

and his instruments. He worked and studied for six years in all the principal foundries of Europe. Previous to his invention twelve tons had been about the limit of the frame tension, a complete revolution in the style of pianos has taken place in this country since 1880. Up to that time nearly all were square pianos, now 97 per cent are uprights. In 1880 there were two "schools of piano building." One was the Boston, and the other the New York school. Each had its own theories as to frame and action, and clung to them with obstinacy. In Chicago the piano industry is the growth of twenty years. During the last decade that city has forged to the front, and it now ranks second to New York, with an output valued at \$5,822,718. New York's is a little more than double that. Even in California, Massachusetts, Maryland and New York there has been a falling off of the amount of product during the last ten years. The returns of the 1900 census show that the total value of the pianos made in this country in 1890 was \$35,428,225, their number being 171,135.

Organ Invention.

To a barber is credited the invention of the organ. Two hundred years before Christ one Ctesibus, the proprietor of a hair-cutter's shop in Alexandria, while waiting for custom, thought of a scheme by which a row of levers could be used to open and shut the valves of a pipe. Before this some one had made a row of pipes, each with no more than a series of tubes of unequal length fastened side by side and attached to a wind-chest into which the operator blew. The pipes were closed with the fingers, one being left open at a time to emit the sound. Ctesibus's lever scheme did away with the finger-closing, and made it possible to increase the size and number of the pipes. The Alexandria barber fixed the levers into the shape of a rude keyboard, and in his instrument were all the essential features of the modern organ, namely, the pipes, the wind-chest and the keys. It was 870 years after this that organs began to be used in churches. Then the development began, at first chiefly in size. It is recalled that one instrument used in Winchester Cathedral in 951 had twenty-six pairs of pipes, and required seventy men to fill it with wind. During all this time the keyboard remained practically the same—a row of not more than three or four inches, with times five or six inches wide, played by being struck with the clenched fist. The organist was known as an organist or "organum palastor." It was not until the fourteenth century that the idea came to some one to make the keys of the organ to be played with the fingers. They increased the number of octaves to three, and then to four, with corresponding increases in the size and number of the pipes. The first organ built in the United States was erected by John Clark in 1805 for the Episcopal Church at Salem, Mass. In 1808 William Knickerbocker of Boston began the building of organs that were a credit to the country. Chicago still leads the industry, with Chicago a close second to New York. The reed organ is different from other organs in that the sound is made by the vibration of a tongue of thin metal or wood inserted in the upper part of the pipe. This variation is a distinctly American invention, and Chicago is the home of the industry. The reed organ as the name implies was developed into the melodion, then into its present shape.

There are 129 organ factories in the United States, with a capital of \$5,000,000, employing 4000 workmen, and turning out an aggregate product each year valued at about \$5,600,000.

Notes.

It is reported that Lepic has accepted for performance at the Metropolitan Opera. Both the title and the contents of the work are yet a mystery. At the opera in Paris will be revived this coming season Saint-Saens's opera of "Henry VIII," with Madame Fejor in the role of Anne Boleyn. Mr. work in four acts and six tableaux, the book by Dreyfus and Raymond Staveland, was first produced here in 1883. Lassalle created the title role. With him were associated Boulogne and Mmes. Krauss and Renee Richard. Karl Goldmark's new opera, "Goltz von Borsbromm," which the veteran composer has written for the Vienna Vienna Royal Opera for production this fall, is based on the Goethe drama, and it is said to follow the original closely, the play being retained as far as possible, only the prose being put into verse form. Arthur Nikisch, director of the Leipzig Gewandhaus orchestra, was the first, after Beethoven, to introduce the novelty of asking his players to stand during parts of certain symphonies. He claims that this causes more volume and greater freshness of tone. Pair used the device in New York. "Peggy from Paris," the new musical comedy, which George Ade has written for Henry Savage, and for which William Lorraine is to supply the music, is in two acts and four scenes. Three of the scenes are placed in the United States and the other one in Paris. Peggy, the heroine, is an American girl who has studied music in Paris and who has distinct aspirations. Mr. Ade is said to have evolved an extremely novel plot and to have followed the diction of his famous "Fables in Slang" more closely than in any other work he has done for the stage. According to cable messages Mascagni has engaged for his opera company Amelia Pinto, the youngest prima donna of note in Italy. She was selected to sing Brunhilde in Wagner's "Die Walkure" at La Scala, in Milan. Edward Grieg, who has taken up his summer quarters at his villa near Bergen, has definitely resolved to pay his long deferred visit to England this month. The Norwegian composer some time ago gave a conditional promise to the committee of the Bristol musical festival, and that promise will be carried out. Mr. Daniel Galvan has engaged the Metropolitan Opera-house for the Sunday evenings in November and will give a special series of festival concerts in which the organized Walter Damrosch symphony orchestra of seventy musicians will be one of the leading features. This will be the prelude to other musical events which Mr. Frohman will introduce during the coming season. A Rogue and Pope's "Essay on Man." Speaking of Pope, the cleverest rascal I ever knew intimately, a minister of the gospel who turned forger and is now in Sing Sing, had but one Bible-Pope's "Essay on Man." He devoured it whenever he went to a copy in his pocket. It was his inspiration and, he says, his undoing. He could repeat it forward and backward and every other way.—Victor Smith in New York Press.

An Obsolete Idea.

"My dear," said the gentleman with gold-rimmed glasses, "can you recite Mary Had a Little Lamb?" "No," answered the little girl who also wore gold-rimmed glasses. "The poem has little or no literary value, and it is entirely contrary to modern institutions. Since the organization of the meat trust, Mary would be lucky to get a chop, without assuming the responsibility of an entire animal."—Washington Star.

The Times' Answers by Experts

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BIBLE'S "LONG LOOK"

SCRIPTURE NAME LISTS DESIGNED TO GIVE EVIDENCE OF TRUTH OF THE NARRATIVE OF THE RED SEA MIRACLES. STANDE-ACCURACY OF JOSHUA'S LOCAL DETAILS CONFIRMED BY MODERN PALESTINE EXPLORERS.

BY PROF. C. FREDERICK WRIGHT, A.M., LL.D., D.D.

(Formerly of United States Geological Survey; Professor of the History of Science and Civilization, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.)

ACCURATE geographical knowledge is not easily obtained. This fact is evident enough to anyone who for the first time travels in foreign lands, when the indefiniteness of the knowledge very soon becomes apparent. The relations of places to each other and their distances apart are almost impossible of realization except by personal experience in travel. Americans derive much sport from the ignorance of their geography often displayed by even well-educated Englishmen. The young English lord who came over to New York with a full outfit for hunting buffalo in the western part of the State because there was a place there bearing the familiar name of the animal of which he was in search is by no means untypical.

Nor are Americans themselves always well posted upon the geography of their own country. At this moment there lies before me an introduction to physical geography, for use in public schools, written by two of our most eminent and best informed geologists, and it does not seem to have been spelled in not a few instances. It is recalled that one instrument used in Winchester Cathedral in 951 had twenty-six pairs of pipes, and required seventy men to fill it with wind. During all this time the keyboard remained practically the same—a row of not more than three or four inches, with times five or six inches wide, played by being struck with the clenched fist. The organist was known as an organist or "organum palastor." It was not until the fourteenth century that the idea came to some one to make the keys of the organ to be played with the fingers. They increased the number of octaves to three, and then to four, with corresponding increases in the size and number of the pipes. The first organ built in the United States was erected by John Clark in 1805 for the Episcopal Church at Salem, Mass. In 1808 William Knickerbocker of Boston began the building of organs that were a credit to the country. Chicago still leads the industry, with Chicago a close second to New York. The reed organ is different from other organs in that the sound is made by the vibration of a tongue of thin metal or wood inserted in the upper part of the pipe. This variation is a distinctly American invention, and Chicago is the home of the industry. The reed organ as the name implies was developed into the melodion, then into its present shape.

VALUE OF BIBLE NAME LISTS.

Many persons doubtless wonder why it is that the Bible so abounds in "uninteresting" lists of names both of persons and places which seem to have no relation to modern times or current affairs. Such, however, will cease to wonder when they come to see the relation of these names to the trustworthiness of the records containing them. It will be seen that they are like the water-marks on personal experience or like the evidence of the time and place of manufacture. If, furthermore, one should contemplate personal explorations in Egypt, Palestine, Babylonia, Assyria, and other places which seem to have no relation to the Bible, the most interesting and important questions of the Bible would be those very dry lists of names of persons and places which seemed to encumber the historical books of the Old Testament.

BIBLE CANNOT BE "REVISED."

One of the most striking peculiarities of the Bible is the "long look" toward the permanent interest of mankind which is everywhere manifested in its preparation; so that it circulates best in its entirety. No man knows enough to revise the Bible successfully. Its parts which the reviser would cut out are superfluous are sure very soon to be found to be "more necessary" and vice versa. The Bible is not a mere portion of the Bible, the reason doubtless is that we have not lived long enough to have had the necessary wide experience to test its merits in all particulars.

JOSHUA'S CITIES IDENTIFIED.

For example, the book of Joshua is full of detailed description of boundary lines of the territory of the different tribes and incidentally mentions some 300 towns and cities located within the territory. Yet, largely through the labors of the Palestine Exploration Fund in connection with which not only Lieut. Conder, but Lord Kitchener (of African fame, won high reputation), and a large part of these places has been identified. It has been possible to do this partly by reason of the definite descriptions of locality sometimes given in the narrative, partly by inscriptions which have been exhumed, but largely through the persistency with which names in the East, under different phonetic changes which can be traced, adhere to localities. Gilgal, for instance, means "a circle of stones," and would naturally be applied to various places. But the Gilead of Joshua's encampment is described as that "over against the ascent of Adummim, which is on the south side of the river." In 1841 Dr. Robinson was unable to find any trace of its name or remains. Mr. Tristram, another high authority, was equally baffled as late as 1865. But since then the site has been discovered under the name of Jiljuleh. The reader will not find it difficult to see in the latter name a natural phonetic transformation of Gilgal.

Debir is another place on the border line of Judah mentioned in Joshua xiv. 16, which is said to have been formerly

described, where, seemingly entangled in the wilderness, they would easily have opened before them by a strong east wind a way of escape across the shallow arm of the Gulf of Suez, which formerly extended in that direction. The peculiarities of the situation are such in their adaptations to the purposes of the miracle that they could not have been invented. It is one of those cases where the truth in all its simplicity is stranger than fiction. It is only in very recent times that this confirmation has been appreciated.

DESERT CAMPINGS NO FICTION.

Finally the forty-two stations named in Num. xxxiii, as camping places for the children of Israel on their way to Palestine, while they cannot all of them be identified, can be determined in sufficient numbers to show that it is not a fictitious list nor a mere pilgrim's diary, since the scenes of greatest interest, like the region immediately about Mount Sinai, are especially adapted to the great transactions which are recorded as taking place. Besides, it is incredible that a writer of fiction should have enumerated his pages with such a barren catalogue of places. But as part of the great historical movement they are perfectly appropriate.

This conformity of newly discovered facts to the narrative of sacred scripture confirms our confidence in the main testimony; just as the consistency of a witness in a cross examination upon minor and incidental points establishes confidence in his general testimony. The late Sir Walter B. E. C. some time before the great conquest, showing at that time a walled city of great strength. In the debris somewhat higher than this there was also found a tablet with uniform inscriptions corresponding to the Tell-el-Amarna tablets, which are known to have been sent to Egypt from this region about 1400 B. C. A later period, in the time of Sennacherib, it was assaulted and taken by the Assyrian army, and the accounts of the siege forms one of the most conspicuous scenes on the walls of Sennacherib's palace in Nineveh. These sculptures are now in the British Museum.

FIFTY TOWN NAMES RECOGNIZED.

Among the places mentioned in the Tell-el-Amarna correspondence from which letters were sent to Egypt about 1400 B. C., are Gebel, Beirut, Tyre, Becho (Acre), Joppa, Ashkelon, Makkadah, Lachish, Joppa, Jerusalem; while mention is also made of Bab-el, Aerepta, Ashdath, Gasa, Gath, Bethshemesh, all of which are familiar names, showing that the Palestine of Joshua is the Palestine known to Egypt in the period of the conquest. Two hundred years before this (about 1600 B. C.) also, Thutmose III conquered Palestine, and names in an inscription more than fifty places which can be confidently identified with those in the book of Joshua.

Some Georgia Nuggets.

"When I see a man takin' up all de room in dis world, I sez ter myself: 'Dar's one critter what's tryin' ter git climated ter hot weather hereater.' Dar's many a man in dis worl' what dar'n't keer ter go ter heaven twell after de holiday season. Ef folks is dea good appetite dey order be thankful, an willin' ter trust Providence for de rest. Ef we only knowed it, dar's joy enough in Georgia land ter dance de waltz worl' dancin'."—Atlanta Constitution.

To the Logical End.

They were at a picnic. "Fingers were made before forks," she laughed as she helped herself in royal and fashionable fashion. "Yes," he admitted, "and people were made before clothes."

Art and Nature.

Mrs. Greene: What a pretty color Mrs. White has in her face! "It is frequently annoying to have to carry an argument to its logical conclusion."—Chicago Post.



PUGLISTS' BUSINESS.

He: Our new minister would make a splendid puglist. She: Why? He: He put eight men to sleep last Sunday.

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I advertise under my own name and with own likeness in my advertisements.

I have the largest practice because I invariably fulfill my promises.

Success isn't attained at a bound. It is made up of many little triumphs. A large medical practice doesn't wait the young physician at the college door. He must prove himself. He must work toward success day after day, doing well each day's tasks.

It has always been my rule to promise nothing that I am not absolutely certain of accomplishing. Realizing that no one physician can successfully undertake to cure all diseases, I entered special courses of study in preparation for my present work. For sixteen years I have been proving my ability and building my success. I have mastered, first the simpler diseases; then the serious, complex and stubborn ones that others neither cure nor comprehend. I have confined my efforts to diseases of men exclusively, and there is no allment belonging to this class that I cannot fully conquer. I make broad and definite claims. I tell men that I can cure them, even though others have failed. Jealous doctors have charged me with claiming too much. But, I ask, wherein have I failed to fulfill a promise? My practice is now fully twice that of any other specialist upon the Pacific Coast treating men's diseases. It is grown to these dimensions because I have made promises and fulfilled them. Each cure I have effected is a triumph and a manifestation of skill that has had its part in the making of my success. Each day new cures are completed, and my present growth of practice is more rapid than ever before.

My diplomas from the most celebrated medical colleges and hospitals in the world, together with my license from the State of California, are hanging in my office, where my patients may see and examine them.

All necessary X-Ray examinations are absolutely free to patients. My equipment for X-Ray work is the finest and most complete ever produced, and equally perfect results are not possible with an inferior apparatus.

All medicines are prepared from standardized drugs in my own private laboratory, and are supplied to patients free of cost.

"Weakness"

To produce temporary activity of the functions in cases of so-called weakness is a simple matter, but to permanently restore strength and vigor is a problem that but few physicians have solved. I never treat for temporary effects. Under my system of treatment every bit of improvement is a part of a permanent cure. Though other physicians have through my success in effecting permanent cures, been convinced of the fact that permanent results result from chronic inflammation or congestion in the prostate gland, none have as yet been able to duplicate my cures. My system of local treatment is the only effective means yet known for restoring the prostate to its normal state, which always results in the only permanent cure. It is the only kind of cure I will treat for.

Varicocele

The perfection of my method of curing varicocele is no less than a marvelous achievement, and also a striking example of the wonderful possibilities of mind and gentle forms of treatment. Equally forcible, it demonstrates the folly of resorting to surgery in the treatment of this disease. I cure varicocele in one week, without cutting or pain, and said to be necessary for the relief of the patient a single day from his business. A cure is a certainty in each instance. The circulation is restored, and the natural processes of waste and repair are again established throughout the organ's system. Why suffer varicocele and endanger your health and manly power? After you a radical cure, and my treatment is independent of the harsh, painful and dangerous methods usually employed.

Contracted Disorders

I have reduced the time required for curing contracted disorders about one-half. This is an important improvement. It replaces dangerous surgery. It forestalls chronic complications. It appears to me, as all is accomplished by the use of harmless blood-cleansing agents.

Specific Blood Poison

I cure this leprosy disease completely. The skin is thoroughly cleaned and every poisonous taint removed. The last symptom vanishes as it appears to me, as all is accomplished by the use of harmless blood-cleansing agents.

Sir cure

Surgery is not only harsh, painful and dangerous, but is entirely unnecessary in the treatment of stricture. I employ a painless method by which the obstructing tissue is dissolved and all the membranes of the organ involved thoroughly cleaned and restored to a healthy state.

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