internal organs a fong needed resi from their futile exertions; then, as in ty phoid fever, the milk, while nourielists erves as a perfect disinfectivit, and these valuable qualities the Russian first discovered. It was mostly a causa of ignorant peasants that found that by living on milk they derived great benefits, but, like Russian pearouts, they carried the milk diet to most obsurd extreme, and nobody go; any

A few years ago, however, a couple of Germee chemists ejected milk into the almost way that innocent white fluid lay low the most malignam becteria, reducing in two days the germs from billions to thousands number, proved that the cow had more that ever a right to be regarded as a succed and mal. The success of this experiment ha mee: their patients with the saurance tha milk is to be the salvation of the good-for nothing American stomaca, whence procee balf the misery of the American citizen. HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.

With women it is only fair to say the ohy sicions admit they find the most inferi sort of somach, the weakest nerves and the patients most willing to submit to a milk diel. For it requires no little fortitude t follow this new cure, which consists of milk and nothing but milk.

When the catient is possessed of means the doctor orders her to bed and commands for at least a week absolute isolation from all amusing, exciting or irritating sights and sounds. A nurse and great quiet are neces sary and the first day, where a woman is perhaps verying on the brink of nervous prostration, from four to eight tablespoonfuls of skimmed milk are given every hour and

very slowly, a teaspoonful at a time. The next day nine tablespoonfuls are adminis tered, the next day ten. The top of th bowl or glass in which the milk stands mus be scrupulously skimmed every time the liquor is administered and while the moager diet goes on massage is given twia day, a cup of hot water is sipped early the morning and for the first three days th patient is mentally in a state of hot rebe lion. She resents the whole treatment an a thousand times resolves to escape he nume, descend to the kitchen, order ever delicious, pernicious dish she knows of repentant empty interior to repl tion and then pass happily away to the lat where there are no stomache to speak of. After those first three days the fiends hunger leave her; after a week she craw out of bed, thinner, but ch, so clean inside the whites of her eyes are as blue as the young spring skies and her skin as clear of a healthy baby's. Her milk diet is increase very gradually, she drives a good deal an after the second week, if everything goe well, she is allowed to take as much milk a

In six weeks she will find herself turns out to ordinary pasturage once more, a creature internally born again and with a diges tive apparatus as perfectly clean, sweet vigorous as that of a healthy child. I does not abuse it she need never suffer th pangs of dyspepsia, the qualms of nerves o the torture of sleeplersness, while the brightness of her eyes and the smooth, rosy polish of her cheeks will repay her alone for

FOR POOR FOLKS.

It usually requires longer than six weeks for a woman to be cured on the milk diet If she cannot go to bed, enjoy massage and other luxuries. From three to six months she may be obliged to follow the rigid course, and one woman, who could not give up her work and whose health was apparently wrecked. lived on nothing but milk for one year and six months. In that time she was at he deak every week day, enjoyed but a couple of weeks' vacation, and yet her vigor wa absolutely restored. This woman had n massage, no drives, no nurse and absolutely nothing but milk passed her lips.
It required no little gelf-control, she after-

wards confessed, to obey the law of the diet. The eder of a broiling steak would almost bring tears to her eyes, besides water to he mouth, and she chewed gum to keep he jaws in practice, and faintly reminded her-self of the joys that had been hers, but she rejoices in her perseverance.

There are relaxations, however, it is only

just to say, after the first few weeks' course of sweet milk. Patients are in time allowed to take their liquid with its natural cream, to drink butter milk, to have their food hot or cold, and, once a day, in the morning, to enjoy a brimming cup of strong coffee, as sweet and creamy as desired.

flut the whole secret of the milk diet is regularity in feeding and absolute abstinence from solids. The diet goes for nothing if ever violated by a single mouthful of any substance more solid than the prepared bottled milk, and some of the good effects of the regimen are not only retoration of digestive powers, but, what is so important to women a perfect adjustment of weight.

The milk not only takes off superfluous flesch, but a thin woman, in about her third week of the diet, will find the scales tipping steadily in her favor, until she gains more avoirdupois then all the solid fords could ever hang on her bones. Ficsh thus built up is substantial 2:3 healthy, but lately, in search of bleased immunity from indigertion, the suffering American has been submitting to a yet more severe treatment, known as

This can hardly be called a diet, and the water is merely used as a medes for washing out a stomach more thoroughly and caturaily even than milk or a pump om. Dyspeptic patients who must have immediate relief are simply put to bed and scoured

Science has discovered that for five days a human being can subsist on water, and a hold American physician has taken science at its word. Tucked under covers, the pa-tient is not permitted to make any exercion that a nurse can prevoot. She is even turned over, lifted up and fed by the nurse, and also plied with hot water. Pints of the warm fluid are administered until nousea sets in then as the water is taken in the astonished atomach returns it. This pro- all stomach and liver troubles.

COW IN CUISE OF A DOCTOR

| Common of the composition of the compositi

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The gold watch of Edgar Allan Poe is now HIS IDEA OF THE AGE OF THE EARTH in the possession of R. W. Albright of Fort Madison, Ia., and its history is character istic of the checkered career of the poet. He had been in debt to Mr. Albright's brother, a therehant tallor, and gave several notes in settlement, together with the watch in trust. Edgar A. Poel's is engraved on the gold cap

Legrand Larow, of Lamar, Mo., tias a pearl which perhips is the longest would by my man in the world. It is now seven feet to length, and has measured seven and onehalf feet. Mr. Larew is six feet in height god weighs 175 pounds. When standing with

rem his cabin in the mountains at Missoula nd obtained a divorce in the atteracon."

16. Rifer Haggard has just come into possession of a most interesting souvenir of Lord Nelson, consisting of an old pewier dish or selver, no less than sixty in hes in circum-terence. In the creater of the piece is en-graved the arms and metro of the great adgraved the arms and metro of the great ad-miral, together with an irccription-"The Nelson Club"-wite around the edge are cut the words "Copechagen," "The Nile," "Trafalgar, of Glorious Memory," and the

"How many times do you suppose a dentist strikes each piece of gold that he puts into a cavity?" asked a recent fugitive from the chair of dectal forment, "You can form some estimate by my count today.. On one piece of gold I counted eighty blows of the dental hammer. When the blows were struck in groups—a number of quickly repeated strokes and an interval—I could not count. out at one time, with even strokes, I counted the eighty.

Four robbers have been caught in the disriet of Ho-un, in Wat-chow prefecture, China, where w procession was taking place. Therob-bers were caught in a very curious way, as they and all hidden themselves in the oil barrels belonging to an oil shop. They were sen to the local magistrate, who sentenced them death by strongulation.

A corely piece of cruelty to animals was on the Brooklya bridge the other A drucken cullor kicked a cat into pace. On the way down she caught on a sectric light wire, and her toil made a conact with a trolley wire. There was a flash, he cut was killed, the warrand apart. and the whole overhead system came down with a sputtering of sparks. All the cars were stopped in darkness for half an hour, There is a moral for the S. P. C. A. in the incident, even though the sailor can not repair damages.

WHEN SITICA WAS A NEW TOWN

Veteran Traveler Recalls Incidents Thirty Years Ago. "Sitka was a hot old town in 1867," said a eteran Alaska miner and traveler to a reporter of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. "I was in December, 1867, two months after the formalities involved in the transfer between Russia and the United States had been comoleted. Four companies of United States in antry were stationed at Sitka and there were 200 Russian troops remaining on the ground. Some of the Russian labo ers emoloyed by the Russian-American Commercia ompany, the predecessor of the Alaska Com nercial company, were enlisted as soldiers in addition there were nearly 1,500 Indians at Sitka. I should judge that the population f the place was between 3,000 and 4,000. "Saturday night and Sunday were the gala casions. On Saturday night the 300 odd Russian laborers employed by the Russian American company were paid off. With scarcely any exceptions they invested their wages in Jamaica rum-unadulterated, 100 roof and strong enough to literally peel the skin off an ordinary man's gullet. The laborers would get all they could buy

then they would make Sitka howl.
"Up in the castle, where the dignitaries and high officials of the Russian-American ommercial company lived, there were fre uent nights of merriment and revelry. The eastle would be brilliantly lit up. A ball was isually the form of amusement chosen, folwed often by a banquet, at which the wine lowed in streams, faster than the cataracts hat pour down the slopes of the rountains summer. To these festivities the Amer-an officers would be invited, as well as the ustoms people and the principal citizens. he revels would continue till broad day

'I have never seen a sight more pictur que than when at noon every day, at the illing of a bell set high on a fir stump, the 00 workmen employed at Sirka would troo ut and stand in line, waiting to take their old-day allowance of 'vodka,' or rum. Prearatory to this the spirits would be drawn rom a barrel by workmen and placed in a tuge copper pan. A measure holding what n American would regard as three pretty in drinks would be brought out. As each his cap or hat, cross himself after the man-ner of the devotees of the Greek church, and carefully measuring out his allowance would gulp it down. Slowly and with great care hold, and lifting it slowly to his mouth, so is not to waste a drop, he would drink it This was a daily occurrence. thoroughly were these Russian men depend-

ent on their vodka that the great majority them spent all their week's wages for it Their living was not such as would be ecommended to an American. They lived rincipally on boiled salt salmon and small, watery potatoes and turnips. In an open shed set out on the beach a big metal kettle was placed. Into it the cooks would throw a half barrel of salt salmon and cover it with salt water. This detection would be allowed to stew for hours, and at noon the workmen, after receiving their liquor, would gather around the tables and receive their neal of ealmon soup, black bread and tea. Cometimes they would have venison, and in season duck would be served, but the salmon soup was their principal article of diet.

"A year later the Russian troops were vi hdrawn, and in 1877 the last of the Ameriin soldiers were taken back to the states It required a year to transfer the property and effects of the Ruzsian-American com-pany to the Alaska Commercial company, and then Sitka settled down into commonplace channels, but with always that air of efficialdom that rightfully pertains to a capi-

Bucklen's Arulen Salve

Bucklen's Aratea Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruizes, Sores, Ulvers, Salt Rheum. Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilbhains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and cositively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents cer box. For sale by Kuhn & Co.

His Wife Won.

A Georgia man, who was unnopular in his community, insured his life for \$2,000, reites the Atlanta Constitution, He took he policy home to his wife and sold: "Maria, here's a life insurance document or \$2.000."

or \$2.000."

"Thank you, my dear." said his wife, "how are you feeling today?"

"Not well," he replied, "and I don't think am long for this world and I want to say o you that when I die it is my wish that you devote \$1.000 of the money to defraying my funeral expenses."

"Mercy on me!" exclaimed the wife, "why lo you want such an expensive funeral?"

"I'll explain: I'm perfectly satisfied that lobody will attend my funeral and I want to hire people to go at so much a head, 'm going out today and see what arrangements I can make for attendants on that orthcoming melancholy occasion. If they won't come graits, why—I'll just hire 'em in' give 'em an order on you for the money."

He went forth and at nightfall returned

He went forth and at nightfall returned with a dejected look, "Maria," he said. "it's no use! You can have the whole \$2,000. Just go to my funeral yourself!"

Prosperity comes quickest to the man whose liver is in good condition. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are famous little pills for constipation, billousness, indignation and all stomach and liver troubles.

THE HIGHEST TEMPLIFICATION.

Another most interesting spaculation in which Lord Kelvin is interested has reference to the absorbing question of the limits of temperature. As most people know now-Bethlehem 2,600 years ago.

on Our Existence.

High and Low Temperatures and Gravitation...The Earth Solid and as Rigid as Steel-A Scientist's Dream.

(Copyright, 1897, by S. S. McClure Co.). Whenever one hears reference made to such questions as the age of the solar system, the future of the sun, or the probable length Bill, killed a big mountain lips in the more-interests and mental activities appear to ing, then descended the Rattiesnake river have no barriers short of the very limits of interests and mental activities appear to present human knowledge, while the original cast of his thought is such that almost any topic on which he touched is sure to reveal novel and unexpected relations.

It was in reference to one of his specula-

ions, and one that easily takes rank among he foremost scientific imaginings of any age, that he very kindly granted on interview recently. This speculation has to do with that ever-fascinating question of the ultimate cature of matter. When Lord Kelvin (Sir William Thomson as he was then) came forourse) would have the properties of a particle of what we term matter. This thought, exampled, became the vortex theory of matter.

BEAUTY OF THE VORTEX THEORY. tion of the ultimate nature of matter that has ever been propounded. The thinking world



so regarded it, and took it up with acclaim and made it the foundation of all manner of other beautiful speculations. It had a simolicity that appealed to every philosophical aind, for it enabled the thinker to reduce the atire universe to ether in motion. One had but to assume a few different kinds of vortices (the simplest of them

in form, but ircular convoluted) to account for the lifferent chemical and physical properties of he elementary bodies, and in the mind's eye one had in the ether that ultimate, unique matter, the foundation substance of the

If then a man may take pride in his achievements, it would seem that the author of this heory might well be excused if he held this child of his brain in a little more tender regard than easy other of his mental offsoring, and the estonishment of his interviewer may well be imagined when the vortex theory be-ing mentioned to hear him exclaim with all e emphasis that characterizes his delivery. "The vortex theory is only a dream, it is nly a dream."

on repudiate the vortex theory? each man would sink the measure in the finer test of the true greatness of any man? perhaps the very highest of mental endow can eager to see that he got all that it would A lesser man than Lord Kelvin, having ments. One feels glad that he answered just propounded a theory that found favor with as he did about all these half-visionary and the world, would have dwelt and harped upon half-scientific speculations. But all the same So that theory all his life, twisting facts if need there is pleasure and sometimes profit in the end-were to correspond with it, warping every-occasional unleashing of the imagination, and thing into shape to fit its needs. Such is the the scientific world is to be congratulated history of almost every theory, true or false, that once upon a time Sir William Yet here was the author of the vortex theory, treating that theory as if it were a chance spark from his brain which might quite as well be allowed to die away and discopear! True science differs from every-day knowledge mainly in the precision of its data vortex theory as lightly as it is held by it see how the most keenly active and most highly developed scientific mind of our time— a mind, too, gifted with imagination as well s held rigidly in check and made to bow be-

the croven fact. HIS IDEAS OF GRAVITATION. Thus it was, for example, when Lord Kelvin was usked if he leaned toward the acceptance of any particular theory in ex-planation of gravitation—that most universal and familiar of phenomena, yet most in he vortex heary the only plausible attempt a explain gravitation was that of the Swiss philosopher. Le Sage, who supposed that myriads of what he called "'ultra mundane corpuscion" are flying through space everythinkers of our time, or whether he pre-ferred the rival theory of Le Sage, Lord Present science has no right to attempt to explain gravitation. We know nothing about t; we simply know nothing about it." To convey by words the peculiar emphasic and intonation with which that verdict was pronounced would be impossible. It would require hardthood, indeed, in any one who heard it to attempt on explination of gravita-tion, until such time as new data shall have

come to our aid. A subject about the cause of which, in the epinica of Lord Keivis, we know absolutely nothing, is not likely to be illuminated by any other person speak-ing from the basis of present knowledge. This, of course, is far from saying that new data may not come to hand tomorrow, or next year, or next contury, which will solve the problem. Lord Kelvin, gifted with percental freshness of imagination, would be the last person to assert the ficiality of present knowledge. But it is certainly a salutary check upon the egotism of our time to be told that the wisest living physicist, the man who has been called the Newton of our age, knows as little of the cause why a stone tossed also the dir falls back to the

earth as the boy who tosses the stone

A TALK WITH LORD KELVIN adays, the condition we term heat is held by the physicist to be merely a "mode of motion," a vibration or quiver among the particles of matter. The precise nature of this vibration cannot of cours: be perfectly understood until the precise nature of the atoms of matter themselves is made clear But Prof. Dolbest tas pointed out that if the vortex theory be true, then there must be peculiar limitations to the atom's possibili-ties of vibration. A ring-shaped atom, for example, could only vibrate to the extent of monument," continued Captain Dallas, "and example, could only vibrate to the extent of becoming completely collapsed—just as a tuning fork can only vibrate to the extent of tuning fork can only vibrate to the extent of tuning fork can only vibrate to the extent of tuning fork can only vibrate to the extent of tuning fork can only vibrate to the extent of tuning fork can only vibrate to the extent of the e bringing its two prongs in contact. Corresponding limitations would be placed upon vortex atoms of any conceivable shape hence, says Prof. Dolbear, if the vortex the ory be true, there must be an upper limit of temperature. When the vortex atom has

reached its limit of vibration heat cannot

become more excessive.

Now, the physicists have long held that there is a lawer limit of temperature—a so-called absolute zero—reached when the atom weighs 175 pounds. When standing with bis heard down it extends two feet upon the first. He has not chaved for over twenty years. He wears his heard braided and would strong the beard braided and would strong the heart braided and lodged inside his vest. But for that matter, there is hardly any other question to which physical sales. mers and physicists are agreed that the sun, the earth and the other bodies of our sys-is place cooling globes and the calculations dged inside his vest.

The Spokesman-Review says: "K. has application of which about the same : plate cooling grodes and the categories are based on the Becskove, better known as 'Col. Caya'e thing may not be said, for Lord Kelvin's of the age of our system are based on the Becskove, better known as 'Col. Caya'e thing may not be said, for Lord Kelvin's of the age of our system are based on the Becskove, better known as 'Col. Caya'e derived from direct observation of the sun in its present relatively cool state. These estimates have been made most carefully by Lord Kelvin himself, but neither he nor any one else thought of taking into account the possibility that the original nebulous which was ultimately to become our solar system may have had a limited temperatur-Yet this possibility is a most important one since, of course, the rate of cooling of any body depends in part upon its degree of

THINKS THE EARTH IS SOLID.

willam Thomson as he was then came for word with his very extraordinary vortex theory it was based upon mathematical calculations of that other great physicist. Von Heimholtz, which took tangible form in Lord Kelvin's mind while he was watching the activities of some curious little whiring rings of smoke in the air, similar to those with the monotonic product of the point of a controversies), because he could only allow them 100,000,000 years for the existence of which every tobacco smoker is familiar. life on the globe; and with the geologists Helmholtz had shown that such a vortex because his calculations led him to believe Helmholtz had shown that such a vortex whill once alcrifed in a frictionless medium must, theoretically, go on forever. The vortex whirls of smoke in the air of course do not go on forever, because their medium is not frictionless; but Lord Kelvin observed that while they fast they exhibit a similar stability, and though composed of mere stability, and though composed of mere properties of solid bodies, in virtue of the motion, just as a moving beyele assumes the property of upright rigidity. And the though came to him that if a vortex whirl were started in the ether, which physicists assume as occupantly space everywhere, such darted in the ether, which physicists as-ume as cenetrating space everywhere, such in other vortex (infinitesimal in size, of the expression of an opinion as to the validity of Prof. Dolbear's conclusions, that wo another matter.

"It is interesting," he said, "most interest ing; but it is based solely upon the vortex It is well within bounds to say that this theory, and the vortex theory, as I have such most fascinating and beautiful concepsaid, is quite unproved, and itself can prove said, is quite unproven, and itself can prove nothing—nothing watever. We must not heap theory to theory, dream upon dream. We must walt and see. If there be an upper limit of temperature, experiment may some time demonstrate it, but the vortex theory carrot prove it in advance, for the vortex theory is only a dream. It can prove noth-

Taus once more did the vortex theory which is the adopted darling of many a scientific imagination of our day, receive the cold shoulder from its rightful sponsor.

THE ABSOLUTE ZERO POINT. Quite of the same tenor were the great physicist's comments on the probable out-come of the experiments now being made with low temperatures. Every one his heard that Prof. Dewar and other investigators have liquefled the gases, cud even reduced many of hem to a solid condition, producing an almost unimagicable degree of cold. 1 having been shown that the same body changes from gaseous to liquid and from liquid to solid states, simply in virtue of changed temperature, the question has naturally arisen as to what will happen when a body is reduced to a condition in which the dibration of its atoms altogether censes. The ssunder, reduce their activity (that is to say, decrease their temperature), and they move realy over one another and assume the Hauld onditica, make shem still more quiesco and a solid results. Will there, then, be an ther change of state whom they are mad

But, regarding this point also, Lord Kel vin's scientific caution asserted itself. experiments now being made are most inter esting and most important," but as to what they would show beyond the range of presenexperiment he declared himself utterly un able to surmise

"We must wait and sea" he said.
"We must wait and see!" If eye tific worker would adopt that for his maxim how much less there would be of Court appro-ulation in the world; how much less tha we learn would have to be unlearned; how much more rapid would be the real progress of every sceker after truth! Speculation is easy, but the greatest mind attaches no im-portance to its day dreams unless they arsurely built upon a broad foundation of fact DREAM WHICH MAY COME TRUE.

And so Lord Kelvin's scientific caution serves more almost than anything else visi "Not that, not that," he said, "I only say ble about him to impress one with the great-that it is unproven, cad hence that it can ness of his mind. The interviewer left the crove nothing; it is only a dream." was ever there a more astounding pro-ouncement than that? Was ever there prejudice which he had shown throughout is that once upon a time Sir William Thomson permitted himself to dream the dream of the vortex atom. Nor is it at al certain that it was "only a dream." Cer tainly the main body of scientists of our da could by no means be persuaded to hold the When genius dreams, they there is always a chance that it may "dream true." Despite Lord Kelvin's modest esti-mate, therefore, the vortex theory certainly will not be discarded until some better the ory shall have come to take its place, an of that there is as yet no sign of promise

A CHRISTMAS INCIDENT.

How Hearts Expanded at the Touch of Poverty. One of the big dry goods stores in Mil-vaukee, relates the Minneapolis Tribune waukee, relates the was thronged with buyers on Christmas even a forlorn looking woman was noticed grace the unfortunate creature was taken to the nearest police station. The sergeant in charge happened to have a heart in his whirling atoms. Waco esked whether this heavy appealed to him as it does to many hinkers of our time, or whether he ferred the rival theory of Le Sage, Lord Kelvin said, with even more than winted emphasis, "No, no, no: I accept neither theory; I accept no theory of gravitation, Present science has no right to attempt to the expectant little ones, and, desperate a the thought of breaking their little hearts by coming home empty-banded she had gone into the crowded store and stolen a few little trinkets to take to them. Of course she was a self-confessed thief, but the police sergeant had children of his own, and he thought a bit before putting her name on the thought a bit before-putting her name on the disgraceful record book. Then he told the woman to go home and sent an officer with her to verify her story. It was all too true. The little ones were found in a humble cottage, howeved around a little slove with the last remnants of fuel in it, hungry and so cold that their bare feet were cuidled in the over of the save. The facts were made oven of the stove. The facts were made known to the manager of the big dry go ds store and his heart also bear in unison with the generous Christmas spirit, which had actuated the police sergeant. Not only did he refuse to presecute the charge, but he ordered a package of toys and a big basket of provisions sent to that humble little cottage, and the unfortunate mother's grief and humiliation were changed to surprised re Joicings, while three little children enjoyed a Chrisimas the like of which had not even entered their wildest dreams. Who shall say that this touching incident is not a perfect realization of the true Chris-tian spirit which had its birth in a manger to

"Beyond question, one of the grandesi natural curiosities in the world is the wonderful cavern in Barrow county, Georgia. known as the Saltpeter cave," said Captain George Dallas of that state, to a Washingsubterranean marvels. Strange as it may seem, many of our own home people are in almost total ignorance of the existence of this cave which was the main source of the confederates' saltpeter supply, and on this account Sherman waged a fearful battle for its possession. He wanted this supply cut off from his enemies, and after the battle o New Hope church he and his men succeeded in taking charge of the cave's store. This proved a serious blow to the confederacy, go ing as far as almost anything to hasten the 'It is a grand sight to visit this

GEORGIA'S GREAT CAVE.

Rivals Kentucky's Mammoth in Size

and Sights.

descend into its depths, so wonderful in structure, and examine the formation. The approach to the entrance is gradual, and accessible from all four points. the approaches are very rough, but the one mostly used, however, possesses a history dating back into the previous century, and this history is one about which hover many legends and traditions. The main entrance to this wonderful cave is approached a gentle slope, and is, perhaps, sixty feet from the apex to the floor, the archway being composed of soft limestone, almost hidden by creeping vines, which grow in abundance in that vicinity. It has been sai that this cave is even grander than the famous Mammoth in p int of access, beauty of its limestone statuary, stalactites, statagmites and quality of its mineral deposits. After going into the cave a distance of 400 yards you reach the cavern where two passages diverge, and here the spectacle is a grand one, it simply cannot be described. The enormous stalactics depend from above like the pipes of an im-mense organ, their original and natura chocolate color begrimed from the smoke of torches carried by the tourists and sight seers. From the main cavern you can turn to the left and enter what is known as the 'ballroom.' The floor of this room is as hard as granite and without flaw. In this room it is told that the Indians performed their dances and held their sacred rites. Skeletons have been exhumed in the recesses of this room, and it is said that as far back as 1812 the cave was worked for saltpeter to supply the American army in its struggl

In a southerly direction from the ball room after a tramp of a mile and one half, is a small aperture, which Mark Hardin, clerk of the Georgia legislature and owner of the property, says was caused by tunneling in 1861, when the confederate government opened a plant for the manufacture of salt-peter. Mr. Hardin had declined to increase his force which was working the cave and the property was confiscated by the government and extensive mines excivated, all of which fell into the hands of General Sher man. When he got possession of these salt-peter mines he gave the confederacy a terri-bly black eye, but then, you know, the old general had a way of taking anything he wanted, and some Georgians wonder how was he left the cave there.
"But the cave is there, and I will neve

forget my visits there. At a point called Broken Heights' the stalagmites have been temolished by tourists, and only their base remain. Just a little distance beyond this i the 'Jug.' an immense pilaster whose simi larity to the natives 'Jimmyjohn' is striking Scores and scores of names have been carved into the limestone. The old saying, 'Fools' names,' etc., has not kept many visitors from cutting their names into the surface of the Jug.' Perhaps one hundred yards further on is 'Virgin Spring,' a jet of water with a temperature of forty degrees above zero the year round, whose egress has never been discovered, and which is impregnated with an indescribable odor of burning salt. "Then follows in rapid succession 'Bacon's Chamber, the 'Black Link' (a hole 200 feet deep), the 'Echo Gallery,' the 'Parthenon,' the 'Giant's Club,' the 'Hollow Cone,' all of which represents to the eye a scene of resplendent heauty, especially so was an iso lated chamber which lies without the wellworn path, shaped somewhat like an egg. trated. The drippings had petrified and wer of a delicate creamy tint, and from two to six feet in length. One can travel all day through fluted walls and through gallerie whose domes are enveloped in chiotic gloon "Various estimates have been given as to extent of these subterranean cavern Exploring parties grow weary before the task is finished. The longest distance ever traveled in the cave was 130 miles, an there is a story that an Indian fugitive from Justice, eluding his pursuers, bounded down the entrance and reappeared on the opposite bank of the Eowah river, several miles dis-tant. In the abyss the temperature varie from fifty to fifty-five degrees, and heavy clothing is necessary for comfort. Georgia's

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