Many Practical Uses Found for the Waste of Corn Fields,

PROTECTIVE B'LT FOR MODERN WAR SHIPS

Important Advance in the Development of the Navy-Growing Value of the Br-Product of Stalks,

A new device in war ship construction has been found, which, it is believed, will make the American navy, ship for ship, the superior of any other in the world. Curiously enough the material for this improvement comes, not from our seaboard products, but from the waste of western farms. Its value lies in the fact that it will prevent a veswel's fighting ability from being destroyed even after it has been pierced in a dozen

Mr. Lewis Nixon, formerly a United States naval constructor, and who is now engaged in building war ships for the government at Elizabethport, N. J., says of the new invention:

"The value of some light substance that will preserve the stability of light armored vessels by displacing water that might enter after a projectile has been appreclated by mayal constructors ever since we began to build steel armored vessels.

"To meet this need the French originated the use of cellulose, which, when fired into, swells up under the influence of water and prevents further inflow. After various trials was adopted in our navy. Thus, in the Columbia, the New York and the Olympia, there are protective decks of ample strength to keep out the shells of any vessels they are liable to engage, while their stability is protected by belts of cellulose several feet thick along the edges. The English armored cruiser Blake has no such protection for its stability and would not have the same chances as the above vessels of our navy in a sustained engagement.

'No thoroughly satisfactory cellulose material for this purpose was discovered, however, until the pith of cornstalks was utilized in its manufacture. Corn pith is a perfect obturator. It absolutely prevents water from coming in by the opening made by an eight-inch shell. When chemically treated it is thoroughly fireproof and in every way it meets the requirements of the situation. Maize is exclusively an American product. This gives us an immense advantage over other nations. We have in the waste matter of our western fields the very best material in the world for imparting this sort of strength to our war ships. Keeps Out Water.

"For keeping out water, a cellulose belt of three feet may be said to be about as efficient as a six-inch belt of steel, so that we can protect our stability, when we have a good protective deck back of it to protect the vitals, with 100 tons of cellulose, where we should require 1,000 tons of armor.

"In vessels of high speed, where weight is needed for machinery and an armor belt can not be carried, cellulose is used to preserve the stability. In battle ships thick armor is used amidships and a protective deck and cellulose belt beyond the limits of this armor. In accordance with this plan, the Navy department has provided for cellulose protection in the Ken tucky, Kearsarge, Alabama, Wisconsin, Illimois and other new ships of the navy.

"Our cruisers of the Baltimore type, if they are provided with a cellulose belt, would be warranted in engaging many of the second-class ironclads of other powers; without it they are liable to be sunk by a well-directed machine-gun fire. This product of American farms affords a cheap and ready means of vastly increasing the effisides of all our vessels should have these stalks go to waste every year new. application of cellulose is of as vital importance to our navy as the development of the Harveyized armor and smokeless

"This follows from the fact that, without adding very much to the cost of our vessels, we can greatly increase the efficiency of them all by making their sides automatically resist the inflow of water, and when so protected, be able to give battle to ships far heavier than themselves."

At one time a cellulose made from the not resist the water for more than a few minutes. Besides, as soon as it was wet it decayed and rusted the ironwork of the ship. In Italy and Germany a cork conglomerate has been employed for this purpose, and in France a scaweed called zostire has been used. None of these substances have proved

The use of corn pith for this purpose was able absorbent quanties. He brought the a test of the new product. A 250-pound propacked with cellulose three feet thick. The shell made a hole a foot in diameter through

the mocking horrors of chronic indigestion and liver complaint, none is more unbeardreadful sendiness in which the whole world, indoors or out, seems to swim tround before the sight in the most sickening and nauscating manner until one's entire being becomes faint and wretched with indescribable misery.

'I was suffering with what the doctors called chronic indigestion, torpid liver, and vertigo,"
writes Mrs. Martha E. Barham, of Newville,
Prince George Co., Va. "The doctor did me
no good. My symptoms were giddiness in
the head, pains in the chest and an uneasy
feeling all over. I also suffered with female
weakness.

weakness.

"I was all run-down and could not do any work at all without suffering from nervous attacks. I wrote to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. V. for airvice. He advised to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite Prescription. I did so, and used five bottles of each and I cannot express the benefit I have received from these medicines. I gained in health and strength. When I commenced to use the medicines I weighed only 112 pounds, now I weigh 140 pounds. I thank God and Dr. Pierce for my recovery. My husband and friends all thought I would die but to-day I am a well woman."

The wonderful effects of this great "Diseovery " are genuine and permanent; they are not due to any false or alcoholic stimu-lus for it contains no alcohol. Real substantial healthy musuclar strength is b up; the stomach and liver are toned; the blood is purified and vitalized; the nerves are steadled; the entire constitution is rejuvenated and renewed.

In case of constinution, there is nothing quite so effective as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They act comfortably though surely; they do not gripe; you do not be-come a slave to their use. Their effect is lasting. There are countless substitutes; but nothing else is like them.

GOOD MONEY IN CORNSTALKS the structure. The water was immediately turned on and continued for an hour. At the end of that time not a drop had come through, and the packing at the hole in the The cocoa cellulose, tested at the same time. Bales Which Have Contributed Most to His rear of the plate was not even dampened. failed to come up to these requirements, and since then the use of corn pith has been

adopted in all our payar construction.

and six feet below the water Une, entirely

around the ressel. Fifty tons of it is re-

quired to equip a vessel of the Illinois class

and this is computed to equal 500 tons of

steel in adding to the defensive strength of the ship. It takes about fifteen tons of the

raw material to provide one ton of cellulose.

To supply this important feature in the con-

struction of each of our new battleships,

therefore, requires 750 tons of stalks, or the

may be used to add to the safety of mer-

of ocean catastrophes.

The cellulose is packed in the coffer dam IMITATION A SURE ROAD TO FAILURE space between the outer and inner wails of the ship. A belt of it three feet thick backs up the armor belt, extending six feet above

JEFFERSON'S

Students of the Stage Must Observe the Inner Man-How He Lost a Necktie-Rip Van Winkle Story.

Success in Life.

mitate some one else. actor sons with the notion that the truth it | whenever you attempt that part. product of more than 200 acres of corn land. In the same way that the corn pith en- contains is of the greatest importance to asters result from collisions between two a true artist, on the contrary, he believes ships or from a vessel's striking upon hid- such study very beneficial, providing it is den rocks. As the cellulose packing awells properly directed. He explained his views to nearly ten times its original bulk under upon this point in detail last fall.

the influence of water, it would serve to lose up even the yawning hole torn by a haps, in preparing Tom for the Rip Van one with an anecdote. liner's prow when she strikes a weaker ship. Winkle scene in which that character re-Even though the cellulose did not hold long gains consciousness after a sleep of twenty "is generally a matter of brains, hard fightenough to float a ship back to port, it would years. Just before the first rehearsal the ing and learning the plain lessons of exto let her passengers escape, and older man explained his plan of action. would thus remove the most horrible feature "Now, Tom, I will lie down as if asleep,"

by whimsical comprehension that had been of losing the point I had gained apparent when the business was really an accident, and it had to be abandoned before ment and then called to his chief clerk. the week was over.

The Rip Van Winkle idea. It is one of the traditions of the Jefferson ately, family that Bouccicault did not believe a phenomenally successful piece could evolved from the Rip Van Winkle idea. This view of the situation he placed definitely and frankly before Mr. Jefferson when asked to begin the work. When the piece was finished the playwright begged the ployer I was about to leave him he remonactor not to attempt its production.

"You see," pleaded Bouccicault, almost in tears, "the Rip Van Winkle of the play. though young and lusty in the first act, is old, gray-haired, decrepit and wrinkled later on, and, in fact, through all the best part of "The surest way to score a failure is to the piece. Now, I have studied the preference of theatergoers closely enough to know This is Joseph Jefferson's favorite maxim. that they will not accept you as an old man For years he has striven to impress his four and I am sure you will play to disaster

But this sort of talk did not shake Jefferables our fighting vessels to keep affect, even every one desirous of winning and keeping son's faith, and at this date it is hardly a fortune; there's no doubt about it." after holes have been punched in their sides, a place upon the stage. Yet it should by no necessary to say that the Bouculcault Ris means be understood that he would advise Van Winkle as played by Joe Jefferson chant and passenger ships. Most ocean dis- sgainst a young actor studying the work of scored an immediate and profitable triumph.

Getting On in the World. A few evenings ago Dr. George F. Shrady the surgeon-journalist, formulated a few of the maxims which he has accumulated in Mr. Jefferson took greatest interest, per- his journey through life, and pointed each

> "Getting on in the world," said the doctor, periance

"But the man who happens to have brains f ocean catastrophes. he said in effect. "Then I will waken, shouldn't be puffed up because he has them. The two new passenger ships, the largest exactly as I would if I were performing on It isn't because of anything he has done

BELT OF CORN PITH CELLULOSE

PITH CELLULOSE ON OUR NEW BATTLESHIP.

ic believer in the new device.

Other Uses Found.

swer the needs of the navy Mr. Marsden un-wittingly stumbled upon a product that is ther growth of our fields. Since the manufacture of cellulose for the use of the navy two years ago it has been applied to a dozen other practical uses, which ultimately will experience. utilize the whole product of our cornfields. ciency of our cruisers, and the unarmored It is estimated that 150,000,000 tons of corn-When this amount is all utilized it will add \$750,can farmers and will increase the annual ousiness of the country by considerably more than \$1,000,000,000

The absorbent qualities which make the orn pith cellulose so valuable as a packing for war ships also makes it the cheapest and most useful material for the manufacture of smokeless powder. All such powders as our cruisers carry heavier batteries than are made by dissolving guncotton and nitrosimilar vessels of other nations, they would, glycerine in a solvent and then mixing them. Corn pith makes a cheap and successful guncotton and a company has recently been formed, with a capital of \$19,000,000, to fiber of egeoa was used in American ships. manufacture this form of powder. The com-The cocca cellulose was useful, but it would pany's works are located in New Jersey and ceeded in feeling the part or not." are now under operation on government contracts.

It is not alone to warlike uses that numble cornstalk is to be devoted. The for steam pipes, boilers, refrigerators and writer: car journals. The fibrous portion of the stalk is manufactured into paper and paper boxes and the residue, the leaves and the outside stalks, are chopped up into a presuggested several years ago by Prof. Mark pared food for horses and cattle that has W. Mersden, who had observed its remark- been adopted for the cavalry and artillery of the United States army. All this reads matter to the attention of the Cramps and at like the claims of a patent medicine curetheir suggestion devised an apparatus for all, but they have all been tried and proved separating the pith from the stalk. In 1895 by practical experience. These uses and portance as a source of revenue.

Factories Multiply.

wensboro, Kr. The others are at Rockford, Ill., and Chester, Pa. Later in the season another factory for the manufacture of the navy product is to be opened near Newport News, Va.

Since the whole process of this manufacure is a new one, the machinery by which is carried on had to be especially devised. The problems which it presented baffled the inventor for some time, but he has at length succeeded in perfecting machinery which makes it possible to turn out the finished products on a large scale.

To be useful for manufacturing purposes the stalks must be well ripened before cutting and must be thoroughly cured. After stripping off the ears the farmer hauls the stalks to the factory, where they are paid for at the rate of \$3 per ton.

The piles of stalks, just as they come to he factory, are fed into big cutting machines, which chop them into short lengths. Elevating shafts carry them to the roof of the factory, where they pass over great screens with fans to separate the leaves and ighter parts.

An ingenious machine, with upright knives, atrips off the "shive," the hard outer portion of the stalk and the tough fibers that un lengthwise of the stem. Only the soft inner portion is left.

From the stripping machines the whole mass falls upon long traveling strips of anvas. The clastic nature of the pith causes until it falls off into a receptacle prepared The chopped up stalks and leaves go on to the end of the traveling curtains. where they are dumped into cribs.

The pith goes next to the compressor, where it is packed to about one-fourth its former bulk. Even then it is so light that only about three tons can be packed into an whereat there was more laughter and a ordinary freight car. The other products round of applause. are carried away for mixture into the prepared food in which they are used.

For a new industry the cornstalk business remarkably active. By the end of a dewill probably be counted in millions, and its success. influence in adding to the prosperity of the the actor to counterfeit the facial expres- row morning." great corn belt should be very marked.

ever constructed in this country, which the the stage of a crowded theater. You must that he isn't stupid. The clever man who is ramps have undertaken to build for the watch me intently. But you must not try conceited because of his cleverness is like a american line, will probably have the corn to catch the gestures of the facial changes, certain watch that hung in a row with a lot pith packing to add to their bouyancy and Never mind the outer man; it is the inner of other watches in a jeweler's window. safety. Mr. Cramp himself is an enthusias- man you must observe. By that I mean This watch kept much better time than the that you must try to discover the workings others. Every one of them was sometimes of my mind. For when I begin to waken out of order, now running too fast and now In trying to find a product that would an- as Rip Van Winkle I strive to put myself in too slow, and the jeweler regulated them the mental attitude that would have been all by this one watch. After a while it fell his on recovering himself after half a life- into a state of great conceit with itself and seful in a greater variety of ways than any time's slumber. I try to express the un- to a man who had often regulated his timecertainty, the confusion, the hopes and the piece by its hands its ticking seemed one fears that would crowd the mind of a per- day to sound exactly like self-praise. son passing through such an extraordinary

> tion should be outwardly like mine; in fact, "they are entirely untrustworthy; unless I should be extremely doubtful of your suc- some one gives special attention to them cess if it were. There will surely be some you can never learn the time of day with esemblance, since you, like myself, are a certainty from their dials. But you can d Jefferson, and so, no matter how you try pend upon me. I am always right to do otherwise, you will probably be somewhat imitative. But the great point will bear the infallible timepiece praise itself, emotions of the wakening Rip Van Winkle read an engraved name. The timepiece had in your own way. Never mind just how been put together by the most eminen do this, and don't try to produce the watchmaker in the whole world. desired effects in the same way every time: | "Click away at your own self-praise, the thing you must be concerned with is said the man. 'What you say about your

sonal feelings when you are playing it. "When it comes your turn to do the wakening act I will watch you critically, and can certainly tell whether you have suc-

maxims, as given by his son Charles B., (so named after the late Charles Burke, half absorbent pith makes the best sort of a bath brother of Joseph Jefferson and his predecesbrush. It has also been used as a packing sor in the part of Rip Van Winkle) to the

"Never act to or at your auditors; al ways act for them." "Never try to gauge the intelligence of

our audience by the price of the seats. 'Always keep the promises you make to

It is evident from his lifelong insistence upon the value of his maxims, six in all, including the one given at the beginning of the naval authorities were induced to make others which will probably be discovered this article, and his well known rule never no worse than they are. raise the maize plant from the position of a to allow vulgarity or impurity to find a jectile was fired through a steel coffer dam nuisance to the farmer to one of proud implace in his performances, that he considers "My first real victory over circumstances their observance a potent factor in his success. With regard to his rule about keeping faith with the public, he has said many ployed in turning out the various products times that refunding the money at the box mentioned above. The largest of them is at office does not satisfy a disappointed audience, and he prides himself that no considerable number of theatergoers was ever boy that didn't set very well; he pointed disappointed by him until last fall when out that I was already pretty well supplied him to go on with his engagements.

But Joseph Jefferson may not properly be spoken of as a slave to rules. On the conevolution. He has been constantly on the make. lookout for new ideas as to effective "busi-

simple. On one occasion, at least, however, an accident from which he expected satisfactory was busy talking to someone when I entered, results did more harm than good. He was but I made myself known as soon as I could. playing Mr. Golightly in "Lend Me Five Shillings," his son Charles B., being likely young man for a clerk, do you? I the cast. In that play asked him. WCHI'S by a loop of rubber string. One night the loop became unbuttoned and the butterfly fell to the ground. Jefferson was unconhad happened, for scattered auditors were laughing all over the house in that hesitating way which shows uncertainty as to whether the cause of the laughter is designed or accidental. Charles B. saw what was the matter, of course, and made signs which conveyed the truth to his father. When he understood the situation, a complito bound up and down on the canvas cated and highly comical look, expressing surprise, annoyance and relief, passed quickly across his face. At sight of this as the old-time writing masters used to the audience, now assured that the whole pride themselves on. Then, screwing up hearty guffaw. Jefferson then picked up Maybe he liked the swan; maybe he was

All this happened in less time than it takes to write it, and, the result being a hit. Jefferson determined to introduce that same business regularly thereafter, and tried h ade the statistics of the cornstalk industry next night. But it was not in any sense a sions of perplexity and impatience, followed !

'See how much better I am than my

fellows,' its second-hand clicked out, as it "It isn't necessary that your Interpreta- worked its busy way round its narrow circle,

"The man knew this, but he didn't like be to express properly the thoughts and nevertheless, so he opened its cases and

qualities as a timekeeper is all quite true. But the credit is due to your maker.

"My first patient after f left the hospital was a little child with the scarlet fever. Her father was pretty well known in New York. I felt proud that I had won his confidence and I worked as faithfully over the case as I ever did in my life. The child got well and after the lapse of what seemed like a proper period I presented my bill. There had been nineteen visits and the bill was for \$19. The father looked it over and the bag. then deliberately asked me whether I would

"I told him I was in no great hurry for my money, but I wanted the full amount of my bill. He said he'd give me \$17 on the spot; otherwise I'd have to wait. I wouldn't take the \$17, and I have never got anything. It is sometimes better to take what you can get in this world and be thankful things are

was won while I was studying medicine. The spring term had come to a close. went to my father and hinted that my vacation expenses might be a little in excess of allowance. He didn't take the hint at all kindly. In fact, he said things to 'the his illness made it utterly impossible for with cash, which was true, and drew my attention to the fact that although I had been working hard as a student, perhaps, I had never yet earned any money for myself. trary, his art has always been in a state of That being the fact, I had no answer to

"But the next day I went down town, ness," and many of the quiet touches that walked into the office of a big corporation have made him so strong with the public and asked for the president. I scorned to have been the result of accident, pure and state my business to any lesser light when that was suggested, and in due time I was "You don't happen to want to hire a

necktle fastened to the collar button up or stopping the smooth flow of his con-"I was surprised. At first I thought of

going away without further parley, but I scious of the mishap, but he knew something dropped that notion as foolish. After a little I approached the president again. "'No one has asked me for a sample of my penmanship,' I put in, softly,

"That time he looked at me, but was no encouragement in his glance. " 'No one wants to see a sample,' what he said.

"Still I wasn't discouraged. I got hold of with a vertical post carrying in adjustable a piece of paper and a pen, sat down at a bracket at the top to hold a curved arm to "Still I wasn't discouraged. I got hold of desk and made a swan with flourishes, such thing was part of the "business" and so my courage for a final onslaught. I handed Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful legitimate cause for laughter, burst into a it to him. He locked at it and then at me. liverance from a frightful death. the tie and buttoned it again to his collar | won by my assurance. Anyway, his giance was somewhat softened

"'Did you make that?" he asked. guess we can find a place for you. "What will you pay?" I asked. Five dollars a week. 'Any overtime?'

About four hours a day at 25 cents an

'Mr. Riley,' he said, 'give this young man a desk and set him at work immedi-

"All summer long I put in as regular hours as any of the clerks in the office, and at the end of three months I drew my pay in gold in one lump. It was the first money had ever earned and it seemed like an enor mous amount to me. When I told my em-

strated with me. I want you to be my private secretary he said, and will raise your wages. You'd better think twice before you say no, because there's a chance for you here to grow into a really fine position.

"I told him I was going into a different ousiness; he pressed me for particulars and said I was studying to be a doctor. He sered the notion

Why, he said, 'doctors never make much money. Stay here and you can make Years afterward he came to me as a na tient. He was surprised when I called him

till I reminded him of the awan made in flourishes. Then he remembered me. You can get on in the world much better by always talking to the head man. I could never have got that place if I had been content to talk with an underling the day I started out to see whether I couldn't earn

by name, and he couldn't place me at all

CONNUBIALITY.

some money on my own hook."

When people get married in June they feel as if they could live on love, but along about the first of October they both have an inconquerable yearning every now and then

for buckwheat cakes.

John Hile of Norwood, Mo., went to Hartville and paid the recorder for a license to marry Miss Julia Cole. The day before the time came to join hands Julia changed her notified another lover, Ben Smith of Fontana. Kan., to come and claim her as his own. Smith came and Rev. Schaffer pro-nounced Ben and Julia husband and wife. much to the chagrin of her rejected suitor, who witnessed the ceremony.

A Dakota justice of the peace advertises

as follows: "Ladies and gents contemplat-ing matrimony should see me, as I now throw in with every marriage service a free ride all around the city and a dandy wedding cortificate. Or, if preferred, an order for a dozen photographs or a life-size grayon of the bride made by my wife, who is away up in the crayon business. Come one, come all, if you desire your marrying done reasonably

There is a man in Chicago who is suing woman who used to be his sweetheart for \$102, which he claims he spent in buying presents for her. Among the articles which he says he laid at her feet are "hydrox water, sealing wax, hose, condensed milk, groceries, gas stove, egg cocoa, a bath brush, medicines and hair nets." He claims also no evidence to show that he built the fire in the mornings, mowed the lawn or carried out the ashes.

The Cuban wife of George Hawkins, formerly a sergeant of the Eighth Illinois in fantry, who is living in Peoria City with his brother-in-law, Charles Higgs, has left him and gone back to her relatives, her husband being unable to procure permanent employment. Hawkins enlisted in the Eighth in Chicago last summer and went with his com-mand to Santiago, where the regiment did garrison duty. He was sick with fever for some time. While in Cuba he married a some time. While in Cuba he married a Cuban girl, although he had a wife in Chicago. When the regiment returned to Chicago he took the Cuban wife with him. Then he had considerable difficulty arranging matters with wife No. 1, but succeeded.

The negritos of Luzon have a curious mar-riage custom. When a young man makes known his preference, the young woman flees from him, while he gives chase and catches her in his arms. She struggles and frees herself, whereupon the chase is newed, and so on until he has caught the third time, when she yields, and he proudly leads her back to her father's dwell-ing. The father and mother of the brideelect then meet with the contracting parties, the latter kneeling side by side. The father then takes some water in a cocoanut-shell and throws it over them. Continuing the ceremony, he takes each by the neck and they are then adjudged to be duly married. A wedding tour of five days' sojourn alone in the mountains follows, after which they take up their abode as staid citizens among their friends.

SOME LATE INVENTIONS.

A handy case for eyeglasses, recently de-

block, over which the spring bridge of the frame fits, with a hinged cover having springs to hold the glasses in place. a new opera-chair attachment, composed (pyramid of soft material which is easily punctured by a hatpin, the hat being placed

on the device and pinned fast. A Canadian has designed a waterproof sleeping bag for cold climates which is made of sheet metal, with a hinged cover to close tightly over the opening, ventilation being obtained by means of holes in the sides of

A Kentucky woman has patented a rotar; like him to pay me the whole when it was convenient or what he thought proper right around a spindle, with the opposite end of the spindle threaded spirally, to be revolved riage. For attaching labels to bottles a new

vice has an air-tight suction base, which is an old report of the postmaster general's pressed against the surface of the bottle to exhaust the air and cause it to adhere to the glass, a holder being provided on the face for the label card. An improved bottle for holding and meas-

uring medicines, etc., has the interior of the neck ground, with the stopper of hollow glass ground around the outside to fit the bottle, the interior of the stopper being a graduated measure. A Montana man has designed a "gun cam-era," having an ordinary camera mounted

on a gun stock, with a trigger mechanism for operating the shutter, the camera being provided with sights at the top instead of Shirt besome are prevented from wrink-ling by the use of a new attachment, com-

prising a pair of duplex tabs fixed on opposite sides of the bosom, one containing a button and the other a buttonhole, to be fastened around the suspenders. To do away with the necessity for two

separate lamps in a double stereopticon a new system of lenses is arranged to divide the rays from a single lamp with a prism to bend them at angles which will project them through lenses on to the screen. Coarse and fine coal can be burned in new adjustable grate, which has a single horizontal rod set in the center of the fire

made by spreading or closing up the bars. To automatically close the outlets in case a water-gauge glass breaks on a boiler to be wet by the steam in case of accident, releasing the spring and closing the valves. Shoe strings are displaced by a handy nev device for fastening the above on the feet the edges of the uppers having guides arranged on either side, with a flexible tongue sliding through a wire bale at the bottom to

Typewriter operators will appreciate a new opyholder, which suspends the copy directly over the keys of the machine, having a base to be placed at the rear of the typewriter,

which the copy slip is attached. His Life Was Saved.

J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in It seemed utterfy impossible for hour. That's \$1 a day extra. Come tomor-r to counterfeit the facial expres-row morning. "Why not begin today?" said I, fearful every bottle guaranteed

Remarkable Record of Work Done in Promoting Public Thrift.

BUSINESS OF POSTOFFICE SAVINGS BANKS

Seven Million Depositors and \$600,-000,000 of Funds-Benefits Acerning to the Nation and the People.

The laying of the corner stone of one of the Betish Postoffice Savings bank was a series of buildings, which will occupy five acres of ground in London, for the use properly made an occasion of national con gratulation. No other institution has been as great a power in promoting thrift in the empire, and its enormous transactions furnish abundant proof of its popularity. There are 7,000,000 depositors on the rolls of the bank and its branches and its funds aggregate \$600,000,000.

"No financial institution in all history. writes a correspondent of the New York Sun, "has enjoyed so marvelous a growth as the Brillish Postoffice Savings bank. I was founded only thirty-eight years ago. So quickly did it win the confidence of the public that a separate building for the accommodation of its headquarters staff soon became necessary. Extensions and additions which have since been made have been fully occupied as fast as completed until no further accommodations near the general postoffice were possible without expenditure out of all proportion to the ends required. The growth has been so rapid that more than 100 clerks have been added to the staff each year for more than ten years past. It is obvious, after a moment's thought that there is good reason for maintaining the headquarters of the bank in the heart of London.

Differs from Ordinary Banks.

The Postoffice Savings bank is not bank where current accounts are kept. There is no payment of checks over the counter, no customer can enter into any confidential relations with the bank-in fact there is no bank management in the ordipary sense of the term. For the receipt of money the bank has an office in every town and village in the kingdom; there are now over 12,000. The withdrawal of money is a leisurely affair and must be conducted by correspondence, consequently the direct relations of the head office with the public are of the slightest character. The business of that office is to keep accounts, for it has been a distinguishing feature of the to have paid her laundry bills, but there is | bank from the first that all accounts should be kept in London and every payment made from there, to issue warrants for the repayment of deposits and to conduct a voluminous correspondence.

The duke of Norfolk, the present postmaster general, secured the broad tract of land, covered for the most part with church buildings, adjoining the Olympia show, Barnum & Bailey's headquarters at West Kensington. The location is rather less than four miles from Charing Cross, and is, of course the most distant of that of any departmental government buildings.

It is worth while to outline briefly from the reviews of the work of this remarkable Many Pieces Priced at Less Than institution published today the principal features of its growth. The point which will most forcibly impress the American mind is the fact that first 3 per cent and during recent years 214 per cent interest has been sufficient inducement to draw the pennies and shillings of all classes in a fabulous aggregate to the coffers of the government.

Growth of the Business. The bank opened its doors in September 1861, and at the end of 1862 it had 180,000 accounts, amounting to \$8,750,000. In the five years from 1863 to 1868 the total sum

deposited stood on the average at £7,000,000, in the succeeding five years at £18,000,000 came Mr. Fawcett's regime at the postoffice. The savings bank appealed to him as an institution which helped the laboring classes to help themselves, and he became its puts them within the reach of all. apostle. He brought the bank within the reach of children by providing the penny stamp slip, and thus enabling the schoolboy to make up the minimum deposit of a shilling by pennies put by from time to time At the other end of the scale he enabled the depositor who was approaching the maximum to buy consols through the bank and thus to recommence his deposits of cash. And by his power of popular exposition he made all who were interested in practicing \$72.50, or encouraging thrift familiar with the advantages of the bank. The result soon became apparent in the accounts. The deposits rose to an average of 42,000,000 between 1881 and 1885, and in 1890 they had risen to 67,-

But during the last decade the business of the bank has perhaps made the most gigantic strides, for at the end of 1897 the deposits reached the astonishing sum of nearly £116,000,000, and by this time they have doubtless exceeded £120,000,000. there is a forecast that for some time the annual increase in the savings bank business would be from 130,000 to 140,000 in the number of depositors and about £1,500,000 in the amount of the deposits. Between and trimmed, at sale price \$6.00. 1896 and 1897 the number of depositors increased by 577,000 and the amount deposited by nearly £8,000,000. The vast sum held \$5.90. by the bank is made up of a great multitude of small savings; there are more than ,000,000 of depositors and the average sum standing to their account only slightly exceeds £16. One in every five persons in England and Wales has an account in the bank. In Scotland the bank has never been so popular, not because the population is less thrifty, but because the ordinary banks invite the deposit of small sums; there and in Ireland one in every fourteen

Widespread Uses.

It is not only by taking care of the savngs of the individual that the Postoffice assists thrift. It is the banker of friendly societies, penny banks and small charitable funds of all sorts. It is used by the war office for the savings of soldiers abroad and box, on which slide the curved bars forming for the deposit of deferred pay, while the Technical Education Board of the London County Council pays its scholarships through the books of the bank. "No.' he said, shortly, without looking spring is attached to the valve levers, with school pence were abolished the Postoffice or storage the smooth flow of his conschool pence were abolished the Postoffice in an attempt to capture for the benefit of the children the small sums previously paid for their education and it is estimated that £40,000 was deposited through elementary schools in the first year after the change. Nor has the bank destroyed the older agencies for the encouragement of thrift, the trustees savings banks. Very many of the smaller banks have been closed, this is not to be regretted as the difficulties of voluntary management not infrequently lead to disasters. But the larger sounder banks are in a better condition day than they ever have been and the total sum deposited in trustee banks exceeds by several millions the amount which they held when the Postoffice entered the field in 1861. Nor have all the benefits conferred by this great agency for thrift entailed any loss upon the nation. Though at the present moment there is a elight deficiency on the working of the bank, owing to the limited range of investments allowed to it and the high price of consols, the national exchequer has in the past benefited sized room; they all go at 40c yard. to the extent of a million and a haif by the savings intrusted to the Postoffice. Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne is

to be found in the best cafes, clubs and private sideboards everywhere.

BRITAIN'S POPULAR BANKS ORCHARD & WILHELM'S SALE.

Shopping Book Free

Sale of All Sample Pieces of Furniture.

Drop Patterns of Carpet Odd Pairs of Curtains

And Short Lengths of

Upholstery Goods.

Each Lady Visiting Furniture Department Tomorrow (Monday)

Will Be Presented With a Beautiful Gilt Edge Leather Back Note Book-

Or Shopping List, Prepared Especially for This Occasion.

the Cost to Manufacture.

Handsome Davenport sofa, tufted seat, button front, full spring edge, seat and back covered in best heavy plain velour, \$41.00sale price \$29.00.

\$125 Davenport sofa, upholstered in best silk velour, rich, handsome design, frame solid mahogany, hand carved and just enough of moquetry to tone it off. This

India rustic settees and chairs, elegant summer furniture at prices in this sale that

\$16.50 India rustic settee, cale price \$12.40. \$11.50 India rustic chairs, sale price \$8.00. \$14.00 India rustic chairs, sale price \$9.25. \$10.50 India rustic chairs, sale price \$7.50.

\$108.00 elegant mahogany frame silk tap-

brary suit at the ridiculously low price of \$85.00 mahogany frame, silk damask covered three-piece parlor suit, exquisite design

Very pretty divans, highly polished, inlaid back, rich design, the kind you usually pay \$17.00 for, go at sale price \$11.00.

The best couch value is a full size six-

foot six inches long, thirty inches wide, tufted couch, choice covers, best make, th regular \$17.00 couch, sale price \$13.85.

\$8.50 enamel chiffonier goes at sale price

\$37.50 canopy top brass bed at sale \$45.00 handsome canopy top Flemish sideboard at sule price \$31.50.

\$67.00 Flemish sideboard, elegant design, at sale price \$52.00. \$39.00 Flemish oak sideboard at sale price

\$48.00 mahogany sideboard, elegant design, sale price \$32.00. \$22.50 10-foot Flemish oak table, sale price

\$40.00 Flemish 10-foot table, sale price

Morris chair, reversible, hair filled cushions, oak or mahogany finish frame, finely polished, the best Morris chair value, worth

Great clowing sale of odd borders, odd stair carpets and remnants of brussels, vei vet and Axminster carpet, etc We will show on our second floor Mon-

day morning 748 yards odd 85c brussels border, in lengths ranging from 10 to 40 yards,

Also 166 yards odd 90c stair carpet, from 8 to 50 yards in a piece, at 58c yard. 128 yards \$1.25 odd body brussels border

120 yards \$1.25 odd body brussels carpet 1,178 yards all kinds of remnants, suitable

for small rooms and rugs, all to close out at greatly reduced prices. 878 yards remnants 85c and 75c all wool ingrain, some large enough to cover a good

270 yards heavy Union 50c ingrain rem-

500 sample lengths of carpets for rugs, 250,