TRIUMPHS OF NINETY-SIX

The Year's Developments in the Realms of Science and Invention.

SOME WONDERFUL TALES ARE TOLD

Photography that Pathons Secrets of the Soul, Machines to Measure Brain Power, and Other Marvels of Human Skill.

During 1896, a new civilization has been in process of incubation. When fully developed, as it probably will be early in the twentieth century, it will be as far ahead of the present as the present is in advance

of the coach age. luminate our homes with a mellow glow like daylight; all our heavy work would be done and see them face to face; would solve the most intricate problems instantly by the application of electricity to our brains, and would photograph not only colors, but has reliefs, voices, dreams and emotions. Such allments as pacumonia, epilepsy, lockjaw, snake bite and insanity would be as easily snake bite and insanity would be as easily cured as the most ordinary cold, and the body itself would be made proof against disease by the injection of microbe killers into the system. To sail to the North Pole into the system. by balloon would be an ordinary Saturday evening pleasure trip, and to communicate with the inhabitants of distant planets

would be an everyday occurrence. No doubt, some of these projects are vis lonary, but most of them are in the range of probability, for imperfect appliances already exist to achieve such results. They will not find their way into ordinary use, of course until they are so far improved that it will be economy to discard present methods for

THE NEW LIGHT.

The greatest achievement of the year was at its threshold. It was early in January when Prof. Roentgen of Wurzburg univer-sity astonished the world by showing that such substances as wood, leather, alumi-num and human flesh are not opaque, but as transparent as glass, and that there is another and more powerful medium of vis-ion than ordinary light—a mysterious me-dium which is itself invisible. This discovery was the more surprising because it was never hinted or guessed at before, but was entirely new. It was found that few things were absolutely opaque when Reentgen or "X" rays were turned upon them, and that common glass is harder for these beams to penetrate than thick boards.

No sooner was this discovery announced than the whole civilized world became in terested in it, our own country most of all There was scarcely an inventor or a colleg-laboratory that did not begin experiment ing, and almost daily fresh capabilities of the new rays revealed themselves. At first abadowgraphs were taken by camera and Crookes tubes. Later both these in-struments were dispensed with, and, by means of the rays, the naked eye pierced wood and tissue, even penetrating bones to the marrow, and gazed upon the inner structure of steel plate. Prof. Elimer Gates of Washington has

utilized the rays in searching the heavens for wonders in astronomy. Dr. Dawson Tucker of England has taken shadowgraphs by using a glow-worm's light. Prof. Sal-viont has invented the cryptoscope, which enables one to see through opaque objects with the new rays. Both Edison and Tesia have largely added to our stock of knowledge in the same direction.

INVENTIONS OF THE YEAR. It has long been the dream of inventors to find some method of navigating the air as easily as we now navigate the sea. The foremost of them all, Prof. Lillenthal of Germany, yielded up his life for the cause, and after his fatal fall, like the hero he was, he only lamented that he had not other lives to give to science. As the majority of airship inventors have done, he took the performance could hardly be called flying. was rather an easy method of falling, r his plan was to leap from an eminence and sustain a gradual downward flight until

he reached the ground.

The other two best known experimenters are Maxim, the American-born Englishman, with his motor airship, and Prof. Langley, of Washington, with his aerodrome, the secret of which he carefully guards. Besides these three, there are imitators of less note. Chanute and Paul, who made unsuccessful a winged boat near Chicago; Cowden of Virginia, with a paddle-wheel ma-chine modeled after a salmen; Dr. Wolfert of Berlin and Mr. Bastard of England with cone-shaped balloons.

The only really successful experiments in The only really successful experiments in air navigation during the year were made on the old-fashioned kite principle by Charles H. Lamson of Portland, Me., and William A. Eddy of Bayonne, N. J., who have constructed kites atrong enough to lift men into the air. With these the Government Weather bureau is now exploring the cloud regions in search of data for making more perfect weather forecasts.

AMAZING DISCOVERIES. Discoveries in photography during 1896 have been sufficient to stagger one who has not thought of the collective result. The Roentgen discovery may be considered un-der this head: Prof. Gates has photo-graphed in a dark room with invisible rays of light. The photochronograph made dur of light. The photoenronograph made dur-ing the year for the use of the army, pic-tures the flight of projectiles. Photos in bas-relief, like cameos, have been taken. Further advances in color photography have been made, though the difficulty of printing of the colors from the negttive has not been removed. Dr. Packer of England has caught the corona of the sun through a metal film. The human voice has been photographed in Columbia col-M. Radel of France claims to have impressions of dreams, each vision of the sleeper making a different shadow on the sensitive plate, and even figures of persons appear which the dreamer, when awake, recognizes as the individuals he saw in his sleep. Equally startling is the assertion of M. Narkierrico-Jodko of Russia that he has photographed true love; or rather that he has caught the electric discharges exchanged when the lovers clasp which discharges are not found in the handclasp of mere friends.

Of more practical benefit to manking will be the invention of new motors to take the place of steam. One substantial advahas been the harnessing of Niagara Falls after years of toil on tunnels and maso This power is now turning the wheels of factories to Buffalo.

Two newly invented motors have been in operation on the street car systems of New York this year—compressed air and u combination of storage and third-rail sys-

A new style of electric locomotive has been produced jointly by the Baldwin Lo-comotive works of Philadelphia and the Westinghouse Electrical works of Pitts-

MEANS OF LOCOMOTION. Dr. Jacques of Boston has discovered a method of extracting electrical energy di-rect from coal, without the aid of a steam engine. Petroleum motors for bicycles and seless mail wagons have been products of the year. Anticipating the time when fuel will be scarce and expensive, Earnest

Gerlack has been at work on a wave moto on the coest of California to utilize the vast power of the tides. Nowadays nearly all professional inventora are electricians, for the possibilities of the mysterious force seem to be greater than even yet dreamed of by science. Edison has produced a new electric light, which he calls a fluorescent lamp, that gives an intense white light. The most startling in-novation in this line, though, is that of D. McFarlane Moore, who dispenses with wires altogether and pipes his electricity like gas. Through glass tubes arranged around distributes evenly a soft,

phorescent glow, the best counterfeit of day-Even now electricity for domestic use is preddled from house to house in New York. Sity like milk in cans. Edison has improved the telautograph, invented the prefious year, in a still better device for trans-Even now electricity for domestic use is peddled from house to house in New York City like milk in cans. Edison has improved the telautograph, invented the pre-

mitting pictures by wire, calling his invention the autographic telegraph. Prof. Row-land of Johns Hopkins university has devised the multiplex printing telegraph, capable of sending ten separate messages an cunce over a single wire. M. Kildischewsky has been experimenting with long-distance telephosing under water. He has already talked through several hundred miles of wire under the Don river, and now aspires to make his voice heard by cable across the Atlantic. Alexander Graham Bell has invented a radiophene, by which he trans-nits a sunboam over the telephone for long DATE POSS.

ELECTRIC LINOTYPE.

James P. Pemberton, a Tennesseean, has the most wonderful project of all for using the wire. His idea is to operate linetype machines from central news agencies, like the Associated press, putting the dis-patches directly into type, wires being atached to the keys of machines all over the ountry and worked from the central

country and worked from the central agency by a single operator.

Among other 1500 inventions made possible by electricity are the cophone, for de-Were all the projects now perfected which torting the exact direction of sounds at sea the brain of man has conceived during the past twelve mouths, says the Cinciunati Enquirer, the unpaved air would be date, produces figures in action, but in addition projects them in magnified form so that which that whole sould be distinct to the control of the that whole audiences may see them Dr. Frank Close's telectroscope, which tele-phones sight as well as sound, enabling talkby wind, tide and compressed air; we would ers to see each other face to face, although talk by wire with friends in the Antipodes separated by hundreds of miles; and the phonendoscope, to detect the presence of disease by sound. This had is of such exceeding delicacy that it makes a wink as

and armor plate, the tide of victory has once more turned toward the guns, through increased power and improved projectiles. Moreover, two types of submarine tor-pedo boats, which are now being perfected, the Gathmann and the Holland, threaten to make the most powerful battleship as de-

enscless as a tub It would lengthen this article too much to even mention all of the inventions of the year, but it wouldn't do to elight a few of the most important, such as the Hawkins method of making steel, a substitute for the Bossemer process, the invention of a saw manufacturer of Saginaw, Mich. A bleyele tassenger car, which may be propelled by ts own occupants, or else attached to rain, and a submarine bicycle for the use deep sea divers, are new variations for the benefit of wheelmen. Then there is the at tempt of Mr. Emmens of Emmensite explo sive fame, to revive alchemy, claiming his ability to transmute silver into gold.

DEEDS OF THE DOCTORS. The progress of the healing art has kept pace with the march of invention. The big gest stride in advance, if it succeeds, is the supposed discovery by Dr. Edson of New York, who thinks he has found a method of killing in the blood all disease germs. This he seeks to accomplish by hypodermic in jection of asepsin, relieving the stomach of the task of assimilating drugs. The kn-mensity of such an innovation will be realized if it can be proved that, excluding vio co and accident from the calculation, th new remedy would ward off any but a purely natural death at the end of man's allotted time on earth. That is, no intrusive diseases, like pneumonia or fever, which cut off its victim in the prime of life, could withoff its victim in the prime of life, coul stand the attack of the germ killer.

During the year the principle of inocula-ion, which had already proved effective against smallpox, hydrophobia and diphtheria, has been extended to the cure of lock-jaw, snakebite and insanity. Pneumonia is reated by Dr. Moran of Elyria, O., who draws off the poleonous matter by producing artificial abscesses where they can easily

be removed by the knife.

The first epileptic canitarium in the world has been established at Mount Merris, N. Y. under the name of the "Craig Epilepti olony.

The sphygmograph, an instrument to measure heart beats, is an 1896 invention. Manuage by water power, which has been introduced into the New York Orthopedic hospital, is also an achievement of the year. Attempts have been made during the year to explore the shadowy borderland which lies between body and spirit. The unheard of things which photography has essayed in this line I have already men-tioned; but there are two mechanical inventions which trench closely upon pay-chology. The pendulent chronescope now in chology. airship inventors have done, he took the soaring bird for his model. He has sailed through the air for short distances, but his to determine his mental capacity. Julius Emmer, inventor of the long-distance tele-phone, has contrived what he calls a "thought machine." You can think in the presence of a delicately constructed cylin-ler and the apparatus by means of chem: cal and electrical forces, will bettle you ideas, as it were, just as Edison's phono-graph stores away one's voices and words In the city of Washington there are two laboratories where scientists are devoting their lives to experimenting upon the shad-owland I have mentioned. Prof. Elmer Gates is the leading spirit of one. studying the physical side of mental action and his aim is to build up the brain, just as by careful dieting the body of an invalid may be built up. One fruit of his researches is the electrostat, which, by is the electrostat, which, by directing a stream of electricity upon the brain will enable the owner of the organ to concen-trate his mental powers upon a problem as he could not do without artificial aid. By using the electrostat the stupides

> The other institution is a part of Uncle Sam's own Bureau of Education and has founded the new science of "psycho-neur-ology." Dr. MacDonald, its chief, is mak-ing a study of the physical effects of the emotions-how love and hate, for instance-affect the blood, brain and nerves. His apparatus is said to test the power of the and measure the quickness and quality of

become quick-witted-so claims Prof.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

The Tell-Tale Tracks on the Tapes

try Betrayed Him. Four or five Washington pastors were havng a pleasant little meeting the other aftertoon at the study of one of them and they were having comparatively as much fun out of it as that many rounders would have had at a saloon knee deep in forty-seven varieties of tipple. They were telling Sunday school stories, as a rule, relates the Washington Star, but they awang around after while to

'In my youth in Virginia," said the host. 'we had, what is rare nowadays, to-wit, of of more or less seedy and shabby genter old fellows who went about the country de livering lectures on temperance and getting out of it only about so much as would clothe and feed them. Some of them were no doubt good and conscientious men, but among them were many, who, notwithstanding their rofessions, dearly loved to take a glass of thing warming to the inner man.

'Most of these tipplers were very particular not to have the rumor get abroad that they ever tasted the vile stuff and when they took their drinks they observed great secrecy. I remember there was one whom we thought to be a most abstemious old fellow and no ne thought he ever tasted a drop. Particu larly a maiden aunt of mine who lived with my mother and was as rigid a temperance woman as ever came out of New England. My mother was much more liberal and wanted always to entertain these workers in the good cause, but my aunt had become so pictous of all of them except this particu-one that he was the only one who could d a night's lodging at our place.

"One night this old chap came to stay all sight and he had such a severe cold that my nother prescribed a rubbing of goose grease on his feet and teasting it in by the fire becre he went to bed. Now, as it happened, in fore he went to bed. Now, as it happened, in the room where he slept there was a new carpet which my aunt had presented to my mother as a biginday gift and there was an afford it, being hygroscopic like wool and free from the latter's liability to irritate the skin through the serrations (like the bigger on a house) occurring along the with a two-gallon Jug of good whisky on it which somebody had forgotten to put inside and lock up. At 8 o'clock the black boy prettier, takes dyes better and has just as

oft him sitting before the fire.
"Just what happened after that nobody knows, but after the guest had departed next morning and the servants went to straighten up the room they found tracks nnumerable between the fireplace and the sideboard and in some way it was discovered that the old fellow, afraid of taking cold, had greased his socks and toasted the grease into his feet through them, and while the toasting was going on he made regular and

whether my aunt was more pained over the rulned earpet or over the rulned idol, for she had the greatest confidence in the old

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

man.

Some Points Based on Long Medical Observation and Study. From a series of lectures delivered before the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, the Record of that city furnishes

the following health promoting facts: A large trunk, a good chest, a generous framework to hold the heart, lungs and algestive organs, greatly promote longevity and are usually accompanied by a clear, rosy skin, plenty of blood in the body and a good supply of vital force.
Insufficient mastication and food that dis-

agrees and only tickles the palate should be avoided. No one neglects bodily exercise to any

degree without paving the way for future A proper scheme for healthy living would involve the training of all the members of

the body. Muscles unused become smaller in size flabby and weak; use hardens, strengthens makes them more responsive to the

A quick person always has the muecles in Ready obedience of muscles to will is a very important thing. Exercise does more than strengthen and

harden muscles. A microscopic examination shows muscles constantly used are the more The value of a bodily organ depends upon

its use. The oftener it is disintegrated by action and rebuilt by the proper putting together of the food stuffs from the digestive organs, the more times it is remade, the

The use of the muscles exerts a notable offuence upon circulation. Athletes who have contracted heart trouble either have not taken their training judiciously, or, having developed a large heart, neglect their athletic work and are then visited with troubles which could have been

avoided by exercise. Where the heart is organically and the person enters immediately upon ence, burrowing through newspapers, magamay give way. Each man in an athletic team should al-

ways pacs a preliminary examination before intering any contest. Under proper muscular exercise the heart frives the blood in increased volume, not only through the muscles concerned, but through all paris of the body, and the oxygen absorbed by the lungs is conveyed

brough the system more thoroughly, with better elimination of waste materials. Every contraction of a muscle drives th lood out of that muscle by squeezing th cessels, which, as a network, pierce it, and again the blood is driven into the muscl and again squeezed out on the way to th eart, so that every muscular action helps

the heart.
In a man at rest the heart does prac ically all the work, when the man works the nuscles aid largely in the blood-pumping

An overdeveloped heart will be of no in convenience if the individual keeps up a normal amount of bodily exercise. A man walking four miles an hour takes five times as much oxygen as when at

A laboring man will in a day excrete brough the lungs in the form of carbonic acid gas, an amount of carbon equivalent o a lump of coke as big as his two fists. Exercise should not make us breather nuch more rapidly than we do normally, out deeper.

Most of us are too lazy with our lungs not knowing how to fill them evenly noothly and fully. Most people have hollows above their collar bones, which is wrong. The apex of the lungs should project up into that pace and fill it pretty nearly full, making an almost even surface with the neck. One should breathe deeply and fully, herwise the lungs' apex imprisons a

excellent germ breeder. Most cases of phthisis begin in the apex the lungs. Women, though closer housed and more away from the fresh air, do not have con-

tagnant pool of air, soon filled with dust

sumption as much as men The lessened liability to consumption en-joyed by women is due partly to their loosedresses, allowing full expansion f the lungs at the apex, which most men The blood of a person getting a suffi-

ciency of pure air tingles on the tips of the ingers and toes, and the elimination of vaste matter in the food is much nearer A man using his muscles demands more inactive one, but, owing to the increased circulation of the blood through the muscles and to the increased supply of oxygen, there will be better man-

gastric and other digestive facture of and better digestion, absorption and ssimilation Muscular effort carries blood to the brain nd favors its nutrition.

Manual training and physical exercise are valuable aids in the development of the eak-minded and those who suffer from

Proper bodily exercise causes the skin throw off large amounts of waste matter, which otherwise would accumulate, irritate and cause bad complexions. No hard and fast hygienic rules can be

Every man is a personal equation y himself. What is good for one may not o good fer another.

To maintain the health a man of 150 sounds needs exercise equivalent to raising 00 tons one foot per day, or walking nine

niles per day. Do not walk the nine miles a addition to other work. The bicycle offers a practical, gentle means exercise to almost every one. ymnastics, public gymanasia and the differ

t games are to be recommended. A cold bath is very unwise for some They should not go much below the edy temperature.

Common sense and individual tempera-ment should centrol the temperature of the Some prefer 60 degrees Fahrenheit, 70 to 75 degrees is generally favored. bath. With a bardy person a cold bath invigor-tes and stimulates all the various funclocs, and, followed by a good rubbing, it imparts a tone which nothing else can give. Beware of sea bathing immediately before

Bathing too soon after eating has caused he worst cases of cramps through indiges-ion, even where the digestive apparatus rom all surface indications appeared in the

Do not eat too soon after surf bathing. as the violent exercise robs the digestive organs of the blood, and indigestion results. Do not enter the water in a state of active erspiration, nor yet wait until fully cooled because you are then in a state reme reaction, and various forms of conestion may follow. Take your bath while carm, after perspiration has stopped, but before completely cooled off. Stay no longer than comfortable and dress quickly.

Wool affords the best clothing in this climate at this season, because it does not allow the heat of the body to pass rapidly Heat always passes from the body air when the air is colder than the body, but woolen clothing interferes, being a non-conductor of heat. Wool is hygro-scopic, taking up the water readily and parting with it with great reluctance. When erspiration rapidly evaporates from our odies we cool off rapidly and chill, which is prevented by using woolen or merino un

carried in the goose grease to our guest and good properties as wool.

Wool or silk underwear should be worn by

all subject to sudden temperature changes, especially by the gouty and rheumatic and sufferers from catarrh or throat and lung Sufferers from indigestion should wear a wool bandage about the abdomen. Many persons would be much improved in general

Rheumatics should wear woolen or silk inderwear all the year round. Garments of tightly woven fabric should from disease germs.

Recollections of a Veteran of Fifteen Presi dential Campaigns.

COLONEL "DICK" THOMPSON AT HOME

The Sage of Terre Haute Relates of Number of Reminiscences Concerning Noted Men of Long Ago.

One of the most delightful conversationalists in this country is Colonel Richard W. Thompson of Terre Haute, Ind., ex-secretary of the navy and sole survivor of the Twentyseventh United States congress and of the Indiana legislature of 1834. Colonel Thomp. son has passed through fifteen presidential campaigns, relates a correspondent of the Chicago Record, and has been a companion of all our presidents, except the first two He knew scores of revolutionary people, and is a gold mine of information on all matters pertaining to the political history of the United States. Far and wide the silvercrowned colonel is known as "the old man eloquent." The very first men in American public life have paid him high tribute as a popular speaker. He is now in the 85th year of his age, yet only a few weeks ago he spoke in the open air for almost an hour to an immense audience of his fellow men, and it was one of the most eloquent and powerful addresses of his life.

Colonel Thompson may be found in his great library any evening, writing or reading. About 9 o'clock his grandchildren come comping into the room, throw their arms about his neck and kiss him good night. An hour later his two daughters, middle-aged After passing competent inspection of heart and lungs s would-be athlete need fear no danger from a gradual system of training. diseased desk until midnight, attending to correspond ome tremendous muscular task the heart zines and other publications, and enjoying his inevitable eigar. The colonel is a ray enous reader, as he is an insatiable smoker. Nothing in the newspapers escapes him. He even reads the jokes, and enjoys them as nuch as anybody. All political, social and conomic questions, all scientific and religous matters-whatever appeals to the proressive intelligence of man-receives after ion, and careful attention, from this briliant and beloved survivor of the fathers.

MEETING WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Colonel Thompson and Abraham Lincol vere bosom friends. They chummed together for many years and there was no man in Washington, either before or after the great Hilnotean become president, for whom he had a profounder respect or a deeper personal regard than he had for Colonel Thompson. The colonel was an influential member ongress when Lincoln was elected to that The two men had never met, but they knew each other very well by reputation Lincoln had been practicing law on one side of the Wabash river and Thomp other, and they had many mutual friend So it happened that when these two men of the people met on the floor of the house of entatives for the first time Lincoln ex-

onded his hand with:
"How're you, Dick?"
And Thompson extended his hand with: 'How're you, Abe?' From that moment until Lincoln's career erminated he and Colonel Thompson were onfidential friends, and if the truth were known the martyr president would be found often to have profited by the counsel of his

listinguished Indiana colleague. LINCOLN AT A RECEPTION. Colonel Thompson tells many stories of Lincoln, most of which come from his personal association with the president. Back in 1847 one of the most elegant society women of Washington gave a reception, to which she invited many senators and representatives, and among the latter was Colonel Thompson. The colonel at that time had nd organisms of all kinds, and forms an become an intimate of Lincoln's and he decided to ask that the Illinois man be honored with an invitation to the reception Accordingly he approached the prospective hostess and said to her:

"Madam, I want you to ask my friend, Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, to your party." "Abraham Lincoln?" was the reply. do not know the gentleman. 'Nevertheless," insisted the colonel, "I wish the invitation for him.'

The invitation was forthcoming, and on the night of the splendid reception Colonel Phompson entered the reception room, company with his long-armed, long-legged. ugly friend. The two went straight to where the hostess was standing, and the colonel presented the Illinois man. Lincoln asked to be seated on a low hassock, and after considerable difficulty he so disposed his arms and legs as to feel fairly comfortable Then a long and animated conversation took alace between him and the society woman The day following the reception Colonel Thompson met the hostess and remarked to

Well, how did you like my friend, Lin "I will tell you." she answered. "Mr. Linoln, of all you men at my house last night s the only one who will ever be president."

ONE OF LINCOLN'S STORIES. Colonel Thompson was at Lincoln's ho n Washington one night after the latter had become president. The colonel and the chief xecutive were alone, the former lying a ength on a sofa and Lincoln sitting near b ith his feet on the sofa. At 10:30 o'clock Thompson rose and said he must go. The

resident remonstrated. "Not yet, Dick," he said, "there is a man ming to see me at 11 o'clock and when he ets here you may go."
The colonel inquired about the expected initor and was informed that he was a fellow who held a claim of several hundre housand dollars against the Commissary lepartment. Lincoln had already examined

ome of the papers in the case, and when he claimant put in his appearance, which e did at 11 o'clock sharp, the president simly instructed him to leave such other paper. as he possessed for future examination. The man hesitated about going and intimated that he would like to know what impression he record as already inspected had left upon Lincoln's mind. The president understood

and thus responded: "I will say of your case that it suggests to me a story I once heard about Sam Brown, lawyer, in Illinois. This fellow could not make a living for himself and family by practicing law, so he decided to enter the nerchandising business, In pursuance of his purpose he ordered a jurge bill of goods rom an eastern firm. The firm at wired its western correspondent in regard to Sam Brown's credit. The correspondent replied that Sam was worth over \$190,000 and gave the following itemized statement of his

'He has a beautiful wife, with black hair and lustrous eyes; I should say she is worth \$50,000. He has two children, one a little girl, who is the image of her mother and the other a bright and amiable boy. The girl is worth at least \$25,000, and if the boy were mine you could not buy him for \$50,000. Besides these objects of value, Mr. Brown has an old table worth 25 cents, an inkstand worth 10 cents and a pocketknife worth 5 cents. But, over and above all, have named. Sam has, the the corner of his office, a great big rat hole that is worth

ANECDOTE OF WILLIAM WIRT. Colonel Thompson tells a good story abou William Wirt of Virginia, author of "The British Spy," and a lawyer of much note in his day. Wirt lived at Culpepper Court House, and Colonel Thompson's grandfather, Major William Broadus of the revolutionary army, was the first man to employ him in awault. Wirt and the colonel's father were ntimate friends. The former's prosperity in his youth was too much for him and he be-came a gutter drunkard. While in this pitiaole condition he was going one day from Culpepper Court House to Charlottsville. wear a it was Sunday, and Wirt stepped by the way
Many to hear the sermon of a celebrated blind
general
preacher. The lawyer was deeply impressed
by the power of the blind man, and this im-

receion was made of great avail by an experience that followed.

A rich man was at the service and invited e worn where there is danger of contagion Wirt home with him to dinner. The invita-tion was accepted and Wirt met the rich man's lovely daughter. He lost his heart The king of pills is Beecham's Beecham's to her, and afterward sued for her hand.

She was aware of his profligacy, and answered his request thus

'Can you quit drinking?"
For you I can," said Wi "For you I can," said Wirt.
"Well, then," answered the girl, "prove your words by remaining sober for two years. At the expiration of that time, if you have not failed, I shall be nappy to beome your wife,"
Wirt accepted the proposition, vindicated

his manhood and married the girl.

MEETING WITH WIRT'S SON. The author of the "British Spy" became one of the best citizens of Culpepper Court House and was widely esteemed. Years afterward, when Colonel Thompson was secretary of the navy, he needed a clerk in his Among the applicants was a tall young man with a modest manner and a

What is your name?" asked Colonel name is Wirt."

Where from?" What was your father's name?" William.

During Jackson's administration Major Broadus, Colonel Thompson's grandfather, Broadus, Colonel Thompson's grandfather, was paymaster at Harper's Ferry. The malor was an auditore man and handled those about him without any blarney. As a consequence he made enemies, and when Jackson was elected an effort was put on foot—a bit of gray in the dawn of the spoils system—to have the paymaster ousted. The latter's polities was not made the basis of the complaint; the position of the ship by dead recking the force and direction of the wind, the possible currents, or other influences acting favorably or against the progress of the ship, the navigator is enabled to calculate very nearly. In overcust or foggy working the position of the wind, the possible currents, or other influences acting favorably or against the progress of the ship, the navigator is enabled to calculate very nearly. In overcust or foggy working the paymaster ousted. The latter's polities was not made the basis of the complaint; out the position of the ship by dead reckwas charged that his harshness unfitted im for the position he held. 'Who is this Major Broadus?" Jackson in-

"I will look him up and let you The president made his inquiries and subquently was called upon by a committee the major's enemies. "Old Hickory's" f the major's enemies. "Old exponse to them was as follows: "I cannot turn Major Broadus out gentle-He was a gallant officer of the Revo-

ution, with General Washington, and has a right to cuss whoever he pleases.' BOYHOOD RECOLLECTION OF THOMP-Old General Stevens, a survivor of the

evolution, had a beautiful home in Culpepper Court House. His house faced on one of the nain streets of the town. At the side, on s treet loss frequented, was a vine-covered orch where General Stevens used to sit on opass that way very frequently.

It is a mile as great as a mile consequently the practice of defining a knot or nautical mile as equal to 6,080 feet, instead of 6,086.7

The boys of Culpepper Court House, among hem Colonel Thompson, were always welome after school in General Stevens' elde treet. He was fond of drilling them in the

away. dance about among them flourishing his in an hour, providing the same conditions for pawpaw stick and exclaiming:

"Run, you d- little seoundrels; run like your daddies did at Camden!" favette perfectly. He saw the great French-

front of him. At the battle of Brandywine General Lait. So, on the day of the review, he de- travel. clared that he would show them that he

was a truthful man. hey passed by General Lafayette, but old Billy Foster had instructed that the general e left to recognize him. Accordingly, when Old Billy stood before the French com Colonel Gibson was silent and the two men looked into each other's eyes. There was no sign of recognition in the general's face. Finally Old Billy-he could never talk without stuttering and he was somewhat nervous on this occasion—said to the

Frenchman: 'W-w-w'y, g-g-general, d-d-don't you -k-know me? Lafayette contracted his brows for a mo ent as he gazed into Old Billy's face. Then ith the politeness of his country, he re-

"No, sir; I do not recognize you; I oxce tnew you very well, no doubt, but time and ircumstances have effaced your countenance

om my memory. Old Billy hastened to rejoin "H-h-have y-y-you f-forgotten B-B-B-B-The last word illuminated the general's nind. In a moment he and the private had heir arms around each other's necks and necks and

Old Billy's veracity was vindicated.

Did You Ever Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get clief. This medicine has been found to be occuliarly adapted to the relief and cure f all Female Complaints, exerting a wonof all Female Complaints, exerting a won-derful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of the mattress frame, the motion of the rocking being governed by the clock and Appetite, Constipation, Readache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its

Curse of Politicians. Chleago Post: The reformer was excited. "The curse of politicians," he began, "is-"The curse of politicians!"

"Yes, sir. I realize that it is a harsh word but it is justifiable. Ob. I have no fault to find with the word.

HOW MUCH IS A KNOT!

Few Landsmen Know Its Value Ex-

The word "knot" is the mariner's term for

pressed in Miles. In this day of record breaking by ocean comes into port is expected to carry a record hung at a yardarm, so to speak, how many landsmen know the meaning of the term "knot," in which rate of speed at sea is GROWN BY THE INCAS CENTURIES AGO chiefly expressed? It is purely and wholly a nautical term, says the New York Herald, having specific application to the speed and distance made by a vessel moving in

the water.

a nautical mile, and its use is really de-rived from the log line used by navigators the ocean when they wish to determine the speed and the distance that the ship has probably sailed in a given time. The log line is an important and a very necessary part of a ship's fittings; especially i this the case when, for several days a sea, the navigator is enabled, because of the "Why, my boy, your father and my father was good enough for my father, I think his son will be good enough for me. I appoint you to the place."

Sum coing bidden by clouds or thick weather, to get a peep at it with his sextant, from which the actual position of the ship is worked out. With the data taken by a frequent heaving of the log (a small block or section of wood with a long line at tached. vessel for a specific number of seconds) noting the force and direction of the wind,

Every one who studied the geographical

table in his early school days will recall that part of the sing-song recitation running like this: "Sixty-nine and one-sixth statute miles, or sixty geographical iniles. equal one degree of longitude at the equator. Now, the difference between a statute mile and a nautical or goegraphical mile is that the latter is about 806 feet greater than the former. There are sixty geographical miles to each degree of latitude, or to each degree of longitude at the equator, which divisions of miles are called "minutes" in the nautical vocabulary, hence the old saying, "a mile a minute." As there are 360 degrees, or eridians, of longitude, there are 21,600 min utes, or miles, in the entire circumference of the world, at the equator, and it has been mathematically determined that one minute one geographical mile—at the equatorial circle is equal to 6,986.7 feet. But it has ummer afternoons and drink toddy. When been the practice of mariners not to be too my special friend came by the general in-

feet, has been generally adopted.

When the navigator desires to make a log ine by which to escertain the speed which his vessel is making through the water, he illitary factics of the period, emphasizing follows the constant 6.080. As the num its commands with a long pawpaw stick. ber of seconds in an hour are to 6,980 feet. The general's method of dispersing the so are the number of seconds in the time boys when he tired of them was amusing. glass (to be used for measuring the ship's During the revolution he had led an army speed) to the number of feet in each unit of Virginians against the British at Cam-den, S. C., and his soldiers had completely if a half-minute (thirty seconds) glass is to disgraced him and the state by running be used, the knots must be made fifty feet way. To be sure, the same Virginians, eight inches from each other, and the num-inder the same commander, afterward ber of these knots, which pass from the reel covered themselves with glory at King's over the stern while the sand is running mountain, but General Stevens never formountain, but General Stevens never forgot the South Carolina incident. And so, when dispersing his boy soldiers, he would

speed continue. For instance, if the engines of a steamship continue to make the same speed during the ANECDOTE OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE. hour, or if the force of wind and spread of Colonel Thompson remembers General La-canvas of a sailing vessel continue the same, ayette perfectly. He saw the great French-the number of knots on the line passing man a number of times and recalls circum-stantially his review of the revolutionary through the thirty-second glass is as good officers and soldiers at Culpepper Court an actual measurement of the vessel's speed House. The colonel, as a boy, stood on the porch of a tavern opposite the spot occupied by Lafayette as the army passed in an actual survey with instruments. If it was shown that the vessel was making ten knots, An affecting incident occurred at this she would cover ten geographical miles, or review, witnessed by Colonel Thompson. a little more than eleven and one-half land miles, or eleven and a half times 5,280 (5,280 fayette had been shot through the thigh feet being equivalent to a land mile). Hence, and old Billy Foster, a private in the revo-lution, had picked the wounded general up and carried him to the surgeon's quarters, hours, she covers a distance of 604½ land and carried him to the surgeon's quarters, hours, she covers a distance of 604½ land saving his life. Old Billy had often told miles, as comprehended in railroad distances. saying his life. Old Billy had often told miles, as comprehended in railroad distances, the story to his friends at Culpepper Court or a rate of twenty-five land miles an hour. House, but they were skeptical and he knew which is faster than many railroad trains

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has alw Colonel Gibson was introducing the men as kept up to the standard. It is the same is was forty years ago, the best sold.

A MECHANICAL TURN-OVER. California Man Invents a Contrivance

to Prevent Insomnia Walter Hyde of Alameda, Cal., has invented a contrivance that turns him over in bed once every hour during the night. When Mr. Hyde retires he winds up a clock attached to his bed, and regularly every hour when the clock strikes the mattress is gently twisted in such a manner as to cause the occupant to roll over. Mr. Hyde is a man of advanced age and does not en-joy the best of health. His greatest physithe best of health. cal inconvenience has been an incomplete circulation of the blood, causing sleeplessness. If he remains in one position for any length of time a mild form of paralysis follows and sleep becomes hopeless. somewhat of a mechanical turn of mind. Mr. Hyde concluded to experiment. The re-suit of his tinkering and thinking is the mechanical contrivance which hourly turns him over without awaking bim from his slumbers, and which he says works so charmingly that his paralysis with acc panying sleeplessness is a thing of the past. The frame on which the mattress rests hangs from the belstead by means of pinions, one at the head and the other at the foot. The frame is kept in position by being secured at the sides to a clockspring apparatus. The tilting of the frame is so nicely graduated that the sleeper is unconscious of the change, but continues undisturbed in his night's sleep, as the mechanism attached to the frame automat-Health and strength are guar Kuhn & Co's ically changes his position during the hour drug stere.

ger of being rolled out of bed.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best Salve in the world for cuts, brulses, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and the people of both ancient and modern perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price imea."

ORIGIN OF INDIAN CORN

steamers, when every big steamer that Proof of the Claim that Maize Belongs Exclusively to This Country.

Appearance of the First-Discovered Kernels_Varieties Due to Coltivation - Where Wild Corn is Found.

Many years ago researches were made to

stablish the fact that maize belonged exclusively to this country and was of American origin. It was believed in 1837 that the plant in its wild state was extinct and thus one of the strongest arguments to prove it indigenous was lost, says Robert P. Harris in Garden and Forest. No evidence could be found in Europe, Asia or Africa to show that the plant existed prior to the voyages of Columbus in 1492 or Pizarro in 1524. Both of these navigators saw it growing and we have now reason to believe that the Indians and Incas made use of the grain many years before these visitors arrived. We have corn that has been preerved for several hundred years and it may have been grown over 1,000 years ago. In a dry state this grain appears to be inicstructible and I have in my possession some Peruvian corn that is certainly several hundred years old. It is dry and friable, is of a red color and yields a white meal. It was buried with a so-called nummy prior to the year 1555 and how long before history does not tell. Peruvian corn was in small ears, from three to six inches long, and bore grains pointed on the top, not in rows, but somewhat imbricated. It was evidently far removed from the wild stock.

Primitive corn, or wild corn, which has een found in several different regions of this continent naturally reproducing itself, has a character of growth that fits it for long preservation in a mild climate, although If planted and cultivated for a few years all the characteristics of wildness gradually disappear. The cobs of wild maize are thin and ard, covered with lines of musaroo elevations, each having a wire-like pedicel growing from the top, attached to a glume inclosing a small pointed grain, or flat grain, smaller than any popoorn. These kernel husks overlap each other toward the point of the ear, like the shingles on the roof of a house. The imprications are the largest and longest at the butt of the and gradually become less pronounced as they advance in distinct rows to the point. VARIETIES SECURED BY CULTIVATION.

Originally there may have been but one ariety of corn and it was attached to a aild climate, but, judging from analogy and the effects of cultivation we are of the in them the grains were of a different color and the glumes striped. The Incas and In-dians had different varieties of corn, and grew cars of several colors, some uniform and sometimes the ears quite short. varieties of the wild corn found growing in unfrequented localities have been five of which I have seen, and several of which have been grown. All have pedicels attached to the glumes, and the glumes mbricated. The word corn, in many languages, simply

neans grain. Indian corns is Indian grain distinctively, as the Indians had no other. They had beans, squashes, pumpkins, gourds and melons, but wheat, rye, oats and barley belonged to the old world, and had to be imported. The indians grew corn over a wide range of country, and wherever the climate was adapted to it. Cultivation has done wonders with this grain, both in its form and color, so that now we have, perhaps, 100 varieties. The

plant varies from a feet and a half to fifteen feet in height, and ears from two inches to sixteen inches in length. We find in modern Indian growths ears that are of a uniform gamboge-yellow, white, black and red, besides mixed colors. We also several varieties of popcorn, sugar corn and field corn. Most of the corn grown by Indians is in small rounded grains, except that of the cliff dwellers, who appear to have been in a measure an agricultural people. Their cobs were thin and their grain in rows, but the individual grains were larger and square ended. Indented corn seems also to have been known among

UTILIZED FOR STIMULATING DRINK. Every people must have a drink, and if the process of distillation is unknown they resort to fermentation. Primitive American races made a drink out of corn, gous to beer, by fermentation of in its green state or after it had dried. This was intoxicating to a certain extent, but, fortunately, much less so than the modern distillate from the same grain. The drinking mugs of the cliff dwellers bear testimony their having had this habit. Great im ovements have been made by the white ce in growing this cereal, and one of the chief of these is in the diameter of the cob, which has been made to hold as high

as twenty-four rows. From four to six ears have been grown on one stalk, and ears produced of very remarkable length. Sugar corn was introduced in 1779, and now it and popcorn have entered into the race, and larger varieties are being produced. The commercial variety known as "turkey corn" is not maize, and does not bear its grain on an ear, but on the top in the tassel, as the broom corn does. Turkey corn is about eight feet high, and bears a small, rounded grain, which is either white or pinkish. In the east it is known by the name of dura. The Turks and Egyptians grow Indian corn, it is true, but it was originally obtained from America. Turkey corn and maize have often been

Turquie" is a distinctive grain. found in Arizona, southern Texas, the valley of Mexico, and Central America. Rocky mountain corn I have known a long period of time; it has very small ears. been found growing wild in the Valley of Mexico, and one of the professors in the University of Mexico has been experimenttilted is never so much at its greatest that the sleeper on a wide mattress is in danger of being rolled out of heat corn also has been grown at the Landreths' near Bristol, to whom it was sent from Arizona. The last I have seen was found by Dr. Williams of Houston, Tex., when on a hunting expedition in the southern part of that state. It is a white flint of but I didn't know that the politicians had tetter, chapped hands, chilbiains, corns and any special curse. I thought they used all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, four cars, which grew on two of the stalks, everything in that line which was known to or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give The plant is a very vigorous grower, but it is not productive, and eight stalks grown in Texas did not produce a single ear.

PICTURES PLEASANTLY AND POINTEDLY PUT.



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