

Wearing Out Needless.
Many people wear themselves out needlessly; their conscience is a tyrant. An exaggerated sense of duty leads a person to anxious, ceaseless activity, to be constantly doing something, over-punctual, never idle a second of time, scarce to rest; such are in unconscious nerve tension. They say they have no time to rest, they have so much to do, not thinking they are rapidly unfitting themselves for probably what would have been their best and greatest work in after years.

Crime and Its Punishment.
For stealing two prayer books Joseph Szepeanski caused the arrest of Charles Jarzambowski in Chicago yesterday. The offense is a serious one and Jarzambowski will no doubt be hustled to the penitentiary.

That Tired Feeling

Just as surely indicates that the blood is lacking in vitality and the elements of health as does the most obstinate humor that the vital fluid is full of impurities. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures that tired feeling by enriching and vitalizing the blood, creating a good appetite and invigorating every organ of the body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I had that tired feeling all the time. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me feel like a new man. My wife was all run down and could not do her work. She has taken four bottles of Hood's and is in good health." C. HOWLEY, Manville, R. I.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

POTASH gives color, flavor and firmness to all fruits. No good fruit can be raised without Potash.

Fertilizers containing at least 8 to 10% of Potash will give best results on all fruits. Write for our pamphlets, which ought to be in every farmer's library. They are sent free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
95 Nassau St., New York.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth \$4 to \$6 compared with other makes. Endorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. The possessor have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cal. free. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.



REST

"I wish I knew what was the matter with me, my cheeks are so pale, my lips so white, my muscles so weak, and my nerves seem to be all unstrung. I am just about as tired and depressed in the morning as I am at night. If I could only get some rest, but sleep seems to do me no good. Shall we tell you what is the matter?"

That's Anemia

Anemia—it's another name for starved blood, thin blood, poor blood. Of course this isn't the kind to have. What you want is rich blood, red blood. You want the old color back to your cheeks and lips. You want your nerves once more strong and steady. To make this change you must take a perfect Sarsaparilla, a Sarsaparilla made upon honor, a Sarsaparilla that you have confidence in.

That's AYER'S

"The only Sarsaparilla made under the personal supervision of three graduates: a graduate in pharmacy, a graduate in chemistry, and a graduate in medicine."
\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.
"Too much cannot be said in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Since taking it I feel like a different person. I now enjoy and profit by my sleeping. My appetite is good, my nerves are strong and steady, and I know my blood is pure."—FRANK WATKINS, Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 9, 1899.
25 cents a box. All druggists.
If your liver isn't acting just right, if you are constipated or bilious, take Ayer's Pills. When the bowels are all right the Sarsaparilla acts more promptly and more thoroughly.

World's Most Remarkable Whirlpool.
The Maelstrom, which means literally, "grinding stream," is situated on the Norwegian coast, southwest of the Lofoden Isles, and is the most remarkable whirlpool in the world. It runs between the island of Moskenes and a large solitary rock in the middle of the straits. The strong currents rushing between the Great West Fjord and the outer ocean through the channels of the Lofoden Isles produce a number of whirlpools, of which the maelstrom is by far the most dangerous.

A START IN THE LAW.

What Hitting a Mule Over the Head Had to Do With Making a Lawyer.
Illustrating what a trifling incident can influence a man's whole career, it is told of Judge William Lindsay, who is now United States senator from Kentucky, that when a young man still in his teens he was plowing in his father's field, which was near a cross roads store where a dozen or more men usually congregated. Young Lindsay and the mule he was working to the plow did not "gee" well, and finally in trying to turn the mule around at the far side of the field a worse misunderstanding than usual occurred. The mule turned square around and started back over the plow right at Lindsay, who grabbed a piece of fence rail and hit his big-eared servant a terrific jolt above the eyes. The mule fell dead. Lindsay looked at the dead mule and then at the crowd across the field at the store. He saw the men had witnessed his killing of the mule and he started at full run to the store. When he reached there, almost out of breath, he exclaimed: "Gentlemen, I killed the mule, but I did it in self-defense." "By jingo, Bill, you ought to be a lawyer," said one of the men, "for anybody who can think of a plea of that sort on the spur of the moment would make a good one." That suggestion stuck in young Lindsay's mind—he did study law, became chief justice of Kentucky and one of the greatest lawyers they ever had. In 1896, when Lindsay, as senator, deserted his party on the silver issue, one of his old friends who knew of the mule incident, and who was angry at Lindsay for his course, said: "Say, boys, ain't it a pity that Lindsay killed that mule?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Should One Sleep After Eating?
We would not revert to this oft-discussed question to give any one's theoretical views or personal belief in the matter, or to bring forward the familiar argument, that because animals sleep just after they have eaten, hence the human animal should do the same, says the Medical Record. Dr. Schule of Fribourg has, however, approached the subject from the chemico-experimental side, and his results are worthy of record. Having analyzed the stomach's contents in two normal subjects a few hours after meals, some of which were followed by sleep and others not, he finds that sleep has for its constant effect the weakening of the stomach's motility and at the same time there is an increase in the acidity of the gastric juice. On the other hand, simple repose in the horizontal position stimulates the motive function of the stomach, but does not increase the acidity of gastric juice. The conclusion is hence reached that, while one should stretch himself out for a rest in the horizontal decubitus after a hearty meal, he should resist the tempting Morpheus, especially if there be present a dilated state of the stomach or if its juices be hyperacid.

Prof. C. E. Bessey announces in a letter to Science, that he has obtained evidence that trees, including such species as oak, hickory, willow, cottonwood, elm and box elder, are rapidly advancing in Eastern Nebraska. The areas covered by them are gradually creeping up the courses of the streams and spreading out internally. In some cases the "tree belt" along rivers has, within twenty-five years, increased in width from 100 feet to half a mile, and even a mile.

The nations are falling into line to save the birds. The first official step was taken by a nation not usually credited with being in the van. At the request of the diplomatic corps in Peking the Chinese Government has prohibited the exportation of pheasant skins, because the birds were being ruthlessly sacrificed and were likely to become extinct. Economic measures make the preservation of birds a necessity, and nations are coming to realize the fact.

A number of Pittsburg bachelors have organized a club, and mutually pledge themselves in defence of their liberties to eschew feminine society, discourage the advances of the other sex and to abjure matrimony. That is simply a shrewd dodge on the part of the young men. The people who solemnly swear they will never marry are always in the matrimonial market for the highest bidder, and the oath will be broken at the first opportunity. These Pittsburg bachelors are no exception to the general rule. They are using a unique method of gaining their end, that's all.

A scientific statistical work just published fixes the population of Europe at 281,000,000, an increase of 70,000,000 since 1870, or an annual increase of about 3,000,000. The average density of this population is given at thirty-nine inhabitants for every five-eighths of a square mile. Belgium presents the most thickly settled state, with 234 inhabitants for every square kilometer.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It doesn't follow because a man is very wise as a bachelor that he won't be very foolish as a married man.

The German press is unanimous in its opposition to the proposition of a second Pan-American congress to be held in Washington.

The best work of the Indian schools is said to have been accomplished among the Flatheads. The ancestor who invented the phrase about the man "whose head was level" appears to be vindicated.

The postal savings bank system is in operation in Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Hungary, Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and most of the British colonies.

Possibly the coinage of a half cent would be a convenience in furnishing a simile when some gentlemen are trying to tell what they feel like after the conventions have made nominations.

A California girl says she is unhappy because she has inherited \$13,000,000. But that amount will enable her to marry some worthy man who will spend it for her and bring her once more to the blessing of poverty.

The rapid advance in war vessels is fairly illustrated in the fact that the British iron-clad Warrior, launched in 1860, has been retired from active service as being ineffective.

Germany has a standing reward of 1,000 marks for the discovery of a case of trichinosis American pork, but, to the credit of the star-spangled flag, not a single sample has been developed during the past seventeen years.

Finland shows only about 8 per cent. of illiteracy in comparison to Russia's 87 per cent., and yet the latter has just taken from the former the right of self-government. A sad exemplification of might making right.

London is, apparently, to be denuded for the next few months of certain more or less noted personages, such as confidence men and jewel thieves, for this class of criminals have taken themselves to Paris for the exposition.

During the last winter the soup house industry was utilized even by quite a number of the well-to-do. An investigation uncovered the fact that 248 families who did not stand in need of relief received soup from one station alone.

"The Indians of the Sioux tribe do not need compulsory education," says Agent C. E. McCheeny. "We have twenty-one day schools and four boarding schools, with a total attendance of about 1,400 scholars. The Sioux Indian is anxious to learn, and we have no trouble in getting the children to attend school. The parents, also, are desirous of giving their children a good education."

Great Britain has three general classes of colonies. Those controlled entirely by the home government are crown colonies, and their funds and laws are managed by the administration, which does as it pleases. A second class have what is called representative government. In such the crown retains the veto power and controls the public officers. Those of the third class have responsible government. In such colonies the crown has no control over any public officer except that it appoints the governor and retains its veto on legislation.

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Then follow Holland, with 152; Great Britain, with 127; Italy, with 111; the German empire, with 97; Switzerland, with 76; Denmark, with 58, etc. The least crowded countries in Europe are Russia, with 21; Sweden, with 11, and Norway, with 6 inhabitants per square kilometer.

The manipulator of the camera who thinks that the product is "art" is prevalent at present. One of them remarks: "I work to express the personality of the sitter, and not to make a pretty picture. Method? How can one say what it is? The method depends upon one's mood at the moment—upon the characterization of the subject—upon a score of different influences. Any one who works from artistic motives must be influenced by many things." How the "artistic motives" of the man who presses the button can affect the result it is hard to see.

The school authorities of Yankton, S. D., have solved the textbook question in a manner which they find satisfactory and which they recommend to others. The city purchases the books and rents them to such pupils as desire it. The annual rental ranges from 20 cents for a set of the lowest grade books to 85 cents for a set of the highest grade. It is found that the books last well, and that the rentals pay a small profit to the city. Under such an arrangement children of families which can afford it are likely to purchase the necessary books, while those who for any reason do not wish to purchase can obtain their books at a nominal expense and without loss of self-respect or cost to the city.

It costs England a considerable sum to keep envious neighbors quiet while the bulk of her land forces are in the Transvaal. English naval estimates for 1900-1901 amount to \$137,613,000, in which an increase of \$4,640,500 provides for 220 additional officers and 4,020 men. In 1900 there will be under construction seventeen battleships, twenty armored cruisers, one first-class protected cruiser, two second-class protected cruisers, one third-class cruiser, eight sloops, two gunboats, four torpedo boats and twenty-one destroyers.

The general impression regarding the Hungarians in the Pennsylvania coal regions is not favorable. Witness is borne, however, by the Wilkesbarre News that the Huns are becoming more respectful of law, better educated, and, singularly, that they already own half of the saloons in Luzerne County. In other lines of trade, too, these people are found, and there is full evidence that they will become a strong factor in political affairs of the Wyoming valley. They are quick to learn in the schools, and most of the older generation are well-to-do and have acquired much property. Two-thirds of the crime in the coal regions could be laid at the door of the Huns in past years, and often they escaped punishment because they feigned ignorance before the courts that they had violated the law. But the Judges have since discerned that the Hun was not as innocent as he looked, and the lines have been drawn tighter about the foreigners, with good results.

Beekeeping is on the increase in Ireland, and if we may credit the figures sent out by the Register General as given in the Farmers' Gazette the year 1898 was a very favorable one for them. He says: "The statistics now issued bring the returns down to the end of 1898, and from the details submitted it is satisfactory to learn that the total production of honey in the country during that year—1898—shows a very substantial increase on the figure for its immediate predecessors. In 1892 the total production of honey in Ireland had fallen to less than 200,000 pounds. Last year it amounted to over 520,000 pounds. This by far is the highest total reached during the past ten years, the best record previously being held by 1889, when over 420,000 pounds were returned as having been produced. In 1897 the total production amounted to only 282,000 pounds, and in 1896 only 274,000 pounds were produced. Of the total of over 520,000 pounds produced last year 182,000 pounds were produced in Leinster, 156,000 pounds in Munster, 136,000 pounds in Ulster and 71,000 pounds in Connaught."

A rival of cottonseed oil as a substitute for olive oil is promised in corn oil. This is one of the by-products of corn. On every kernel of this grain there is a little fleck of yellow, known by the experts as the "germ." Before corn may be shipped for export this germ must be removed, else rancidity is almost certain to set in, and the cargo is in danger of being destroyed. The process for the removal of this germ is known as degerming, and its prosecution results in the production of an oleaginous substance, the only use for which hitherto was as a substitute for linsed oil in the manufacture of paints and have been made from time to time to utilize it as food-stuff, but failure to deprive it of its unpalatable qualities has rendered these futile. It is now announced in the West, however, that a process has been devised which is warranted to clarify, deodorize and make palatable this corn oil without material loss, and at the inconsequential cost of 10 cents a gallon. There are now 5,000,000 gallons of crude corn oil turned out annually from the American mills, and as it has only been in connection with corn shipped for export that the degerming process has been used, the quantity may be increased indefinitely.

It is announced that the French government, looking out for a new source of revenue, has determined to plant fruit trees all along the public high roads of France.

THE NEW MAUSER RIFLE.

Features of the New Model Soon to Be Issued to the German Army.

The new small arm for the German army (model 97), about to be issued to the troops, has the same caliber as the old, but a number of improvements, suggested by practical experiences, have been made in the new weapon.

In the first place the old magazine, with its five rounds lying one directly over the other, required such a depth of magazine that the latter extended below the stock so much as to cause inconvenience in handling and carrying on the shoulder. Moreover, in order to let the empty loading cases fall out, the magazine was left open below, and so moisture, dirt and dust were admitted necessarily into the breech mechanism. To obviate these disadvantages and defects of the old gun the five cartridges for the magazine are no longer held in a case, but are fastened together by a metallic loading band, which does not enter the gun, but when torn off from the cartridge leaves them in zig-zag order, obliquely over one another. By this arrangement the makers were enabled not only to close the magazine below, but also to diminish its depth, leaving the lower edge flush with the stock.

In the next place the metal mantle surrounding the barrel, with an air space between, with a view to protecting the hand from the heat of the former in firing, has not proved efficient; the new piece has instead a wooden mantle for the hand since, in the experiments, the latter proved to be a far better protection.

The tactical use of the weapon has also been increased greatly by a new sight. The old gun required the large leaf of the sight to be raised from 150 metres on, thus necessitating aiming through the narrow slit, which greatly limited the soldier's field of view, and at its ranges which are nowadays decisive. The new sight has been arranged on a different plan, the sight being raised by steps, so that the soldier has, at least at the decisive and medium ranges, a clear field of view over the top.

Finally, a number of minor improvements has been made; for example, in the attachment of the bayonet to the barrel and of the latter to the stock (doing away with the use of screws); in increasing the number of grooves in the rifling from four to six, thus facilitating the cleaning of the bore, and in the introduction of safety devices to prevent double loading and the escape of gases, and to insure against unloading before fully closing the breech lock.—New York Sun.

The Deadly Coral Snake.

It was probably the extreme clumsiness of the coral snake in striking its intended prey that led until very recently to the belief that it was perfectly harmless. It was only after a remarkably successful achievement in this line in which the snake's victim died within an hour, that the coral snake came under close scientific scrutiny, and it was found that its poison is identical with that of the Indian cobra. This poison is the main constituent of the venom of all the elapines, always mixed, however, with a certain amount of cytotoxic venom. The poison of the vipers is mainly composed of a cytotoxic venom, with more or less admixture of the cobra constituent. The cobra and rattlesnake are selected as typical specimens of the elapine and the viper families in regard to their poison, as the cobra contains least admixture of the viper or cytotoxic venom and vice versa. The effect of these two poisons is distinctly different, the cobra venom affecting the entire system, reaching the nervous or motor centres with extreme rapidity, and leaving only a slight scar mark to the wound, while the viper poison acts chiefly by causing mortification of the part bitten, which may spread with more or less rapidity over the entire body, or may only result in a local affection.

Eccentric Colonel Ege.

Colonel Ege was a famous character in the early days. Although living in Doniphan County he was often in Atchison, followed by a pack of hounds. He was a high toned Southern gentleman with a kind heart, and one day returning home from this city he came across a man whose wagon was stuck in the mud in Independence Creek bottom. Colonel Ege at once started in to help the man pry out his wagon with fence rails. While both were working away, Ege became angry, and yelled to the man: "Lift, you son of a gun; you are not lifting a pound." The man picked up the endgate of the wagon, and split it over Ege's head, laying his hat off for three weeks. Ege had his hat up when struck, and was so bald before coming to Kansas that he was known as the Bald Eagle of Maryland. Ege always carried a pistol, and was always trying to shoot through somebody's hat without hitting him. One day, at the Independence Creek ferry, he shot at a man, but aimed a little low, and creased him. But Ege was always a gentleman; he took the man to his home, and tenderly cared for him until he recovered.

Hold Grasshoppers Responsible.

Many Missouri farmers are losing horses from sickness which it is believed is caused by grasshopper eggs deposited in the hay and fodder fed to them.

It is announced that the French government, looking out for a new source of revenue, has determined to plant fruit trees all along the public high roads of France.

No Wish to Intrude.

Business Man—Show me some of your soft black hats.
Hatter's Clerk—Yes, sir. Here's a line that will just suit you. Best quality and latest style. Gentleman's hat. What size?

"Haven't you something wider in the brim and a little higher in the crown?"
"Yes, sir. That's the kind we sell to Chinamen."

"Let me see some of them, please."
"Yes, sir, but I don't think they will suit you at all. Nobody but a Chinaman buys that sort of hat now. I've sold 'em two dozen of that kind in the last month."

"That style just suits them, does it?"
"Always."

"If's what they ask for when they come in, is it?"
"Every time."

"And you don't try to sell them any other kind, do you?"
"You bet I don't."

"Well, I guess I'll go to some other store where they are as anxious to please a white man as they are to please a Chinaman. Good evening."—Chicago Tribune.

The Discovery of the Spectroscope.

It was in 1800 that Kirchhoff and Bunsen added this new weapon to the arsenal of scientific research. The spectroscope itself, as an instrument, was an invention in the department of optics, but its applications to chemistry were among the most obvious and the most startling of its achievements. With its aid new elements were discovered—rubidium, caesium, thallium, indium and gallium; in many lines of investigation it found immediate use; but, more than all, it made possible the analysis of the heavenly bodies, and proved that the same kinds of matter exist throughout the visible universe. Before the day of the spectroscope all speculation upon the chemistry of the stars was in vain; with its advent the material unity of planets, suns, and nebulae was made clear. To the astronomer, a new eye was given; to the chemist, a new laboratory. Three sciences were brought to a single focus, and each one gained in power thereby.—Professor F. W. Clarke, in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

Lord Herschel's Stories.

Sir Algernon West, in his "Recollections," gives some good stories related by Lord Herschel. He told how in sentencing a forger of bank notes to death a certain judge had said: "I can hold out no hope to you of mercy here, and I must urge you to make preparation for another world, where I hope you may obtain that mercy which a currency forbids you to hope for here." He also told of an American who had bought some red flannel shirts which were warranted neither to lose their color nor shrink in the wash. After a fortnight he went to the store where he had purchased them and was asked by the shopman whether the shirts had lost color or shrunk. "All I can say," he replied, "is that when I came down with one of them on to breakfast my wife said to me, 'What have you got my pink collar necklace round your throat for?'"

Blushing Bonnets.

A New York millinery house has had an inquiry for "blushing bonnets." Inasmuch as it was the first inquiry of the kind, and as they did not know what under the blue canopy a "blushing bonnet" was, they instituted a careful search to find out. The result is interesting, even from a sordid commercial standpoint. The "blushing bonnet" is known in London, and it may have had its origin there, though a London authority thinks the credit ought to go to Paris. It is any kind of a bonnet with a little spring and metal clasp hidden behind flowers, and when the head of the fair wearer of the bonnet is bent forward with that downcast movement so becoming to modest maids and matrons, the clasp presses on the temples and compels a blush. There is no chance for failure.—New York Commercial.

Senator Depew's Salary.

I asked a New York Central Railroad man the other day if he knew what salary is paid to Senator Depew, chairman of the board. He answered promptly "Sixty thousand dollars a year." Before he retired from the presidency in favor of Mr. Callaway it was generally understood that he received \$50,000. "He wanted to be President of the United States," said my acquaintance, "and was ready to accept the nomination in Harrison's year, but Cornelius Vanderbilt said that if he would drop the bee he would raise his salary to \$60,000, which was \$10,000 more than the President of the United States gets. You know the result."—Victor Smith in New York Press.

Briton's Argument to Savages.

On his African journey to Uganda Sir H. H. Johnston addressed the Basoga, a tribe living on the east side of the Victoria Nyansa. He told them that the Britons were once as uncivilized as the Kairrondos, a tribe which the Basoga despise, wearing no clothes and painting their bodies, but that Christianity had made Britain great.

"We want you," he said, "to learn Christianity and follow our steps, and you, too, will be great."

The speech, it is said, made a profound impression on the natives.

A Man's Collection of Letters.

Every man has a lot of girl's letters somewhere that all have "Burn this" underscored two or three times at the bottom.—New York Press.