

## Gained Forty-eight Pounds.

"I had a strong appetite for liquor which was the beginning of the breaking down of my health. I was also a slave to tea and coffee drinking. I took the gold cure, but it did not help me."  
This is a portion of an interview clipped from the *Daily Herald*, of Clinton, Iowa. It might well be taken for the subject of a temperance lecture but that is not our object in publishing it. It is to show how a system, run down by drink and disease, may be restored. We cannot do better than quote further from the same:

"For years I was unable to do my work. I could not sleep at night or rest days on account of continuous pains in my stomach and back. I was unable to digest my food. Headaches and painful urination were frequent, and my heart's action became increased. I left my firm and tried to end my life. I was a confirmed invalid, and the doctors said I would never be well again. "Soon after I happened to see a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and since then I have been free from all pain, headache and dyspepsia. I eat heartily and have no appetite for strong drink or tea or coffee, and feel twenty years younger."

"My weight has increased 48 pounds. I cannot eat too much for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and claim that they have cured me."  
JOHN B. COOK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixteenth day of February, 1897.  
BANKS, Notary Public.

To people run down in health from whatever cause—drink or disease—the above interview will be of interest. The truth of it is undoubted as the statement is sworn to, and we reproduce the oath here. For any further facts concerning this medicine write to Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

The name and address of the subject of above interview is John B. Cook, of 208 South 5th Street, Lyon, Iowa.

## SANTIAGO IS A QUIANT CITY.

The bottling up of Cervera's fleet in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba is not the only claim to distinction possessed by that curious old city; for, as the inhabitants never fail to remind the traveler, it has long been a disputed fact whether Columbus first landed in San Salvador or Santiago de Cuba. However that may be, Santiago, as the Spanish call it, is far older than any city in North America.

The peculiar narrow streets and the facades of the houses remind one of the old towns in Italy, but there the resemblance ceases, for the houses of Santiago are not nearly so high around a court, or patio, as they are in most Spanish towns. With their built barred windows and glaring plastered walls, on the outside they look more like prisons than like the American idea of a dwelling house. But go inside the shops and you will find a different scene. There are palms and shrubs and flowers, and in some of the richer houses even fountains. Meals are served in the patio in pleasant weather.

In Santiago, as well as in other Cuban cities, the proprietors of most of the shops and restaurants live in the same buildings in which their business is located. The shops open about 9 in the morning and remain open until about noon, when they close up, and everybody goes to the noonday meal. After that everybody takes a nap in the heat of the day. The shops open up again about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and remain open till 5:30 or 6. Go to an office in Santiago at 8:30 in the morning and nobody will be up; go again at 12:30 and everybody will be eating; go again at 1:30 and everybody will be asleep.

In the evening the people sit around and take life easy, and smoke, of course—for in Santiago everybody smokes—men, women and children. Even the waiters in the hotels and cafes pull out a cigarette and smoke between the courses. The porters and cabmen smoke at all times, while the street vendors on the wharves smoke at their work, and even the clerks in the dry goods stores roll a cigarette and take a puff between two customers. The *senorita* blows a cloud of smoke from under the lace of her fascinating, mysterious mantle, while the *señoras* along the streets puffing away at huge cigars. Children of 8 and 10 may often be seen with cigarettes in their mouths, and it is no uncommon sight to see men and women smoking in church.

All the young bloods in Santiago wear the same style of hats, and they may be seen lounging around the city and the Club de San Carlos, looking cool and comfortable, and smoking, of course, for that goes without saying in Santiago. At the Club de San Carlos, which is the Union League of Santiago, the Spanish officers from Morro castle and the gilded youth of the city make their idling headquarters. It is a pleasant place in which to loaf, drink cooling beverages, smoke and gossip. The clubhouse is one story high, like the most of the buildings in Santiago, with a little garden with a fountain and flowers. Opposite the Club de San Carlos is the Cafe Venus, where, an enthusiastic traveler declares, as good a meal can be had as at Delmonico's. There is less wine drunk in Cuba than in most Latin countries; but there is a native rum, called *barcardi*, which is made from molasses, and which, well mixed with water and cooled with ice, makes a very smooth sort of beverage and a somewhat insidious one. A quart bottle of this rum costs only 50 cents, and as a good deal of it is usually drunk at the midday meal, it is not to be wondered at that a nap immediately follows it.

At all places in Santiago where drink is sold, as well as in the telegraph offices and postoffices, one always finds lottery tickets on sale, and men and boys peddle them about the streets. Six of the cities of Cuba, including, with its 40,000 inhabitants, is by far the most picturesque and interesting. It is many years older than St. Augustine, and after walking for an hour or two through its medieval looking streets, the most matter-of-fact American will admit that the place which he is told to him, except, perhaps, the story of the immense chain stretching from Morro castle to a huge staple in the wall of rock on the opposite shore, fifty yards away, which can be hoisted up by means of a crane and lowered into the water, so as to form an insurmountable obstacle to any attempt to force an entrance in time of war.

The country houses around Santiago are infested with mice and lizards. The latter are very alert and active, and quite unlike the sluggish lizards seen in northern climes. There is a curious kind of mouse whose presence is rather encouraged about Cuban country houses. These mousers are not cats, as one might suppose, but large black snakes. As they are quite harmless, nobody thinks of being afraid of them, and they come and go as they please, unmolested.

## WHAT OUR SOLDIER BOYS WILL SEE

A Most Interesting Account of the Philippine Islands, Given in Two Parts.—Part Two.

"Speaking of rebellions reminds me that there have been seventeen respectable sized rebellions in the last fifty years. It seems strange that such an easy, stumbling, happy-go-lucky race as the natives of the Philippines should have such turbulent politics. With almost any other government over them, the natives would undoubtedly be peaceful and contented. Of late years the rapacity of the Spanish has increased, and the poor people are desperate. They long for any other governing power than the Spanish. I can't begin to think now of all the taxes and licenses that the people in the island pay for their government. All males over 21 years of age must pay an annual poll tax that equals \$18 in our money. All females must pay \$14 as a poll tax. A person must get a license to gather coconuts from his own grove and sell them. I have myself paid hundreds of dollars for licenses for poor farmers who wished to harvest their indigo crop and sell it to me. Every article of furniture that costs a sum equal to \$2 in our money is taxed. The curtain never goes up at the theater that \$10 is not paid to the government. No one in the Philippines may kill his own animals for market, clip his sheep or cut down a tree without first paying a fee to some of the army of collectors that infest the country. A couple pay a tax when they wish to be married, besides a fee to the padre. The natives like showy funerals, and the Spanish divided a few years ago that the grave digger must collect \$1.50 for the government before he can bury anyone in the cemetery. These sums may seem petty, but it should be considered that the average native has little opportunity to work for hire. That if he does succeed in securing employment his wages are often not more than 5 cents a day, and that he is usually unable to dispose of his farm products for cash, being compelled to exchange them for other commodities. In addition to these and other taxes that I do not recall, there is a tax on beasts of burden, a tax for keeping a shop, a tax on cock fighting. At every turn the poor native finds himself face to face with the dire necessity of paying tribute, and he is obliged to spend his life in an ineffectual effort to meet the obligations thus imposed. The revenue goes to Spain to pay the soldiers and navy."

"There is no escape from these taxes. I have seen women whipped in the rural towns because they had perhaps failed to pay their license before they sold their annual crop of coconuts, and the collector did not see it in his official rounds. For the collection of taxes the Spanish have revived the plan which was in use in France before the revolution of 1789. For each district of 2,000 square miles a tax collector is appointed by the governor of the province. He is called a *gobernadorcillo*, and he is responsible for the estimated amount which his district should pay in taxes, so that if collections fall short he must make them good from his own pocket. He has under him a number of deputy collectors, known as *cabezas*, each of whom collects the taxes of from forty to sixty taxpayers, and is personally responsible for the amount expected from each. If they fail to pay he distrains their property and, if the proceeds do not suffice, he falls to cover the indebtedness the delinquent debtors are imprisoned. I once saw a dozen ragged, hard working men on the island of Samos that had lost their houses, cattle, lands and who still owed sums ranging from \$2 to \$40. They were being sent prisoners to the yard at Punta Chavalas, while their families were left to shift for themselves."

"A large book might be written about the popular revolts that have sprung up in the Philippines because of these annual impositions. In 1876 the natives lost 5,000 of their best men in rebellion against Spain. In 1882 they lost several thousand more men, and 600 of their leaders were beheaded and shot to death in squads at the garrisons at Cavite as a warning to other sympathizing rebels. The present rebellion broke out last June and was quelled for a time by Spanish troops. Last January 5000 rebels were shot in the suburbs of Manila. Suddenly the rebellion broke out again, and now it seems to be the most general revolt yet known in the islands. The intent of this last rebellion seems to be to rid the Philippines of the Spanish by any means—whether by dynamite, poison or assassination. The natives hoped for a year or two that Japan would assume control of the islands and that the hard, cruel hand of the Spaniard would be removed. When they found that their hopes were groundless they rose in armed rebellion. General Schlatter, who was sent to the Philippines by the German government last August to look into affairs there, reported that the Japanese are leading the revolt. There are 10,000 Spanish regulars on guard in the islands. The insurgents last fall numbered about 46,000, of whom 5,000 were armed with good guns. The insurgents have a few good cannons, cast from melted church bells and bits of metal that they gathered here and there. Manila like Havana, has naturally been in control of the Spanish troops, and the insurgents have been carrying on a warfare forty and sixty miles from Manila, similar to that of the Cubans about Havana."

"In the summer of 1896 the order of the *Katipunan* was secretly formed among the Chinese and Chinese. The purpose was to remove by blood and bondage of Spain. The members of the order were sworn by a gash across the left upper arm. With the blood which issued from the wound the initiate crossed himself and daubed his mouth and solemnly swore that he would spill the blood of at least one Spaniard every six months. The Spanish got hold of the plot. By trials that lasted an hour or two in some cases and thirty or forty minutes each in most cases, 4,700 of the persons suspected as being in the plot were convicted and shot to death. In the month of November, 1896, there were 800 executions on the outskirts of Manila. In one day some seventy-five men were stood up before a wall and shot."

"The earthquakes in the Philippines, especially on Luzon and Negros islands, deserve a special story by themselves. The whole group of islands is of volcanic origin. There are seventy volcanoes in constant eruption on the islands. Several of them are the most violent in the world, and are always being studied by scientists from Europe and America. The famous volcano, *Mayayay*, is within sight of Manila. An earthquake occurs on an average of once every ten days. I have known small quakes to come at the rate of a dozen a day for a week at a time. About a dozen times a year there are shocks which are felt by the people all throughout in fright and damage will be done to the buildings. The big bridge over the Passig river at Manila has been so

swerved by earthquakes twice in my residence in the city that it has been made unsafe for travel. In 1884 an earthquake nearly ruined the great stone cathedral in Manila, walled many buildings to the ground, rocked hundreds more, and 2,000 people on Luzon island were killed by falling timbers and walls. In 1860 the great earthquake occurred on Negros island. It has never been known how many people were killed there, but the number is estimated at 7,000. Almost every structure on the island was shaken down, and great gaps yards wide and miles long, were cracked across the island. The quake opened seams in the earth from the seacoast and made passages from the interior lakes to the ocean. I suppose if such a quake should occur in New York city there wouldn't be one building left on all Manhattan island."

"The people of Manila have the fondness of Spanish countries for exciting sports. The clubs of the city, with about 1,500 people, is nearly always filled. It pays the Spanish government a revenue of about \$5,000 a year. Sometimes an opera or theatrical company will come there from Paris or Madrid, and play seven nights in the week for months at a time. Opera is a sort of buffoonery and a lot of desperate villains are immensely popular in Manila, and dramas in which there is a vein of immorality will draw for weeks. While the play proceeds boys go about the theater vending cigars and sweetmeats, and tobacco to the people in an obscure stage at the close of an evening. When the play pleases a whole scene will be repeated. I once attended an opening night of a new Spanish drama, and the audience cheered so excitedly that the whole first scene was repeated twice before the second came on. There are some marvelous incongruities in the drama there, but the audience enters so enthusiastically into the plot that there is no chance for such trifling criticism. I saw a play last year in which a Roman soldier shot his villain to death in a room where there were curtains and glass window panes."

"Gambling is universal in the Philippines. I don't know anyone except the half-civilized men on the little islands in the Philippine archipelago who do not have Manila who have held government lotteries galore. The government gets one million dollars revenue a year from the lotteries, and no matter how hard the times, there are always some lotteries in full blast under the protection of the Spanish. Sellers of lottery tickets are everywhere along the streets, at the plazas and wherever the people congregate for an evening's promenade. Thousands of people will scrimp and pinch a whole month to get money to buy chances in some lottery scheme. The business men lay aside a certain share of their profits to buy tickets from advertisements for lotteries."

"Naturally the average native of the Philippines is humble and peaceable sort of fellow. He has very little education and has no knowledge of the world outside of the islands. I know many in Manila who have held government offices and are accounted great successes there, who had never heard of the United States, and asked me if our country was anywhere near China. I guess they have brushed up their geography along that line since I left the islands, but they are simple people. They love to dance, sing and loaf. Poverty is more general than anywhere on the continent. Under a good government there would never be a suggestion of a rebellion and these people could be made prosperous."

## Deadly Navaja of Seville

It is said that every Spaniard carries a knife, unless he belongs to the upper class of the aristocracy. Even the children of the nobles carry them in use. With the peasants and common people a blade is an indispensable article of dress. The ugliest of Spanish knives is the *navaja* of Seville. At the first intimation of trouble the Spaniard pulls his knife. If it is a *navaja* and he has the frequent habit of springing the blade open, the ratchet snapping like a rattlesnake's warning. This adds dramatic effect and appeals to that love of braggadocio and display inherent in the Spanish people.

The *navaja* is used with the blade up. The back of the knife is simple and thrusting force. It is hard to parry, and the point once in, little avails the victim. The wound is nearly always fatal, for it leaves a trail like a battle ax, save that it is up instead of down. The long knives, such as the *barra* of the navy, are simple and tremendous advantage, and in the street brawls and private quarrels so often indulged in always overmatch more fragile weapons.

Matches are seldom used, except by certain of the better classes, in the land of Ferdinand and Isabella, and the practice of striking a light from the flint will illustrate how common an article of use the ever handy knife is. Nearly every Spaniard carries in his belt a bit of flint. When he wants a light, out comes the flint, the knife is produced and the stone is struck with the back of the knife, and a spark of punk catches the spark as it flies, nurtures it, and in a second there is all the blaze needed. Calmly the Spaniard blows the smoke of his cigarette in rings about his head, ever ready for a resort to the friend who never plays him false—his *navaja*.

One of the most elaborate is that of the king of Portugal. Its jewels alone are valued at \$8,000,000. The crest of the crown which the czar of Russia wears on special occasions is a cross composed of five marvellously brilliant diamonds resting on a large ruby, uncut but polished. The staves crown of the czar, though small, is composed of clear to authorities upon the subject of gems, of the finest stones ever struck.

Queen Victoria's crown, valued at \$1,800,000, contains a splendid ruby, one large sapphire, besides sixteen smaller ones. The crown of the emperor of Russia is valued at \$12,500,000. His collar, his epaulettes, his girdle and cuffs, the handle and blade of his sword, are all studded with precious gems. His bracelets are of massive gold, and his fingers are covered with rings that are almost priceless.

But perhaps the most costly insignia of princely dignity are those of another tributary prince of British India, the Maharajah of Baroda. This gentleman's chief ornament is not a crown, but a necklace of five strands containing 500 diamonds, some of which are as large as hazel nuts, while the upper and lower rows consist of emeralds of the same size.

## FARM FACTS.

DAIRY NOTES.

All intelligent butter makers have admitted the fact that a reliable thermometer is the most important machine in the factory. It is the guide to gilt-edged butter making.

The hot sun is the young calf's worst enemy. They are young and tender and the hot sun is too much for them. Better calves will be raised if they are kept inside all summer.

Butter merchants who make a specialty of handling storage butter say that it requires two weeks at least after the cows are turned into the pasture before the butter is good enough to put away. Fresh grass butter is soft bodied and slushy.

The term bacteria in reference to milk and cream does not mean a disease of any kind, as many suppose. It is simply a term used in specifying the changes necessary in the manufacture of butter and different kinds of cheese. By some it is commonly called seeding for the growth of the desired flavor.

It is a fact that the comfort of any animal has a great influence on its general health and thrift. Comfort in summer is as important as comfort in winter. The animal that must hunt almost all night and day for a scanty supply of food, that is exposed to the sun and rain and tormented by flies cannot be said to be enjoying summer comfort.

We learn from high market authorities that the use of parchment paper is to be more general this year than ever before. In all the large markets parchment lining is required now. If for no other reason the added neatness which parchment paper gives a butter tub would make it popular. But it does all that is claimed for it, and the demand for its use will continue to grow.

To specially illustrate the value of the right kind of feeding, President Mathieson of the South Dakota State Dairy Association, makes the following statement which came under his observation: A neighbor of his who had a herd of fifty common cows of mixed breeds, but one who is a careful feeder, received \$40 from the Lansing creamery last year \$50 per cow for milk delivered.

Grandfather's way of dairying made him a prosperous man. His methods are not likely to make you a prosperous man in this age. "This because the world do not want competition in butter, cost of production must be reduced, a better article is demanded. The pushing, up-to-date dairymen is doing his work in an easier way, he is doing more of it and in less time, he is feeding less cream to his pigs and calves, and not of least importance, he is making a finer grade of butter."

QUALITY MAKES THE PRICE.  
Make it a point to have your poultry of the best quality before shipping to market. One who is not accustomed to visiting the large markets knows nothing of the enormous amount of inferior poultry that is sold, and which largely affects the price; yet, there is always a demand for that which is good, and at a price above the regular quotations. The assorting of the carcasses before shipping also leads to better prices. Old roosters (which seldom sell at more than half price) should not be in the same boxes or barrels with younger stock, and to ship poultry alive, and have roosters in the company with hens is simply to lower the price of the hens, as the buyer will estimate the value by the presence of the inferior stock. In fact, never send any poultry to market unless in first-class condition, and under no circumstances ship the inferior with that which is better.

EFFECT OF EXCITEMENT ON COWS  
Very often dairymen write us expressing great surprise at the fluctuations in the amount of butter fat in their milk at the creamery, as shown by the Babcock test. Since the advent of the Babcock test we are convinced that men have lived for a great many years in very great ignorance of the true philosophy of milk and the cow. It is safe to say that anything and everything that can affect the nervous system of a mother, whether human or bovine, will affect the fat content of her milk. On this law is founded the oft repeated advice to treat the cow gently.

TURNIPS FOR DUCKS.  
Grow a crop of turnips for ducks, if you intend to raise a large number of ducks. In the large establishments, where hundreds of ducks are raised, the principal food for them is cooked turnips, with a small proportion of ground grain. No crop can be grown to better advantage than turnips, and in no way can turnips be grown so profitably as to feed them to ducks. Ducks and turkeys are adjuncts to each other on the duck farms, for without turnips the ducks could not be made to lay so well. Let the chickens onto the newly plowed ground. They are splendid "insecticides."

Highways About San Juan.  
The roads of the island are not worthy the name.

They are little better than tracks made by the wheels of mules. The principal highway is a military road connecting San Juan and Ponce. Protection is afforded this road by about twenty small forts. Of the highways on the island but five are first-class. The telegraph system is in an incomplete state, and the service is only partially maintained. The length of wire in the system is 854 kilometers. The bridge of San Antonio connects the capital, San Juan de Puerto Rico, with the large island.

The ports are: San Juan on the north, Fajardo and Ensenada Honda on the east, Joso and Guanica on the south and Puerto Real on the west. Aside from these are some roadsteads and anchorages, such as Humacao on the east, Ponce on the south, Mayaguez on the west and Arebato on the north. The coast service is composed of schooners, sloops and a very few steamers.

From east to west the island is traversed by a range of mountains. This begins at the head of San Juan in the north and terminates at the Cape of Rincon, in the west. The highest point is El Yunque, 3,500 feet above the sea level. This peak is situated in the Sierra de Luquillo, near the northeast corner. There are three railroads in operation: One from San Juan to Arrecibo and Camuy; another from Ponce to Yauco and the third from Mayaguez to Aguadilla. The entire distance covered by these roads is 179 kilometers. One line of cable exists between Cuba, Mexico, Panama and the coasts of the South American continent. Another connects the islands with St. Thomas, Jamaica and the rest of the world.

A new substitute for blasting powder has been invented by an Austrian engineer for use in salt and iron mines. It is composed of 60 per cent of sodium nitrate, 30 per cent of potassium nitrate, 10 per cent of sulphur, 15 per cent of coal tar and 1 per cent of potassium chromate.

## MINE DESTROYING.

Even an expert in the branch of military science that deals with blowing things up possesses little more knowledge of the action of mines in actual warfare than the royal astronomer has of the man in the moon. The mines used in our civil war—the only war in which they have been exploded under ships, were crude affairs and electricity was applied to war with them in an undeveloped state. Nevertheless, those old mines were deadly enough to send twenty-five ships to the bottom during the war. In the last ten years much inventive genius has been devoted to the perfection of submarine explosives for harbor defense. The result is that mines will do about what is expected of them. Many experiments have been made with gun cotton and dynamite to test their strength as mining material and their action against vessels has been determined by blowing up old iron and dummy ships.

An independent investigation has been going on in every civilized country that has seaports to be defended, there is naturally a variety of submarine mines, and only the officers in the torpedo service of each country know just what contrivances are prepared for blowing hostile fleets out of its harbors or blasting holes into them when they do get in. But broadly speaking, all harbors are defended by "observation mines" or "contact mines," and operations in mine destroying will be directed against these two kinds of mines.

Observation mines are mines connected with the shore by electric cables by means of which an operator stationed at a point—usually a protected and masked pier—whence the movements of attacking ships can be observed, can turn a key and explode a series of mines at the moment a vessel passes over them. These mines are placed in rows across a channel. Each mine is a spherical or cylindrical copper case containing about 500 pounds of gun cotton. It is about three feet in diameter. The explosive quantity of gun cotton will be fatal to a ship within a radius of sixty feet from the point on the surface above it. A line of six mines will, therefore, guard a channel 720 feet wide. Gun cotton is lighter than water, so an observation mine is attached to an iron sinker weighing about a quarter of a ton. Each row of mines is strung on one electric cable, which is attached to the sinkers and runs along the bottom. The wire mooring rope, by which each mine is attached to its sinker, is between ten and fifteen feet long, so that the mines float at this distance from the bottom. If the mines are nearer than this the explosion of the first one is liable to break the cable and cut off the electric current from the other mines before they explode. Each mine is joined to the main electric cable by a branch cable connected to the sinker. For the guidance of the operator, buoys are placed at the ends of each line of mines. At

night Holme lights or something similar are used. These lights are an ingenious invention and are used whenever it is necessary to make temporary marks in the water at night. They consist of a chemical composition that in contact with water generates a gas which ignites and burns with a dull light when it reaches the air. The light is placed below the surface and the rising bubbles mark its position. Mined harbors are filled with false buoys and lights to deceive the enemy. Observation mines of the ordinary kind would be laid from forty to sixty feet below the surface. At this point they are safe from attack, and they exert the greatest force against the bottom of a ship.

Two kinds of contact mines are in general use, the electro-contact and the mechanical electro-contact. They are intended to explode only when they are struck by the bottom of a ship. The proper depth for these mines is fifteen feet. They are about one-fifth the size of an observation mine; are moored to sinkers, and the electro-contact mine is joined by an electric cable to a battery at the firing station on shore. A number of these mines, arranged in groups of from three to half a dozen, are usually connected with one main cable.

LATE INVENTIONS.  
A Pennsylvania woman has invented a dustpan which is designed to fit in a doorway to take up the dirt as it is swept over the sill, the pan telescoping near the center so it can be extended to fit any door.

A New Zealander has a bicycle which is fitted with a row of small pumps around the rim of each wheel, the pistons running on the ground to compress the air which is designed to be stored in the frame and used to propel the wheels.

Dressmakers will appreciate a new sewing machine attachment consisting of a U-shaped frame attached to the back of the table to support a cloth basket, which prevents the work from pulling or getting on the floor.

To adjust the chains on bicycles the rear hub is mounted on an eccentric disc inside a ring, which is split on one side and clamps the disc to prevent it from turning, the ring being a part of the frame of the wheel.

Screws can be driven without the driver slipping from the slot by using a new attachment, which has screw-controlled jaws to grip the head of the screw and hold the tool while the driving blade does its work.

To prevent the slipping of the wheels of electric cars on grades a pair of supplemental rails is placed inside the main rails, with grooves cut crosswise in their surface, to engage toothed wheels mounted on the shaft.

A German woman has designed a music holder for violins, which is formed of a wire frame fitted with clamps to attach it to the violin head, the sheet of music being interlaced between a number of cross wires to hold it in place.

To close fire shutters and door automatically they are mounted on an inclined track to slide as soon as a fusible cord on the door is burned, the cord allowing a weight to drop on the track and release the door.

Gas is automatically shut off when blown out by a new attachment consisting of a balanced arm with an umbrella-shaped hood, which is held above the burner by the heat of the flame and descends as soon as the flame is extinguished, thus pulling a lever which cuts off the gas.

## FIFTY YEARS OLD

Why let your neighbors know it?  
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Better give them good reasons for guessing the other way. It is very easy; for nothing tells of age so quickly as gray hair.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

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It hides the age under a luxuriant growth of hair the color of youth.  
It never fails to restore color to gray hair. It will stop the hair from coming out also.  
It feeds the hair bulbs. Thin hair becomes thick hair, and short hair becomes long hair.  
It cleanses the scalp; removes all dandruff; and prevents its formation.  
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An expensive outing? Not at all. The summer tourist rates offered by the Burlington Route bring a trip to this most wonderful of states within reach of every man and woman who knows how necessary vacations are—and acts in accordance with that knowledge.

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To relieve the sudden pull of winds on swinging signs, etc., a new hanger is formed of an outer casing to screw into the board, with a coiled spring inside to support a central rod having an eye at the outer end for attachment to the building.

An improved method of heating rooms is by coiling steam pipes inside an air passage through which air is forced by blowers, to be heated as it passes over the pipes, after which it is discharged through pipes to different rooms.

Agents wanted to sell a new patent household article. Address J. C. LKARNEK, Lock Box 559, Chicago, Ills.

O. P. Co., Omaha, No. 26, 1898

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### CONSUMPTION