NO OPERATION

DON'T BE CUT; YOU MAY BE RUINED.

"WE CURE VARICOCELE WITHOUT THE KNIFE."

Varicocele Ruins the Lives of Thousands of Men,

But Don't Let Any Doctor Cut You

We have cured thousands without operation. Don't be cut, you may be ruined. Let us cure you naturally. Our new three-day cure acts directly upon the swollen veins by a special process originated by us. It removes the dead blood and gives vigorous circulation. It is a certain cure, and

Certainty of Cure

Is what you want. We give a written LEGAL guarantee to cure or refund your money.

It is the deadly Varicocele that is dragging and worrying your life out. It is this that is making you so tired, so listless and stupid. It is this that is robbing you of your strength, of manhood, your nerve force, your ambition. It is draining the very sap out of your body, and will make a wreck of you in time. Cure it now before it goes too far on you.

We Guarantee a Cure If We Say We Can Cure; It Costs You Nothing If We Fail.

"I am cured, and am a better and stronger man in every respect. I can honestly indorse your new Electro-Medical Treatment." —J. B.

It will cure you, too. Come to us now and it will be the happiest day of your life. If you can't call, send for our book. It will tell you if you are afflicted. Consultation free.

"Worried with Varicocele."

EIDELBERG MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

Corner Fifth and Robert Streets, St. Paul.

8:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 1 p. m. Largest Medical Institute in the State.

SOME ODD THINGS

TEN THOUSAND WOODEN INDIANS DOING DUTY IN NEW YORK CITY

ARE GUARDING CIGAR STORES

More Redskins of This Variety in the Country Than Are Living at Present on the Reservations.

A census of the wooden Indians throughout this country has never been taken. It is estimated, however, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, that the number of "white pine" savages guarding the various cigar stores with hatchets and other instruments of offense and defense is in excess of the entire redskin population of the government reservations. In this city alone there are said to be at least 10,000 of the race.

These Indians, like the original tribes of aborigines, are of various sizes and descriptions, and range in price from a small Indian hunter bringing $25 to the big chief, flourishing a tomahawk, that sells for $150. There are a few made of metal, and these are somewhat more expensive, bringing from $40 to $175, according to the size. The old wooden warrior, however, smoking the pipe of peace, or Hiawatha, with his arrows, is considered just as good as a metal "brave," and according to the maker, lasts with ordinary care—that is with a little fresh paint now and then—about fifty years, or, generally speaking, a lifetime. It may be added that the aboriginal Indian also liked paint and generally lasted a lifetime, points of similarity that may well be noted. Of late some sentiment has crept into the business of carving these figures, and lovely Minnehahas and Pocahontases have been the result. Minnehaha may be seen shading her eyes with one hand, while a shawl hangs over the left arm, and the left hand holds a bow of arrows. Pocahontas was copied from the pictures, but is not saving Capt. Smith, as might be suggested. She is generally presenting some tobacco to the passing pedestrian.

"There is not the business done in these figures that there used to be," said an old wood carver, whom the cigar trade calls "the Indian." "I am the only one left in Manhattan out of six or seven. For thirty-seven years I have been at this work, having taken, during the early days, a nine-year course of study at the old Academy of Design. During my time I have made all kinds of figures, including the fancy figureheads that are placed at the bows of sailing vessels. This business, however, has played out, because most of the steamers have straight bows now, and the sailing vessels that possess figureheads are no longer built here. For twenty long years I supplied P. T. Barnum with all the cherubs, reptiles, elephants and liberty statues used on his circus tableau wagons. At one time I sent seventeen Indians, black boys, Scotchmen and the like to New Zealand, all on one order, and at another thirteen wooden men were sent to Australia. There are still some wooden men living here. The export trade also has died out. I still have a demand for about 200 figures each year, which keeps me busy. Occasionally some one wants a King Gambrinus, the one who invented lager beer, to be placed before a liquor store, and there is some demand for eagles, ranging in price from $25 to $75. All the work is done by hand, and each figure is hewn out of Canadian or Michigan white pine. Nothing is added to the solid piece except the arms and the like. This Indian here," and he pointed to a savage he was just finishing, "has in his hand an old musket from the Philippines. There are many such anachronisms. A great deal of the work done now is refinishing old Indians which have been neglected and have partly rotted. A liberal discount, too, is allowed when old figures are swapped for new. Sometimes the arms, legs or heads have been mutilated in a fall and must of need be amputated to make room for new ones.

"Cigar stores are decreasing. I am told that large dry goods and grocery stores now sell tobacco cheaper than the small dealer can purchase it at wholesale. This will affect business. But a good wood carver need never worry, as there will, during this generation at least, always be someone that wants a wooden Indian."

Trade in the gilded balls, which may be seen hanging outside pawnbrokers' stores, is said to be growing brisker, but there does not appear toy be any connection between this and the financial condition of the country, unless it be that more are able to go into the pawnbroking business. "Gilded balls," said D. Dovendorf, a local manufacturer and dealer, "are made at zinc or copper of various weights, in size from four inches up to eighteen inches, varying in price from $5 to $75 per set. Last season, in New York alone, some 700 balls were sold. While most of those were sold to pawnbrokers, many were used on flag and barber poles. Some emblematic signs are exported to Europe, but most of the business is done in the states; our work goes all over this country. Weather vanes, too, are sold in numbers ranging in price from $2 to $100, although recently one was specially designed for the Grand Central station's vane at a cost of $150. Copper-cable lightning rods are growing out of use, especially in the cities, because the new steel structures are themselves good conductors, and rods, consequently, do not attract electricity. Flag poles are more in demand. Apparently Americans are growing more patriotic. Last year, within one month, two poles were erected on the Knickerbocker Athletic club at the cost of $600 each, the former two having been torn into splinters by lightning. Recently there was a pole 150 feet in height erected on Ellis island at the cost of $400. An additional $150 was paid for a metal eagle that was placed on top. Druggists' mugs, those large golden signs, costing $10 to $18, are not much in demand; there is, however, a considerable sale for metallic ships for fishing clubs, selling around $20.

DISAPPEARANCE OF DEWET.

Reported That Boer Commander Has Died of His Wounds.

DURBAN, Natal, Oct. 19.—Gen Dewet's recent inactivity has produced the impression among military men that he is either dead or incapacitated through illness or wounds. According to a letter from Pretoria a prominent Boer recently write to a friend there relating the terrible hardships suffered by the Boers in the field, especially from lack of surgeons.

"Dewet, for example," wrote this Boer, "suffered the most terrible agony before he died. He was wounded in the shoulder by a splinter from a shell, and the wound gangrened in consequence of its being dressed with dirty rags."

Five Boers captured at different places recently said Dewet was dead, but gave a different version of his death. Against these reports is a statement of Piet de Villiers, the field cornet recently taken prisoner in the northeastern part of the Orange River Colony, who said that on the morning of his capture he took breakfast with Gen. Dewet.

$17.50 to Buffalo and Return

On Monday's Wednesdays and Fridays during October the Wisconsin Central railway will sell excursion tickets to the Exposition at $17.50 for the round trip. City Ticket office, 373 Robert street, St. Paul.

IS A PRISONER STILL

NO NEWS AT CONSTANTINOPLE AS TO WHEREABOUTS OF MISS STONE

BULGARIAN TROOPS ACTIVE

Hope to Surround the Brigands and Effect the Rescue of the Imprisoned American Missionary.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.—Neither W. W. Peet, treasurer of the American Bible house, nor Spencer Eddy, secretary of the United States legation, had received any news up to noon today from the missionaries who are searching for the brigands who kidnaped Miss Ellen M. Stone and her companion, Mme. Tsilka.

Messrs. Peet and Eddy had a long conference today as to the advisability of reinforcing the searchers, but decided that the present arrangements sufficed.

Consul General Dickinson remains at Sofia, and will operate from there until the liberation of Miss Stone is accomplished.

The difficult nature of the country handicaps the searchers, and heavy rains have increased the difficulty of traversing the paths which are the only means of access to the hiding places of the bandits in the rugged mountain range, flanked on the west by the Rilo and on the east by the Rhodope mountains, the summits of which already are capped with snow extending some distance down.

Thick mists generally envelope the region in autumn, preventing even experienced mountaineers, shepherds and woodcutters from traveling. Early in the week one of the missionary searchers actually located the band, and was approaching their retreat when the brigands, apparently fearing the approach of troops, shifted their quarters, and track of them was again lost. Now, however, that the troops have been called off the directors of the search are hopeful of making better progress, though they point out that even after the brigands are found the negotiations may be prolonged, especially in view of the lack of telegraph facilities.

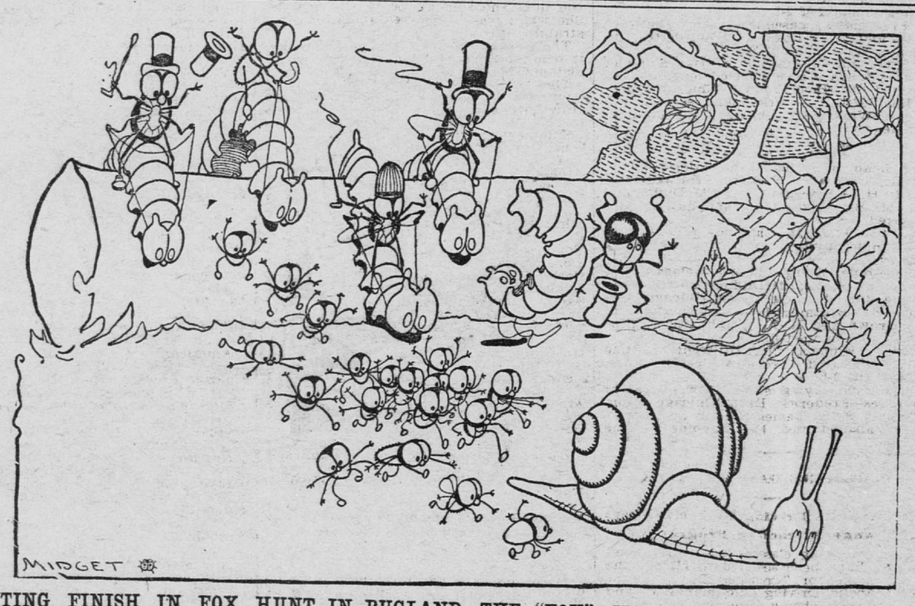
ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 19.—Charlemagne Tower, United States ambassador to Russia has returned here from Berlin and is continuing his exertions in behalf of Miss Stone, the kidnaped American missionary. The Russian foreign office is showing sympathy and willingness to assist Mr. Tower.

He has seen Dr. Stancioff, the Bulgarian representative here, and through him has informed the Bulgarian government of the intense interest taken in the case in the United States. Mr. Tower learned through Dr. Stancioff that the Bulgarians have cleared the frontier region, where the brigands are supposed to be hiding, of the entire population, in order to surround the brigands more effectively.

According to the latest reports received at the embassy, the brigands are inclined to surrender to Bulgaria, and it is still hoped, in view of Consul General Dickinson's negotiations, that the life of Miss Stone will be saved.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Concerning the case of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the missing missionary, Rev. George P. Marsh cables to the Journal and Advertiser from Samakov:

"After twenty-nine years' experience in Bulgaria, during which I won the sobriquet, 'Bulgarian Atrocity,' my knowledge of the brigands leads me to believe they are widely dispersed, and Miss Stone is quietly sequestered in some mountain village, of which the villagers, partly in sympathy, partly in fear, would scorn to tell the authorities. Modern brigands are sorry successes. They are chivalrous cutthroats, who believe that if they touched a damsel they would die in a Turkish prison. A Turkish minister is credited with the flippant, though expressive saying, 'The kidnaping of another American woman would bankrupt the Ottoman empire.'"



EXCITING FINISH IN FOX HUNT IN BUGLAND, THE "FOX" HAVING HAD A START OF SIX WEEKS.

READING'S MISSING CASHIER.

It Is Stated That the Bank Will Not Open Monday.

READING, Pa., Oct. 19.—Cashier Mory, of Boyertown, had not been apprehended up to this evening, but it is said another letter has been received from him in which he says that he is in ill health. There are various rumors afloat, one to the effect that the directors have admitted to friends that they have not recovered all the bonds, but this contradicts the statement of C. H. Ruhl, an attorney of this city, who declares that he counted the bonds and found them all intact.

The directors refuse to make any statement at present. It is now certain that the bank will not open on Monday.

POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

Promise to Assist in Effort to Free Poland.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 19.—The convention of the Polish National alliance adjourned sine die at today's session. The alliance this morning supplemented its action of last night in donating to the Toledo McKinley Memorial association by appropriating an additional $100 to the National Memorial association.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously by a rising vote:

"We, the representatives of the Polish National alliance in convention assembled, standing before the still recent tomb of our beloved President McKinley, express our sincere honor to the memory of the man and the elect of the people, and the contempt for his murderer, as well as for all who propagate foreign to our laws and customs, ideas which lead to deeds not permissible in the free republic of the United States. Wishing to give further proof of the feelings rising in our breasts at the present time, we offer the sum of $100 to the National McKinley Memorial association, and the Toledo McKinley Memorial association. Furthermore, we express our reverence to the flag of these United States as well as our traditional loyalty to all the institutions of this land of the free, our adopted country.

"Crossing mentally over the seas we turn to the land of our fathers, land where stood ours and our ancestors' cradles, land where our brethren live; towards the land of the tombs and the cross, towards our country, deprived by its oppressors of all liberties, and of all the rights belonging to her.

"It is also resolved that we accept the National league of Poland (a secret political organization) as the legally constituted government of Poland, and the immediate successor of former governments, whether acknowledged or not by its aggressors.

"We consider the Polish National alliance as an institution congenial to the National League of Poland. We hereby promise to contribute without compulsion, but nevertheless liberally, to the Polish national treasury of Rapperzwill (Switzerland); we express our willingness to work together with any party or faction of Poles in order to secure the betterment of our national status."

You Make No Mistake If You Buy a

UNIVERSAL STEEL RANGE

—OF—

C. E. BATTLES, 370 Jackson St.

PIQUA MISSION CONFERENCE.

Sessions of Christian Church Gathering to Close This Evening.

PIQUA, Ohio, Oct. 19.—The third day's session of the international conference of the Christian church opened with an address by Rev. M. T. Morrell, of Woodstock, Vt., subject, "Philanthropic Giving." Dr. J. Presley Barrett, of Norfolk, Va., spoke of "Home Necessity for Foreign Work."

"Japan Work" was spoken of by Rev. D. A. Woodworth, of Marion, Ind. "Missionary Pastors, the Need of the Hour," was discussed from a layman's standpoint by E. L. Moffett, of Asheboro, N. C. Discussion followed the presentation of the subjects, which concluded the morning session.

At the afternoon session the first address was on "Missionary Spirit in the Churches," delivered by J. E. Everingham, of Newmarket, Ont. His leading thought was that the extreme need of the people who have not received the gospel should be kept in the hearts of the Christian people, and then the work would not suffer. "The Missionary Spirit in the Sunday School" was discussed by Rev. C. W. Powers, D. D., of Conneaut, Ohio. He said that as the Sunday school binds the children to the church, the missionary spirit should be taught to them while they are young.

Mrs. Ellen C. Gustin, president of the women's board of foreign missions at Attleboro, Mass., spoke on "Women's Work." She gave a detailed statement of the amount of money being expended by the Christian church in the home and foreign field, and spoke of the bright future of the missionary work and the opportunities that presented themselves to those who are willing to take up this branch of the Master's work.

Rev. H. Felstine, D. D., of Lagrand, Iowa, conducted the fellowship meeting. An interesting feature of the services tonight was the reading of the messages of the missionaries who are laboring in the interest of the Christian church.

President Rev. H. T. Merrell delivered an address relative to the benefits of the conference upon the members of the Christian churches. The sessions will not close until tomorrow evening.

TRINIDAD ELECTRIC TRUST

To Take Over Electric Light and Tramway Properties.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The Trinidad Electric company, limited, has just been organized by American and Canadian capitalists for the purpose of acquiring the Trinidad Electric Light company and the Belmont tramways, now operating in Trinidod, British Indies. The capital is placed at $1,500,000. The American portion of the capital comes chiefly from this city, F. C. Pearson, consulting engineer of the Metropolitan Street railway, being primarily interested in the enterprise. B. F. Pearson, of Halifax, N. S., and Sir William C. Van Horne are heavy stockholders. The company proposes to convert the Belmont tramways, which are operated partly by mules and partly by narrow gauge electric lines—about twelve miles in all—into a broad gauge electric traction system and to extend the road for a distance of about ten miles.

ANARCHY REIGNS IN TURKEY.

Sultan Needs New Loan, but Is Unlikely to Obtain It.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A Constantinople dispatch to the London Times, which has been cabled to the New York Times, says the Turkish minister said at a meeting of the council that the present engagements of the porte make a new loan indispensable. The porte will ask for an irade authorizing the loan, the practicability of which is questionable.

The action of several of the embassadors indicates that the powers are impatient in regard to the condition of the provinces. The correspondent reports an interview with a man whose position gives him a clear view of the Turkish affairs. He says anarchy reigns in Macedonia, Albania and other provinces, yet the corruption is so great that the officials talk of the situation optimistically. In Turkish government, says the correspondent, personal profit outweighs all other considerations. The yildiz kios rules all things, the sultan being intolerant of independent opinion. An aptitude for spying is the quality the sultan prizes above all others.

KANSAS JOINTISTS SOAKED.

WINFIELD, Kan., Oct. 19.—Two "jointists," Charles and Doc Lindsay, were convicted in the police court today of selling liquor on forty counts. They were sentenced to six months in jail and fined $100 on each count. This will mean twenty years in jail and a fine of $4,000.

THE NEW STORE

615, 617 619, 621, 623, 625, 627 and 629 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis.

YOUR COMFORT and convenience is one of the first considerations of this "different" store. Your shopping tour is robbed of all its rigors. Ladies and gentlemen cater to your wants, and the question "to buy or not to buy" is left entirely to your discretion. There will be fine large doings here Monday. Mail Orders Filled.

Corset Sale Extraordinary

Importers' Clearing Sale—Ours at a Price—Yours Ditto—First time on record for such values in these well known and popular makes, black and colors, all sizes and styles—850 Corsets—"P. D.," "Z. Z.," "Laorossine," "French Gored Flexibone" and others, worth to $6.00. Choice **$1.98**

EVANS, MUNZER, PICKERING & CO.

OPEN UP NEW WORLD

MONSTROUS FORMS BROUGHT TO LIGHT BY DEEP SEA DREDGE

FIND INTERESTING SPECIMENS

Scientists All Over the World Are Studying the Fauna Whose Habitat Is the Bottom of the Ocean.

Before the end of this year the world will begin to learn such things about the chasms of the deepest seas as it never has dreamed of in its wildest dreams, says the Washington Post. The United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Denmark are all approaching the point where their scientists are ready to begin systematic publication of results attained in the various deep sea exploring expeditions that were sent out in the last few years.

The most remarkable among these reports will be those telling of the work of the German Valdivia expedition, which recently explored the seas off the American, African, Indian and Chinese coasts; the final reports of the Agassiz expedition through the Pacific ocean, the final reports of the German members of the Challenger expedition, which are being published now in Germany in a magnificent edition with colored plates, and the reports of the various expeditions of the Prince of Monaco.

Twenty-five years ago the deep sea was an unknown world. Here and there, scattered in museums far apart and gazed at with amazement and ignorant wonder and unavailing speculation, were forty or fifty monstrous shapes. They were deep sea forms that, driven upward from their eternal night by some fatality, had been picked up dead on the surface or washed ashore. They taught the world nothing. Men did not even know that they were deep sea forms. It was believed then that there was no life below a depth of 1,000 feet. Those forty or fifty uncanny creatures represented no more to the world, scientific and lay, than did the bodies of the strange red men which, according to tradition, were washed on the shores of the Old World before the discovery of the New, hinting at the existence of unexplored realms inhabited by unknown races, but supplying no further information.

But when the first groping wire arm of the first deep sea dredge vibrated on the bottom in the ooze of the black pits of water, and those depths felt the thrill of human life for the first time since the world was evolved from formlessness into being, at once a new and awful page in the stupendous book of nature was unfolded. It was a chapter of revelation.

The writer has often heard Dr. Bean tell the feeling of worshiping wonder and awe that overcame the two scientists when the trawl came up to the surface. He said: "We were both standing by the mouth of the net, when, as the seaman lifted the end of the bag, two strange forms fell out on the deck. A single glance was enough to tell us that they were new to our fauna and probably unknown to science. They seemed like visitors from another world, and none of the strange forms which have since passed through our laboratory has brought half so much interest and enthusiasm. Now, looking back on the great harvest in the field of oceanic ichthyology which we have had the pleasure of helping to garner in the fifteen years which have passed since that happy and eventful morning, it seems incredible that American naturalists should not then have known that only a few miles from the American coast there was a fauna as unlike that of our shore as anything that could be found in the Indian ocean or in the seas of China."

Today more than 700 different kinds of fish, taken from depths of 1,000 feet and more, are known to science and have been classified. Great as this harvest is, no man knows or can imagine how many hundreds or even thousands of other creatures live down there. Fantastic and awesome as are the shapes that have been fished up, no man can tell what still more awesome shapes, defying the power of human conception, dwell in the lost places of the sea. Imagine that men living beyond the clouds were to drop wires with nets attached and trail them for a few thousand yards along our plains or through our cities. What few and scattered specimens would they collect! How could they form even the slightest idea of the wonders that lie hidden from their eyes? Even so it is with us and our deep sea expeditions. It is equally beyond our trained science to speculate and our untrained imagination to grasp, the unknown terrors, the unspeakable enormities, the appalling deformities, the unearthly horrors, that lie in hiding deep in the very grave of time.

The most grotesque imagination of believers in the supernatural of the Dark Ages never formulated such shapes as exist among the 700 varieties of deep sea fish that have already been brought to light. None of their vampires or basilisks was such a creature as is the blind Eurypharynx pelecanoides. What is not mouth in him is tail. His mouth is a cavern. The jaws are loose, and the creature can spread and stretch them around fish twice as large as he is. His tail is that of a reptile. His skin is black and leathery, exactly similar to the wing membrane of a huge bat. His eyes are mere specks, but specks that gleam with concentrated wickedness. This incredibly misshapen form has been fished up from a depth of more than a mile (5,988 feet), a depth at which the pressure of the incumbent ocean water is so tremendous that it would crush a man's body into nothing. Cast iron vessels that have been lowered into these depths have been crumpled up like tissue paper. Yet this soft, finless, half-blind thing lives there and swims around in the pitch dark.

Before it flee things even blinder than it. The last faintest filtering of light from above disappears totally at a depth of less than 2,000 feet. Beyond that there is eternal night. Yet even there, amid the walloping and winding of countless blind things, there are eyes. Some are tiny, like the baleful holes out of which the Eurypharynx glares. Others are beautiful and prominent and glowing. They belong to the lamp fish, the phosphorescent creatures that light their way as they proceed by shimmering phosphorescence produced by their own nerves.

One of the light bearers is Linophryne lucifer, a truly demoniac form. On the top of his head he carries an apparatus that is identical in shape with the common light bulb of our ordinary small electric lamps. From it he diffuses a blurred white glow that is like a star in the blackness where he lives. That glow illuminates a horned head and a face that is a gargoyle. None of the uncanny, frightening faces on Notre Dame's famous gargoyles can equal it in terror of expression and wild exaggeration.

Like most of the creatures fished up from the great depth, this fish is voracious enough to swallow animals far larger than itself. The first specimen ever captured fell a victim to this habit. It swallowed another deep-sea fish that was almost again as long as it was, and so disarranged its internal mechanism that it shot upward to the surface, where it was picked up by Capt. Andersen, who was fishing for turtle off the island of Madeira. Since then many specimens have been taken by deep-sea trawls. The latter capture was made by the Prince of Monaco, while traveling from his yacht, the Princess Alice.

Another of the lamp fishes of the sea that has been taken recently is Aethoprora effulgens. This in one of the big-eyed fish of the oceanic night. Its luminous organ is enormous, lying like a great gland over the entire region behind the rear orbit of the eye and overlapping the edge of the jaw. He is a searchlight fish. No human eye has seen the wonderful creature flashing along in its terrible habitat, but scientific examination shows that the luminous patch that covers its head serves exactly the purpose that the headlight of a locomotive does. The locomotive simile is carried even further, for all along its body the fish has rows of phosphorescent spots that must give powerful light when he is alive, for even dead specimens have given off light enough to make it possible to read fine print under their illumination. One can imagine Aethoprora dashing along on its trackless path exactly like a train, the headlight shining with dazzling light in front and the spots gleaming like the lit windows of cars behind. The Albatross caught one of these strange and beautiful creatures in the deep hole off Porto Rico in 8,195 feet of water.

The Valdivia captured one of the most beautiful of the lamp fish in its recent expedition. In his first report, which has just been made public, Prof. Carl Chun, who had charge of the expedition, says of this unique animal:

"It is a cephalopod (a deep sea squid), a representative of the genus Enoploteuthis. It has twenty-four organs for generating light. Each of its great tentacles has two. Each eye is surrounded by five. The rest are distributed over the body. Nothing at all of the wonderful manifestations of deep-sea forms can be compared with the appearance of this splendid creature. The body appears as if it was set with a diadem of gorgeous gems. The center light of those around the eyes is a bright, flashing ultramarine blue; the rest are of a dainy mother-of-pearl color. On the body the first row of lights is ruby. The middle row is sky blue. The rest are snow white and mother-of-pearl. It was the most beautiful sight that we ever saw."

The Valdivia gathered scores of other fish. She was fitted out with a new form of trawl, which brought the best results ever attained in deep-sea searching. These nets in principle were just like the common purses that close with metal jaws. The net is lowered with the jaws locked. A miniature propeller is so adjusted that as soon as the trawl reaches the desired depth and tension is put on the lines that hold it, its revolution opens the jaws wide. The propeller screw can be adjusted to close the jaws again after making any desired number of revolutions. Thus it was possible to fish any depth and lock the net whenever desired, and the explorers were sure that the trawl would bring to the surface only the creatures dwelling in certain depths.

In the gulf of Guinea, 12,000 feet below the surface, the Valdivia's net brought up a fish whose eyes had become telescopes. They protruded outward and straight upward from his queer, knife-like head. He was Opisthroproclus soleatus. Nobody can ever conjecture for what odd purpose his eyes were formed in this peculiar way.

What is considered one of the strangest captures of the Valdivia was that of a new form of predacious fish. He is so queer that no scientist has yet been able to classify him, and hence he is still nameless. He, too, has telescope eyes, instead of a tail, he has immensely long and fine filaments like spun glass. He shines like a piece of polished metal, and his mouth is a death trap of spiny teeth.

"It cannot be doubted," said Dr. Bean to the writer, "that somewhere in the sea, at an unknown distance below the surface, there are living certain fish-like animals unknown to science and of great size, which come occasionally to the surface and give a foundation to such stories as those of the sea serpent.

"To understand how little we know of what is going on in midocean, think of such a fish as chiasmodon. This fish has been taken only once in history by a deep-sea net. Yet five times have dead specimens been picked up entirely by chance on the surface, showing that the creature must be abundant. Another ocean dweller which no exploring ship ever has caught is regaleous, or the oarfish. It is a serpent-shaped, rapidly swimming form, usually from 18 to 24 feet long. Within the past 150 years specimens have been stranded on the shores of Norway, Denmark, the Faroe islands, Scotland, Ireland, England, France, Bermuda, the Cape of Good Hope, India, and New Zealand. Gunther gives a list of forty-four seen by naturalists, and this, of course, is only an insignificant part of those which actually have been stranded. Its world-wide distribution and the number of waifs prove that it is abundant in midocean, yet the exploring ships in all the years of their combined searching have caught no specimen of it, old or young."

COLDS

I regard my COLD CURE as more valuable than a life insurance policy. It not only cures colds in the head, colds in the lungs, colds in the bones, but it wards off dangerous diseases such as grippe, diphtheria, pneumonia, and consumption.—MUNYON.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs.

Munyon's Kidney Cure quickly cures pains in the back, loins or groins, and all forms of kidney disease.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men.

All the cures are 25 cents, at any drug store.

Munyon's Guide to Health should be in the hands of every mother. It will help them to know the symptoms of every disease, and tell them the proper treatment. Sent free to any address.

Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.

MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH.

UNITED STATES PLASTER.

Latest Addition to the Ranks of the Trusts.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The new gypsum combine, which is to be incorporated under the name of the United States Plaster company, will be in operation by Dec. 1. Nearly forty plaster mills and adamant mixing plants, it is reported, are under contract for purchase by the new company. The present output of these plants is about 750,000 tons annually. In his conduct of the negotiations C. A. Honecker, formerly auditor of the American Steel&Wirecompany, has been assisted by Percival S. Jones, of New York.

The new company will control, so it is said, 20,000 acres of gypsum land in the United States, there being available only 30,000 acres altogether in this country. The underwriting of the new corporation will be done by the promoters themselves.

FIVE YEARS A FUGITIVE.

Former Lansdale, Pa., Trust Company President Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—Henry J. Smith, at one time president of the Lansdale (Pa.) Trust and Safe Deposit company, was arrested here tonight, after having been a fugitive from justice for five years. He is charged with embezzling about $30,000 from the trust company of which he was president. Before the shortage was discovered, Smith left Lansdale. A reward of $500 was offered for his apprehension. He went West, where he remained until a short time ago.

After his arrest Smith said the company's loss was due to his bad judgment of the value of certain securities on which he made loans. He denied having stolen any of the company's funds.

NOT TO DRAIN ZUYDER ZEE.

Project Withdrawn From States General by Dutch Ministry.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The state department has been informed by United States Consul Hill, at Amsterdam, under date of Sept. 23, that the project of draining the Zuyder Zee and adding new and fertile land to the kingdom of The Netherlands, has been withdrawn from the states' general by the new ministry. The matter thus has been disposed of, probably for a long period. Mr. Hill says that the state of the Dutch budget renders such an undertaking at this time inadvisable, and, moreover, the fall in the price of land has diminished the demand for new agricultural holdings.

RICHARD PENNER DEAD.

Employe of Dr. Ohage Dies at the Health Commissioner's House.

Richard Penner, sixty-two years of age, died somewhat suddenly at the home of Dr Justus Ohage, 63 Irvine park, at 10:30 last night.

Deceased had been employed at the house nursing the health commissioner's son, who died some weeks ago.

Dr. Ohage was out of the city at the time of Penner's death, and nothing definite concerning the cause of his demise could be ascertained last night.

Rheumatic

Sciatic, Sharp and Shooting Pains, Strains, Weakness and all bodily aches and pains relieved almost instantly. Backache, Headache, Faceache, Chest Pains, and all Nervous Pains and Muscular Weakness cured by

St. Jacobs Oil

After all other remedies fail. Acts like magic!

Conquers Pain

Price, 25c and 50c.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE.