

ORCHARD & WILHELM'S SALE.

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.

GOODS EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED

The prices are so low that you can now procure high grade furniture at a very medium price.

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.

- \$10.00 solid mahogany arm Dining Chair, upholstered seat, satin wood inlaid lines... \$48.00 Dining Table, mahogany, round top, handsome design, highly polished... \$54.00 mahogany Sideboard, serpentine front and ends, hand carved and polished...

SEARCHING FOR THE POLE

Another Expedition Fitted Out to Support Lieutenant Peary. TWO LETTERS FROM THE EXPLORER

Progress of the Original Expedition

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Peary Arctic club, of which President Morris K. Jesup of the New York Chamber of Commerce is president, and President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National bank treasurer, authorizes the following statement: The expedition of the club, under the direction of its secretary, Herbert L. Bridgman, of the Brooklyn Standard Union, will sail from the Sydney on Thursday, July 20, in the steamer Diana, Captain Samuel W. Bartlett, master.

Leaving Sydney the Diana's first stop will be at Disco, in northern Greenland, where letters from the north may be obtained. The next call will be made at Upernivik, 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 addition to the proposed work of the expedition, three parties will be taken on the Diana—one headed by Prof. William Libbey of Princeton, for deep sea scientific work; one by Russell W. Porter, of Boston of sportsmen, and one by Robert Stein of Washington, to remain in Ellesmereland for a winter or two.

The Diana will take ample stores of provisions for her own party and for Peary's and his party in all for fifty men for one year. The invoices include large quantities of bacon, roast and corned beef, sugar, evaporated potatoes, onions, apples, peaches, apricots and prunes, all specially packed for the northern climate.

Nothing has been heard from Mr. Peary since his departure from Sledge, Cape Breton, July 7, 1898, except the following report of his northward voyage in the Hope from Sidney to Etah, which is now given to the public for the first time:

CAPE YORK, July 25, 1898.—To the President and Members of the Arctic Club: I give the pleasure to transmit to you the following report of progress of my expedition to date:

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 northward along the Labrador coast till late in the afternoon, when I ran into the fishing station of Bonny Run, to send a 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 us in the latitude of Cape Farewell and in the twilight fringe of the great day of the Arctic summer. It was light though at midnight to read coarse print on deck. In the forenoon of the 15th the edge of the East Greenland ice was sighted on the horizon. Running along the edge of this strait to the northwest, a dense fog came on in the afternoon, and unable to see to avoid the ice, we entered it. Boring our way northward, as best we could, the fog lifted the next forenoon, and showed us the mountainous ice along the coast, and the ice-pack extending in every direction as far as could be seen. The noon observation showed us to be north of Gidhaab. Still boring through the ice, in the effort to get into the narrow water along the shore, we passed Sukkertoppen at 2 a. m. of the 17th, and finding the ice what less closely packed, kept on northward, and finally emerged from it just south of Holstenberg on the afternoon of the 15th. This east Greenland ice this year is very wide, is packed closely against the shore, is very heavy in character, and extends more than usually far north. Free of ice at last, we were once more helped on our way by favoring winds, increasing at one time to a half gale, and accompanied by thick weather until 9 a. m. of the 17th, when we were off Sanderson's Hope, the giant mountain sentinel of this section of the coast. The 17th was a brilliant day, and we steamed steadily northward, along the magnificent coast, which looked much more hospitable than the coast much farther south. At 7 p. m. we passed the Duke of Edinburgh's southern limit of Melville bay and almost immediately began our battle with the ice. The voyage to here had been unusually quick, less than ten days from Sidney, but the crossing of the bay was the longest, with one exception, of any that I have made.

Slow Progress Through Ice. "During Sunday night we made fairly good progress 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 make but a slow advance. 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 brought the way. All this time the weather kept bright and clear. Four bears were seen in this time. The first 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. They went for a lead before I could get near, 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 extend well to Cape York, some thirty miles distant. Here she slipped and held over, and raised several inches by the ice 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 Hope narrowly escaped being crushed.

This compelled us to back out and head away to the south. The weather now came on very thick, fog and snow, but when the fog lifted Saturday evening, Cape York lay only six miles distant, and both ice and ourselves were set in an apparently unbroken line, interrupted by a single lane of water. During the night and 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, we were 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 heard that the settlement of natives came out over the ice to the ship. This was now accounted for. 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 unprecedented occurrence.

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 made good time along the coast, reaching Cliffs to the east 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 natives had been a long and cold one, and since the return of the sun it had been knowing incessantly; that the spring catch of walrus at Peterahvik had been a complete failure, and the tribe had suffered not only with hunger but cold from lack of blubber for their huts. They had had no living recently on birds, and only just had 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. Favoring winds, and a 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 the same district, which had been a long and cold one, 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 no chance 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 ample, I turned 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, became north in company with the Windward to Whale sound.

Hunting Walrus. "Leaving the Windward at Hakluyt island to secure some home, if possible, I went in the Hope to the walrus grounds north of 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 ship's deck. Several lanes of narrow ice and floes made it imperative for me to obtain more gear. Rejoining the Windward 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 settlement of Karahak as near as the ice permitted, and sending a messenger to the ice land, brought out all the able-bodied men with their gear. Returning to the walrus grounds the hunt was resumed until fifty-two of the animals were on board.

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 reserve of power, says the Engineer Magazine. The express engine is designed to take a 200-ton load at fifty miles an hour, and if that load should happen to be increased to 300 tons, the locomotive is still expected to be able to take it and keep time, and usually does so.

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 Laws—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 Pique—sold uniformly at 15c yard. At 15 Cents Yard. Our entire stock of French Organdy—the product of Gros Roman et cie. 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 Novelities—Whytlaw's Novelities—Printed and woven pique goods which have sold from 50c to 85c.

Selling Silks. Closing our fancy patterns of this season's make. 5c goods on the counter for 60c yard. 12.5c goods on the counter for 75c yard. Practically everything in our silk stock marked at a red letter price—buy now for later wear—it will pay.

Basement. When you are shopping we want you to visit our basement. On Monday you will do 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 the Lace or Embroidery—A pair of men's Socks, worth 10c—A pair of children's Hose, worth 12 1/2c—A ladies' Vest with wing sleeves—a yard of All-Silk Ribbon.

Second Week of the Red Letter Sale

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.

Ladies' Underwear

Ribbed Vests at 35c. Better ones at 5c. Great values at 10c. Splendid ones at 15c. A regular 25c quality at 15c. Fine hose 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—\$1.00 garment. Full regular made shaped Lisle Vests and Tights, worth \$1.50—\$1.00 garment. Full regular made shaped Lisle Vests and Tights, worth \$1.50—\$1.00 garment.

Second Floor

We have small lots of the following standard brands of Corsets: W. B., style 108—W. C. C., style 319—Y. B., style 103. You know the price, \$1.00—Monday's price 69c. Here is an attraction. A fine nainsook skirt, with 19 rows of tuckings, made extra wide, for 95c. If you guessed the price you would probably say \$2.00. A lot of children's Dresses—slightly mussed from showing—just half price.

Millinery

An absolute closing out of the season's stock—you would not suggest a lower price than is asked. 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 \$5.00 to \$9.00—all at \$3.98.

5 Cents

Thomas Kilpatrick & Co.

SALT AS A RESUSCITANT. 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.

Manusfield's "Discovery" Not New. In the abstract, however, the medical profession is interested in the outcome of this investigation of the young Englishman. The article referring to the experiments was shown one of the prominent physicians of 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 osmotic and endosmotic, the latter having a tendency to permeate the tissues, going from the outside in, and exosmosis, from the inside out. This has been known to the medical profession for years and is used in daily practice. What is called a normal salt solution is injected into the veins and also the tissues of the body in cases of collapse, due to the shock from injury, excessive hemorrhage, and in cases where violent emotions bring about a breaking down of the system. This salt solution has, by reason of its endosmotic property, the capability of permeating the tissues, and thus restoring the equilibrium of the blood. In surgical operations or when there is an 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 impoverishment of the blood. Therefore, it is reasonable to believe that salt, which will help to restore the blood to its natural condition, is of special power in resuscitation, in the case of a drowning person, for instance.

When Mansfield, the young English mechanic, gave the public the benefit of his investigations concerning the efficacy of salt in restoring life and vitality to animals which had presumably become insensate from drowning, he merely suggested something which has long been a commonly accepted theory with the medical profession. Mansfield, it seems, by accident discovered that life was restored to a bluebottle fly, apparently dead, and placed in a solution of brine which he was using to clean some window. Within two minutes the fly extricated itself from the salt and flew away. He became interested and pursued the investigation further. He experimented with a beetle. For two hours he kept it submerged in water and at the end of that time took it from its watery resting place and buried it in salt. The life that had apparently been extinct was seemingly restored by the absorption of the water by the salt, and in less than two minutes the insect crawled away. A mouse, a rat, a cat, and finally, a pig, were likewise revived and buried in salt. For the sake of his investigation he was willing to sacrifice, if necessary, his favorite house animals. But in each case the salt proved equal to the emergency, and life returned to each of the objects of his experiment. Mansfield gave the results of his observations to the public, and it has created widespread interest.

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 a salt solution, 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 should be in a drowning condition I wouldn't care to risk the matter of resuscitation solely to the use of salt over my head." Several physicians who were interviewed on the matter agreed that the deductions given the public by Mansfield as a result of his practical experiment are of value and will bear further investigation. The medical profession rather incline to the old school method, however, and quite naturally would be loath to try this method until they had exhausted all other means at hand in cases where it might be tested.

RELIGIOUS

The Roman Catholic bishop of Maitland, Australia, has forbidden the use of flowers at funerals in his diocese. Three hundred delegates will represent the different branches of Methodism at a conference to be held in London in the fall of 1901. The New York conference of religion, to be held in New York City in March, 1899, will bring together representatives of nearly

all the prominent denominations to discuss current questions. A high-caste Egyptian who says a Mohammedan intoxicated exclaimed, "Why, he is as drunk as a Christian." The British Jews society recently held its fifty-sixth annual meeting in London. The society is engaged in mission work in many lands and has twenty-two missionaries, about eighty teachers, and a large number of converts. One hundred and thirty-two missionaries were present at the sixteenth annual meeting of the International Missionary union at Clifton Springs a few days since. Twelve missionary boards and seventeen missionary fields were represented. The Christian World says that a Celestial gavo as his reason for not becoming a Christian as follows: "He go to Protestant man, he say 'Catholic man go to hell—let Me go to Catholic man, he say 'Protestant man go to hell—let Me stop with my own loss.' Roman Catholics form 75.40 of the population of Ireland, the actual number amounting to 3,647,307 in a total population of 4,764,750, according to the census returns in 1891. In the counties of Antrim and Down, and possibly Fermanagh, the non-Catholic population is in the majority.

The army and navy department of the Young Men's Christian association in the Philippines during March and April issued 2,300 papers and magazines, 1,600 college books, and 350 New Testaments. Services are conducted at most of the stations in Manila and at the first division hospital, where an average of between seventy-five and 100 convalescents gather every Sunday afternoon. The colored people of Philadelphia are raising \$10,000 in order to place in Fairmount park a monument to Bishop Richard Allen, the founder of the African Methodist Episcopal church, first as a local organization in 1787 and as a national church in 1816. It now has a membership of 709,000. Sixty annual conferences, thirty institutions of learning, nine general departments and eight bishops. Rev. Frederick O. MacCarthy, the new field secretary of the International Peace society, is a native of Wisconsin, where he was born about thirty-five years ago. He prepared for college in Iowa academy, and subsequently entered Iowa college, where he was graduated in 1889. Soon after he entered the Andover Theological seminary, graduating in 1891. In the spring of 1893 he left the Congregational church and was received into the Unitarian denomination. After his graduation he accepted a call to become assistant pastor of the Second Unitarian church of Boston, of which Rev. Thomas Van Ness is pastor. He remained there for one year, when he accepted a call to the 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 choir boys, a cross bearer and two trumpeters marched through the streets near the church, singing the hymn, "The Lord's Prayer." A large crowd, the other priest mounted a high table, and one of the priests delivered an address. When the procession returned to the church, bringing with it a large crowd, the other priest mounted a high table and told the people what a nice service they were going to have inside. Then he went in, followed by a considerable number. This method of attracting the people will be continued.

S.S.S. For Blood

Mr. B. P. McAllister, Harrodsburg, Ky., 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. I finally realized that this treatment did not reach the disease, and decided to try Swift's Specific. S.S.S. For 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 mixtures, etc. S. S. S. is the only cure. Send for valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.