ORCHARD WILHELM'S

SALE OF NO SMALL PRETENSIONS

The mark down prices are in plain figures, and there is no mistaking the genuineness of this cut price sale.

now procure high grade furniture at a very medium price.

-sale price, \$6.75.

\$8.00 solid mahogany Dining Room Chair, upholstered seat, inlaid lines-sale price, the sinking of their ship, Polaris.

\$48.00 Dining Table, mahogany, round top, handsome design, highly polished, a big bargain at sale price, \$33.00.

\$54.00 mahogany Sideboard, serpentine front and ends, hand carved and polished, goes at sale price, \$36.00.

\$22.50 Dining Table, Flemish oak, 10-foot, choice Flemish design, richly carved and finished, extra value—sale price \$16.50.

\$39.00 Flemish oak Sideboard, artistic design, high grade, hand carved and polished, at sale price, \$28.00.

\$45.00 Flemish Sideboard "canopy top" handsome design, rich ornamentations, hand carved-sale price, \$31.50.

\$38.00 set 6 regular Dining Chairs and 1 er seat and back, and this set of 7 chairs will go at sale price, \$26.50.

Chairs, cane seat, 6 small chairs and 1 arm chair-sale price \$15.50.

\$69.00 Flemish Cabinet, a reproduction

\$135.00 oak Bed Room Suit, large, massive and handsome, hand carved and polished, extra large mirror. The value is beyond comprehension, high grade-sale price, \$93. \$78.00 Bed Room Suit, made of select curley birch, richly carved and ornamented,

hand polished, elegant design, large mirror \$40.00 Bird's Eye Maple Dresser, very

pretty design, select wood and highly fin-\$35.00 Birds Eye Maple Dresser, large

French bevel mirror. This elegant large maple dresser at sale price, \$23.00. \$11.50 Birds Eye Maple Bed, hand carved

and polished, and in this special sale price, only, \$7.00. \$16.50 Brass and Iron Bed, full size, hand-

\$37.50 Brass Bed, all brass, "canopy top", a choice bed at a small price in this sale

\$18.00 enamel decorated Chiffonier, large oval French bevel mirror, 4 large and 2

small drawers, choice design, at sale price \$8.50 enameled Chiffonier, 5 large drawers, serpentine top, nicely finished. This chif-

fonier at sale price, \$5.90. \$35.00 Cheval Mirror, birch frame, large French bevel mirror, in this sale only, \$23.75. \$5.00 Corner Chairs, upholstered seat, im-

\$4.75 Parlor Chairs, damask seat, imitation mahogany, nicely carved and finished-

\$3.25 Parlor Chair, upholstered, damask seat, imitation mahogany frame-sale price, of disaster or loss of provisions, compelling

\$2.50. \$12.00 mahogany Parlor Chair, satin wood

sign, damask spring seat-sale price \$10.00.

somely upholstered and finished, an extra choice piece-sale price, \$18.00. \$34.00 mahogany Window Seat, hand carv-

ed frame, covered in fine grade damask. A against all contingency, an ample supply very choice piece of furniture, at sale price \$104.00 mahogany 3-piece Parlor Suit,

handsome French design, high grade goods, Breton, July 7, 1898, except the following hand carved, covered in best damask, at report of his northward voyage in the Hope

\$108.00 elegant massive 3-piece Parlor of Library Sult, covered in best silk tapestry, solid mahogany frame, at special sale price,

\$225.00 3-piece Parlor Suit, handsomely tufted and covered in best satin damask. A very elegant suit, choice design, rich heavy and massive, and for this extra choice suit at sale price only, \$139.00.

SEARCHING FOR THE POLE

Another Expedition Fitted Out to Support Lieutenant Peary.

Up to August 13, 1898-Scenes at the Threshold of Arctic

Region.

NEW YORK, July 15 .- The Peary Arctic club, of which President Morris K. Jesup of pedition of the club, under the direction of sighted on the starboard. Sydney on Thursday, July 20, in the steamer seventy horse-power engines, of an average and crew in October, 1894, returning from upholstered seat, satin wood inlaid lines, Philadelphia to St. Johns, and a nephew of Sidney, but the crossing of the bay was the Captain William Bartlett, who in 1873, in longest, with one exception, of any that I the Panther, rescued the Tyson party from have made. their 1,500-mile drift on the floe, after

Stops on the Way. Leaving Sydney the Diana's first step will be at Disco, in northern Greenland, where intelligence from the north may be obtained. The next call will be made at Upernavik, also by direction of Mr. Peary, and thence the voyage will be prosecuted with the utmost speed possible across Melville Bay and beyond Cape York to Peary's former headquarters at Bowdoin bay, in Inglefield guif. Should, however, no tidings be found at any of the ports or at that point the course will then be laid to Littleton island, at the entrance to Smith sound, that the work of the expedition may be definitely determined. The Diana will comply with Civil Engineers Peary's instructions to deposit for him and for his party supplies at Bowdoin bay, if landing can be effected, and, if not, at Littleton island. In each case proper precautions will be taken to insure the safety of the caches and the most effective arrangements made to secure the comarm Chair, Flemish oak, box frame, leath- fort and safety of the explorer and his party whenever they shall return to either of the points designated. This being accomplished, over, and raised several inches by the ice the Diana's work will be done, and her re-\$23.75 set Flemish box frame Dining turn to St. Johns will be as speedy as prac-

ticable. In addition to the proposed work of the expedition, three parties will be taken on Hope narrowly escaped being nipped again. the Diana-one headed by Prof. William This compelled us to back out and head Libbey of Princeton, for deep sea scientific away to the south. The weather now work; one by Russell W. Porter, of Boston came on very thick, fog and snow, of sportsmen, and one by Robert Stein of Washington, to remain in Ellesmereland for winter or two. Each of these expeditions, however, is entirely incidental and independent of the undertaking of the Peary Arctic lane of water. During the night and club and subject to the main purpose of its expedition and other conditions as they

may arise. The Diana will take ample stores of profor the Windward's, in all for fifty men for one year. The invoices include large quantitles of bacon, roast and corned eans, peas, rice, tomatoes, tea, coffee, sugar, evaporated potatoes, onions, apples, peaches, apricots and prunes, all specially packed for the northern climate, and all elected according to the approved stan- ship. This was now accounted for. dards of the United States army rations. The supplies for the three expeditions-the Diana, Peary's and the Windward-weigh in all over fifty tons and were shipped in sealed cars, all rail, from New York via Boston and Portland to Sidney, where all duties and port charges have been remitted by the Canadian government. Other goods for the Diana were also admitted duty free at Newfoundland, and the Danish government has, as usual, granted permission to the ship to land at the ports of Greenland. The Diana will also take a consignment of letters and newspapers from Norway, specially transmitted, that may be delivered to Captain Sverdrup and his companions on the Fram, who were last heard from July 30, 1898, at Upernavik, bound

Seeking Information.

The voyage of the Diana is likely to be fraught with very much more than usual public interest. In addition to her own experiences, she will probably bring back full news of the fate of the Windward, Peary's ship of last summer, from which nothing has been heard since she left Etali to attempt the passage of Smith sound to land the explorer north of Sherrard Osborne fjord, and also information concerning the Norwegian party in the Fram and their work during the past winter. It is by no means certain that Mr. Peary will be seen or communicated with. If everything has gone well with him and his headquarters at Cape Washington, or some equally far northern point have been safely maintained, t is not likely that he will return to Inglefield gulf to meet the Diana. Only in case him to fall back on his base, would he be likely to undertake the journey across the inland ice for the summer, to open commuinlaid lines, damask upholstered seat-sale nication with the world. The probability is that letters and reports from him, sent back by his Eskimo companions, early in \$14.50 mahogany Parlor Chair, choice de- the spring will be found awaiting the party either at Bowdoin bay or Littleton island, or at some of the Eskimo villages in the vicinity of Inglefield gulf, and that the letters and dispatches will be taken to Peary by the same allies upon their return to his main northern station. prime object of the expedition is to deposit of food, and to inform Peary of the fact, so that in case disaster drives him back, he may find subsistence at Inglefield gulf, in to Whale sound. which country he is practically at home. Nothing has been heard from Mr. Peary since his departure from Sidney, Cape

> to the public for the first time: Skirting Newfoundland. "CAPE YORK, July 25, 1898.-To the President and Members of the Peary Arctic | Hope's deck. Several losses of harpoons, line Club: It gives me pleasure to transmit the and floats made it imperative for me to following report of progress of my expedi-

> "Arriving at Sidney, C. B., at 9 July 7. I went immediately on board the Hope and, after finishing a few letters, got settlement of Karnah as near as the ice under way at 11 p. m. The Hope carried permitted, and sending a messenger over the

on deck. A bright moon enabled us to clear the harbor without difficulty and then for two days we carried light but favoring winds northward along the west coast of Newfoundland. A dense fog in the strait compelled us to lay to for a few hours. Finally a north wind dispelled this, and Belle Isle itself was passed shortly after midnight. Sunday, the 10th, we steamed TWO LETTERS FROM THE EXPLORER northward along the Labrador coast till late in the afternoon, when I ran into the fishing station of Domino Run, to send a Progress of the Original Expedition | mail ashore, and then bore away direct for Greenland across the wide mouth of Davis strait. Here again favoring winds, though the weather was gloomy and overcast helped us on our way, and midnight of the 12th (five days from Sidney), found the Hope in the latitude of Cape Farewell and in the twilight fringe of the great day of the Arctic summer. It was light though the New York Chamber of Commerce is president, and President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National bank treasurer, authorizes the following statement: The exsighted on the starboard. Running along sighted on the starboard. Running along the edge of this strait to the northwest, a Brooklyn Standard Union, will sail trom dense fog came on in the afternoon, and it. Boring our way northward, as best we Diana, Captain Samuel W. Bartlett, mas- could, the fog lifted the next forenoon, and ter. The project of the expedition was clearly defined by Civil Engineer Peary be-GOODS EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED fore his departure last summer, and it is a constituent part of his general plan of operations for reaching the pole. The Diana is of 473, gross, and 273, net, tons, with the effort to get into the narrow water along The prices are so low that you can speed of eight knots per hour, and, built in Greenock, Scotland, in 1871, was thorwhat less closely packed, kept on norththe shore, we passed Sukkertoppen at 2 a. oughly overhauled, re-engined and re- what less closely packed, kept on northclassed at Dundee in 1891. The Canadian government in 1897 employed the Diana in six months' service, determining the availability of the Hudson's Bay route for commerce, and the ship is regarded as one of the best and most commodious of the St.

Johns sealing ficet. Mr. Bridgman, who All sample pieces of furniture, drop patterns of carpets and made-up rugs, odd pairs of curtains and short lengths of upholstery goods, must go and our price of one-third to one-half regular will move them quickly.

The properties of Captain "Harry" Bartlett, commanding the Falcon in the 1893-94 Peary and almost immediately began our battle \$10.00 solid mahogany arm Dining Chair, expeditions, and lost with all his officers with the ice. The voyage to here had been

Slow Progress Through Ice.

"During Sunday night we made fairly good ogress directly toward Cape Walker, north of Wilcox Head; then with the falling of the offshore wind the ice closed together. and during the next four days and nights we were able to move only as the change of tacks slacked the floes and enabled the Hope to wind and twist between them in the narrow lane of water, every now and then butting the corners of a floe which barred the way. All this time the weather was bright and clear. Four bears were seen in this time. The first one was wounded from the ship by the doctor, and finally killed by me after a hard run over the ice. The other three, a female and cubs, were seen when the ship was unfortunately fast between the floes. swam a lead before I could get within range, and making directly away, escaped. Friday noon, about fifteen miles south of Bushman, the Hope was caught between two floes, hardly more than her own length from open water, which appeared to ex-tend well to Cape York, some thirty miles distant. Here she was nipped and heeled pressure. When finally she was released, the attempt was made to butt through the barrier. This was almost effected when the floes came together again and the when the fog lifted Saturday evening, Cape York lay only six miles distant, and both it and ourselves were set in apparently unbroken ice, uninterrupted by Sunday, conditions did not improve until Sunday evening, a chance for liberation seemed to present itself, and after butting a wide barrier incessantly for eleven hours, visions for her own party, for Peary's and it was broken through, and early in the morning of the 25th the Hope entered water, which enabled her to reach the cape. Running her nose into a floe, I climbed out on to the ice, and rounding the cape proceeded to the settlement, which I found deserted. I had been surprised that none of the natives came out over the ice to the ice about the cape was very heavy and unbroken, and every indication pointed to its not breaking up at all this season. The acute natives, foreseeing this, had deserted

the settlement early in the spring, an un-

Etah. Aug. 13, 1898.

'North of Cape York the 'North Water,' though full of bergs and pan ice, offered unimpeded progress to the Hope, and we steamed along close under the Crimson Cliffs to the next settlement, in Parker Snow bay, behind Conical Rock. Here too, the place was deserted, and the ice in the bay still unbroken. At Saunders island. seventy miles from Cape York, I found the first natives, five tents on the usual site. From these I learned that the winter had been a long and cold one, and since the return of the sun it had been snowing incessantly; that the spring catch of walrus at Peterahwik had been a complete failure, and the tribe had suffered not only with hunger but cold from lack of blubber to warm their huts. They had been living the summer commenced with the capture of two or three walrus. Fortunately I found an abundant supply of dogs. The only other settlement in this vicinity was at North Star bay. Forcing a passage to this harbor, the ice in Wolstenholm sound having not yet gone out. I found some ten tents, but the people lacking in all the material I needed except dogs. As the ice here was too unbroken for walrus hunting, I decided to run north to Whale sound, locate the natives there, secure my dogs, and reconnoitre the ice; then return to Saunders island and endeavor to secure some walrus outside the island. This programme being carried out. I found the ice in the inner part full of bergs and loose ice. Plenty of walrus were seen, but there was too much ice to allow a boat to approach them. The outer settlements were deserted, the natives having been forced to assemble at a few places up Inglefield gulf, where seal and deer were to be obtained. Knowing that there they were secure from interference, and that my supply of dogs was secure, I returned to Wolstenholm sound. The season was still too early for walrus and only one was secured. On the arrival of the Windward I took on board some forty odd dogs and a number of Eskimos from the two settlements in Wolstenholm sound, and then came north in company with the Windward

Hunting Walrus.

to secure some fooms, if possible, I went on in the Hope to the walrus grounds north of from Sidney to Etah, which is now given the islands. Here two days' hunting, conducted entirely with line and harpoon, in order not to render the animals shy, resulted in putting twenty-three walrus on the obtain more gear. Rejoining the Windward the at Hakluyt, I sent it to attempt the entrance of Olrik's bay, for a two or three days' deer hunt, while in the Hope I approached the

More radical clearance prices on seasonable merchandise—more extensive price cutting on all summer goods—and more genuine bargain giving than distinguishes most advertised sales-the people know that what we say we do-what we advertise we have—hence successful sales.

Wash Goods Department A week of clearance. We have divided our stock into lots to handle in quickly.

At 5 Cents Yard A large assortment of fine American Lawne-sheer and pretty-regular price 15c-neat and staple patterns in the regular 10c percales-many waist stripes.

At 9 Cents Yard A 30-foot table covered with Lawns, Dimities, Percales, Printed Madras and Piquesold uniformly at 15c yard.

At 15 Cents Yard Our entire stock of French Organdy—the product of Gros Roman et cle. At 19 Cents Yard All Irish Dimities and fine Zephyrs many of the latest designs in new blues and pinks. At 25 Cents Yard A clean-up of all our high-class Novelties-Swiss, woven zephyr, tucked weaves and Whytlaw's Novelties-printed and woven pique goods which have sold from

This week will about close our stock of White Piques at 18c. These are worth from 25c to 35c. We have another case of those Bed Spreads, which we will offer Monday

for 69c each. The value is almost phenomenal. Special sale on Sanitary Diaper by the piece (10 yds.)-ask for prices.

Selling Silks

Closing our fancy patterns of this season's make. 85c goods on the counter for 59c yard.

\$1.25 goods on the counter for 75c yard.

Practically everything in our silk stock marked at a red letter pricebuy now for later wear-it will pay.

PARASOLS-You will realize that we intend to sell all of our Parasols this week if you will look at them and their red letter prices. Note this: Fine white China Silk Parasols, with silk ruffle, actually worth \$1.75, for \$1.00.

Children's Parasols-an assorted lot-39c each NOTION COUNTER-Fancy Metal Buckles-sold at 50c and 75c-not old, discarded styles-but the season's latest patterns-39c for your choice. Ladies' all linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs for 64c - marvelously

cheap and thoroughly good. AT LACE COUNTER-Some wonderful offerings in Laces and Embroidery. We have three lace robes, trimmed with shirred ribbon, which we have priced at \$15.00. We will put them on the counter Monday morning and accept \$5.00 each for them.

Ladies' Underwear

Ribbed Vests at 31/2c. Better ones at 5c. Great values at 10c. Splendid ones at 15c. A regular 25c quality at 19c. Fine liste at 25c-and one grand special lot that will represent the greatest value offering and the deepest

price cutting in the history of underwear selling-Full regular made shaped Lisle Vests and Tights, worth \$1.50-**50**c Fine Balbriggan Vests and Pants, made by American Hosiery Co. and sold everywhere at \$1.00-Imported French Lisle

Vests, with lace trimming, regular price \$1.00 Fine yarn Fast Black Hose 10c.

Full regular made Hermsdorf goods 150. 50c Fancies 25c. A clearing up of small lots of fine goods—liste, gauze, cotton)

fine maco, etc.-black, tans-fancy weaves-none worth less

Second Floor We have small lots of the following standard brands of Corsets: W. B.,

style 436-W. C. C., style 319-Y. B., style 105. You know the price, \$1.00-Here is an attraction. A fine nainsook Skirt, with 19 rows of tucking, ****

*

*

made extra wide, for 98c. If you guessed the price you would probably A lot of children's Dresses-slightly mussed from showing-just half

Also a lot of Children's Caps-somewhat soiled-all sorts of styles-sold up to 50c each-9c. All of our Outside Skirts of wash materials divided into 4 lots-98c.

\$1.39, \$1.98 and \$2.98. If you can use a skirt, buy it now. SHIRT WAIST SALE-35c, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50-most radical doings-the material in them cost far more. A little later you will want a tallored suft. To induce an immediate

purchase we offer two lots that are priced 50 per cent off-\$10.00 for \$20.00 Sults-\$15.00 for \$30.00 Suits.

A lot of Wool Dress Skirts which sold from \$4 to \$6-\$2.90. A lot of Silk Waists, sold from \$5.00 to \$7.50-\$3.75.

Millinery

An absolute closing out of the season's stock-you would not suggest a lower price than is asked.

A lot of Untrimmed Hats for 25c each. A lot of nice Trimmed Hats for \$1.98-none ever priced under \$4.00. A lot of fine Trimmed Hats-the choicest creations of the season-sold at from \$6.00 to \$9.00—all at \$3.98.

When you are shopping we want you to visit our basement. On Monday you will do Basement—so and take a pickel with you. This is what it will buy.

Second Week of the

Red Letter Sale

A yard of fine Wash Dress Goods, worth 15c-A yard of fast color Percale, worth 10c-A ready-made Pillow Case-A fine bleached yard wide Cotton-A yard of fine Lace or Embroidery-A pair of men's Socks, worth 10c-A pair of children's Hose, worth 121/2c-

Thomas Kilpatrick & Co.

men with their gear. Returning to the walrus grounds the hunt was resumed until SALT AS A RESUSCITANT would free the walrus grounds the hunt was resumed until SALT AS A RESUSCITANT with dropsy."

50c to 85c.

fifty-two of the animals were on board. "Sunday morning, August 7.-The Hope and Windward rendezvoused again at Hakfuyt and lay at anchor Sunday. At midnight the Hope got under way to try and force a passage to the settlements in the gulf and complete my complement of native and material of various kinds. The Windward had instructions to devote a day to the walrus, then proceed to Littleton island, select a place for the Hope to land, coal and await my arrival. The weather, which had been generally clear during the week, changed Saturday night to rain and fog and continued So during Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. As a result the round of the settlements, though accomplished, took a day longer than it should, owing to the impossibility of seeing where lay the

best route through the ice. "Wednesday morning the Hope started for Littleton island, and at 9 p. m. joined the Windward, anchored off the deserted on its return. This coal is being landed on the point just west of the igloos of Etah on the north shore of the fjord. Tomorrow provisions on Littleton island for use in case with their sledges, tents, kayaks and be-

a fair supply of extra clothing. care of the American Museum of Natural and in less than two minutes the insect History, one barrel containing a bearskin crawled away. A mouse, a rat, a cat and and skeleton, three walrus heads and several finally, his pet retriever pup, were likewise tusks. Also send to the same address two experimented upon. For the sake of his inbundles of narwhal horns, seventeen in all. vestigation he was willing to sacrifice, if These and the walrus tusks I should like necessary, his favorite house animals. But to have distributed among the members of in each case the sait proved equal to the the club as souvenirs. The two broken horns emergency, and life returned to each of of Mansfield will be of benefit, however, in can be cut up by an ivory worker and made the objects of his experiment. Mansfield that it will convince any one who experiinto napkin rings, etc. Both walrus and gave the results of his observation to the narwahl ivory polishes beautifully."

AMERICA'S GIANT ENGINES.

Ready for Any Emergency Which

May Confront Them. The American locomotive engineer deems it advisable to design his engine with a very large margin of power, says the Engi- day's Bee of the wonderful discovery of this neering Magazine. If an express engine is young English mechanic, Mansfield, in which designed to take a 200-ton load at fifty miles it was alleged that insects and animals apan hour, and if that load should happen to parently dead from drowning had been rebe increased to 300 tons, the locomotive is suscitated by the application of salt, I gave still expected to be able to take it and keep the experiment an early trial," time, and usually does so. Such, at any Hawver to a repesentative of The Bee. rate, is the experience of such an impartial and level headed observer as Mr. W. M. Ac- it in water and kept it there for one hour worth. If an American express be late at and twenty minutes, holding it under until one point of its journey the engine is ex- all signs of life were gone. When I finally pected to make up the lost time even if the went to remove it it was at the bottom of load be larger than usual. And again, this the bowl. I laid it on a cloth and sprinkled is generally done.

But if an English engine is given a single creep out and fly off in 'two minutes,' and coach above its prescribed load, the driver when nearly a half hour had passed without at once insists upon having a "pilot," and result I was almost ready to call the 'great commonly he gets one. Or should the discovery a 'great fake.' A few minutes weather be bad, with strong side wind or a later, however, when my fly began to kick slippery rail, he demands an assisting engine and is accorded one, as a matter of ing. Fifteen minutes later he was enjoying course. Obviously this applies especially to a promenade on my finger, stopping occathe case of single-wheelers, which are so largely used on some English rallways, because their range of power is much more sharply liimted by adverse conditions than is the case with coupled engines. But in either case it seems indisputable that a "Leaving the Windward at Hakluyt island smaller range of power is given to an English locomotive than to an American.

> The Franco-Prussian War. To the Editor of The Bee: Which country had the larger number of men in the

field during the war between Germany and France in 1870-71?—S. L. Ans.—Germany. At the outbreak of the war in July, 1870, the consolidated army of German states, mobilized, aggregated 256 officers and men; that of France 300,000. At the close of the war in March, 1871. Germany had on French soil 569,875 infantry and 63,465 cavalry; under arms in

Germany, 250,000. Of the French army 400,-000 were in capitavity, 100,000 had been dis-

Experiment of an Omaha Woman Who Uses a Drowned Fly as a Subject.

RESTORES FLY'S SUSPENDED ANIMATION

Medical Men Give Opinions as to Value of Salt in Resuscitating Drowned Persons-Life Once Extinct Cannot Be Restored.

chanic, gave the public the benefit of his been known to the medical profession for investigations concerning the efficacy of salt years and is used in daily practice. What in restoring life and vitality to animals is called a normal salt solution is injected from drowning he merely suggested some- body in cases of collapse, due to the shock thing which has long been a commonly ac- from injury, excessive hemorrhage, and in settlement of Etch, in Foulke fjord. Both cepted theory with the medical profession, cases where violent emotions bring about ships are now here, the Hope landing some Mansfield, it seems, by accident discovered a breaking down of the system. This salt eighty tons of coal for the Windward's use that life was restored to a bluebottle fly, solution has, by reason of its endosmosle apparently dead, and placed in a solution of property, the capability of permeating the brine which he was using to salt some animal tissue, reaches the veins and arteries winkles. Within two minutes the fly ex- and establishes an equilibrium of the blood. the Hope will start south and the Windward tricated itself from the salt and flew away. In surgical operations or when there is an north. In passing north I shall land some He became interested and pursued the investigation further. He experimented with the Windward is crushed going up. I have a beetle. For two hours he kept it subon board now ten Eskimos (five couples) merged in water and at the end of that time took it from its watery resting place and ishment of the blood. Therefore it is realongings, about sixty dogs, sixty walrus and buried it in salt. The life that had apparently been extinct was seemingly restored "I send to the president of the club in by the absorption of the water by the salt, public, and it has created widespread inter-

> An Omaha woman, Mrs. H. L. Hawver, who resides at 1512 Davenport street, was especially impressed with the salt resuscitant and has given it a practical test.

Mrs. Hawver's Experiment. "After reading the account in last Sun-

"I captured a common house fly, immersed a liberal supply of salt over it. It did not feebly I experienced quite a change of feelsionally to clean his hind legs, which were yet somewhat encrusted.'

Salt in Treatment of Dropsy.

Mrs. Hawver suggests that since water is thus demonstrated to be absorbed by salt. it might prove a valuable remedy in the be given as confidently to the babe as to an treatment of dropsy by the application of adult. The great success that has attended dry salt baths. Regarding this theory a leading member of the staff of the Creigh-received throughout the United States and ton Medical college expressed himself as in many foreign lands. doubting that salt would have any effectiveness in the treatment of dropsy. "Dropsy. he said, "is a symptom, not a disease. appears in different forms and manifest. itself in different parts of the body. In order to successfully cope with it, the ac tion of the heart, liver, kidney or the organ chiefly affected, must be quickened and re newed to normal activity. There is nothing in the successful experimentation of Mansfield in resuscitating inanimate bodies, to 500 tons of cost, including twenty-five tons | ice to land, brought out all the able-bodied armed in Switzerland and 150,000 in Paris. | lead one to consider that the same agency | will bring together representatives of nearly

Mansfield's "Discovery" Not New.

In the abstract, however, the medical profession is interested in the outcome of this

the city, who said: "I was much interested in this article when I read it in The Bee last Sunday There is no new discovery about it. One of the constituents of the blood is what we call chloride sodium, or ordinary common salt. We know also, that a salt solution

is a fluid of exosmosis and endosmosis, the latter having a tendency to permeate the tissues, going from the outside in, and When Mansfield, the young English me- exosmosis, from the inside out. This has which had presumably become inanimate into the veins and also the tissues of the excessive loss of blood, a salt solution is invariably used. It is quickly absorbed and restores the blood to its normal condition. Death often occurs because of an impoversonable to believe that salt, which will help to restore the blood to its natural condition is of especial power in resuscitation, in the case of a drowning person, for instance.

"As to the restoration of life after it is once extinct, either in an animal or a human being, that is all rot. There is no power on earth which will accomplish this. Nothing will restore the spark of life. The publicity which is given this practical demonstration ciety, is a native of Wisconsin, where ments with salt in the same manner that he has done, that it has remarkable power in

estoring suspended animation." Physician Who Prefers Old Methods. Another well known physician expressed himself rather in contrary to the sentiments of the one above quoted. In so far as the use of salt is concerned in restoring life to a drowning person, he said that he would much rather risk the common means employed by physicians of forcing the water from the lungs and restoring the respiration artificially rather than to resort to placing the body of a drowning person in salt and taking chances on its absorbing the moisture. "This practice," he said, "would be all right for the subjects which Mansfield used for the purpose of his experiments, but in case I was made, and one of the priests delivered should be in a drowning condition I wouldn't an address. When the procession returned care to risk the matter of resuscitation solely to the absorbing power of sait."

Several physicians who were interviewed on the matter agreed that the deductions given the public by Mansfield as a result of method of attracting the people will be his practical experiment are of value and will bear further investigation. The medical profession rather incline to the old school methods, however, and quite naturally would be loath to try this method until they had exhausted all other means at hand in case. where it might be tested.

A Word to Mothers.

Mothers of children affected with croup or severe cold need not hesitate to administer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It contains no opiate nor narcotic in any form and may The great success that has a tended

RELIGIOUS.

The Roman Catholic bishop of Maitland Australia, has forbidden the use of flowers Three hundred delegates w'll represent the different branches of Methodism of Amerecumenical Methodist co to be held in London in the fall of 1991.

The New York conference of religion,

be held in New York City in March, 1900.

would free the system of the person affected all the prominent denominations to discuss current questions. A high-caste Egyptian who saw a Mohammedan intoxicated exclaimed, "Why, he is

as drunk as a Christian.' fession is interested in the outcome of this investigation of the young Englishman. The fifty-sixth annual meeting in London. This article referring to the experiments was society is engaged in mission work in many about eighty voluntary helpers.

One hundred and thirty-three missionaries were present at the sixteenth annual meetf the International Missionary union at Clifton Springs a few days since nissionary boards and seventeen missionary

fields were represented. The Christian World says that a Celestial gave as his reason for not becoming a Christian as follows: "Me go to Protestant man, he say 'Catholic man go to hell-side Me go to Catholic man, he say

man go to hell-side.' Me stop with my own Roman Catholies form 75.40 of the populaion of Ireland, the actual number amount-ng to 3,547,307 in a total population of 4,704,750, according to the census returns 1891. In the counties of Antrim and own, and possibly Fermanagh the atholic population is in the majority.

The army and navy department of the oung Men's Christian association hilippines during March and April distributed 2,300 papers and magazines, 1,050 col-portage books, and 350 New Testaments. in Manila and at the first division hospit. and 100 convalescents gather every Sunda afternoon.

The colored people of Philadelphia raising \$10,000 in order to place in Fairount park a monument to Bishop Richar Affen, the founder of the African Spiscopal church, first as a local organization in 1787 and as a national ch sixty annual conferences thirty institution of learning, nine general departments, and eight bishops.

Rev. Frederick O. MacCarthy, the new field secretary of the International Peace so about thirty-five years ago. He prepared for college in Iowa academy, and subsequently entered lows college, where he was graduated in 1889. Soon after he entered the Andover Theological seminary, graduating in 1893. In the spring of 1893 he left the Congregational church and was received into the Unitarian denominat After his graduation he accepted a call to become assistant pastor of the Second tarian church of Boston, of which Rev. homas Van Ness is pastor. He remained there for one year, when he accepted a pastorate of the Unitarian church in Rockland.

The ritualistic Episcopal church of St John the Evangelist, Boston, began a novel custom recently. Just before vesper service two robed priests, sixteen vested chairly a cross bearer and two trumpeters marched through the streets near the church, singing a processional. At a convenient point to the church, bringing with it a large crowd, the other priest mounted the steps and told the people what a nice service they were going to have inside in, followed by a considerable number.

Mr. B. P. McAllister, Harrodsburg, Ky., says: "I employed numerous methods of local treatment for a severe case of Catarrh, but the disease grew worse steadily, getting a firmer grip on me all the time. finally realized that this treatment did not reach the disease, and

decided to try Swift's Specific, S.S.S. The Blood

which promptly got at the seat of the trouble, and cured me permanently." Catarrh is a blood disease and can

not be reached by sprays, inhaling mix-tures, etc. S. S. S. is the only cure. Send for valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga