

TELEGRAPHING WITHOUT WIRES

Highly Successful Undertaking on
The Pacific Coast.

IN USE FOR SIX MONTHS.

Commercially It is of Great Importance—Interception of Messages Prevented.

Special Correspondence.

Santa Catalina Island, Cal., March 18.—While other places have wireless telegraph stations, it is the boat of the Santa Catalina Islanders that their locality possesses the first station in the world to be put to practical commercial use. For nearly six months wireless messages have been sent across the bay of Avalon from White's point to this island, a distance of almost thirty-three miles. During this time over 3,000 communications have been made, yet not one complaint has been made, of error or delay. As a result of this success stations will soon be established all along the Pacific coast from Los Angeles to Alaska. Furthermore, plans are being laid for wireless connections between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands.

The system used here differs materially from that of Marconi, one of the principal points of difference being the absence of the coherer used by Marconi to pick up the electric waves. In a recent interview the originator of the system said that he had discovered in California the presence of a great deal of atmospheric electricity, which would affect the coherer similarly to the electric impulse sent out from the transmitting station. For this reason he had been compelled to substitute for the coherer a device which would overcome the atmospheric interference. This device is in the nature of a very sensitive receiver, responding more quickly than the coherer does. From 15 to 20 words a minute are now sent, that is to this device, and improvements are expected to double this rate of speed.

The equipment of the Catalina is-

ONLY PARTLY TRUE.

Popular Ideas Regarding Catarrh.

It is the common belief that what is popularly known as catarrh is simply a chronic cold in the head. This is true as far as it goes, but as a matter of fact catarrh is by no means confined to the nasal passages, but extends wherever the mucous membrane exists, which means nearly every part of the body.

The mucous membrane is the inside skin of the body and is nearly as extensive as the outside skin, and any inflammation of this membrane causing an extra secretion of fluid is really catarrh.

Catarrh is, therefore, an old enemy disguised by many confusing names, for instance, rhinitis is nasal catarrh; laryngitis and pharyngitis throat catarrh; gastritis, stomach catarrh; cystitis and nephritis, catarrh of the bladder and kidneys.

Therefore, although the location of the trouble gives it various names, in reality the sum total is catarrh and nothing else.

Do not make the mistake of thinking you have no catarrh because the head and nose appear to be clear. If there is a cough, tickling in the throat and hoarseness you have throat catarrh. If there is no appetite, flatulence, gas, and discomfort for food especially in the morning, you have catarrh of the stomach.

The correct treatment for every form of catarrh is an external remedy which acts especially on the blood and mucous membranes such as a remedy in the new preparation sold everywhere by druggists under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a medicine in pleasant tablet form and containing all the best and latest specifics for catarrh.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets contain highly concentrated forms of blood-purifiers, the Eucalyptus tree, and many other equally valuable curative elements, and no one who suffers from any form of catarrh and has seen the inefficiency of douches, sprays and powders will ever go back to them after once trying so pleasant a preparation as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and one which gives so much relief in so short a time.

All druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full sized package and the regular daily use of them will effectually cure this troublesome and dangerous disease.

land station is much like that of the well known Marconi stations. It consists of an engine and a dynamo, induction coil, Morse key, spark balls and mast. The current is opened and closed through the induction coil by the manipulation of the sending key, and the operator, using the Morse alphabet, transmits his message through the ether just as he would over the telegraph wire, it being received by sound on the receiving instrument in the station whether it has been sent.

W. G. Sener, the man in charge of the station on this island, was for nearly

20 years telegraph operator and train dispatcher for the Pennsylvania railroad. He is enthusiastic over the success already attained by wireless methods. What particularly pleases him is the fact that the Pacific system has found a way of providing for secrecy in the sending of messages. As explained by Mr. Sener, an outside station has to be in exact tone or vibration with the sending station in order to intercept the other waves, and, as the sending station has found a way of changing the vibration every second, if necessary, it would be extremely difficult for the outside station to receive messages other than those intended for it.

According to Mr. Sener, climatic changes do not have a noticeable effect on wireless telegraphy as practiced on the coast, with the exception that while it is raining or is very foggy the messages seem to come more clearly. The importance of this is evident, for it greatly enhances the value of the wireless for marine work.

Similarly the running of trains during or after a severe storm will be greatly facilitated, and already the Southern Railway company is experimenting with the system with a view of ultimately substituting it for the regular telegraphic method used in train dispatching. An experimental car has been fitted up, and stations are to be established at Quakertown, Ogdon, Salt Lake City and other cities. It will be seen that if this is proved feasible the railroads of the country will be saved from the costly wrecks that have been so frequent of recent years. *C. Fishers, no has-vill v*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The Road to Success.—Farm success depends on knowledge, on industry, enterprise and thrift, on saving and making the income exceed the outgo, on good land and management, on ready adjustment to new conditions, on love of the business and on good wife, who takes an interest in her husband's work, says C. H. Gleason, in New England Farmer. There is no dividing line between the home and the farm. The prevailing genius of the farm and the household are the same, and the wife makes complete whole, one pulls and the other pushes. To be a successful farmer one must be a good citizen and his life radiate the community.

Easy idleness is a characteristic of weak minds. What a nuisance does a person make himself when having no work of his own, he becomes a busy body! He labors perpetually, but to no purpose, and is in constant motion without getting on. Like a turnstile, he is in everybody's way, but stops nobody, he talks a great deal, but says very little; looks into everything, but knows nothing; and has a hundred things in the air, but very few of them are hot, and with these few that are he only burns his fingers.

Ordinary whitewash, as frequently used, has very little effect except to disfigure the trees. To destroy the insects and eggs hidden in the crevices of the trees very much stronger applications have to be used. Soft soap, diluted to the consistency of a thick paint, with the addition of a strong solution of washing soda, makes one of the most lasting washes. A solution of one pound of commercial potash in two to four gallons of water is also very good.—Canadian Horticulturist.

It is a common mistake to suppose that sheep and chickens do not need water because they can go without it for long periods. Depriving sheep of plenty of good water, it is stated in a report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, causes the loss of thousands of lambs every year.

If the grape vines have not been pruned this work should be done at once. It should be kept in mind that the bunches will be borne on the new growth, not on the old wood. In California through the great rain and wine sections many of the vineyards are cut down every year to the mere stump a few inches above the ground. It is a good rule to cut too much rather than too little. Old vines on which the pruning has been neglected for several years may often be stimulated to good yields by simply pruning. When the buds of the grapes have swelled to any extent it is a sign that the first spraying should have been already applied.

The man that plowed his ground last summer and fall and leveled it ready for seeding is from three to four weeks ahead of the man who has this work all to do before he can begin seeding, more than this the delay necessary to preparing the land will tell upon the crop all season and especially upon the harvest, which will be late. A better plan is to prepare the land in the summer or fall, since there is less danger of the crop suffering for the want of water. The seed not only come up early, but the crop pushes along and passes its critical season before the snow waters fall.

The state department reports an English patented process of preserving timber and posts. The treatment consists in boiling the wood in a solution of sugar. Upon the evaporation of the water at a high temperature the pores and cracks in the wood are filled with a solid matter and the timber is rendered, preserved, seasoned and rendered largely impervious to water. A series of experiments have shown that the life of ties, posts, etc., was prolonged by this process.

Had All-Gone Feelings,
Impure Blood, and Was Daily Losing
Flesh.

Paine's Celery Compound,

The Spring Fortifier and Cleanser
Prolongs Life.

Paine's Celery Compound is today the most reliable and most successful spring medicine in the world. The present enormous demand is the best proof of its popularity. It has almost entirely displaced the common remedies in pill and liquid forms once so common, and in many respects so dangerous to health.

Paine's Celery Compound has been marvelously successful for the simple reason that in every instance it accomplishes more than is claimed for it. It is the one spring remedy that physi-



W. H. LADD,
OF ALLISOMA, TENN.

clans and the best people endorse. Men and women of wealth and high social position, able to command the services of the most eminent medical men, use Paine's Celery Compound in its springtime, having full confidence in its virtues. The experience of tens of thousands has proved that it is wise to use Paine's Celery Compound in the early spring days for the banishment of rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, nervousness and insomnia. Paine's Celery Compound is an excellence, the great blood purifier; it increases the concentration capacity of the vital fluids, nourishes the tissues and builds up the body. Mr. W. H. Ladd of Allisoma, Tenn., says:

"For several weeks before I commenced using Paine's Celery Compound I had a tired and all gone feeling, my blood became impure, and I was daily losing flesh. One of my friends advised me to use Paine's Celery Compound, and I got relief from the first bottle. I am glad to recommend it to all suffering humanity. I believe it has prolonged my life. I am now seventy-two years old."

NEW CHURCH TO BE ERECTED

Roosevelt Will Have Handsome
Structure to Worship In.

WILL TEAR DOWN OLD ONE.

Small and Crowded Chapel of Grace
Reformed Church to be
Superseded.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, March 23.—The building in which President Roosevelt has worshipped since his inauguration is one of the humblest church edifices in the city. It is the modest chapel of Grace Reformed church, located in Fifteenth street, just opposite G street, and was built years ago, when the congregation was small in numbers and poor in purse. At the time the plot of ground was purchased the finances of the church would not permit the erection of a large and costly edifice, so a small chapel was built on the rear of the lot, the intention being to put up a fine structure on the main portion of the ground when it could be afforded. In the season that time came, and the new Grace church, now nearly completed, will be dedicated within the coming month.

This gratifying result has been largely accomplished through the zealous efforts of the pastor, Rev. Dr. John M. Schick, though the project of building a new church was advanced before his pastorate began. It is pertinent also to state that the proposition was adopted long before President Roosevelt selected the church as his place of worship, although his advent doubtless helped along the project very materially.

The movement for a new church was begun in 1899. Dr. Schick became the pastor in 1899 and at once threw himself into the work of increasing the building fund. Twenty-five per cent of it was raised before President Roosevelt's inauguration, but when he became a member of the church interest in the proposed new building was awakened throughout the church at large, and many outside contributions were received. When completed, the church will have cost about \$50,000.

The new Grace church will have a feature entirely new in church architecture in that the decorations on the face of the structure will tell the history of the Protestant reformation of the sixteenth century. This idea originated with Dr. Schick and was further developed and completed by the architect, Paul J. Pelz.

On either side of the central entrance doors are the shields of Zurich and Geneva, the places in which Ulrich Zwingli, the first proclaimer of the reformation in Switzerland, and John Calvin, the master mind of the same reformation, proscribed their labors. In the space at the top is the shield of Frederick III, the patron under whose auspices the Heidelberg Catechism was prepared. It is represented as supported by a female figure, symbolizing the fact that in the beginning of the denomination's work in America it was supported by the classes of Amsterdam of the Reformed church in Holland. The two supports of the label molding are heads of the Swiss knight and the Swiss burgess from whom this German Reformed church derives its name. The two figures of the two side entrances is a representation of a lily growing under

thorns, to represent the martyr character of the reform party in the Protestant reformation of the sixteenth century.

This symbol has been used in all the churches of this denomination to commemorate the fact of the martyr character and the sufferings endured by the Reformed churches in their beginnings and to express the confidence of the followers of this faith in the triumph of God's truth and life in spite of inhuman environment and painful oppression. On the front of the edifice appears also the inscription "Grace Reformed Church."

The need of a new and large place of worship for the growing congregation of Grace church, has for some time been urgent. The little chapel has long been unable to accommodate more than half of those who seek admission each Sunday. When it was built, there was no thought in the minds of the projectors that one day its humble roof would shelter the head of the republic. It has a seating capacity of only 175, and the membership alone is 200. One-third of the seating space is devoted to visitors, and every Sunday from 200 to 300 are turned away. The pews in the new church will be free, as they are in the little chapel, but one will be reserved for the president and his friends.

THE MODERN HOTEL KITCHEN.

The kitchen arrangements of the "modern hotel" are on the first basement floor. There is a chef, but so far as I could see, he does not cook. He is simply a captain of the 75 other chefs who work in three relays of 25 each. There is no range, but a solid bank of broilers—immense broilers, beneath which are the fires that never die. As for the 400 pounds of bread and 8,000 rolls required daily, the chef does not worry his mind over the patent cutters and mixers and ovens and staff of bakers needed to supply the simple item of bread, or chop-steak dinner, with the quality of the 1,400 pounds of butter that are each day required to go with it. Neither does he trouble himself with the pastry, where marvelous things are constructed of candies and creams and fruits—works of art, some of them entitled to "honorable mention" in an academy of design. The patrons of the modern hotel are fond of desserts, and the daily item of 250 large pies convinces me that a fair percentage of them are native born.

I must not forget the item of eggs. Eighteen thousand are required every 24 hours. Boiled eggs do not get overdone; they are boiled by clock-work. A perforated dipper containing the eggs drops down into boiling water. The dipper's clock-work is set to the second, and when that final second has expired the little dipper jumps up out of the water and the eggs are ready for delivery. There are men who do nothing else, but fill and watch and empty these dancing dippers, and it seemed to me great fun.

On another part of this floor is the dishwashing, where great automatized hoppers lower the plates into various solutions of potash and clean rinsing water—all so burning hot that the dishes drop instantly without wiping. Sixty-five thousand pieces of chinaware are cleaned in a day, and an almost equal quantity of silver. All told, there are 400 employees in the kitchen departments of this huge machine—Albert Bigelow Paine, in The World's Work.

RICHEST CITY IN EUROPE.

The good city of Basel plumes itself most being, in proportion to its inhabitants, the wealthiest city in Europe, if not in the world. The population is 124,000, and last year rates were paid on property assessed to be worth \$35,000,000, which is about equal to the paid on the \$5,000 houses in Paris. There are 180 persons worth a million francs (about \$240,000) and over 1,704 having between half a million and a million; 170 possessing half a million; and 885 between a hundred thousand and half a million.

KNITS, BUT DOESN'T DARN.

It is, of course, quite untrue that Queen Alexandra habitually darts the royal socks, but it is the fact that her majesty has on occasion knitted her husband's hose, using for the purpose a rather coarse and warm make of Scotch fingering, without any fantastic pattern such as is affected by the Cockney tourist in the Highlands.—Modern Society.

Annual Statements

—OF—

Insurance Companies

—REPRESENTED BY—

A. L. JACOBS.

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND PLATE GLASS

INSURANCE

Rooms 304-305 Progress Bldg.

Annual Statement for the year ending December 31, 1902, of the condition of the

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Name and Location of the Company—Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company, Hamburg, Germany.

Name of General Manager, U. S.—Adolph Loeb.

The amount of its capital stock paid up is \$20,000,000.

The amount of its assets is \$75,686.96.

The amount of its liabilities (including capital) is \$26,596.52.

The amount of its income during the preceding calendar year is \$17,902.43.

The amount of its expenditures during the preceding calendar year is \$12,346.79.

The amount of losses paid during the preceding calendar year is \$14,007.75.

The amount of risks written during the year is \$2,012,678.00.

The amount of risks in force at the end of the year is \$2,411,636.00.

State of Utah, Office of the Secretary of State.

J. James T. Hammond, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the above named Insurance Company has filed in my office a detailed Statement of its condition, from which the foregoing statement has been prepared, and that the said company has in all other respects complied with the laws of the State relating to insurance.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah this 15th day of March, 1903.

J. J. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

Annual Statement for the year ending December 31, 1902, of the condition of the

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Name and Location of the Company—German Fire Insurance Company, Berlin, Germany.

Name of President—Bernard Cremer.

Name of Secretary—Charles Cremer.

The amount of its capital stock paid up is \$20,000,000.

The amount of its assets is \$28,000,000.

The amount of its liabilities (including capital) is \$71,300.30.

The amount of its income during the preceding calendar year is \$21,640.19.

The amount of its expenditures during the preceding calendar year is \$13,207.51.

The amount of losses paid during the preceding calendar year is \$6,268.54.

The amount of risks written during the year is \$16,054,162.00.

The amount of risks in force at the end of the year is \$23,431,210.00.

State of Utah, Office of the Secretary of State.

J. James T. Hammond, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the above named Insurance Company has filed in my office a detailed Statement of its condition, from which the foregoing statement has been prepared, and that the said company has in all other respects complied with the laws of the State relating to insurance.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah this 15th day of March, 1903.

J. J. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.



Miss Alice Bailey, of Atlanta, Ga.,

tells how she was permanently cured of inflammation of the ovaries, and escaped the surgeon's knife, by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The universal indications of the approach of woman's great enemy, inflammation and disease of the ovaries, are a dull throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with occasional shooting pains. On examination it may be found that the region of pain will show some swelling. This is the first stage of inflammation of the ovaries.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I wish to express my gratitude for the restored health and happiness Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought into my life.

"I had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of menstruation, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it inflammation of the ovaries, and proposed an operation. I felt so weak and sick that I felt sure that I could not survive the ordeal, and so I told him that I would not undergo it. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper of your Vegetable Compound in such an emergency, and so I decided to try it. Great was my joy to find that I actually improved after taking two bottles, so I kept taking it for ten weeks, and at the end of that time I was cured. I had gained eighteen pounds and was in excellent health, and am now.

"You surely deserve great success, and you have my very best wishes."—Miss ALICE BAILEY, 50 North Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.

Another woman saved from a surgical operation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Read what she says—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I cannot thank you enough for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. If it had not been for your medicine, I think I would have died.

"I will tell you how I suffered. I could hardly walk, was unable to sleep or eat. My menstruation was irregular. At last I had to stay in my bed, and flowed so badly that they sent for a doctor, who said I had inflammation of the ovaries, and must go through an operation, as no medicine could help me, but I could not do that.

"I received a little book of yours, and after reading it, I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am now a well woman. I shall praise your medicine as long as I live, and also recommend the same to anyone suffering as I was."—Mrs. MINNIE OTTOSON, Ohio, Iowa.

All sick women would be wise if they would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and be well.

Annual Statement for the year ending December 31, 1902, of the condition of the

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

The Name and Location of the Company—Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England.

Name of Resident Manager—J. Montgomery Hale, 36-38 Pine St., New York City.

The amount of its capital stock is \$5,000,000.00.

The amount of its capital stock paid up is \$5,000,000.00.

The amount of its assets is \$2,414,743.88.

The amount of its liabilities (including capital) is \$1,685,710.42.

The amount of its income during the preceding calendar year is \$1,307,845.75.

The amount of its expenditures during the preceding calendar year is \$1,037,545.31.

The amount of losses paid during the preceding calendar year is \$90,728.18.

The amount of risks written during the year is \$21,886,171.90.

The amount of risks in force at the end of the year is \$21,272,540.00.

State of Utah, Office of the Secretary of State.

J. James T. Hammond, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the above named Insurance Company has filed in my office a detailed Statement of its condition, from which the foregoing statement has been prepared, and that the said company has in all other respects complied with the laws of the State relating to insurance.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah this 15th day of March, A. D. 1903.

J. J. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

Annual Statement for the year ending December 31, 1902, of the condition of the

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Name and Location of the Company—Niagara Fire Insurance Company, New York City, N. Y.

Name of President—H. Herlick.

Name of Secretary—W. Dewey.

The amount of its capital stock is \$100,000.00.

The amount of its capital stock paid up is \$100,000.00.

The amount of its assets is \$100,000.00.

The amount of its liabilities (including capital) is \$100,000.00.

The amount of its income during the preceding calendar year is \$100,000.00.

The amount of its expenditures during the preceding calendar year is \$100,000.00.

The amount of losses paid during the preceding calendar year is \$100,000.00.

The amount of risks written during the year is \$100,000.00.

The amount of risks in force at the end of the year is \$100,000.00.

State of Utah, Office of the Secretary of State.

J. James T. Hammond, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the above named Insurance Company has filed in my office a detailed Statement of its condition, from which the foregoing statement has been prepared, and that the said company has in all other respects complied with the laws of the State relating to insurance.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah this 15th day of March, A. D. 1903.

J. J. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

Annual Statement for the year ending December 31, 1902, of the condition of the

METROPOLITAN PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Name and Location of the Company—Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company, New York City, N. Y.

Name of President—Barnes H. Barnes.

Name of Secretary—S. W. Barnes.

The amount of its capital stock is \$20,000.00.

The amount of its capital stock paid up is \$20,000.00.

The amount of its assets is \$20,000.00.

The amount of its liabilities (including capital) is \$20,000.00.

The amount of its income during the preceding calendar year is \$20,000.00.

The amount of its expenditures during the preceding calendar year is \$20,000.00.

The amount of losses paid during the preceding calendar year is \$20,000.00.

The amount of risks written during the year is \$20,000.00.

The amount of risks in force at the