

TACK IN HIS LUNG.

For Seven Years It Had Been There Until He Coughed It Up.

A boy 17 years old, a driver by occupation, writes Dr. Andrew V. Jova of Newburg and complained of having had a severe cough with expectation for seven years. Last April he said that the cough had been worse for three weeks; he was unable to eat and felt weak. He had a slight hemorrhage a few days before. The tongue was thickly coated. Expectoration was profuse and fetid. Respiration, 44; temperature, 104 degrees Fahrenheit; pulse, 146. Physical examination of the chest showed, on the left side, percussion normal; there was an exaggerated respiratory murmur over the entire lung, with slight roughness. On the upper side percussion was normal. The respiratory murmur was slightly bronchial. In the lower part, especially over the back and side, percussion was dull, and there was almost complete absence of the respiratory murmur. Two or three nights later he coughed up a tack seven-eighths of an inch long, well preserved except that it was covered with rust and thick, dark mucus. On the following morning the respiration was 30; pulse, 100, and temperature, 102 degrees Fahrenheit. From over the lower part of the lung came a gurgling sound and over a circumscribed space about two inches in diameter cavernous breathing. Three days later the respiration, pulse and temperature were normal. The patient rapidly recovered and soon was able to resume his occupation, but he still coughs a little, and there is some dullness over the lower part of the lung, with broncho-vesicular breathing. His mother says that seven years ago, when he was 10 years old, he swallowed a tack while playing. He had experienced a slight choking sensation at the time, but it soon passed away. He had coughed ever since, however, and she consulted several physicians, who ridiculed the idea of the tack and told her the boy had bronchitis.—New York World.

CASTORIA.
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Chas. H. Fletcher

EVIL DOERS TRAPPED.

They Are All Anxious to Hear from the Woman They Love.

From the Indianapolis News: "It is queer what risks some men will take to get a letter from a woman they love," said John Edmunds of the general delivery department of the post-office. "Criminals who can be found in no other way are often arrested when they call for mail at the general delivery window. Generally, the men call for letters written by some woman. Along close to the holidays last year a Pinkerton detective came to the office and waited for three days and nights for a man wanted in the East, who was supposed to be in this city. The detective knew that before the murder he was accused of committing the man had corresponded with a woman in the East. The detective had been waiting three days, when he received word to go to Columbus, Ohio, as there was a letter at that office for the man. He went, and had not been there long when the man made his appearance. The detective arrested him at once and proceeded to Cleveland, where the prisoner was tried and sentenced to death. Another instance was where not long ago the authorities were looking for a man accused of committing some big crime and had no clue at all as to where he was; so every office in the country was sent word to look out for a letter for that man. Some time after one came to our office and we at once notified the authorities. A detective came on immediately, and when the man asked for his mail he was at once arrested."

Visiting cards at The Frontier.

ALL WOMEN AGREE.

A druggist in Macon, Ga., says: "I have sold a large quantity of **Mother's Friend**, and have never known an instance where it has failed to produce the good results claimed for it. All women agree that it makes labor shorter and less painful."



Mother's Friend

is not a chance remedy. Its good effects are readily experienced by all expectant mothers who use it. Years ago it passed the experimental stage. While it always shortens labor and lessens the pains of delivery, it is also of the greatest benefit during the earlier months of pregnancy. Morning sickness and nervousness are readily overcome, and the liniment relaxes the strained muscles, permitting them to expand without causing distress. Mother's Friend gives great recuperative power to the mother, and her recovery is sure and rapid. Danger from rising and swelled breasts is done away with completely.

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CHURCH AND TARIFF.

DOES RELIGION THRIVE ON POVERTY AND WANT?

Characteristic Free-Trade Contention That the Cause of Christianity is Best Promoted by Human Destitution and Misery.

The Brooklyn Eagle, a Free-Trade but gold standard newspaper, is very certain that The American Protective Tariff League is on the wrong track in its effort to show the extent to which the churches have shared in the restoration of prosperity through increased plate collections. The Eagle says: "Religious revivals follow disasters, and big financial panics make men think of their sins and induce them to turn their thoughts to the churches and to give to them more liberally than in their prosperity. Flood and pestilence are potent influences in making men think of serious things. A wave of prosperity does not advance the cause of religion. It rather retards it. If our present prosperity is occasioned by the Dingley law then the churches might well hope for a return to the Wilson law, with its alleged depressing effect on business, and its consequent direction of the thoughts of men to their souls' salvation. It was the Wilson law that made the churches prosperous, and not the Dingley law."

It may be so, but if so, let us have the facts and figures to prove it. The Eagle, chief among the newspapers of the "City of Churches," should know whereof it speaks; but does it know for certain that religion fares best when the people fare worst?

Is it true that poverty increases crime and morality at one and the same time? Do idleness, hunger and want operate to fill the jails and also the churches?

Is the minister surest of his salary when the burglar is busiest? Do the dire conditions which impel men to steal and murder promote Christian morality?

Are pew rents more promptly paid and is the contribution box better filled when churchgoers have empty pockets?

Does the appeal in behalf of home and foreign missions meet with the most liberal response when the congregation is "broke"?

Are church debts the smallest when individual debts are largest? Do men think most about the salvation of their souls in times when they are most engrossed with the problem of how to keep body and soul together?

Is it, in short, true, as the Brooklyn Eagle asserts, that "it was the Wilson law that made the churches prosperous, and not the Dingley law?"

The American Economist does not believe that any of these things are true. To believe them would involve the necessity of believing Christianity to be a curse instead of the greatest boon and blessing the human race has ever known.

If the churches will do their part in furnishing information as to the relative difference between plate collections in 1895 under a Free-Trade tariff and in 1899 under the Dingley tariff, the American Economist will guarantee to show that religion and morality thrive best when mankind is happiest, most prosperous, and freest from the necessity and the temptation to commit crime.

Of the truth of this there is not the slightest doubt. Wouldn't it be a good thing to demonstrate it beyond question in the manner proposed by the American Protective Tariff League?

RIGHTLY NAMED.

Democrats Ashamed of the Term "Free-Trade" as Applied to the Wilson Law

Some of the Democratic newspapers are scolding at Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio, because he said in his recent speech on the Currency bill that in the campaign of 1896 the Democrats demanded "the maintenance of the Free Trade Tariff bill, called the Wilson act." They complain of the term "Free Trade" as applied to the Wilson bill, insisting that it was in a measure Protective, since it carried an average duty of nearly 40 per cent. Isn't it rather late in the day to bring up this question? Three years and two months ago the people of the United States registered their judgment of the Wilson tariff by overthrowing the party responsible for its enactment. They condemned it for what it was, a Free Trade measure in principle and intention, and, if not wholly so, as near an approach to Free Trade as the Democratic party dared to make at that time. It was meant to be the entering wedge that should split asunder the American system of Protection, and the horrible wreck and ruin wrought by that entering wedge foreshadowed only too plainly the ultimate fate of American industries in the event of the complete realization of Free Trade in this country.

Congressman Grosvenor's appellation, "the Free Trade tariff bill, called the Wilson act," is fully justified by the facts. Democrats, however, are naturally a little sensitive about it, in view of all that has happened in the past three years. Formerly they were only too glad to take the credit of the Wilson Tariff law as "a step in the right direction." They found no fault in the campaign of 1896 when that law was characterized as a Free Trade measure. The only fault they found then was that it didn't go far enough in "the right direction," that is in the direction of Free Trade. But

Ruskin's Burial Place.

That the body of John Ruskin, the great English critic, does not rest in Westminster Abbey is not the fault of the Westminster committee. They had gone so far as to choose a spot at Westminster for the new grave, when they received from Ruskin's relatives a letter of thanks, declining the honor, as inconsistent with Mr. Ruskin's will. Some years before his death Ruskin had the following codicil added to his will: "If I die at Herne Hill I wish to rest beside my parents in Shirley cemetery; if I die at Brentwood I prefer to be buried at Coniston, but if I should by chance be killed during my Alpine excursions, I desire my body to be left where it may be found, and I ask no better tomb than the snow."

Doz a Real Wonder.

The smartest dog in Philadelphia, if not in the world, lives near Fortieth and Walnut streets. During a fire at the house he rushed into the seething flames and returned bearing between his teeth the unconscious form of an infant which the nurse had forgotten. In he dashed again and this time returned with a second babe. For a third time he dashed into the smoke and flames and the crowd wondered, for it was then known that there was not another living human being in the house. But a great cheer went up when the dog trotted out from the flames once more, this time carrying in his teeth the fire insurance policy.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Eggs as an American Food.

Since 1885 the egg traffic has become so large that in New York city alone it amounts to over \$9,000,000 annually. The reason for this increase lies in the fact that preserving eggs in cold storage has so lowered the price that everybody can buy them. In New York 2,160,000 eggs are eaten daily. They come principally from the west. The rest of the country eats eggs in same proportion, and though the United States produces 10,000,000,000 eggs yearly, it is necessary to import annually 15,000,000 dozen from Canada, Spain, Italy and even from far-away China.

Inventor of a War Shield.

Miss Sormont Murphy is one of the most successful women inventors. She is an English woman, and has just brought out a war shield for use in South Africa. It is made of aluminum and lined with sheepskin. It is claimed that it will divert the course of a bullet or sword. As it is only one pound in weight it can easily be worn under the uniform. Lord Roberts in accepting one of these shields just before leaving for the front, thanked Miss Sormont Murphy "very much for her kind gift and kind thought of him."

Efficient Cavalrymen.

"Speaking of cavalry," says a veteran officer, "probably the hardest and most effective cavalry forces the world ever saw were some of the condescendate squadrons in the civil war. The English mounted forces are calling for more horses, and it is estimated each cavalryman will need four remounts during the year. Why, Forrest's troop, harassing Sherman to the sea, used up horses at the rate of eleven per man in a twelvemonth."—Indianapolis News.

Curiosities of Coal.

Australian soft bituminous coal produces twice as much gas as European or American coal. For this reason the Australian coal is imported into Europe, although it is very costly. Pennsylvania anthracite weighs twice as much as European anthracite and takes but half the space. This fact enables it to compete on favorable terms with the European product, because of the advantage in railroad freights.

Field for the Explorer.

Lake Tanganyika, in Africa, offers a unique field for scientific exploration. This region, like Australia, is one of the few localities where animals still live that have become extinct elsewhere, certain whale-like mollusks of this lake appearing to have been driven from the ocean and to be identified with fossil forms of old Jurassic seas in Europe.

Mexico's Postal Drafts.

The first money-order drafts ever sent from Mexico addressed to persons in the United States have reached the postoffice department. In amount they aggregate \$5,000. They are issued by the Mexican postal department under the terms of an agreement with this country which went into effect Jan. 1.—Indianapolis Press.

Death Claimed the Bride.

While the minister was about to begin the marriage ceremony which was to unite John S. Blair and Miss Nannie Somerset at Perry, Okla., the other night, the bride reeled and was caught by the bridegroom and carried to a couch near by, where she soon died.

Preventive of Moths.

It is well to know that any strong, pungent smell will keep away moths. A mixture of cloves, cinnamon,orris root and other fragrant things may be substituted for camphor preparations with less disagreeable after effects.

Light, but Deadly Machine Gun.

Twelve pounds only is the weight of the new automatic machine gun under experiment in the United States army. It fires 450 shots a minute and can be carried by one man.

A BOUT A MERCHANT'S SONS.

How He Took a Merchant's Life Giving Him Money.

M. Cordier, a retired merchant of Paris much given to consulting spirits in emergencies, has been tricked in a rather amusing manner by an amateur ghost, who resided in rooms contiguous to those of the ex-business man, says the London Telegraph. The latter lately told friends and acquaintances that he had a melancholy message from spiritland to the effect that his son, who traded in Tonquin, had been murdered by pirates. The dishonest neighbor, hearing this, knocked one night at M. Cordier's wall, and announced that he was a spirit who wanted money for masses to be said in a certain church for the repose of the soul of the retired merchant's son. A sum of 160 francs was required, and the phantom asked M. Cordier to be good enough to put it under the first chair on the left side Virgin's altar in the church of Saint Sulpice. It appears that M. Cordier deposited several donations for the ghost under the chair, and the money was regularly taken away. In the meantime, the son supposed to be dead came home from Tonquin unharmed and unhurt. The young man had, in fact, no adventure with pirates, and was engaged in very prosaic business matters during his stay in the far east. The son laid a trap one night for the ghost, who was invited by Cordier senior to walk into his flat in the dark. No sooner had the spirit entered the room than he received a blow on the head from a big stick brandished by the traveler from Tonquin. The guilty phantom fled, but was pursued down the stairs and into the street by father and son. The spirit proved to be a very substantial adventurer, who was recognized by the police as a person much wanted for acts of swindling of a diversified and in some instances of a very ingenious sort.

EARLY LAMPS AND WICKS.

The Latter Were Commonly the Pith of the Rush.

It would be hazardous to conjecture what the first wick consisted of, but when we come to consider the iron lamp or "crusie," we know that the wick commonly used was the pith of the rush, which was gathered and partially stripped of its outer green covering, cut into proper lengths, dried and tied up into bundles ready for use. The iron lamp was hammered out of one piece of iron in a stone mold. This was usually done by the blacksmith, and the molds are still to be seen in museums, in the hands of private collectors, and no doubt at some of the country blacksmith shops. They are of uniform shape, with some slight varieties. The lamp consists of two cups, one suspended above and inside the other. The suspender is so fixed and notched as to enable the upper cup, which holds the oil and wick, to be shifted, and to keep the oil constantly in contact with the wick. The lower cup catches the drip of the oil, which can be easily replaced in the upper cup by lifting it off until the oil is poured into it. The upper cup has sometimes a moveable lid. There is a remarkable resemblance not only between the iron crusies in this country, but to those on the continent and in Egypt. They preserve the same general shape, but differ in the material from which they are made. The Pompeian lamps, or at least some of them, might be described as three crusies in one. The cup of the lamp is the same, but it has provision for three lights. The oil used in the Scotch lamps was of the coarsest kind. On the west coast the oil used was, and is still, fish oil. The material for wicks was variable.

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Rapid Time to the Orient.

From London to Bombay in eleven days is the remarkable performance laid out by the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship company. The journey will be made by the Brindisi route and involves faster time than is usual on Italian railways. The chief item in the voyage from Suez to Bombay, which is made at the rate of seventeen knots an hour.

The Useful Strawberry.

The frequent recommendation of the strawberry for dietic treatment of gout gives interest to the fact that in old herbal pharmacy the water distilled from this berry was sure to be a cure for the love-sick, while the leaves boiled and applied as a poultice were considered to have a most beneficial effect upon wounds.

Gnawed by a Rat.

While Mildred Renwick, the 2-year-old child of Victor Renwick, of Camden, N. J., was lying in her crib the other day she was attacked by a hungry rat, which lacerated the little one's face and hands so severely that the scars will go with her through life.

When Water is Dangerous.

Water becomes specially contaminated after standing over night in the pipe and several cases of poisoning have resulted from persons habitually drawing off and drinking some of the water in the mornings without previously allowing it to run.

Killed by an Icicle.

A big icicle fell from the rocks overhanging a slate quarry at Slatington, Pa., the other day, and struck a miner fairly on the head, killing him instantly.

CASTORIA

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