TURNING THE TABLES ON A FORGER

Miser Paine's Altered Power of Attorney_Discovery of Forgery in a Famous Will Contest in Montana.

Handwriting experts are again having their day in court in the trial of Roland B. Molineux, now in progress in New York City. The fale of Molineux hinges largely on this class of testimony, and the result of the trial will do much to determine the value of evidence of this character.

Some very complicated cases have been unraveled during the last fifteen years by handwriting experts. One of the most famous cases of this kind, relates the New York Sun, was the Dodge libel suit, tried at Plymouth, N. H., in 1885. J. A. Dodge was the president of the Boston, Concord & Montreal railroad, and a man of considerable wealth. He had as confidential man and secrevary one Henry Raymond, a man of excellent reputation, who was superintendent of the local Sunday school and a highly esteemed citizen of Plymouth. In 1882 Mr. Dodge went to California for his health. He returned a few months later and in August of the same year died. A few hours before hie death a check for \$2,500, signed by him. was prescrited at a local bank by Raymond, and cashed without question. The check was dated a few days before Mr. Dodge died. Immediately after the funeral Raymond presented a note for \$5,000, signed by Dodge, to the widow, requesting immediate payment. He explained that Mr. Dodge had given him the check and the note as a reward for his lifelong devotion to his interests. Mrs. Dodge, who enjoyed her husband's full confidence, denounced him as a forger and a It was very strange, she said, that her husband had never spoken to her about the matter, and she declined to honor the note. The matter got into the newspapers, and there were expressions of sympathy with Raymond. Mrs. Dodge was accused of trying to defraud him out of the reward her husband had planned for him. She replied by denouncing Raymond as a swindler. Then Raymond made his first mistake. He began an action for libel, placing damages at \$5,000 and a second action to recover the amount of the note alleged to have been given to him

The Forger Cornered.

For the first few days of the trial of the libel suft it looked as though Mrs. Dodge was hopelessly beaten. Witness after witness, all men who were familiar with Mr. Dodge's handwriting, went on the stand and declared that the signatures on the check and the note were genuine. Mrs. Dodge's friends advised her to give up, but she refused to. In open court she again denounced Raymond and declared that she would prove her allegation before she got through. When the plaintiff finally rested he had made out a strong case. Mrs. Dodge made little headway against him at first. She had engaged Daniel Ames of this city as an expert, and the turning point was reached when he was put on the stand. After an examination of the exhibits in the case Mr. Ames came to the conclusion that both check and note were forgerice. He produced enlarged photographs of Mr. Dodge's signature to his will and of the signature to the check and note. He noticed by a layman and Illustrated them on a blackboard in court. He produced a letter written by Mr. Dodge in California to Mr. Raymond and showed beyond question that had frequent quarrels. the figures "26" and the word "Raymond" in the note were made by holding the note, tracing them. He also showed on the blackboard twenty-eight capital Ds, made in letters, notes and checks written by Mr. Dodge and compared them with the D in the signature on the note presented to the widow by Raymond. The expert convinced the jury minutes that Mr. Dodge did not write the D

The distinctions made by the expert were of the letter D the expert brought out his strongest evidence. He showed that every D written by Mr. Dodge in notes and letters. the genuineness of which was not questioned, could be exactly boxed in an exact square, with come portion of the letter touching the sides and the top and bottom. The Ds in the note and check would not fit in a square; in fact, it took all kinds of angles to make a box for the Ds which would allow of some the top and bottom. Yet before they were boxed the letters were so much alike that no difference could be discerned by the inex-There was a complete change of sentiment among the people of Plymouth after Mr. Ames' testimony was in. The very people who had been abusing Mrs. Dodge ran to congratulate her and Raymond found himself without a friend. His attorneys threw the penitentiary by jumping his bail.

in the signature to the note.

Will of Miser Paine. An even more interesting case which was solved by Mr. Amee involved the will of Miser Paine in this city in 1886. Here a deliberate attempt to get away with something like a half million dollars was made. When quite a young man James H. Paine was a clerk in a Boston business house. He inherited a lot of money and came to this city, where all trace of him was lost. He speculated with the money and everything be

touched turned to gold. He soon became a

very wealthy man. Then he became a miser.

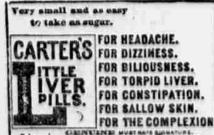
ABSULUTE SECURITY.

Cenuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below



25 Com Purely Vegetable. Accordion CURE SICK HEADACHE.

HINGED ON HANDWRITING He went around the streets in rags, lodged in a garret with a French family on the west side who took him in out of pure chartty, and ived on the leavings which restaurantkeepers gave him. There was only one thing Extra Sugar Lumps that Sweeten the Toil that he would spend money on; that was music. He was passionately fond of music and for years was a familiar figure in the obby of the Academy of Music during the opera season. He would go there early in WHAT THE PERQUISITES AMOUNT TO

he evening and beg people to pay his way n. If he didn't find a philanthropis: he would buy a ticket himself, but he never gave up hope until he knew that the curain had risen.

Finally Paine was run over by a cab in Broadway. He was taken to a hospital, but nade such a fuss about staying there that he was finally removed to his garret home. He Hed there in a few days. Then a man came aid Paine gave him in 1885 and which authorized him to take charge of Paine's Interst in the estate of his brother, Robert Treat Paine. The closing paragraph empowered o dispose of his property without consulting anybody in the event of anything happening to him. Nothing was known then of Paine's cossessions. Later Chickering, the plane nan, came forward and said that some years efore Paine gave him a package wrapped ip in an old bandanna handkerchief for safe-keeping. He had opened this package

and found that it contained \$300,000 in bank notes. Other possessions were also found. When the holder of the power of attorney ought to get possession of this property ome distant relatives of Paine attacked the contineness of the document. It was finally placed in the hands of Mr. Ames, who showed that, while the greater part of the paper was genuine, the sentence giving the high. The members from the Pacific slope holder the power to act for the dead man are luckless in the mileage hand-out. One in all matters and to dispose of his property as he saw fit was forged. The only power of attorney ever given by Paine was in the matter of his brother's estate. Mr. Ames proved the forgery by making comparisons before a jury.

Celebrated Davis Case.

Davis will conspiracy, where the swindlers came near getting away with \$13,000,000. Andrew J. Davis was a Massachusetts man. He bad case of gold fever. He made some money there and afterward lived successively in four sisters and several grandchildren. For me time after his death it was understood that he died intestate and it was practically agreed among the heirs to divide the estate. The fact that he had left no will was apparently settled by several friends who said that Davis had told them shortly before his death that he had not made a will, and by an old friend and business associate named Knight, who said that he had made a will, for Mr. Davis in 1880, but had afterward destroyed it at Mr. Davis' com-Davis told Knight at the time that he would never make another will, as he preferred to let the law divide his estate. Shortly after Mr. Davis' death letters of administration on his estate were issued to John A. Davis, his brother, despite the protests of the other heirs. John had been administrator for about a month when news came from the backwoods of Davis county, la., that a will drawn up twenty-five years before by Mr. Davis, in which he bequeathed all of his property to his "dear brother John," had been discovered. There was a pointed out differences that would never be howl from the other heirs at once and they showed that if there was one relative who was not dear to the dead millionaire, it was

The newly discovered will left all to John, with the exception of some money for the the law was repealed. Then the privilege maintenance of "T J, and Pat Davis," aland a Miss Burgett. The executors named to carry out the provisions of the will were Jemes Davis and his son Job, who were in no way related to A. J. Davis. Both had been dead long when the will was produced and the spectators in the courtroom in five and the only living witness was one J. C. Sconce. Of course the validity of the will was attacked. On the trial Sconce told the story of how it was drawn in great detail. based almost entirely on infinitesimal differ- There wasn't a thing about it that he didn't exces in shading and loops. In the matter seem to remember. The heirs alleged that the will was a forgery and that it was drawn by James R. Eddy, a nephew of Job Davis Eady figured as the discoverer of the will. but it developed that neither he nor anybody else in Davis county, Iowa., had ever mentioned the subject of a will until the news of J. A. Davis' death and the fact that he had left an estate valued at \$13,000,000 found its way out to Iowa. Mr. Ames was called in. He first dug up the fact that Job portion of the letters touching each side and Davis, who, Sconce said, wrote the will, was man of some education and, at any rate, a good speller. The spelling in the will was execrable. Here are some samples: "Guive" for give, "wherther" for whether 'sheat" for sheet, "'shal" for shall, and

'warldly" for worldly. Then the expert declared that the paper on which it was written was comparatively new, but that it had been steeped in coffee up the case and surrendered the forged note and tobacco to give it an antique appearance, to Mrs. Dodge. Raymond was arrested at also that the edges had been scalloped with once, charged with forgery and only escaped a knife or cissors and then grated down, to give the appearance of having crumbled from size. Then the paper had been partially carbonized by heat and punctured with pin holes in simulation of holes which often oppear in the creases of old paper.

Mr. Ames next showed that the signature to the will was written before the body of the document was put in. This was clear from the crowding of the last few lines, and the reason for it was obvious. It was necessary to get a satisfactory signature before writing the body of the will. By comparing the will with two other wills which Eddy admitted having drawn Mr. Ames showed the same misspelling in all three of the documents. Then he began making handwriting comparisons and after two days be and the other handwriting experts employed on the case, convinced everybody of fraudulent character of the will. But one juryman hung out for the will and couldn't be induced to change. So there was a disagreement. The case was set down for a new trial, but it never came off and it is inderstood that the legal heirs finally di-

vided the millions left by A. J. Davis, Kentucky Political Speech.

Boone county, Kentucky, recently made the following speech:
"Ladies and Gentlemen, for I am glad to following speech:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, for I am glad to see that there are some ladies here. No place in the wide world are ladies so fair of face, so bright of mind or so small of feet as on Coal river. In offering myself as a candidate I am called forth by the need of the hour. The country is going to ruin. The president has tried to check it by issuing bonds, but the country needs free silver. Where is the man in this vast andience (there were just fourteen present) that dares to deny that a double standard ain't better than a single one? Ain't a double tree better than a single tree? Did you ever see a single man that was any account? This ain't no one horse country; it needs all the standards it can git. The president ain't been able to help you. Congress ain't been able to help you. Congress ain't been able to help you. The country is goin' to ruin. The old ship of state is goin' down grade with all brakes off, mane and tail a-flyin'. A hell hoopin' (scuse me, ladies, but that's just how she's goin') to its destruction. But, thank God, there's hope yet. Elect me constable, and I'il settle the whole confounded affair."

Not Qualified for the Stage. Chicago Post: "No," said the manager, "I am afraid I can't do anything with you." But you have had absolutely no test of my ability," protested the woman who wanted to go on the stage.

"Not necessary," replied the manager, "I am looking for someone to star in society plays, and I have discovered that you are

of Members of Congress.

Mileage Twenty Cents a Mile Very Handy for Western Men-Bonuses of Various Kinds Swell the Regular Salary.

The compensation of a member of con gress is supposed to be \$5,000 a year. As a orward with a power of attorney which he matter of fact, relates the Philadelphia Press, it is "\$5,000 and perquisites." Sinc the famous "back pay congress"—the Forty third-when the members raised their salary from \$3,500 to \$5,000 and made it retro ilm to attend to all of Paine's business and active, for the entire term of two years, n one has seriously proposed increasing the annual stipend, but year after year there have been tucked into the corners of appropriation bills items which are in the nature

> The most substantial perquisite that goe with a seat in congress is mileage at the rate of 20 cents per mile each way, to and from the capital, once each session. For example, if the member lives 1,000 miles from Washington, on arriving at the capitol he finds the sergeant-at-arms of the house, if he is a representative, or the secretary the senate, if he is a senator, has credited his account with \$400, or nearly an extra month's pay. The rate of 20 cents per mile was fixed long ago, when transportation was of them gets \$1,442 per session, or \$2,884 for the term. If a member rides on railroad passes the mileage is all clear gain.

Allowance for Stationery. Congress appropriates every year \$125 per member for "stationery, postage and newspapers." The stationery clerk opens an ac-Another famous case that hinged on the ount with the member, crediting him with testimony of handwriting experts was the \$125 at the start. He may take his choice between drawing \$125 the first day of the session, or he may let his account remain open during the session, drawing from time went to California in the late 40's with a to time such supplies of pens, ink, paper. etc., as he needs, which are charged to his account as he gots them. At the end of the Iowa, Indiana and Michigan. Later he moved session he signs a voucher for the unexto Montana, where he accumulated a for- pended balance. Wise members, old in the tune of \$13,000,000. He died there in 1890, a service, never leave a pen and holder on single man. His next-of-kin were three their desks in the house. If they do, before brothers, Irwin, Calvin and John A. Davis, the ink dries on the pen some colleague borrows it and absent-mindedly locks it up in his desk. Then, too, the congressman need not buy letter paper when he can get from the committee of which h. is a member paper on which his name appears in splendor as a part of the committee's official heading.

The chief clerk of the house contracts with various jobbers for these supplies, and they are furnished to members at their actual cost to the government. Thus, whether he draws his \$125 in cash and pays for what he takes from the stationery room or keeps an open account, the member pays about one-third to one-half what other peo-

ple would pay for the same article, The allowance for "postage and newspapers," included in the \$125, is another relic of the old days when members put poetage stamps on their letters and newspapers-in which they were supposed to feel the public pulse-cret fancy prices. The franking privilege has changed all that, and the congressman delights in nothing more than in his ability to send tons of stuff

through the mails free of charge. Abuse of Franking Privilege. The franking privilege has had its ups this same brother John, with whom he had and downs. Years ago it was practically carte blanche-members franked everything. but the privilege was so much abused that was limited to public documents and letter: to officers of the government on official business. The last change made was in 1895,

> tation is ignored by members and it is not day a typewriter, boxed, bearing the frank that was "official business." Not very longhis home, 500 miles away, weekly, the family wash, which was laundered and returned to him under frank as "official business." An agrarian member was accustomed to have sent in from his farm fresh supplies of butter, green vegetables, etc., under a frank which declared them to be, in the

> nember's opinion, "official business." Then comes the matter of clerk hire. Up o the time of the fifty-third congress members not chairman of committees had to pay for clerical work out of their own pockets. Some rich members maintained competent secretaries at a reasonable salary, but the najority simply paid small sums to a stenographer for an occasional batch of letters. Those who had no clerks were simply errand boys for their people at home. When they should have been in their committee rooms or on the floor preparing themselves to vote intelligently on public matters they were scattered about the pension bureau, the War department, the Postoffice department and the seed division, using the time for which the people paid them \$16 a day in petty business that could be handled by any

ntelligent clerk. Joe Cannon and His Clerk. The fifty-third congress, therefore, provided that members should receive \$100 per nonth during the session for clerk hire. But it was only during the session. The fifty-

ourth congress met the proposition that a that distinction, he is in clover. The com-

In the second session of the fifty-fifth printer will turn out thousands of lettercongress it was provided that chairmen of heads, envelopes, pamphlets, cards-every ommittees having annual clerks should also thing printable, and bind books in full get \$100 per month clerk hire, not during morocco, ad lib.

annon's committee on appropriations had order "shall not exceed \$500. all the job he could handle right in his com- The doorkeeper of the house assigns : or the succeeding session. Now, Uncle Joe it is kept in order, guard the portal when cally needed a private secretary as much as the committee is in session and rust errand my member of the house, for there was a for the chairman. These are some of the impaign on and Uncle Joe's district, usually litems that go to make a representative's life preciative of his valuable services, has a happy one. Senators got the same per evertheless once or twice left him by the quisities, only more. Their clerks get highe wayside. It would not do, however, to give salaries, they have more luxury in the coss clerk hire to one chairman unless committee rooms and they get a larger pr other chairmen also received it. So they all portion of documents and like stuff. ot the extra \$100 a month. Clerks of annual mmittees getting \$2,000 a year thus reeived about \$500 extra for their arducus abors in helping to reelect their chiefs to ongress during the campaign of 1898.

"Rake-Off" from Clerks.

There is, however, a well grounded suscion that in a good many cases congress en have regarded the \$100 monthly clerk tire as another perquisite of their own. If clerks to members draw their \$100 at the lisbursing office and signed the pay roll like other employes of course there would be no rake-off for the member. But the clerks are unknown officially. The member signs a oucher which states that he "has paid or agreed to pay the sum of \$100 for clerk hire luring the month of -," and files it with ne disbursing clerk, who thereupon sends the member a draft for \$100, payable to his own order. The law says "not to exceed \$100," and a few instances are known where members have certified only \$50 or so.

Some members have regular clerks to shom they turn over the \$100 straight Quite a number of bright men handle each he work of two, three or four members ecciving from each \$40 or \$50 a month-the ember making suitable disposition of the calance of the \$100. A resolution was offered n the last congress to put the clerks to embers on the pay roll, letting them draw their own money. Of course it was promptly stiffed. Salary, stationery allowances and clerk

nire give the member \$6,325 a year, to which pust be added the variable sum received for ury, but if he is so minded he still has the pportunity to turn a penny by selling his eeds or public decuments.

uttings" is as follows: Vegetable seeds (five papers in a package), 200 packages.

Flower seeds (five papers in a package), 00 packages.

Lawn or grass seed, sixty quarts. Strawberry plants, 140 plants. Grape vines, forty vines.

This seed luxury costs the people like \$100 er year for each member

Books of Good Market Value. As for the public documents, the congressof the Agricultural Year Book, a bulky do :- Pietro Capuano for the Cistercians. volumes bound in sheep; "Mcore's International Law." quoted at \$20 a set; the book

The congressman determines for himself pensive charts from the coast and geodetic the town are several mills, where the coarse what constitutes "official business." At the surveys and from the geological survey. Four paper used for wrapping that product is beginning of the last session of congress thousand farmers' bulletins are annually is- manufactured. Other residents follow the there came into the house postoffice one sued to him from the agricultural depart- sea, and are acknowledged to be the mosof a Boston member of congress. To him him each session a post route map of his Mediterranean. During the last few years

> value, if the government binder has been in- within the harbor. structed to omit the member's name from

the binding. with a hundred or so of small plants-geran- quake. iums, fuchsias and what not-which the member franks home to set out in his own

good clerk could not be had on a session mitter of which he is chairman has a large basis by making the clerk hire \$100 per pleasant room assigned to its use and this month the year around. This did not include from becomes the chairman's private office. clerk hire for chairmen of committees. The The first thing be does after receiving his chairman of a committee appoints the clerk own appointment from the speaker is to apof the committee and the clerk of the com- point his secretary clerk of the committee mittee acts as the chairman's private secre- The next thing is to obtain from the house Twenty clerks on the annual roll of leave for his committee "to have printed and the house get \$2,000 a year each. Clerks bound for its use such papers and doruo committees for the session only-"session ments as may be deemed necessary during derks," as they are called-get \$6 a day dur- the -th congress." On a simple order with his name signed to it the government

the session, but, verily, during the recess of congress.

The law says the expense of this sort of thing "shall not exceed \$500 during the ses-Few people, even about the capitol, know sion," but in Washington they have a smooth ist why this was done, but the reason for way of doing things whereby this is con lay in the fact that the clerk of Uncle Joe strued to mean that the expense of any one

tice room during the recess in preparing messenger to look after the room, see that

Size doesn't indicate quanty. Beware of ounterfeit and worthless salve offered for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. DeWitt's is the only original. An infallible cure for piles and all skin diseases.

RUINED TOWN OF AMALEL.

Novelist Crawford Talks About the Historic Italian Town. F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, who is familiar with every foot of the Italian coas and has slept many nights in an open boat beneath the overhanging cliffs of Amalfi conversed about the historic town to a reporter for the New York Times. "I spent some time there last June," he said, "and as a matter of fact have visited the place every summer and often during the winter for the last fifteen years.

"The mountain back of the cliff rises to height of more than 4,500 feet, and, like the greater part of the shores of western Italy, is of limestone formation. The Hotel appuccini, which slid into the sca, was ermerly a convent, and stood on a plateau early 300 feet above the sea level, directly nder a vast mass of overhanging rock. The cenery is among the wildest and most cturesque on the coast and the path that ads from the hotel terrace to the top of the mountain is so steep that the greater number of visitors who desire to reach the ummit are carried there by the mountaineers. The face of the cliff upon which the hotel was built was almost sheer to the water's edge, near which stood the old nileage. This exhausts his pull on the treas- | Capuchin monastery in a hollow of the

"The harbor, although not a good one, one of the best on the western Italian shore His annual quota of "seeds, plants and and during the last year has been improved greatly. In fact, the harbor improvements were still being carried on so as to improve the place as a seaport, for it must be remembered that except the bay of Mersina there is no natural harbor on the entire

"The natives are among the most industrious in all Italy, and at one time domi nated the Mediterranean. They had quarters in every city of importance, where their agents carried on business with other residents along the entire length of the sea coast. The city was founded by the Knights man gets each year twenty-five large wall of Malta fifty years before the first crusade. maps of the United States, which cost the and the convent, which was one of the las people \$1.25 each. He gets nearly 100 copies in Italy, was founded in 1212 by Cardinal

iment full of colored plates. He gets from | "A short distance away stands the montime to time such valuable books as Rich- ustery of La Cava, where the bones of ardson's "Message and Papers of the Presi- many pilgrims and crusaders have lain for dents" in sets of ten volumes, now selling at centuries. It is one of the last two mones \$24 to \$32 a set; the "Diplomatic Correspondities that remain in Italy, and contains a teries that remain in Italy, and contains a magnificent library the period of Roger the Norman, and is one of the objects of interest to all travelers in when members were authorized to send on "Diseases of the Horse," or "Diseases of Italy. Another point of interest is the cave under frank any communication "on official Cattle," reports of the geological surveys and said to be the last hiding place of Masa business" to any person, provided the weight the bureau of ethnology all full of expensive niello, whose history has been immortalized did not exceed two ounces. The weight limi- plates and in some cases costing \$7 per vol- in the opera of that name.

"The principal industry of the natives His order will draw a large number of ex- the manufacture of maccaroni, and back of ment. The postoffice department furnishes daring and skillful small boat sailors on the state, mounted on a roller. He is entitled a railroad has been cut through the moun ago one member used to frank to and from to have bound for his personal use at the tains so that Amalfi can now be reached government bindery "one copy," and later from the interior by way of Vietri, which a "remaining copy" of every document is a station on the main express line. Be printed by order of congress during his fore this railroad had been out through term. These are magnificently gotten up in communication with the town was obtained full morocco, with his name stamped on exclusively from the sea. A boat drawing them in gold. Or he can have a constituent's ten feet of water can safely anchor fift, name placed upon them. A member who yards from the base of the cliffs, and the serves several terms can accumulate a stock water deepens rapidly, so that even th of books which have a satisfactory market largest square-rigged vessels can come well

"The harbor works have doubtless been destroyed, but I frust the reported loss of The clerk of the clerk's document room life is exaggerated. From my own experifurnishes the member, each session, three once these disasters are not uncommon of oncking boxes, two large and one small; the Italian coast, and there is generally They are made of smooth boards, with iron some warning in the shape of small piece handles, locks and keys, and the member's of rock falling for probably a week before name is stenciled on the lid if he so directs the great mass tumbles down into the sea The large boxes hold about as much as a I saw the great mass of rock that was dis small trunk, and the member uses them to placed on the Naples road in 1865 that de send back and forth from home his valu- stroyed it entirely, and also had a similar able books and papers. The small box is sup- accident on my own place at Sorrento three posed to be sent by the member's order to years ago. In each case warning was given the United States botanic garden, where the before the most important masses crashed superintendent of that institution will fill it downward with the noise of a great earth-

"The cause is plain. The entire coastline s limestone and badly cracked. Rain forms lower garden or to distribute to his constit- in the strata and in time the portions must of necessity fall away. The various basim along the shore are all of volcanic forma But what the member really longs for is tion, and not as stable a foundation for the to be chairman of a committee. Arrived at great cliffs as they might be,

REMARKABLE SERIES OF ARTICLES.

FAMOUS MEN

WRITE FOR THE BEE ON THE

"Edge of the 20th Century"

To begin the new year, 1900, THE BEE announces a number of great special articles, fully illustrated. Each of them is written by a man celebrated the world over, each discusses a topic of universal interest, each reviews in some degree the progress of the century now closing.

W. T. STEAD.

Editor of the "English Review of Reviews."

For January 7th "Breaking Through the Veil."

Beginning with a brief review of the progress of the country in science, Mr. Stend leads upward through the marvels of the materinl world, telegraphy, telephone, X-Rays, the telelectroscope and wireless telegraphy, to the borderland just beyond-to the possibilities of thought transference or telepathy, the wireless telegraphy of thought. He presents the whole subject of psychic research as it uppears at the end-of the century in the clearest and most convincing manner. In this article the writer also gives the exact methods of communicating by telepathy, so that anyone may

W. T. STEAD,

Editor of the "English Review of Reviews"

For January 14th

"True Incidents of Thought Transference."

This is an unusual series of latter-day ghost stories, giving & scientific account of many notable instances of telepathy, of dual embodiment, and of apparitions, some of which came under the writer's personal observation. The article also treats fully of methods of medium writing.

HENRY M. STANLEY,

The World's Greatest Explorer,

For January 21st

"The Unexplored Regions of the World."

In this story of the undiscovered the world's greatest explorer describes some of the tasks which the geographer of the 20th centhe nations for Africa, how decade by decade, the English, Germans, the French, have been crowding deeper and deeper into the jungle-and yet leaving vast areas almost untouched. His account of the commercial and scientific possibilities of undiscovered South America, Australia, Siberia, is of a kind to fire the imagination of the younger generation which must solve these problems. The article will be very fully illustrated with maps and with the Intest portrait of the author.

Dr. CYRUS EDSON,

Famous Chief of New York Health Department,

For January 28th

"Medicine in the Closing Year of the Nineteenth Century."

A regid and fascinating survey of the recent astonishing accomplishments in medicine and surgery, with an invaluable summary of the very latest methods of treatment of some of the more important diseases. "Can typhoid fever be cured?" "What are the chances of recovery in pneumonia?" "Does Pasteur's inoculation really cure rables?" These questions and many others equally important and interesting are all answered by one of the greatest of American authorities in medicine and in the light of the world's Intest knowledge.

Dr. FREDERICK A. COOK

For February 4th Famous Antarctic Explorer,

"Walking to the Pole."

Dr. Cook believes that the pole will finally be reached by a sturdy party of Americans on foot; he gives in this article the reason for this belief; tells what equipment is necessary and how long a time will be necessary to complete the expedition. The article is, in short, a clear and concise presentation of the very latest conclusions of explorers on the problem of the poles. It will be righty illustrated with pictures taken by Dr. Cook in the ice regions

PROF. N. S. SHALER,

Famous Geologist of Harvard,

February 11th

"The Earth's Deepest Depths."

This article promises to be of much more than ordinary interest.

Immediately following Prof. Shaler's article, there will be articles by SIR NORMAN LOCKYER. England's greatest astronomer; by PROF. JOHN DEWAR, the famous Chemist, who was the first to liquefy hydrogen; and by several other men equally celebrated.

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drugs all WEAKNESSES

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