

When Hot

Don't sweat and fret, but keep cool and take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is good advice, as you will find if you follow it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a first-class summer medicine, because it is so good for the stomach, so cooling to the blood, so helpful to the whole body. Make no mistake, but get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

VALUE OF SEARCHLIGHTS.

Useful for Signaling as Well as for Exposing an Enemy.

From the Philadelphia Times: The United States government has ordered for use in the coast defenses a large number of the most powerful searchlights to be built in the earliest possible time and delivered for mounting in the principal harbors along the coast. The lights are of vital importance in harbor defenses and will be a valuable addition to our harbor equipments. Already a considerable number are in operation, but not sufficient to do the work which might be done in this way. Operated on a scientific system the importance of the light can scarcely be overestimated. By its use the whole area of the harbor protected by our fortifications and by fixed or stationary torpedoes is in the dead of the night made as bright as day. In detecting the approach or any movement of an attacking fleet, and especially where an attempt is made to pass a fortification after a partial or total destruction of its torpedoes, these are most important. Under such circumstances the searchlight would expose the enemy's ships to the deadly fire from the heavy artillery guns of our coast defense and insure total destruction. Another and most important of the many factors of the searchlight system as adopted by the army is its adaptability to signaling from one fortification to another by means of long and short flashes, messages being sent several miles by cipher code. An idea of the wonderful power and efficiency of these searchlights for signaling may be had from the following: A short time ago a great searchlight was purchased by the government and turned over to the army for experimenting purposes in coast signaling. This light was purchased from a firm in Germany, and upon its receipt it was immediately forwarded to the Sandy Hook proving ground, where it underwent a thorough test. One object was to determine the facility with which a message could be transmitted by long and short flashes. The light was mounted on a tower at Sandy Hook and arrangements made with Mr. Dunn of the weather bureau in New York to be ready to receive the message at a stated hour. Late in the night, as agreed upon, one of the army officers especially expert in signaling mounted the top of the tower. When the exact moment arrived there were thrown against the dark sky long and short flashes of bright light from the tower at Sandy Hook. At the same moment, in New York city, another man was at the top of one of the high office buildings steadily looking toward Sandy Hook. He read the message and repeated it by wire to Sandy Hook, where it was found correct. This message was flashed a distance of twenty miles, and could undoubtedly have been passed a much greater distance. With these lights mounted at the fortifications around New York harbor messages could be immediately sent from the defenses at Sandy Hook to either Fort Wadsworth or Fort Hamilton, when the movements of a hostile fleet could be seen and it was desired to transmit instructions to the inner defenses. The searchlight in coast defense interferes with the sight of the man at the helm of an approaching vessel. In experiments tried in France a powerful electric searchlight was turned upon a moving vessel, the captain of which stated that his eyes were so dazzled by this light that it prevented him from properly steering his boat, which resulted in a collision with another.

Iowa Patent Office Report.

Des Moines, July 22, '98.
M. A. Oppenheim, of Des Moines, (popularly known as "Col. Oppy") has applied for a copyright for a puzzle that consists in means for fighting "the battle of Santiago" over and over again by persons who want to indulge in that kind of amusement.
A limited degree of invention is not a bar to a patent and one of the most simple devices have a high degree of utility. But the degree of utility may also be limited and yet warrant the issue of patents for inventions that are advantageous in the arts to which they pertain.
To draw the line between what is patentable invention and mere mechanical skill is sometimes difficult and authorities differ. In one instance an Examiner declared there was "absolutely nothing patentable" in a simple device under consideration and upon appeal to the Board of Examiners in Chief his adverse decision was reversed and a patent granted.
Opinions and advice free upon all inventions submitted to us for examination. Valuable information about securing, valuing and selling patents sent free when called for.
THOMAS G. ORWIG & CO.
Solicitors of Patents.

Captain A. K. Cannon, who was killed in the first charge of the Rough Riders near Santiago, visited friends in Mansfield, Ky., just prior to his departure for the south. While discussing the uncertainties of the battle with his hostess, Mrs. George Miller, he cut a button from his coat, attached it to his visiting card and handed it to her with the remark that if he should be killed she would have something to remember him by.
The poorest possible use for a man's buttons is to think forever about himself.

OUR SPANISH PRISONERS LIVING IN CLOVER.

Instead of Trying to Escape It is Doubtful If Any of Our 692 Captives Could Be Driven Away.

(Portsmouth, N. H., Letter.)
Civilization while you wait would be an appropriate motto for the prison stockade at Camp Long. The camp is on Seavey's Island, part of the navy yard, which on the map appears in Kittery, Me., and on official documents at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire. Two days before the St. Louis steamed into the harbor with 692 Spanish prisoners of war on board the camp ground was not much better than a desert. This end of the island is bound with rocks, which stick up through the blueberry bushes and scrubby grass on knolls and hillsides. Col. James Forney, commanding the Maine Guard, had during his previous term of duty at the navy yard laid out golf links on this eastern end of the island.
Today he uses the old iron hole markers as dead line ranges. The best hazards in the links are spoiled by a little new pine board town of a dozen houses, all but one of which are cut off from the rest of the island by a high board fence. Within thirty-six hours from the arrival of the St. Louis in the lower harbor this village had been equipped with all the creature comforts demanded by a free born American citizen.
The landing of the Spaniards was without ceremony or display. Two black, flat-iron shaped barges were brought up, one after the other, from the big liner, about a mile away, and made fast to Lieut. Gresley's landing place, at the foot of old Fort Sullivan, now used as a reservoir. There were a few workmen and a few ladies and children from the post on the shore, and a cordon of pleasure boats on the water, but no official demonstration of any sort. There was not an officer, nor even a marine, in sight, and no indication that the island was garrisoned.
On the first barge Lieut. Catlin, a survivor of the Maine disaster, brought with him Capt. Moren, of the Cristobal Colon, to act as interpreter, and about a dozen American marines to take care of a boatload of four hundred Spanish prisoners of war. Lieut. Catlin had a navy revolver in his belt instead of his sword, and went at his work without any fuss or feathers. When six marines had scrambled ashore and were strung along the bank

them, and after a few puffs from borrowed cigarettes the well Spaniards slept long and soundly. More meals followed with surprising abundance and regularity, and great wagon loads of clothes were hauled over from the navy yard and dumped at the feet of the prisoners.
The few industrious spirits volunteered for camp work, and their working made a pleasant spectacle for those who were not industrious. With warm new clothes and a comfortable fullness under one's belt, it is agreeable to sit in the sun, or at least out of the rain, and discuss why it was that Admiral Cervera did not utterly destroy the American fleet. To be sure there are sentries and deep water in front, and sentries, with a high board fence behind, backed by barbed wire and Gatling guns in the rear. What would you? Shall some men run away from good food, good clothes and a good company to lose themselves in a strange country and starve?
Perhaps it may not last, but that is the sentiment in Camp Long at present. The landing of the prisoners and the establishment of the camp was accomplished without the slightest hostile demonstration on the part of the Spaniards. Some of the men passively object to being clean, but they can put up with cleanliness if only they get plenty of tobacco.
Col. Forney has in the barracks at the navy yard and on duty at the stockade about two hundred men, but Surgeon Parsons says that if the Spaniards only understood that they were to have their three square meals a day a marine guard would be required, not to keep them on the island, but to drive them away from it. At the navy hospital baths and clean nightgowns and beds have transformed the patients who Monday afternoon were groveling in the dust of the roadside.
There are three wounded men, one having been shot in the leg, another having been hacked in the face by a Cuban machete while attempting to get ashore from the burning ship, and a third who lost several toes from a machete wound. There is an old man whose legs are paralyzed, probably from being so long in the water. All

when they get long range views from the New Castle and Kittery shores. Altogether the camp promises to be so quiet that Colonel Forney may lay out new golf links, and perhaps allow the Spanish officers to learn the game.

OLD METHODS THE BEST.

Work of Pupils in Public School Under Two Systems Compared.
From the New York Evening Post: In the opinion of Professor Richard C. Schiedt of Franklin and Marshall college, nothing has been gained, but something lost, in the abandonment of the old methods in public schools of alternate study and recitation periods, and of a brief recess during each school session. This view was expressed in a paper read before a meeting in Lancaster, Pa., of the Associated Health Authorities. The paper was scientific and described psychological experiments undertaken by Professor Schiedt and others to determine the fatigue of pupils under different conditions. Passing the experiments, and coming to the professor's conclusions, it appeared that under the Herbartian method of instruction, which provides for alternate recitation and study periods, and does away with home work, the power of mental endurance exhibited by the children was practically without limit when the atmospheric conditions were favorable. In the results the depressing or elevating influence of the atmosphere had an important bearing. A partial remedy is the session recess, affording opportunity for physical exercises in the open air and for a complete change in the atmosphere of the schoolroom. This is the more important, Professor Schiedt says, as in this region the days with unfavorable atmospheric conditions are in the majority.

MILITARY EXPEDITION.

It was on the first day of May that Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish ships and defenses in Manila bay. Twenty-four days later the first detachment of troops sent to re-enforce him sailed from San Francisco.
There have been some expressions of impatience because of this delay, and also because more troops were not sent. But those who criticize the government on this account can have little idea of the difficulties involved in sending a large military expedition such a distance.
From San Francisco to Manila is about seven thousand miles. The voyage, under favorable conditions, takes about four weeks. Ships had to be chartered and made ready in haste, to convey not the troops only, but their weapons, field artillery as well as rifles, horses and their subsistence, tents, bedding, hospital stores and miscellaneous equipments, together with

RAISING CHECKS.

Its Frequency and Prevention—Millions of Dollars Lost by This Means.
A check is the property of the issuer and ultimately returns to him, therefore he is morally and legally responsible for his signature, in the absence of suspicious conditions. "Unless the most effectual means" have been employed to protect it, the "maker is responsible." (Court of Appeals.)
An "individual opinion" will not save him. The "consensus of opinion" comes nearer to it. What is known as the "Embossing" stamp has long since been relegated to the shelf. It simply roughens the paper.
The perforating machines, which puncture little round holes, have been changed so often that they also are being relegated to the shelf as back numbers.
"Safety Papers," so called, are but tints, on or in the paper and while chemicals remove these tints the same can easily be restored by crayons or water colors. One of the finest jobs of the age was recently one on a San Francisco bank—raised from \$12.00 to \$22,000.00. The issuing bank using the National Safety paper, (a water line quality) and the Abbott Perforator; \$20,000.00 in gold was paid on this draft. The Union Pacific railroad had pay checks raised on what is known as the "Underwood Safety Paper," a body color, easily changed by using a solution of chloride of tin dissolved in water, and by hydrochloric acid, applied hot, which removes the brown spots left after removing the ink. This leaves the paper white which can then be shaded back to original color. It is a known quantity to all chemists that every color has its antidote, carbon being the only shade not affected by chemicals. However, carbon inks can be washed off with plain water.
"Letters of Advice" are easily beaten and the "cypher" systems in use among some bankers are but a modification of the "Advice." It rather extends the area of operation for the crook as any bank having the "key" to the "cypher" would for that reason be the easier victim.
A small, cheap machine recently sold extensively over the country by reason of its cheapness has had a big run. This device pricks pin holes through the paper the shape of the figure desired, leaving "red ink" marks in same. Perhaps the most convincing proof of the insecurity of this method is from a letter the writer recently saw from the Rector & Wilhelmly Co., Omaha, Neb., under date of January 19, 1898, to-wit:
"We had samples of the red inking machine submitted by the agent for the same, with the claim that it could not be removed without discoloring the paper. As the samples were on tinted paper, the color would be removed, even in erasing common ink. The samples submitted were removed and it was illustrated to our satisfaction that the color of the paper can be restored by the use of crayons or water colors. We are satisfied this machine would not prevent in any great measure the raising of a check and for this reason the security it offers is but nominal."
"RECTOR & WILHELMY CO."

The United States government after carefully investigating all the devices, papers, etc., on the market, adopted, in 1891, what is known as the "cut out" figure machine, which cuts out a solid black figure. It has proven the most difficult device to alter yet known or on the market, and one using the same will come within the legal requirements of "the most effectual means."
Business houses are liable to this check raising from collectors, who retain checks, turning over cash in lieu thereof—from trusted men as well as experts or professionals, as was the case of the Rector & Wilhelmly company, the Gate City Hat company and various others in Omaha.
Moral—"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."
Baptist's Anniversary.
Baptists have already accepted an invitation for their May anniversary of next year. This invitation came from the First church of San Francisco. This will be the first time these anniversaries have gone beyond the Rocky mountains. They bring together about 2,000 of the active workers in Baptist benevolences. The reason for going to San Francisco, apart from the stimulus given to Baptist interests on the Pacific coast, is the fact that it is just fifty years since Baptist work was undertaken in California. The occasion next year is to be made a great one in Baptist circles of the Pacific coast.
Correcting a Reporter.
A reporter for an exchange in speaking of a woman's convention last week, says: "There was much bustle and confusion." Of course the confusion could be easily determined, but the bustle part could only be guessed, and was really none of his business. It is too much guessing that is giving Journalism a bad name, and these women ought either to make him prove his assertion or take it back.—Beardstown (Ill.) Star.
The Bughole Blew Up.
A barrel of oil at the works of the Georgetown (Ky.) gas company exploded, and one building and a quantity of oil were consumed by fire. The oil tank sprung a leak, and workmen had been engaged in pumping the oil into barrels. A lighted candle was passed over the open bunches of a barrel and an explosion followed.
At the Play.
New York Truth: Kippax—"You seem very much affected at the tragic fate of Juliet, Miss Safflin; I thought I saw tears in your eyes." Miss Safflin—"Yes, Mr. Kippax, it does seem so sad to think that the lady who played Juliet is not really dead!"
Couldn't Afford Real King.
Mrs. Jenkins—I see Mrs. Hoetong is going to have "King Lear" at her next private theatricals. Mrs. Newrich (furious with envy)—Is she, the affected thing? Do you know, I don't believe he's a real king at all.—Stray Stories.

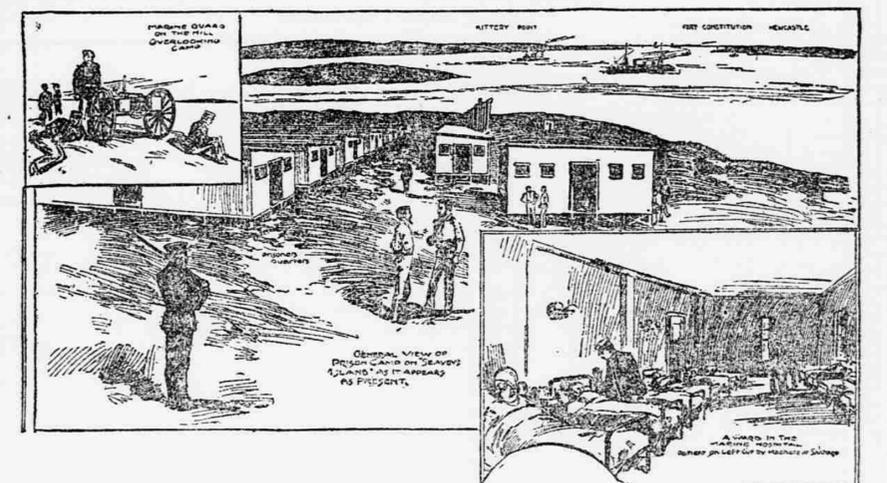
A Maine man offers small prizes to the school children in the intermediate grades of his town who take the best care of their teeth during the summer.
Beauty is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin today to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c. 25c. 50c.

The combined area of the Philippines, the Hawaiian Islands, Cuba and Porto Rico is 247,743 square miles, or a little less than that of Texas.
Among the Anglo-Saxons in the seventh century men wore gloves, while women covered their hands with their sleeves.
A bath with COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP, exquisitely scented, is soothing and beneficial. Sold everywhere.

The capital letter "Q" will be found but twice in the Old Testament, and three times in the New.

YOUNG AT SIXTY.

Serene comfort and happiness in advanced years are realized by comparatively few women.
Their hard lives, their liability to serious troubles on account of their peculiar organism and their profound ignorance concerning themselves, all combine to shorten the period of usefulness and fill their later years with suffering.
Mrs. Pinkham has done much to make women strong. She has given advice to many that has shown them how to guard against disease and retain vigorous health in old age. From every corner of the earth there is constantly coming the most convincing statements from women, showing the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in overcoming female ills. Here is a letter from Mrs. J. C. Orms, of 220 Horner St., Johnston, Pa., which is earnest and straight to the point:
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all suffering women that I think your remedies are wonderful. I had trouble with my head, dizzy spells and hot flashes. Feet and hands were cold, was very nervous, could not sleep well, had kidney trouble, pain in ovaries and congestion of the womb. Since taking your remedies I am better every way. My head trouble is all gone, have no pain in ovaries, and am cured of womb trouble. I can eat and sleep well and am gaining in flesh. I consider your medicine the best to be had for female troubles."
The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.



SOME SCENES AT PORTSMOUTH.

the gangway was opened to the prisoners, who went off the barge in an irregular straggling.
They were defeated and shipwrecked sailors, and they showed it. Bareheaded and barefooted, with straggly beards, and only a couple of dirty garments in most cases covering legs and bodies, they passively obeyed the orders of Capt. Moren, and were gathered in ship's companies by the calling of the roll. Hardly had a hundred men been landed before the sick began to drop groaning upon the dusty roadside.
The first official navy demonstration on shore was made by the navy surgeons, Drs. Parsons, Pitts and Morris, who walked over from the naval hospital, followed by an ambulance. Surgeon-in-Charge Parsons speaks Spanish quite fluently, having been stationed in Peru, but very little talk was necessary to feel the pulse and see the tongue of a groaning Spaniard. With all possible gentleness the most seriously sick were taken to the naval hospital and given as good care as could be given to American sailors. So they landed, penniless, sick, dirty and almost naked.
After the mustering was over the first shipload of prisoners was surrounded by marines from the garrison and marched into the stockade, the barefooted ones being chiefly anxious to avoid the nettles that lurked in some of the grassy places.
After one day in camp these same hungry looking prisoners could hardly be recognized. The day's rations of beef, bread, coffee and pickles were devoured at one meal, each man eating more than a pound of meat. They found hammocks, comfortable hair mattresses and government blankets provided for

the other patients, about one hundred and twenty-five, are suffering from acclimatic fever, which is not contagious, but which causes chills, cramps and great pain for about five days. The surgeons say that this fever will go through the camp, attacking all who have not had it. About a score of men are taken sick every day, and about the same number are discharged from the hospitals.
The convalescents and milder cases of fever are cared for in the stockade, where one large building is used for hospital purposes. Two Spanish chaplains, two surgeons, an apothecary's steward, and five junior lieutenants have had a building built for their special accommodation, and have been fitted out with sailor's clothes from the navy yard storehouses. Their wardroom is fitted out with bunks and abundant furniture. Dr. Suarez, who speaks English a little, says that while there will be a good deal for the doctors to do, they all expect to enjoy themselves in camp.
The civilizing influence of a short piece of rope is still to be seen at Camp Long. In olden times the rope was used to cow starved and ill-treated prisoners. Today it serves a different purpose. The members of the officer's mess hardly got new clothes before they began devising amusements, and jumping rope has become very popular. Two of the more sedate officers swing the rope while the others take turns jumping.
The horrors of war already seem far away, and the most important things in the world seem to be the delights of good living. Admiral Carpenter, who is in temporary command of the navy yard, has closed the island to curious visitors, who are not annoying

rations for the whole force sufficient for the voyage and for some time after.
It was necessary also to carry out large quantities of ammunition and supplies for Admiral Dewey's squadron, for ships carrying on operations seven thousand miles from their base of supplies need many things.
To secure the ships and prepare them for such a voyage, and to accumulate and get on board of them all the needed supplies in a little more than three weeks, was really a remarkable achievement.
Fighting for a Sentiment.
The masses of the north will fight, and fight hard and long, as we of the south have had proved to us. Moreover, they will fight for a sentiment, for we also know by experience—they will fight better for a sentiment than for anything else. But for the sentiment of the north about "the old flag" and "the preservation of the union," South Carolina would now be a member of the Confederate States of America. That is a self-evident proposition. While that section utilized an enormous immigration to recruit its armies it would have defeated the south without much aid, because without it it was still far stronger than the south. Chickamauga, Gettysburg, Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg proved its fighting capacity. If we do not recognize that we can claim no credit for our own glorious fighting for four years, and we would have no excuse for our defeat.—Columbia (S. C.) State.
Don't sit down and wait for your fortune to turn up.

Burlington Route

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They are all on or best reached via our line. Descriptive literature and full information by addressing
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P. S.—If you go west via Omaha and the Burlington Route you can stop off and see the Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

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\$50,000 Stock of all grades of Furniture recently bought at the very lowest cash price will be offered during the next few months at special prices.

Customers visiting Omaha will find this the largest and oldest furniture store here, and we will make every effort to please both in goods and prices.

Chas. Shiverick & Co.,
FURNITURE,
1205 Douglas St., Omaha.
Next to Millard Hotel.

NOTE—To satisfy ourselves as to whether this advertisement is read, we will make a discount of 1 per cent on the purchase of any customer who will tell us they were directed to us by it and that they will recommend us to their friends if the goods they buy are satisfactory.

Special to Ladies: We give Trading Stamps.

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With new trains to Kansas City and the South. Quickest time to St. Louis and the Southeast. Shortest route to Quincy and East. Finest chair cars (seats free) in the west. Low rates to all summer resorts. Every-thing up to date. For rates and all information call at
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