

GREAT DEFENSES OF HAVANA

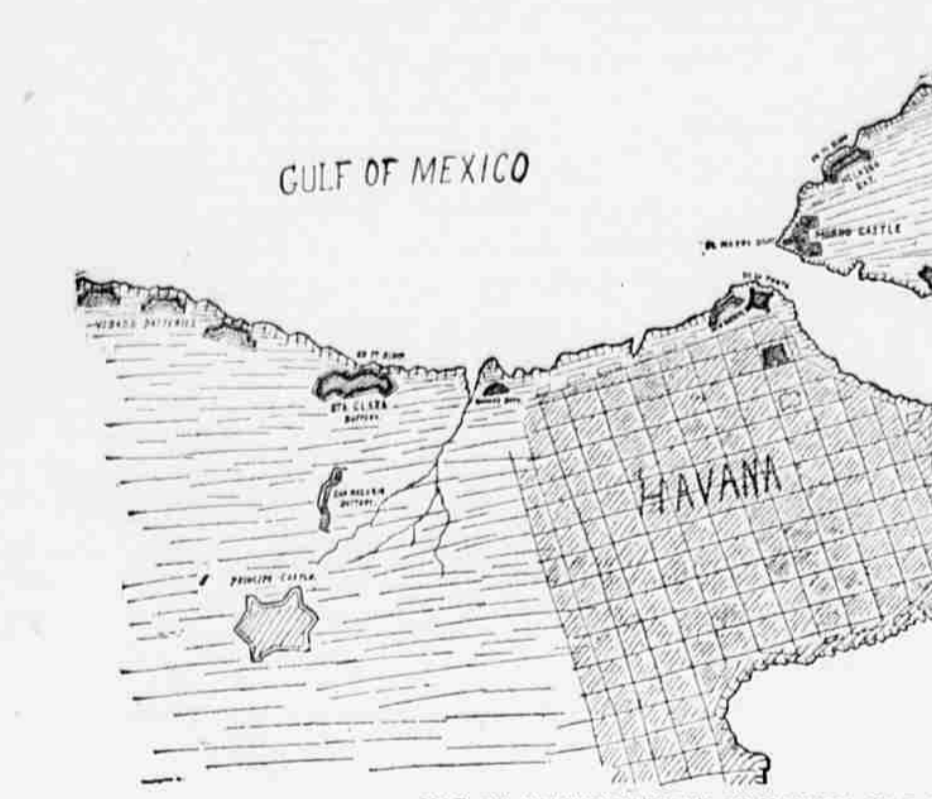
Vastly Improved and Extended Since the War Began.

MANY NEW BATTERIES ON THE SEA FRONT

Huge Sand Embankments and Heavy Artillery Increase the Difficulties of Taking the City—Extent of the Land Defenses.

Had the United States declared war against Spain two years ago the taking of Havana would have been a comparatively easy matter; the fortifications which guarded the city were few and of antiquated type, and a few well-directed shots from our war vessels would easily have silenced them. But the government waited and the Spaniards, taking advantage of their opportunities, set about erecting a new, more modern and heavier cannon. While General Campos was governor general of the island of Cuba, he foresaw the war that has finally come and he began the elaborate series of fortifications which have been in course of erection ever since, realizing that Havana was the key to the island and that its capture meant the capture of Cuba. Campos was a good enough soldier to realize that the stone walls and masonry of Morro castle and the old fortifications would provide lit-

tle protection against the rifled cannon of modern ships. In the past two years all that money and engineering could accomplish has been done to put the city of Havana in condition for a first class defense, and the work is still going on. On account of my knowledge of engineering and my acquaintance with Cuba, gained during six years of residence there, I was selected by Admiral Walker for the task of finding out the character and extent of these new fortifications. This work was not especially difficult or dangerous at first. It was not possible to get into all the fortifications, but it was easy to get near enough to get their plans, the mounting of the guns and the general strength of each one. But after the departure of General Lee the work was much more difficult. Every American was regarded with suspicion and the Spanish officials somehow got wind of what I was after. During the last three weeks of my stay a reward was publicly offered for my capture. Even after I got all the information I was after I had hard work getting out of Havana, but at last I got away and was picked up by the Wilmington twenty-five miles down the coast. The inspection of the older fortifications was not a very difficult matter. Old Morro and the water batteries on the east side of the entrance to the harbor, Cabana, San Diego fort, La Punta battery, Ataraz fort and the Castillo del Principe have been improved but little; they would be practically valueless against an attack by either sea or land. The work of the Spaniards has been confined to the erection of other fortifications, three to the eastward of the entrance of the harbor, and four to the westward; all seven run parallel with the coast and are intended solely to ward off an attack from the sea. These seven various batteries were constructed prior to the departure of General Lee from Havana. Night Inspections. I began my investigation with the Nelasso battery, the first east of Morro castle, and situated upon the same ledge and almost under the shadow of the castle walls. Knowing that the Spaniards suspected me, and that to be found wandering about near the battery would in all probability result in my arrest and imprisonment, I chose the night time for an inspection of the earthworks. I was thus enabled to approach near enough to discover that the walls of the fortifications were but a few feet from the edge of



MAP OF FORTIFICATIONS OF HAVANA HARBOR.

the fifty-foot bluff and that behind them were three powerful eight-inch guns. Five hundred yards further to the eastward lay another battery, which I knew was situated upon Playa Chivo (Goat Beach) and which is called the Cojima battery No. 1. I halted for a moment debating whether or not to make for the Cojima, which I knew to be strongly guarded. As the moon was very bright, it would be no difficult matter for one of the sentinels to spy me before I could gain the shelter of a friendly wall. I had started out, however, resolved to examine the Spanish fortifications and my curiosity was so strong that I moved forward as cautiously as possible. I skirted the more open strip of land between the batteries and gained without mishap the shelter of the land wall of Cojima No. 1. Above my head I could hear the laughter of two Spanish officers and catch now and then a word of their conversation. I was not twenty feet from them, and if they had looked over the wall they would certainly have discovered me. The five minutes during which I crouched beside the wall seemed an hour; a sentinel passed me, whistling to himself as he went, but his gaze was turned seaward, where the moon made the curling waves look like a silver sea. The beauty of the scene was near to being my undoing, for the soldier dropped the butt of his gun to the ground with a thud and remained motionless within six feet of me for almost a quarter of an hour. To stir meant capture and perhaps long imprisonment; lying flat upon my stomach I left the Spaniard get his fill of sea gazing, praying fervently that he might fall asleep and release me

place is doubly guarded and even at night there is a sentry on duty. I was discovered and arrested by one of the sentinels. It is from the Sta. Clara battery that the American ships may expect the most resistance in case they make an attack upon the fortifications. Situated upon a natural stone bluff sixty feet above the level of the sea, the battery commands a wide extent of territory, is furnished by effective modern guns and mortars, well protected by walls of earth and stone. Having gained the rear of this formidable fortification I crept to the summit of one of the embankments and looked down over the whole extent of the works. Not more than 100 feet from me I saw the glistening barrels of two powerful twelve-inch guns, their muzzles pointed seaward. Beyond was mounted a rifled ten-inch cannon, still further two eight-inch guns. The embankment swept in a curve along the summit of the bluff, a secondary battery consisting of three four-inch rifled guns. The shells from any one, or all, of these powerful modern cannon can be sent down upon the decks of hostile vessels. Passing westward from the Sta. Clara batteries one comes upon what are known as Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Vedado batteries; these are built of sand running from the coast line to the top of the guns, and in each are modern cannon of six and eight-inch caliber, twelve guns in all. I also discovered that besides their big guns each of the seven batteries given above are furnished with one-pound Maxim rapid-firing guns, mounted at the flanks of the embankments. The great strength of these batteries lies

in the fact that the guns are protected by thick embankments of sand, sloping from the muzzle of the cannon to, or toward, the water's edge. A vast amount of labor has been expended in the construction of these seven fortifications, and it is the opinion of those to whom I submitted the result of my investigation, that, according to the latest engineering tests, their strength could scarcely be improved upon. Before leaving Havana I also had the opportunity to examine other harbor defenses erected by the Spaniards. Opposite Morro, and at the entrance of the harbor, close beside the old La Punta battery, is a great sand embankment which thoroughly protects three 6-inch rifled guns. After the opening of the war there was also erected a strong battery just beyond Sta. Clara. Up to May 3 this battery contained, beside eight 10-inch mortars, only three 6-inch guns but it is probable that others have been mounted since that date. It was also the plan of the Spanish engineers to erect yet other batteries at Morro castle, and to rebuild the ancient San Diego battery. The defenses of the inner harbor and approaches from the east. When I left Havana, however, this work had not commenced. The land side of the city is also well fortified, for the Spaniards propose to ready for an attack from the quarter. Straddling into the country beyond the city limits, I found the hills and ridges entrenched and fortified by works of sand and earth; this is especially so along the railroads and principal thoroughfares leading into the interior of the island. On several different occasions I came upon parks of artillery assembled at various points, which can be quickly moved when such action is necessary. There is probably no other city in the world where Morro castle and the Cabana battery were unable to obtain any definite information regarding it. No kind of fortification can stand the hammering of 12 and 16-inch guns such as are carried by our battleships. But the defenses of Havana are now very complete and the sand of which they are built is the best resisting material to be found. They have modern, high-power guns and vast stores of ammunition, and are well equipped for the outbreak of the war. If the men in the guns were Americans, or could shoot as well as Americans, the taking of Havana would be a long and hard task. As it is, the city can hardly offer any prolonged resistance. CHARLES H. THIRALL.

Some Late Inventions. A new metal clothespin is formed of a single piece of spring wire bent into two complete turns, in every case the wire enters the ends of the line, the ends of the wire being formed into eyes to prevent catching in the clothes. A newly designed foot scraper and wiper is formed of a central plate with a scraper at the top and projecting arms at the sides to support oval pads of wiping material, which enable a person to reach all parts of the shoe. Billiard players will appreciate a new chalk blower, which consists of a metal plate, with a central opening, into which is put a piece of chalk, which is hollowed out in the center to receive the tip of the cue. Mucilage cannot dry up nor the brush become hard in a new bottle which has a rubber stopper in the center, which, when the short brush handle is formed, the handle being adjusted by a screw socket as the mucilage is exhausted. A handy kitchen implement is formed of a thin, flat metal plate, adapted for use as a cutter, with slots in the surface to allow the passage of vegetables when the tool is used as a masher, or as a grater, being attached to one end of the plate. A recently patented bottle-filling apparatus two tubes are attached to a faucet placed in the barrel or tank, with a valve in the faucet which feeds one tube at a time, allowing the tubes to be alternately placed in a new bottle while the other one is in use. A New York woman has patented an educational device in the shape of a sand-board which has flanges around the edges and is provided with a series of holes, each with a design when once formed, the board being useful in illustrating geography. Conical holes can be bored by a new English tool, which has a straight handle with a screw tip and a pivoted flange at the side, which is forced out against the wall of the hole by means of a screw on the side of the handle. Shoe brushes are being manufactured with convolutions of fabric covering the bristles and held in place by wires between the rows of bristles, which will prevent the bristles from being worn out so rapidly. An improved nut for wagons and other machinery where the nut would soil the hands if touched has a projecting knob on one side which fits in a hole drilled in one jaw of the wrench to prevent the nut from slipping out.

QUEER TRICKS OF MEMORY

Points About a Little Machine that is Supposed to Read the Mind.

DISCOVERIES OF A PRINCETON PROFESSOR

A Means of Giving Teachers a Better Understanding of a Pupil's Mind—Results of Experiments.

Recent experiments at Princeton, relates Prof. Mark Baldwin in the New York Herald, have demonstrated an interesting connection between science and the mind, and now the tricks of one may be employed to read the other. One experiment was this: To find out how long it took a person to receive a sense impression of any kind—as, for example, to hear a sound and to move his hand or other muscle to respond to the impression. For instance, I seated one of our students with his finger close to a bell, which tapped would start a clock. Then I told him to press a button with his finger as soon as possible after he heard the bell, the pressure to be made with the finger of the hand with which he did not tap the bell. As soon as he pressed the button an electric current was broken, and the clock stopped, the dial indicating the exact time which elapsed between the fact of the sound and the response of the finger made by pushing the button. We learned in our experiments that there was a very important difference with different people in the time that elapsed from the sound to the response made by pushing the button. This was caused by the direction of the attention of the student during the time of the experiment, meaning by that the particular thing toward which his mind was bent. If we found, for example, that the student was likely to attend strictly to the bell, letting his finger push the key without direct supervision from him, it was never wise to interfere with him by telling him that he must attend to his finger and let the sound take care of itself. We found if we did interfere he had great difficulty in doing as we wanted. He became nervous, and the time between the sound and the response averaged much longer.

Should this fact be applied to the assignment of children or students to the classes of study which best suits them, these facts must be considered: That sound and sight images are peculiar to those persons who are naturally keen and alert—that most persons term "quick to learn." Those who are naturally dull are peculiarly apt of phlegmatic temperament. Those who are quick to learn are peculiarly apt of phlegmatic temperament. Those who are slow to learn are peculiarly apt of nervous temperament. Those who are quick to learn are peculiarly apt of phlegmatic temperament. Those who are slow to learn are peculiarly apt of nervous temperament.

How They Work. "Do you know a good cure for sleeplessness?" asked the tired looking man. "I replied the other promptly, 'If you find anyone who has a good cure for sleeplessness you take my advice and shun him. There isn't anything in this wide world that will keep a man awake as long as wondering whether the latest cure for insomnia is going to work.' I have tried it, and I know. I have tried eight and each additional one kept me awake a little longer than the previous ones. I would find myself not only wondering whether it would do me any good, but also how long it would take, and in about ten minutes I would work myself into a fever heat speculating upon it and trying to make comparisons with previous tests. If you want to sleep my advice is to stop just as far away from the insomnia cure as you can, and use with the quicker and more active."

I believe that the result of these experiments, which I propose to give to the world in book form before long, will, in a great measure, change the curriculum of the schools when they are once appreciated. It is, in itself, a very easy matter as well, for any school teacher, by means of the simple experiment I have described, to determine accurately the exact temperament and disposition of every pupil, and thus classify them in a manner which would be of inestimable benefit to them than it could possibly be under present methods. In order to demonstrate whether a person was more quickly impressed by a sound impression or by a sight impression, I experimented by means of a little instrument, invented by me, called a mouth key. This made it possible for the student, by merely emitting a puff of breath from his lips, to break an electric current, and thus stop the clock. I have directly spoken of, as soon as he could hear the signal. This mouth key is not unlike a cornucopia in appearance. This experiment was carried out on five students, none of them having any knowledge of what was intended. The result was a reliable average result, the same effect in principle—namely, that the student would respond the quickest when he paid attention to the class of images, as we call them, for which he had a general preference or interest. In the case of one student we found that the time it took him to speak was much shorter when he paid attention to the sound he expected to hear—that is, when he was intently listening for it—than when his attention was directed to his mouth key against the mouth key. One fact was maintained throughout the experiments—that is, that the majority of people are more affected by muscular images than by the images of sight or sound. By muscular images is meant the effect of the directly spoken of.

Another interesting series of experiments was conducted at Princeton to find out something about the rate at which memory fades with the lapse of time. We began by formulating the different ways in which tests may be made on individuals, to see how accurate their memories are after different periods of time. We found that three different tests might be employed, and called them methods of investigating memory. First—The method of reproduction, which asks the individual to reproduce, as in an oral or written examination, what he remembers of something told him a certain time before. This is the ordinary method of testing the memory of individuals, and of civil service examinations. Second—The method of identification which calls upon the person to identify a certain object or sentence a second or third time, as in the ordinary tests of memory, that which he experienced the first time it appeared. Third—The method of selection, which shows to the person a number of objects or sentences, and asks him to select from them the one which exactly fits the experiences he has really had. These methods were carried out by a large number of students.

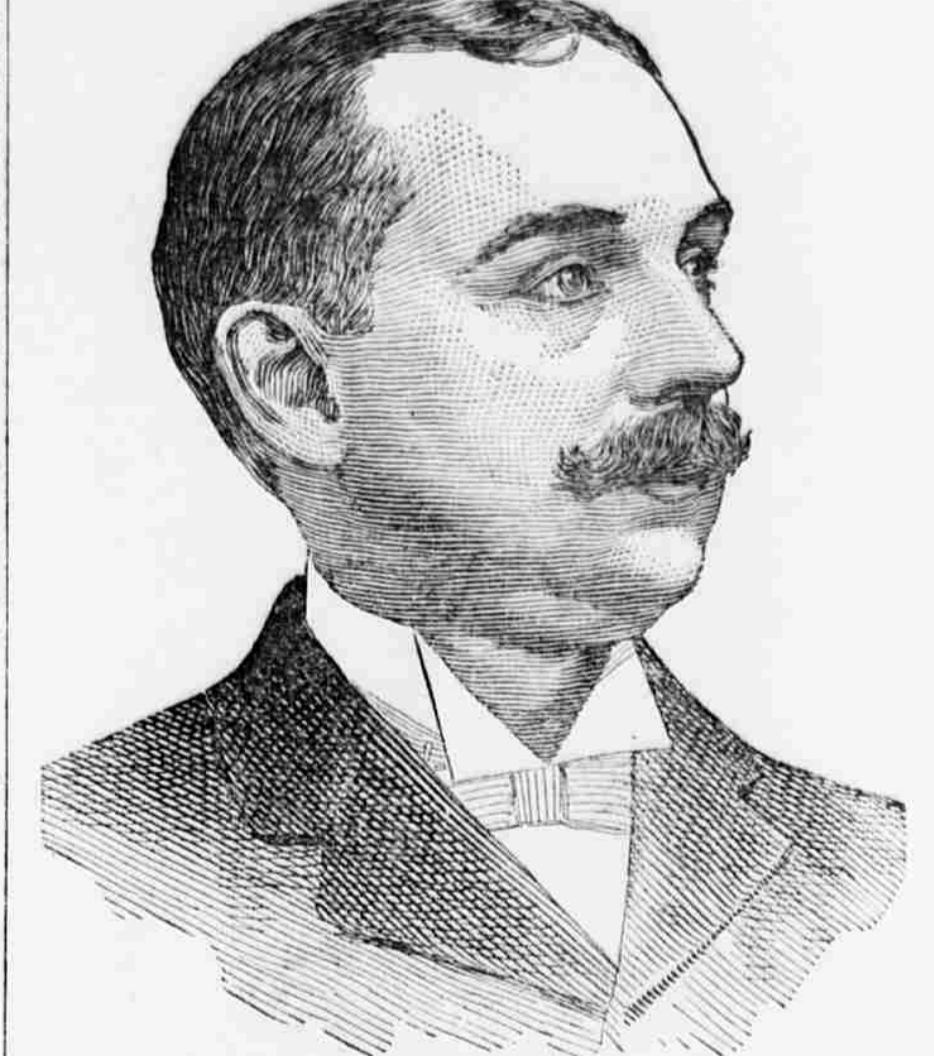
A Test of Memory. The instructors showed to the class certain squares of cardboard of suitable size and at different times asked them to do three different things. First—To reproduce from memory with pencil and paper squares of the same size as those shown, after intervals of one, ten, twenty and forty minutes. Second—To say whether a new set of squares shown them after the same intervals were the same in size or smaller or larger than those which they had originally seen. Third—They were shown a number of slightly different sizes, during the same intervals, and asked to select from them the ones which they thought to be of the same size as those originally shown to them. Thus were illustrated the methods of reproduction, identification and selection. It was found that the three methods agreed in showing that during the first ten minutes there was a great falling off in the accuracy of memory. Between the ten and twenty minute intervals the memory remained relatively faithful. Between the twenty and forty minute intervals there was a decided failure of memory. Now, supposing each of these divisions of time to be a curved line, each curve would show either the memory failed greatly, or only to a slight degree. The curve that was selected to represent the memory of the student when trying to reproduce the squares shown him gives results which are the least accurate. The reason of this is that in drawing squares to reproduce the ones remembered the student is influenced by the size of the paper he uses, by the accuracy of his control over his hand and arm, and by all sorts of associations with square objects which may at the time be prompting him to action. That this is the real difficulty with the memory no one who has examined students will be disposed to deny. When we ask them to reproduce what the text books or the professor's lecture has taught we also ask them to express themselves accurately. Now, the science of correct expression is a thing in which the average student has had no training. With his difficulty in remembering is connected his difficulty of expression, and with it goes all the result of embarrassment, responsibility, personal fear and fear of disgrace. And the results which we finally get are really a very complex outcome of all this state of mind. The Element of Contrast. Another of these curves, that given by the method of selection, shows itself interfered with by certain influences. I saw, in connection with the experiments I have just described, that even in the briefest possible presentation to the eye of the arrangement of squares, an element of contrast came in to interfere with the judgment of size. This fact was further confirmed in those experiments by the method of selection, for by this method we showed a number of squares side by side, asking the student to pick out the ones he saw before. All these squares were, of course, in contrast with one another, and in this way the student's judgment as to the size of the one he remembered was actually distorted. This is a real influence in our mental lives, and leads to actual illusions. An unscrupulous lawyer can gradually modify the story which his client or the witnesses tell by constantly adding to what they really remember details, with the details so expertly contrasted or so nearly interposed that the witness gradually incorporates them in his memory and so testifies as the lawyer desires. In our daily lives there is another and very strong element of contrast. It is that of social opinion. We constantly modify our memories to agree more closely with the truths of social belief, tearing down unconsciously the differences, between our own and other reports of things. If several witnesses of an event be allowed to compare notes from time to time they will gradually come to tell the same story. All this is because of the very fact regarding memory that this experiment has shown. The third curve, as I term it, reproduces the result of the method of identification, in which the student selects certain objects as being those which he has previously seen. Experiment proved to my satisfaction that the greater the accuracy of memory shown here, for it was not subject to the errors due to reproduction and to contrast, and it had the advantage of allowing the subject the right to recognize the object or square. In our experiments it was shown that the student, when again, with no information as to whether it was the same, and he decided from his memory of the one originally seen if it was the same. In a greater proportion of instances the student was correct in his decision. Revival of Memories. This last point introduces an important distinction, that between results obtained from one individual and those obtained from many. In the last experiment, a great many trials were necessary with individual in order to get a reliable average result, because for one or two trials a student may guess right without remembering at all. By taking a large class of students, however, and experimenting with many of them at the same time, a reliable average result was secured and we avoided the error of making an average on a purely individual difference. In the case of the experiments with the square, the average error was found to be in one direction. The students tended to show that they took a square which was really larger than the one originally shown for the original itself. The reason for this is that in some way the image of the square became a little larger every time we think of it, or it may be due to a sort of spreading out in the brain, the result being that whenever the image is brought back again to mind this spreading out shows itself by an enlargement of the image. This explains to me the reason of the familiar fact that scenes in our early lives seem when we return to them, much more modified than we had thought them. The home of our childhood, the flower garden, the size of the house, the height of our hero uncle, all these seem to us after the lapse of years ridiculously small when compared to that which we have been carrying in our memory. I think one of the most interesting experiments with the senses and the mind which has been carried on at Princeton is that of the sense of temperature. For a score of years it has been suspected that we have a distinct sense with nerve apparatus of its own for the feeling of different temperatures of the skin. Our experiments have demonstrated not only the truth of this, but on certain places on our hands, for instance, we can feel an object heated. This, therefore, establishes the fact that we have two temperature senses, one for heat and the other for cold. DRINKS OF THREE BIG CITIES. Consumption of Liquor in London, Paris and New York. Drunkenness and the disorderly acts connected with it are decreasing in the city of New York, reports the Sun. In Paris

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WRITE FOR FREE TRIAL

Make A Free Test of A Remarkable Cure for Rheumatism In Any Stage.

The Discoverer of Gloria Tonic Cured Himself, Has Cured Thousands of Others and Offers to Cure You.



When doctors give their patients up as incurable such cases must necessarily be desperate, and yet hundreds of just such sufferers have been cured by the remarkable remedy for rheumatism discovered by John A. Smith, a well known and highly respected citizen of Milwaukee, Wis. He is sending free trial packages to all who write and who send him the name of the man or the millionaire it makes no difference to Mr. Smith, he sends a free trial of Gloria Tonic to all who send him their name and address. As he generously says: "Nearly every one who suffers with rheumatism has tried a score or more of remedies and doctors without success. They will rather suffer than to pay for more money for experiments and so I send a good free trial of my remedy, pay the postage myself and let everyone see and know that Gloria Tonic really cures the most painful, dreaded and dangerous disease of rheumatism. N. H. Spafford of Milton, Mass., says that through the kind Providence of the Lord he was directed to Mr. Smith's remedy and was cured. Joseph Hoskins of Dulac, Wis., sent for a free trial of Gloria Tonic which helped him so much that he bought a regular package of the remedy from Fryer & Williams, the leading druggists of his town and he now rejoices in a complete cure. Job C. Atkinson of Cape Island, Nova Scotia, sent for a trial package for his son who was in a critical condition. His physicians had given him up as incurable and all preparations were made to send the boy to Halifax Hospital. His father had read about Gloria Tonic and persuaded his son and the doctors to wait till he tried a new experiment, having said nothing about the trial package he had sent for. He says his son's remedy as soon as it came and would seem that anyone suffering or who knows of a rheumatic sufferer should write today without fail and get a free trial package of this marvelous remedy. Write to John A. Smith 461 Summerfield Church Building, Milwaukee, Wis. The remedy is sold by all druggists \$1.00 a box or will be sent direct by Mr. Smith upon receipt of price. Try the sample package first and have the regular package if the trial relieves you.

Spanish-American War Atlas.

WE have just secured a limited number of a complete war atlas that we offer to our readers at a price that has never before been made for so complete a work. This atlas contains 23 large pages (11x14 inches.) of maps, tables and other information, useful in following up our war with Spain.

- Here we give you a list of maps:— The World, North America, The United States, Europe, The West Indies, East Indies, Spain and Portugal, Azores Islands, Canary Islands, Cape Verde Islands, Numerous Smaller Islands, Cuba and Havana.

OTHER CONTENTS.

- The United States Government, Navies of the United States and European countries, War strength of the great powers, History of the war with Spain, with a chronology of the war up to May 24, The different flags of this country, in colors, The flags of all nations, in colors, Arms of all nations, in colors, The United States and Spain compared, Condensed history of Spain for 65 years, with list of area and population of its various provinces, strength of its army and navy, A similar condensed history of Cuba, List of famous naval battles, This Complete Atlas will be sold at The Bee office for 15 CENTS, or WILL BE MAILED FOR 18 CENTS. Orders by mail should be addressed to Atlas Department, Omaha Bee.

THE GREAT WAR ATLAS.

The police figures show that they are increasing, and in London, where systematic temperance agitation is kept up, the excess for drunkenness and offenses caused by it keep pace with the expansion of the population. In New York there are now approximately 12,000 liquor saloons, hotels, restaurants, taverns and road houses, the present population being about 2,300,000. Three years ago the number was greater by nearly 2,000. The annual consumption of intoxicating beverages includes 7,000,000 barrels, or about 200,000,000 gallons of beer and ale, and about one-fifth as much whisky and other ardent spirits, though this portion of New York's liquor bill can be less accurately computed. Relatively very little wine is drunk, even among the foreign-born inhabitants from wine-drinking countries, Italy and Hungary notably. About 500,000 barrels annually may be estimated as the quantity, bringing up the city's entire consumption of beer, ale, wine and whisky to 8,800,000 barrels a year. A recent official report gives the number of drinking places in London as 14,000. The daily consumption of wine is 5,500 gallons, besides 16,000 gallons of spirits, and the quantity of ale, beer and porter drunk yearly may be estimated fairly at 200,000,000 gallons, or about 550,000 gallons daily. The population of Paris returned by census of 1896 is 2,600,000. The consumption of beer is much greater than formerly, but is yet much less than in either London or New York, amounting to no more than 10,000,000 gallons annually. Paris, however, exceeds all other cities in its consumption of wine, taking 125,000,000 gallons yearly. Of the three cities, London consumes in a year the most beer and ale and Paris the most wine. New York is second to London in its consumption of ale and beer and is ahead of Paris in its consumption of spirits.

That Slow Damage.

You see that common soap shrinks wool, and that's why you use Wool Soap. There is no other soap that careful people use on wool. Use common soap on the skin and you don't notice the harm so quickly. The skin repairs itself. But in time the skin loses its softness. Its natural tint reddens. Your complexion is spoiled.



Wool Soap preserves the softness of wool just because its ingredients are pure. For just the same reason, it preserves the skin's softness. You need Wool Soap in the bath room and the toilet room. There are plenty of soaps costing several times as much as Wool Soap, yet they all shrink wool. They cannot keep the skin soft. IT SWIMS. Wool Soap is an excellent article, and every woman will be benefited by using it.—HELEN M. BARKER, Treas. Nat'l W. C. T. U.