

Some Late Inventions.

To protect the shirt and collar a new article of apparel has been developed to fit inside the collar and be buttoned in front, the upper edge of the band being attached to a circular cap, which hangs down on all sides and covers the collar.

Time of each collection from a mail box is indicated in rotation by a new apparatus having an endless chain of card holders, rotated by the action of opening the box at each collection, thus throwing a new card in front of the indicating slot.

An improved snow-melting machine has an air-compressor operated by the motion of the machine, to drive air into contact with a gas flame and combine the two for heating the heat in the melting chamber, the gas being formed from gasoline.

To enable a person to float in the water in an upright position a Massachusetts man has designed an apparatus composed of a belt to be inflated and placed around the waist with a weighted float attached to each leg to keep the floater vertical.

To prevent a spoon from dropping down into a jar when the contents get low a New York man has patented a wire device, which supports the spoon on the edge of the jar, being formed of a piece of wire bent into a clip to grip the spoon, with a hook at the rear to engage the jar.

An electric band has been patented for use in giving treatment to patients, comprising two semi-circular pieces of metal, one being zinc and the other copper, hinged together at the back, with an adjustable fastening in front which grips the band around the waist.

For holding large pieces of meat on a block for cutting a western man has designed a gripping device, which has a rod of heavy spring steel secured to the side of the block, the upper end being coiled into a spring and bent at right angles to carry a fork and press it down toward the block.

Leaks in fire hose can be repaired, or a new section of hose inserted without the engine being shut off by use of a cut-off plug, which has a flat base, supporting a vertical rod, the top of which is inserted a cranked bolt, fitted with a shoe to cut off the water when the bolt is screwed down.

Genius in Massachusetts has patented a electric system of railway, which has a car slotted through the middle nearly to the top, with wheels on the upper surface of the slot to rest on the rail, the passenger compartments being separated from each other and reached by individual doors.

Personal and Otherwise.

Chicago is catching on to the South Omaha plan of handing a bullet to the man who asks "your money or your life."

The most aggravating features of those Boer victories is that the Boer generals do not wear medals or a uniform to speak of.

Senator Wood's famous law library in Denver is the envy of the Colorado bar. The senator recently refused an offer of \$50,000 for its 10,000 volumes.

The cruel irony of fate was strikingly shown in the house of representatives when an adjournment was taken, and respect to the memory of Richard P. Bland, immediately after the passing of the gold standard bill.

Civilization is making some progress in Arizona. Two actors wounded each other by using blank cartridges in the play, a few years back the shooting came from spectators who resented the pernicious activity of the vaudeville in chasing the southerner.

Among the members of the present congress 50 per cent wear Prince Alberts and silk hats, which has caused observers to remark that it is the best dressed congress in many years. A majority of the senators stick to business suits, while a great many of them dress like farmers.

Dr. Benjamin Andrews, superintendent of Chicago's schools, is again in trouble. He let go his hair-trigger mouth recently, much to the annoyance of the intelligentsia who hold down chairs in the city council. Andrews resents the notion that aldermen possess a monopoly of gas in that section.

Colonel Baden-Powell, commander of the beloved British army in Africa, is not allowed a monopoly of the game of war. The Boers are handing him a few harmless balls, containing requests to save a few quarts of whiskey for them when they call. The humorous colonel resented gallantly with several high-balls.

You can't lose 'em. Out in the sunny land of Samoa, lounging beneath the shade of royal palms is "His excellency, Sir George Thomas" Michael O'Brien, knight commander of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, her Britannic majesty's high commissioner for the western Pacific. So reads the name and title attached to a proclamation issued in the city of Apia.

Several young women, presumed to be handsome and charming, are about to start a magazine in Chicago devoted exclusively to the interests and well-being of bachelors. That surely is an ambitious undertaking, as the vast majority of bachelors has been woefully neglected. When charming young women take after them their welfare and future state does not require the gift of prophecy to picture.

Life's Oddities.

In Japan there is a proverb among the medical fraternity that "when the twin enemies, disease and poverty, invade a home, that he who takes ought from that home even though it be given him, is a robber." Accordingly no doctor ever thinks of asking a poor patient for a fee.

"By a displaced comma," says the Kansas City Journal, "a paper in Greeley county raised a dicens of a row. It said: 'Two young men from Leola went with their girls to Tribune to attend the teachers' institute, and as soon as they left, the girls got drunk.' The comma belonged after the girls."

A young lady from interior Kansas, who was taking an examination for the position of teacher, answered the question: "What is your position upon whipping children?" as follows: "My usual position is on a chair with the school child held firmly across my knees, face down." She lost the school but was married last week.

One of the grounds on which Miss Lillian C. Morris of Pittsfield, Mass., brings suit for \$50,000 damages against the Winchester Arms company for the loss of two fingers while operating one of the company's machines, is that before the accident she was an accomplished piano player and thus met many people socially and that now being debilitated from such opportunities her chance of meeting any one suitable for a husband will be very much less.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A great curiosity is a house 1,100 years of age and yet fit for habitation. This old dwelling, the oldest inhabited in England, was built in the time of King Offa of Mercia. It is of a polygonal shape, the walls of its lower story being of great thickness. The upper part is of oak. At one time the house was fortified and known by the name of St. German's gate. It stands close to the River Sever, and only a few yards from St. Alban's abbey.

Several months ago the Mexican Central Railroad company imported several hundred Chinese laborers to work on its roadbed, and it is now reported that many of them, having become ill and sick, have entered the United States by way of Texas in order to secure free transportation home under the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act. Unless the federal authorities shall find some means of circumventing the designs of the wily Chinamen the United States will be a heavy loser, as the cost per head of deporting the aliens is about \$50.

Dr. J. H. Poir is said to be the driest spot on the face of the earth, and the average interval between rainfalls is about seven years. It is situated about 200 miles south of the equator, on a coast which has risen forty feet within historic times. Prof. David Fairchild, who visited the place in February, describes the country and its flora in a recent number of the (English) Botanical Gazette. A short while previous to his visit, there had been rain, which lasted from 10 p. m. one day till noon the following day, and this was the first which had fallen in eight years.

The flora consists of about nine species, seven of which are annuals whose seed must have remained dormant in the ground for eight years. The natives subsist by growing the long-rooted Peruvian cotton, which is able to maintain itself in the dried-up river bed. The crop of this plant furnishes the colored short-staple cotton which is used to adulterate good.

For the protection of the Suez canal from drifting sand considerable trees and shrub planting is being done, and the results so far obtained are encouraging. This planting has been going on since 1866, as previous experiments with fascines, sand fences and similar devices were not successful. Reeds have been planted along 8.7 miles of the canal proper and along the whole length of the Sweetwater canal, which is irrigated by fresh water from the bank eddies. On the slopes and top of the banks of the Sweetwater canal such shrubs as the alfa and atriplex lalmes have been used and in nineteen miles of this canal and on a part of the ship canal, plantations of trees extending back 25 feet from the water line has been made to keep back the sand from the desert. Among the trees employed for this purpose are the eucalyptus and the cypress, and the plantations are irrigated by fresh water, which is brought from the Nile by the canal excavated when the ship canal was being built.

The Queen of Roumania, who is herself a proof of the fact that it is quite possible for a woman to combine taste in dress with exceptional mental gifts and culture, has just ordered three thoroughly smart and up-to-date outdoor garments. One, a long mantle cut in the newest fashion, is of the richest black velvet (the material of which, perhaps, of all others, best suits the post queen's effective and uncommon style of beauty), trimmed round the edge with two moderately wide and rather full founcens of chiffon, surmounted by a strikingly rich fur collar and leaves in black, gray and white heads. More simple, but equally chic, is the driving coat, fitting tightly to the wearer's figure and made of dark blue cloth, the high collar and cuffs being lined with a covering of the glossiest black astrakhan. The third, in a soft material, is a long coat suitable for walking in winter, and is made on much the same lines as the blue, except that the slits are somewhat wider after the back, and it is devoid of trimming or ornament of any description.

According to social usage, women in Peru cannot attend funerals, and they do not appear at weddings unless they are very intimate friends. When a funeral procession passes through the streets the coffin is carried upon the shoulders of the pallbearers, who are followed by an empty hearse drawn by two, four or six horses, according to the means of the mourners and their desire for display. All the male members of the family and friends of the deceased follow on foot, with a line of empty carriages behind them. As long as they are in the presence of the lead it is considered a proper and necessary evidence of respect to walk. After the body has been committed to the grave those who attend the funeral are brought home in carriages.

One of the presidents of the Royal College of Surgeons, who has just volunteered for service in South Africa, is no novice in service on the field of battle. He served as a volunteer surgeon during the Franco-Prussian war, and was present at the siege of Sedan. He has written a book describing his experiences in this conflict, which had a great influence in improving the condition of field hospitals and ambulances served in the Turkish-Servian war, and is the possessor of many foreign decorations, in view of recognition of his services. He is now serving his fourth term as president of the Royal College of Surgeons. In going out to South Africa, says the Chicago Tribune, "Dr. William gives up an enormous practice. He is nearly 64 years old."

One of the prized curios of the Philadelphia mint is a coin which is 900 years old, and which was coined in the Phoenician mint of that other Philadelphia of the Far East. It is still in good condition and the inscription is perfectly legible. The design on the face of the coin, says the Philadelphia Record, bears a striking resemblance to the goddess of Liberty of our own currency, and underneath is the one word "Demos," which means "the people."

On the other side is the figure of Diana, with her bow arched, and the inscription, "Diana, Friend of the Philadelphia." When this coin was struck off Philadelphia was the most important city of Lydia. The prize was picked up in Europe by Joseph Mickle, a famous Philadelphia violin maker and musicmaster of high repute, who presented it to the mint.

Dr. E. W. Scripture described before the American Association for the Advancement of Science the method of producing anaesthesia by the direct application of an electrical current without the application of drugs. An alternating current with equal positive and negative phases was made to traverse the nerve. At a proper frequency of about 6,000 complete periods in a second it can be made to cut off all sensory communication by this nerve. Needles can be run into the part of the body supplied by this nerve without any pain being felt.

A New York firm has been trying to push an alleged windmill deal at Oceola. They offered to loan money at 6 per cent, but demanded \$10 for all applications. C. W. Roper, the manager, has been arrested in New York.

GHOSLY CREW FOUND BY A DIVER.

New Haven, Conn.—(Special)—The sea has been made to yield up one of its mysteries. At the bottom of the ocean off Montauk Point the wrecks of two ships have been found lying side by side, with their dead crews lashed to the rigging.

These ships were the schooners Howard H. Hanson and James R. Pace. Their loss more than a year ago was a complete mystery. No one knew even where to search for them. It was only through an accident that their whereabouts was at last discovered.

Silas Jones, a fisherman of Orient, L. I., while fishing off Montauk Point, had his line caught in something deep down and stirred up the sand. He gave notice of this to the authorities, and the government set divers to work.

Their task was a difficult one at this season of the year on account of the roughness of the sea. The perils and spots of the diver are great even without the addition of a stormy sea that tosses the boats up and down and threatens to choke the air pipe at any moment. The two divers who labored for the Montauk Point wreck and could not be seen for several days, were destined to meet a sight that shook their stout hearts more than all the perils they ever went through.

Down at the bottom of the ocean they found the wrecks of two tall ships, with their masts and spars locked in a last embrace, and their rigging and rigging ropes hanging from the rigging.

After giving the necessary signals with the communicating cord, they were moved to the level of the decks. Cautiously they stepped forward after the manner of divers, and peered out through the great glass eyes.

Each saw a skeleton lashed to the shrouds nearest to him. Each peered further into the green gloom and each saw more skeletons, skeleton after skeleton, without end.

There were skeletons lashed to the shrouds, skeletons lashed to the masts, skeletons lashed to the bulwarks, skeletons lashed to the wheel. On both ships it was the same.

The skeletons were grinning, praying, gesticulating, clasping their hands in prayer, raising their hands in frenzy.

Imagine the awfulness of standing in the green twilight of the depths of the sea, surrounded by a swarm of bound skeletons striving to be free.

It was minutes before they could tell of the horror they had seen. They could hardly yet realize the meaning of what they had seen. It was a scene of such a nature that it would have made the crews of two ships to the rigging and sunk them to the bottom of the sea.

When the divers and their companions began to think over the tragedy, it seemed to them that they had seen a scene of such a nature that it would have made the crews of two ships to the rigging and sunk them to the bottom of the sea.

They learned that the Hanson and the Pace had been lost in the great storm of November, 1888, and they concluded that these were the ships.

It was very strange, however, that they had both been caught by it when they were outside the eastern end of the sound. They turned or were driven back and were trying to find shelter inside of Montauk Point.

They must both have been running before the gale with bare poles utterly at the mercy of the wind and waves. The crew, as is usual in case of such storms, lashed themselves to the rigging and the masts and wherever was convenient, so that they might not be washed overboard. A man on the deck of a low-lying, heavily loaded schooner would otherwise be without defence against the mighty waves that sweep the crew from end to end.

The crews of the Pace and the Hanson were both in the same wretched plight, half drowned and half beaten to death by the waves, hoping but helpless.

Suddenly a great wave plucked up one ship and dashed her bow against the side of the other. The ship that was struck at once filled with water. The ship that struck her lay for a moment side on to the waves and was then overwhelmed. She went down with her stern still sticking into the vitals of her companion in death.

The appalling sight of the rigging, the cables to undo themselves before the ship went down. They were swallowed up in a moment. That is why they were seen by the divers in all kinds of attitudes, some struggling, some praying, some with their skeletons grotesquely held in the rigging.

The divers will make a more thorough investigation of the condition of the vessels and, if practicable, steps to raise them will be taken.

The discovery of the Hanson and Pace at the bottom of the Atlantic solves an ocean mystery that has puzzled sailors for a year. The two vessels were about the best known of their class on the entire Atlantic seaboard.

The Hanson was built at and called from this port, and her master, Captain Mark Holmes, belonged here. She sailed from Philadelphia on November 23, 1888, for Providence, with 1,100 tons of bituminous coal. The Pace left Philadelphia on November 25 for Boston, with 1,200 tons of coal. She was commanded by Captain Garfield, of West Dennis, Mass. The two captains were bosom friends.

Needle books are gifts that are always acceptable, and they are inexpensive to make. A bit of fancy ribbon is cut into shape, bound around the edge with baby ribbon, leaves of fine floss are cut to fit and pinked and tacked in and another piece of the baby ribbon placed between the leaves, the brought through the center of the book and tied on the outside in a little bow. Any one who knows how to handle a needle can make one in a short time and with patience, embroidery or any other kind of pretty work that women do the covers can be varied indefinitely by more talented workwomen.

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READ HIS ADVERTISEMENT

IT WILL PAY ANY PERSON AFFLICTED WITH RECTAL TROUBLE.

We Have Cured Hundreds of People and Will Cure You if You Come to Us, or not Take One Cent of Pay.

A Nebraska Man's Opinion. Nehawka, Neb., Dec. 25, 1896. Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.: Gentlemen—I can highly recommend you to those afflicted with rectal diseases, as you perfectly cured me of a very severe case of piles. I was afflicted for three years before you treated me and since then have been entirely well. I cannot praise you too highly, for I think you are the only doctors in the west that can perfectly cure such diseases. Yours respectfully, W. W. SHRAEDER.

Competent, Conscientious and Reliable. Louisville, Neb., Nov. 27, 1896. Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.: Dear Sirs—It is with much gratitude I testify to having been perfectly cured by your treatment in 1892. I had suffered for years with piles for eighteen months. I can truly say there has been no return of my old ailment. Hence I can confidently recommend you to those suffering from rectal diseases as being competent, conscientious and perfectly reliable. Yours truly, A. A. KNOTT, Agent for the Equitable Life Insurance Co. of Iowa.

We will send our books containing hundreds of testimonials to you free, and be pleased to consult you by mail or in person free of charge. Write or call and see us at once.

Fairbury, Neb., Banker Cured. Fairbury, Neb., Nov. 20, 1896. Drs. Thornton & Minor: Gentlemen—Three years ago, since you treated me for piles, the treatment you gave me was so effective, the cure so complete, that since the day I left your office, three years ago, I have never known a moment's pain or inconvenience from my former trouble. I never expected to be cured and am therefore the more deeply grateful to you for what you have done for me. Very sincerely yours, GEORGE W. HANSEN, President Harbina Bank.

After Suffering For Thirty Years. Beatrice, Neb., Nov. 17, 1896. Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.: Gentlemen—I am thankful that I can write and say that I am entirely cured of both internal and external piles, after suffering thirty years and to such an extent that at times I could not stand for weeks. Since your treatment by you six and one-half years ago, I have not felt the least inconvenience from either of the complaints and I believe I am as free from either of these ailments as a person can be. Respectfully, W. B. CONLEE, Asst. Cashier, Bank of Cuss County.

Had Suffered For Twenty Years. Weeping Water, Neb., Dec. 21, 1896. Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.: Gentlemen—I had suffered for twenty years with piles and as your treatment taken five years ago perfectly cured me, I am very grateful to you and know you to be perfectly reliable specialists. Yours truly, J. H. DAVIS.

A Nebraska Banker. Plattsmouth, Neb., Nov. 21, 1896. Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.: Gentlemen—I can most cheerfully recommend your treatment for piles, you having cured my case of ten years' standing. Yours very truly, T. M. PATTERSON, Asst. Cashier, Bank of Cuss County.

The testimonials we publish in this ad say more for us than we can say for ourselves in ten times as much space.

A Pastor Cured. Plattsmouth, Neb., Nov. 25, 1896. To Whom it May Concern: This certifies that I have been entirely and permanently cured of a severe case of piles by Drs. Thornton & Minor. For three years prior to being cured my case was very bad and I suffered intensely. I tried many remedies and several physicians, but only grew worse. Hearing of Drs. Thornton & Minor I went to their office and in four weeks was cured. Their treatment is very mild, the patient needs no opium and the cure is perfect. I heartily recommend them to all who are afflicted with rectal troubles. I am, very truly, P. A. CAMPBELL, Pastor, M. E. Church.

Had Paid Hundreds of Dollars. Omaha, Neb., Nov. 29, 1896. Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.: Dear Sirs—I have recommended you to all whom I know to have rectal diseases, since you cured me. I was treated by you during the winter of 1892. I was completely cured by you of a very bad case of rectal disease. I had paid hundreds of dollars to different ones of the best physicians, and had suffered for twenty-three years before I came to you. Yours truly, J. R. BURROW, Commission Exchange.

Write for our 88 page book, it contains several hundred testimonials—it is free.

The Treatment a Godsend. Council Bluffs, Ia., Dec. 21, 1896. Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.: Gentlemen—Since my treatment at your hands I have been like a new man. My condition at the time of treatment was such that blood poisoning would surely have ended my case in thirty days' time. I fully appreciate your kindness to me in my extremely nervous and exhausted condition. While my muscles have been sore at times I attribute it to not heeding your advice in caring for myself as I started out on my long, hard drives a few days after leaving your office, and have kept them up ever since. I have neglected to tell persons suffering from rectal trouble of you, as I consider it a Godsend to such persons to know of your skill and responsibility. I had been a sufferer from rectal trouble for ten years. Today I owe my life to Drs. Thornton & Minor. Yours ever kindly, J. J. GRAVATTE, Nurseryman, Council Bluffs, Ia.

Our 48 page book, which is private to women, contains a great many testimonials that will interest any woman sufferer—this is free.

Prominent Business Man Cured. Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 29, 1897. Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.: Dear Sirs—I cannot recommend your treatment for piles too highly, you having treated me very successfully. I was afflicted for years and you effected a permanent cure without a day's loss from my business. Very truly yours, J. J. SWOFFORD, Pres. of Swofford Bros. Dry Goods Co.

Entirely Free From Old Trouble. Axtell, Kan., Dec. 11, 1896. Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.: Gentlemen—I give me pleasure to be able to say that since being treated by you for rectal trouble in 1880 I have been entirely free from those diseases. I very cheerfully recommend you to any persons afflicted with rectal trouble. Yours truly, J. R. LIVINGSTONE, Dealer in General Merchandise.

We will send our books containing hundreds of testimonials to you free, and be pleased to consult you by mail or in person free of charge. Write or call and see us at once.

Severe Case of Fistula Cured. Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 29, 1897. Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.: Gentlemen—I had the piles very bad for twenty-five years. Had to wear a suppurating abscess for many years. It is now ten years since I took your treatment and you entirely cured me and I can gladly recommend you to all suffering with rectal disease. Respectfully, GEO. RUFFNER, Stock Yards Exchange Bldg.

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General Health Better. Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 30, 1897. Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.: Dear Sirs—It is now just one year since you treated me for piles, and I must say that after your treatment my general health has been very much better. I was afflicted for over ten years. I shall be only too glad if you will use my name. I recommend you to all that have rectal diseases. Yours truly, L. N. COHEN, Proprietor Temple of Economy, 115 Main Street.

Has Unbounded Faith. Miltonville, Kan., Dec. 15, 1896. Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo.: Gentlemen—I was afflicted with piles and fissures for ten years before you treated me. That was eight years ago. I suffered untold misery day and night until you treated me and I have not lost an hour's sleep from that time to the present from the disease.