THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1902.



So we come to the second cure, namely, eat or warmth. This can be produced by exercise, by massage, by Turkish or Russian baths, by warm baths, by compresses wrappings in blankets of wet packs; nly let such helps be followed by cool or cold water and friction, to close the pores of the skin again, and to harden them against a fresh cold. The water should always be soft; distilled water will take up more impurities than hard water. If this cannot be obtained, then let some bath sait or else some bath catmeal be added. Not one person in a thousand knows the value of soft water as contrasted with hard. Let the body be soaked in the warm water, and let it be rubbed. Afterward (I must repeat) let a cool or cold application, together with the friction of exercise, restore the circulation and invigorate the nerves.

This, one would say, was surface work whereas the trouble is in the stomach. We should not add a weight of food to overtax the pervous system, which is alyeady heavily handicapped by having to get rid of excess. We should do what we can rid of excess. We should do what we can to wash out the stomach with water, not in getting rid of her clogginess; rather we

tiny lives within us-we have myriads of erally the most valuable, other things being them-to get rid of some mischief, to get equal. rid of the results of mistakes that we have and of fine orient are scarce, and are usually made. If the skin will not throw off the profitable investments, the price gradually trouble, then the nose and the mouth will have to do extra work in the republic of the body. But the root of the mischief is They are most commonly employed to form generally in the stomach. The draft on which we lay the blame, or the wet feet, perhaps, are only the match that lights the fire; the fire has been already laid ready for lighting by errors of diet, lasiness, etc. Even slow eating and mastification of food might by itself be sufficient to prevent any cold; even deep, slow, full breathing through the nose might be sufficient; even cleansing, followed by invigorating water treatments, with rubbings and exercise, might be sufficient; in fact there are aumerous avenues to immunity. We must never imagine that the draft or the wet feet can ever be by themselves the real and vital cause. They never light the fire nor (to carry out the metaphor) help to burn up any refuse. taken together with food, but perhaps taken with lemon juice or juice boiled from fruits poisons and we must expel those which are already within us. And the channels of

Those over 200 grains in weight increasing on account of the enhanced demand and the exhaustion of the fisheries. the center of necklaces. The button-shaped pearls rank second in order of valuation. and then come those pear-shaped. A button-shaped pearl is worth only about onepearls. quarter as much as a round pearl of equal weight and quality, and a pear-shaped pearl only about one-sixth or one-eighth as much. A perfect pearl should be without irregularities of surface whatever its form. The irregularly shaped pearl-like formations known as baroques are rarely of much value unless unusually lustrous. They are used for the formation of unique and fanciful objects of jewelry, advantage being taken of the odd resemblance which they bear to common objects of everyday life, some re-

mirers of the curious and unusual.

value those of any other color. Choice pearls of other colors command highest bidder, with what result does not high prices, yellow, pink and red ones each appear. Linnaeus' method consisted in the having their admirers. In China and India artificial introduction of grains of sand or those of a bright yellow shade rank first in other foreign matter within the shell of the value, since they suit the dark complexions living moilusk, the resulting irritation of the Orientals better than the pure white causing the formation of pearly layers about the foreign body, resulting in a pearl. Of the fresh-water pearls of the Many years later it became known that this United States, the pink ones usually com-

mand the highest prices. Pearls Have a Price

It is difficult to state the value of the shape and of comparatively little commerchoicest pearls, this depending entirely on cial value. the special demand. There are very many in existence which are worth upward of \$10,000, and doubtless there are a number worth \$25,000 each, and possibly one or two could not be purchased for ten times pearls, are sold by weight, and a fair valuation would probably be from \$15 to \$40 per ounce.

ry's art

In contemplating the simple yet perfect beauty of the pearl, the thought of its very rare greenish-black pearls are more to the Swedish government, and finally 't successful imitation seems absurd. Yet no coveted than the true black, and when was purchased by a merchant of Gothen-possessed of the right orient exceed in burg for 500 ducats. In 1870 the executors gem is imitated with better result or to a greater extent. Some of these imitations of this merchant offered the secret to the are so perfectly constructed, even to the copying of defects, that, except in lack of

weight and durability, they can scarcely be distinguished from the genuine even when placed side by side. The making of ertificial pearls originated at least 600 years ago. M. Lazari, in his "Notizie delle opere d'arts e d'autichita," speaks of pearl-making having been method of producing pearls had been pracestablished at Vienna and Murano as ticed by the Chinese for many centuries. early as 1318, and was even then of sum-These artificial pearls are usually crude in cient importance to warrant an express statute for its regulation. These carly imitations were made of pearl shell and of with cement composed largely of powdered Experiments in growing pearls artificially mother-of-pearl. in abalence or balliotis were made in 1897 An Old Method.

M. M. L. Benton, an account of which A more important discovery was the use was given at the meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences in 1898. The tenacity of glass beads lined with pearl-like maof life in this mollusk makes it especially terial. This process confers immortality desirable for experiments of this nature, on the name of Andrea Vidoare, to whom Round masses of pearl shell were inserted we owe if not the discovery at least the through a small hole bored into the shell perfecting of this method about 1528. Hol-inner surface is completely covered. The beads are steeped in alcohol and dried, filled

varies somewhat in the different factories, but the general principle is much the same. First, they are thoroughly washed to remove the blood and other foreign matter. Fresh, clean water is then added, and they are soaked and pressed to remove the pearly essence which sinks to the bottom of the vessel in the form of a blue-white oily mass. When the water is drawn off this is collected and preserved from decomposition by the addition of ammonia or some other volatile alkali. The quantity of the essence obtained is so very small that about 1,000 fish are required to produce one ounce of the material. From fine glass, possessing a blutch tint,

hollow beads are blown in the sizes and shapes required for the pearls. For cheap alabaster shaped like pearls and covered imitations this is accomplished very rapidly. several thousand being made by a single workman in one day. For choice products, however, more care is exercised, and the shapes and forms of some pearls are closely imitated even to the defects. When the bollow glass bead is completed sufficient of the essence of the scales, combined with melted isinglass, is blown into it until the inner surface is completely covered. The

from their estimation in the eyes of ad-

that amount. The smallest, known as seed markable examples of which have been produced. They have very little value apart While pearls require none of the lapid-Pearls are of many colors. The choicest in the estimation of Europeans and Ameri- tional cases they are improved by various cans is generally of a silvery white, slightly operations. A pearl, like an onion, is made blue, or more properly, asure tinted. Black up of many ceacentric spherical layers of pearls of perfect form and luster fetch very extreme tenuity, which may be peeled off, thin pearly layers, resulting in a few per in Venice. They are very cheap, how high prices, frequently exceeding the sil- leaving each successive layer underneath very while pearls in value. It seems that in perfect color and lustre. Thus, when the black pearls were little esteemed by the outer covering is spotted or otherwise imancients, no mention of them being made perfect, that and successive layers may be mediaeval writers. Even as recently peeled off until a spotless surface is as 1860 they were slightly valued. At reached. To prevent loss of brilliancy pearls present, however, they are quite fashion- should not be brought in contact with soap able, and owing to their scarcity the mar- or grease, or with such acids as vinegar,

or vegetables.

There are some who, after drinking two expulsion are surely obvious. glasses of hot water, will apply the stomsch tube to remove the contents of the stomach. This is not to be confused with the stomach pump, a far more unpleasant mechanism. The stomach tube is flexible mechanism. The stomach tube is flexible and imall. It goes down the throat, if skillfully manipulated, without difficulty of the American labor movement. and without discomfort. Then one closes the mouth, breathes deeply and the contents of the stomach come up naturally without the violent strain of nauses.

Those who object to this can flush the organs from below with the enemia; the of quantity of water, which should be warm and mixed with oil and the purest soap, can be gradually increased.

Prevention Better Than Cure.

This, again, is remedial. How much better it would be not to let the causes enter the system at all! It is so weak and negato have to shun drafts, or even fresh air. He is better off who recognizes the drafts as something refreshing. And

Immense. But acid and fermenting foods should be avoided, because of their tends and to produce fever or a feverish condition.
The firsh foods are self. They contain the first is a general movement for the causes of the results of the wearing tendential in many cases by a block of the tissues by the animal during its infect and during its life. Animals cannot live without destroying themselves.
Firsh foods also contain in many cases the causes of fermentation. You may make is by a piece of meat put in it.
But it is a mistake to give up mest and to substitute no staple or basis for it. The manufactories of the United States produced slik goods to the value of \$107.- Mathematication of the basis shall be we cannot say. If wheat were properly prepared and mathematication is a good instance. Or perhaps milled



Rat and Roach Paste

and die out of the house. One ingredient dries up their bodies, inaving no odor.

It is a safe and sure exterminator also of Mice, Water Bugs, Croton Bugs, Cockroaches and all other vermin. It has been in general use in houses, stores, hotels, factories, offices, public buildings, etc., for twenty-five years. Absolutely guaranteed.

CAUTION: Subativates and funitetions are werthings. 15 cents a hox at Druggists and Gmoars or sent direct by Express prepaid. STEARNS' ELECTRIC PASTE CO., Chicago, Ilia.

EUSTACE MILES. LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

by An Ame can syndicate is seeking sites near Manchester, England, upon which to erect two mammoth mills for the spinning of American-grown cotton.

During last April shipments of cattle and hogs to Europe were valued at \$1.66.132, as against \$2.000,457 for March. In the matter of provisions, which include fresh and pre-served meats of all kinds, exports for April were \$15.552,525, or about \$200,000 more than during the preceding month.

Suring the preceding month. Bamuel Gompers, the labor leader, is master of five languages. At a convention of the American Federation of Labor some years ago some delegates made speeches in Italian, in French, in German and in Spanish. Mr. Gompers was at home with them all. He made notes on their ad-dresses and when necessary interrupted them on obscure points in their own lan-ruage. guage.

the drafts as something refreshing. And There is no doubt that careful attention to diet will put nearly, if not quite, everyone in this positive and masterful position. Of drink we shall say nothing, except that stimulants should be avoided. Of food we shall say little; the problem is so immense. But acid and fermenting foods should be avoided, because of their tendsas City Star:

those days," he said, "but this talk about the war in Samar and the court-martial of

old General Smith for trying to end hostilities brought something back to me. knew Smith when he was captain and then as now he was Jake Smith with his menwhen he was out of hearing. But Smith has nothing to do with this tale except

one I have in mind. He's fighting Mohamof here.

medan savages in Samar while my man fought the painted variety on the Ameri-Samar people they're about as bad as the Sloux were when they were in control west

"None of you remember Harney, old General William S. Harney. He was a mighty big man in his day and hasn't been dead so long-died a major general, I be-

lieve. Harney was a Tennessee product-Tennessee grows the runtiest and the biggest men on earth-6 feet 3 inches. When he was 17 he got his commission and from that time until he was retired he fought when he wasn't sleeping. He helped to clear Florida of Indians and was brevetted and court-martialed with equal regularity. Through the Black Hawk war, through Mexico back to Florida and then to the west. Along in 1855 or 1855 the old man had an ambition to become acquainted with his family and asked for a leave. He got it, you bet, and was just trimming himself into shape for civili-

sation when President Pierce sent for him. "'General, I don't like to ask you to go west after all the service you have had,' he said, 'but I would be glad if you'd whip the Sloux bands that are threatening." "Harney saw his leave gone and was soon in the Sloux country. As I remember the story, he established his headquarters at Fort Leavenworth. Little Thunder was at the head of the Sjour, and sent word that he was willing either to fight or shake hands with the white soldier. Harney replied that if the Indian was without choice in the matter it might as well be fight; boaldes, as he remembered his orders, he was to whip someone. So Harndy met Lit-

tle Thunder and about 1,000 war men on the North Platte in Nebraska. He whipped them and some of the indians' friends back told the story. The train made the usual seast tried to make trouble for Harney be- preparations for an Indian attack, throwing cause he had not had a long preliminary confab with Little Thunder. That Sloux

ket price is very high. This fashion is fruit juices, etc. said to have been established by the Em- In recent years there has been a renewal land commissioner of fisheries, in trans-

How Harney Fooled the Sioux As Indian Killing the imitations are scarcely distinguishable from the genuine in regard to color, orient and luster.

band was a mild-mannered set long after He was an old cavalryman who had seen service on the plains in the wayback, when Harney want back to Leavenworth. Indians had their war paint on. But no

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one suspected it, because for years past "It was after this fight that Harney threw the Society for the Protection of Western he followed the inactive and monotonous life of a real estate agent in Kansas City. Savages into a particular fronzy. The wagon trail for Oregon and California led The recent criticism of the army in the Philippines aroused his fighting and his from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearney. recollections of Indian warfare, and he Neb., then to Julesburg, in Colorado, from filed a fow kicks in this style, in the Kanthere to Fort Laramie, through old South Pass to Badger and then to Salt Lake. The "I oughtn't to have said anything about

trip by ex train took about 100 days with good luck. I know of a party that was on the road 300 days, delayed by Indians and then snowbound. That wasn't a pleasant winter for a boy of 16.

"Every now and then a band of Sloux would ride up to an ox train, kill if they felt like it and always drive away the stock. Soldiers would be sent out and have the that his case is nearly a parallel with the pleasure of following the Indians' trail until the weather would make winter quarters necessary. Harney started from Leavenworth after one band, taking about 490 cavcan plains. From what I hear about the alrymen, or dragoons. The Indians loafed along shead of him till they reached the mountains, and then Harney turned back. It was the old story, the Sioux said, and their scouts followed the soldiers until they

were well into Kansas. Then the Sloux knew the country was clear for new operations.

"Harney stopped on the Blue river in northern Kansas near where Marysville now stands. A wagon train reached there from Leavenworth and Harney had all the freight unloaded-simply selsed the trainthen he put 400 soldiers into those wagons and in two were mountain guns. The great covers were pulled close and, leaving a guard over the abandoned freight and horses, Harney started on his journey as a bull-whacker. Not a soldier or officer was permitted to put his head from under a cover in the day time and only at night a few got leave to stretch their legs. All day they sat in these wagon beds, hot and dusty, playing cards, fighting and chewing tobacco pastime.

There were twenty-six of those wagons and they trailed along as if they were carrying dead freight; no faster nor slower than the ordinary freighters, and making trains?" camp at the usual places, forming the usual corral of wagons and herding stock at night. The train reached Fort Kearney and slowly went across the South Platte to Juleshurg. Occasional Indian signs made Harney have hope.

"The outfit was seventy miles on the way to Lavamie when the big day came, and it came quick. Behind them on the trail the man on the outside saw a war party-some were without women or children would have

hole being afterward closed. Others were introduced directly into the bronchial cay-Ity. months in globules of much beauty closely by these mollusks. The result of these experiments seemed to encourage further efforts, and possibly in the course of time there may be a profitable business in growing pearls in abalones on the Pacific experiments of M. Saville-Kent, a Queens-

Artificial Pearls.

the interior with tinted varnishes containing a quantity of mercurial preparations. The objects were soon covered with Imitation pearls are yet made in this manever, and the imitation is a poor one, resembling the genuine pearls produced rarely deceiving even the uninitiated. The greatest improvement in making artificial pearls was the use of an extract from fish scales, commonly known as essence d'orient. This is sad to have been the invention of Moise M. Jaquin, or Jaccoast of the United States. Indeed, the quin, a rosary maker in Paris, about the year 1680. Jaquin's general process is in use at the present time, but it has been

is the result that some of the choicest of

The scales most commonly used for prooutside. At the front end of the corral an opening about fifteen feet wide was left, but at the rear the opening into the corral was about fifty feet wide. That, also, was according to the freighters' methods; after a night camp the cattle would be driven into the corral through the big end to be

scales are collected at a great distance "Harney didn't have time to drive his from the factory-as in the United States exen into the corral, or else he didn't want to be transported to France, for instanceto. Only the five yokes of leaders were unhooked, and they were then chained to the they should be freed from all organic matter that may cause decay and then left front wheel of their wagon. The space in suspended in a sleeve of horsehair or mosthe corrai was all clear for the Indiane, quito notting until the surplus alime gozes whose method of attacking a wagon train off. They are next packed with a small was to rush into the corral and do their quantity of sait in a sinc can, with ten or shooting. They were a happy lot of braves this day; the war band started for the train when the corral was forming; they spread out like a fan and then came together again and started for the big opening as hard as their war ponies could carry them. whooping, variegated mob with no more clothes than the paint gave, it fell into the

corral and then real fun began. Those soldiers, who had been sweating under canvas for a few weeks, wanted ex-

citement and revenge. The tarpaulins went up and they shot down into that mess of braves as fast as they could load. The two mountain guns completed the surprise and the bucks hardly fired a shot before their ponies were climbing over one another to get out the way they came. It was the only real Indian panic. When the last Sloun brave able to ride disappeared across the prairie there was a big meas to clean up. I've heard all kinds of stories from mea who said they were there giving Harney' bag of dead Indians as ranging from 100 t 400. Nobody seemed to know the exact number, but it was enough to cause the eastern friends of the poor Indian to demand Harney's court-martial. I think there was a court of inquiry, but it was held that the method used was not only one with results, but was instructive to the Sloux as

well. "Did it put an end to attacks on wager

"Yes, for just about three months-maybe less. In those days the Indians needed school all the year around. However, on old buck, a little chief, seemed to be impressed. He was near a mountain gun when the fire opened. 'Harney is the man who shot wagons at us,' is the way he told about it years later.

"Harney stayed on the plains for some years and was in command of Missouri in early years of the civil war. As usua may there were 500 Indians in it. Even if he got into trouble and got out of it. They they hadn't been painted the fact that they mid he was too friendly to the southern element and he was relieved from command. Later be was rotired as a major general. The old man died about ten years ago; must have been somewhere near 50 years add." the wagons into a circle, or more of an ellipse, and unbooking the five lend yokes

with cement and wax to give them weigh and consistence, carefully drilled and lined with slander tubes of tinted paper to guard the interior from coming in contact with the thread on which they are to be strung. Some manufacturers improve the appearance of the finished pearls by exposing them to the action of the fumes of blamuth, combined with some mercurial preparation, the exact nature of which is not revealed. some factories each pearl is washed in a fluid obtained by repeated distillation of a mercurial compound. Most of these imita-

improved in certain details. So excellent Lyons is the headquarters of the industry. Where Donning Full Dress is Irksome.

tions are manufactured in France, and

A belated traveler, who was compelled to

In

stay all night in a backwoods cabin, relates in the Detroit Free Press, that soon ducing the essence d'orient are of the bleak after the frugal supper of "sody biskits" (Lecaccisous alburus), but most of the and fried "side meat," swimming in grease. cyprinidae, or herring, family, are availhad been eaten, a tall, gaunt youth of about able, as well as many other varieties hav-18 and an equally sallow and gaunt girl of ing small scales with a silvery sheen. The 17, both barefooted, took their hats from brighter the scales the more desirable wooden pegs on the wall and prepared to they are for this purpose. As soon as go out, whereupon their mother, taking her practicable after the fish are caught the pipe from between her yellow teeth, said lower surface of each is scaled, care being reprovingly: taken not to include scales from the dorsal "Go 'long an' wash your feet, Levi, you part of the fish, since those are dark and

only the white ones possess value. If the an' Looly both! Hain't you 'shamed to go off to an evenin' party without washin' you feet?' They obeyed, but as Levi took the wash-

pan from a bench by the door he said, with grumble: "I'd 'bout as soon stay home from a party

as to have to fix up so for hit!"

Indianapolis is Selected.

quantity of sait in a sinc can, with ten or twelve pounds' capacity. The canse are not desirable, owing to their tendency to oxi-dise. Care must be taken in soldering not to overheat the contents of the can. Lyons, in France, is the principal buyer of these scales, and according to a recent letter from the United States consul at that port 25,000 pounds are purchased annually, at a cost ranging from the equivalent of 80 cents to \$1.25 per pound, according to qual-

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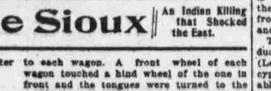
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yoked for the day.