MANY SUFFERERS

WHAT A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE ARE ENDURING.

A Distressing Condition in Which Many American People Are Involved—The Only Way to Alleviate It.

From the Mountaineer, Walhalla, N. Dakota.

The remorse of a guilty stomach is what a very large majority of the people of this nation are suffering with today. It is a well known fact that dyspepsia is a characteristic American disease and it is frequently stated that "we are a nation of dyspeptics."

It is a distressing ailment and because of its many forms is difficult to treat. Sometimes it is the result of improper modes of eating, improper food or mental worry and exhaustion; then again it may be sort of a depressed condition of the body and treatment should be directed to the restoration of the health, without special attention to the stomach. In other instances, the disease is evidently the result of inflammation of the stomach.

Anyone of these conditions produce a lack of vitality in the system, by causing the blood to lose its life sustaining elements. The blood is the vital element in our lives and should be carefully nurtured. Restore the blood to its proper condition, dyspepsia will vanish and perfect health follow.

For example, in the county of Pembina, North Dakota, a few miles from Walhalla, resides Mr. Ernest Snider; a man of sterling integrity, whose veracity cannot be doubted. He was formerly a resident of Landsdowne, Ont., but removed to the West and is now a posperous farmer.

For three years he as been unable to do his work because he was ill with dyspepsia. "I became seriously ill about three years ago," he says, and consulted a doctor who gave me some medicine for indigestion. I continued to grow worse and several physicians were called at intervals who gave me temporary relief, but the disease returned with all its accustomed severity.

"The distress after eating made me dread meal time. At times I became so dizzy as tobe unable to stand. I had sour stomach, heartburn, palpitation of heart, and weak nerves. The doctors disagreed as to the nature of my disease, but all agreed that the stomach was affected. I suffered intensely and life was a misery.

"I tried several well-known remedies, but was not benefited.

"I read in the newspapers articles regarding the wonderful curative powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and finally after some urging on the part of a friend, I concluded to try the pills. I purchased six boxes. This was five months ago.

"I had not taken all of the first box before I felt much relief, I continued taking the pills, and after using four boxes I was cured. I have none of those distressing symptoms now and am completely restored to health, and can do as much work as any of the laborers on my farm. I owe my restoratiu to health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and galdly give my testimonial, hoping it may prove beneficial to some persons similarly affected."

By restoring to the blood the requisite constituents of life, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People renew the nerve force and enable the stomach to promptly and properly assimilate the food, thus speedily and permanently curing the dyspeptic. These pills are a specific for all diseases having their origin in impoverished blood or disordered nerves. They contain every element requisite to general nutrition, to restore strength to the weak, good health to the ailing. Physicians prescribe them, druggists recommend them and everywhere the people use them.

So useful are toads in gardens that they are sold in France by the dozens for stock gardens to free them from injurious insects.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

A recent scientific test demonstrated the fact that a cent may be drawn out into 5,700 feet of wire.

PILES

"I suffered the tortures of the damned with protruding piles brought on by constipation with which I was afflicted for twenty years. I ran across your CASCARETS in the town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything to equal them. To-day I am entirely free from piles and feel like a new man."
C. H. KEITZ, 1411 Jones St., Sioux City, Ia.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 312

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

GREAT AUK'S EGGS.

RELIC OF THE EXTINCT BIRD SELLS FOR $1,678.

Fabulous Price Paid for It at Stevens' Auction in London—Skeletons of the Bird Are to Be Found in Some Public Museums.

More than half a century ago the last living specimen of the great auk was destroyed. Now an egg of that extinct bird has been sold at what seems, perhaps, except to scientists, to be a fabulous price. For it at Stevens' auctions, London, $1,678 was paid. It took spirited bidding to get it at that figure.

The great auk was a water bird, closely resembling those sea birds known as guillemots, little auks and puffins, which are familiar to visitors at the seaside. All these species, however, possess the power of flight, and hence they have succeeded in preserving their lives in spite of the persecution of man. But the great auk was pre-eminently a water bird. Its power of swimming was great, but, in spite of the celerity of its movements, its inability to fly insured its destruction. It formerly inhabited Iceland, the Faroe Islands, and the Hebrides, and in Trinity College, Dublin, is a specimen that was taken alive in Waterford Harbor as late as 1834. In Funk Island, off Newfoundland, two centuries ago they

THE GREAT AUK.
From the Last Specimen Captured in Britain. One-sixth Natural Size.

were so numerous that the French sailors made inclosures of stones, into which they drove large numbers of the birds, killed them, and then salted them down for food.

All that remains of the great auk now are eighty or ninety skins, which are preserved mostly in public museums, and valued, according to their state of preservation, at sums varying from $500 each to that realized by the last one offered for sale at Stevens', which was sold for $1,800. There are also a few skeletons, mostly in public museums, a good many separate bones, and about eighty eggshells. The skins and the eggshells are in great demand and realize at the present time most extraordinary prices.

The length of the egg is 5 1-4 inches, its greatest width a little over 3 inches. It is blotched, streaked, speckled and scrolled with black and varied shades of brown and gray. The boldest streaks adorn the large end of the egg. The paler blotches in the figure show the pale ochreous-brown markings, and the lightest streaks are of a leaden gray. The ground color is nearly white, and the surface is finely granulated. No two of the known eggs of the great auk are alike in markings, some of them being very distinct. Sometimes the markings are much smaller and closer than those in the figure represented, and other specimens are to be seen marked in varied patterns.

When it was first learned that the great auk was an extinct bird the price of its remains began to rise. In 1859 a specimen was sold as high as $90; in 1864 four specimens were sold for $120, $125, $150, and $225 respectively. In 1882 a single egg sold for $550. The price still went up, and in 1895 Messrs. Stevens sold one, after a brisk competition, for $825. In 1899 a specimen realized at Stevens' auction $1,500. Then it was known that several specimens would probably come into the market, but a reaction shortly took place, prices again rose, and the specimen figured was the one that has realized a higher price than any previously offered.

Could Not Deceive Him.

"What is this?" asked a pale, dyspeptic guest at a hotel restaurant, looking critically at the dish the waiter had brought him.

"Just what you ordered, sir," replied the waiter; "breast of veal, braised."

"You quite mistake," replied the guest, removing with his knife and fork a bone from the meat and inspecting it. "This bone is a portion of the left tibia, near its junction with the inner malleolus. In other words, you have brought me a piece of the shank. Take it back and bring what I ordered!"

There was no disputing with a man to whom any part of the anatomy of a calf was as an open book, and the waiter did as he was ordered.

RESURVEY OF THE MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

Recently there was begun a resurvey of that famous old boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland known as Mason and Dixon's line. The object of the resurvey is to re-establish the line monuments and to place monuments on the western end of the line where none have hitherto existed. The State of Pennsylvania and the State of Maryland have each appropriated $1,000 for this purpose. The remarking of the line will be for the distance from the northeast corner of Maryland to about the northwest corner. The remainder of the Pennsylvania line to the southwest corner of Pennsylvania was surveyed and remarked in 1888.

It is interesting to know that Messrs. Mason and Dixon marked out other lines besides the east and west south boundary of Pennsylvania. Their journal, a copy of which is in the possession of the Maryland land office and another copy in the Pennsylvania Historical Society library, states that they resurveyed the entire west boundary of Delaware and also determined the distance from the northeast corner of Maryland to the Delaware river fifteen miles below Philadelphia.

Science AND Invention

Dr. F. Larroque reports to the French Academy of Sciences that his studies of the action of sounds upon the human ears prove that the auditory apparatus of each ear operates independently of the other. This appears to have a bearing upon the question whether loss of hearing by one ear exercises an injurious effect upon its mate.

Under the best conditions obtaining at present, out of every hundred tons of coal delivered at gas works or electric light stations, something like ninety-eight tons are, as far as the production of light is concerned, absolutely wasted and go to produce useless heat. When one considers the enormous quantity of coal used annually for the production of artificial illumination, the absolute waste of ninety-eight per cent of it seems little short of criminal. Yet scientists are engaged in solving the problem.

One scientist counted the hairs on a fly's feet and found an average of between ten thousand and twelve thousand, from each of which flowed the minute specks of oil. The oil is absolutely necessary to the fly when walking on a vertical surface. If a pane of glass should become wet or very dusty it would be impossible for the fly to walk over it, in the one case because of the flowing of the oil between the hairs of the feet and destroying the strength of the capillary action; in the other, because of the clogging of the hairs with the dust.

Prof. R. H. Thurston of Cornell University calls attention to the fact that since the Spanish War, the manufacture of chilled-iron turrets for coast defense has been established in this country. He regards the "chilling" of the surface of cast iron so as to give it a hardness exceeding that of tool steel as "one of the most remarkable scientific achievements of the time." The chilling of cast iron for car wheels has long been practised almost exclusively in this country, but although it is at bottom an American invention, the use of the process for making turrets for coast defense has hitherto been developed only in Europe. Professor Thurston remarks that American iron is the finest in the world for this purpose.

E. D. Preston, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, who has recently studied the language of Hawaii, calls attention to a remarkable peculiarity in which that language shows a sharp contrast to others. Usually when a foreign word is adopted into a language it is debased in its meaning. Thus, "saloon," meaning a dringing place, comes from the French salon, a parlor; and the Spanish word hablar, to talk, is transformed by the French into a word signifying a babbler and a liar. Many similar examples are found in European languages. But in Hawaii the opposite rule prevails, and words that have been adopted from the tongues of white men have been elevated in meaning and designate better things than they did in their original language.

DOCTOR WAS NOT DECEIVED.

With a Mouse He Exposed a Girl Who Pretended to Be Blind.

Physicians often have to exercise great care to avoid becoming the victims of imposition. If a dishonest applicant for a pension can hoodwink some doctor the latter's certificate may be made the means of perpetrating a fraud upon the Government, and social parasites who seek to sponge on public and charitable institutions are always trying to inveigle a physician into saying the word or writing the line which would gain them admission.

An interesting case in point was related by the leading oculist of Montreal, a man whose practice extended far outside of the bounds of the city. One day a young woman came into the office, acompanied by an older woman, apparently the mother. The young woman wore colored glasses, which one might have assumed to be superfluous, as it was claimed that the girl was totally blind. What was wanted of the doctor was a certificate authenticating this claim of blindness, putting it beyond dispute, and it was frankly stated that the object in seeking this was to obtain certain aids and advantages of a philanthropic nature impossible of access otherwise. The standing of the oculist was such that a statement from him would carry full weight wherever presented.

On examination the surface of the eyes gave no indication of any defect, but that might be so and blindness still exist. Applying tests of the strongest light, the girl professed herself to be absolutely unable to distinguish between light and darkness. The doctor was puzzled and baffled. Apparently the girl was stone blind, but he was unable to solve the problem of those eyes, to discover the cause of the blindness or say just where the defect lay.

The doctor was more than half disposed to grant the desired certificate, when, as a last expedient, he hit upon a novel experiment. He dismissed the patient with instructions that she should come again at a certain hour the following day. When she came the doctor had her securely blindfolded with a heavy bandage over her eyes. Then he took a tiny mouse, which he had ready, and held the lively little thing by its tail before the girl's face, though not touching her, while he ordered the bandage to be removed. No sooner was the bandage off than her screams rang through the place and her eyes were wide with terror at the harmless little rodent, which had thrown her so completely off her guard and exposed the imposture. Of course she saw it or she would not have screamed. Needless to say, the applicant did not get that certificate.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Electroplating the Dead.

Dr. Variot of Paris has discovered a process for embalming bodies which it is thought will prove a great success. He not only embalms but metallizes the bodies by the Ruolt process, just as it is done with a fork or a spoon. In this manner they can be preserved indefinitely, and in such perfection that the most imperceptible wrinkles and lines are reproduced, and the embalmed body has the appearance of a metal statue. The process is as follows: After a bath in pure carbolic acid, and being strongly rubbed with nitrate of silver, the body is submerged in a galvano-plastic (?) bath, after which a slight layer of nitrite is applied to it.—Lisbon O Dia.

Gentle Sarcasm on Athletics.

With reference to the deification of the athlete at public schools, the Oxford Magazine has the following: "It appears that a few days back the vice chancellor received the following letter from a gentleman: 'How much would I have to pay for the education of my son in your university? Let me know if I shall have to pay more in case my son, besides rowing, should wish to learn to read and write.'"—St. James' Gazette.

Is there anything much homelier than the average family group in a photograph?

BARONESS VON SWARTZENSTEIN

Wife of Germany's Minister to China Was An American Girl.

Maud Roosevelt La Vinsen, now Baroness von Swartzenstein, whose husband has been recently appointed Minister from Germany to China, was one of the belles of Washington three winters ago. She is an American woman of the highest type—beautiful, well educated and well born. She is a blonde, whose blue eyes are the glory of a face that is delicate of feature. Her figure is slender and graceful. A member of the Roosevelt family, and a second cousin of Governor Roosevelt, she was, after her debut in New York City, a conspicuous beauty in the most exclusive sets, but she was truly "a penniless lass in a long pedigree," and her face was her fortune. She spent her winters with her mother's cousin, Baroness von Orendorff, in Washington, with whom she frequently went abroad. The acquaintance with Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein began in Washington, when the diplomat was at-

BARONESS VON SWARTZENSTEIN.

tached to the German legation. The Baron was also principal of an international school of languages, for Germans do not think it beneath them to turn their talents and accomplishments to account, even though they may be possessed of wealth. The handsome young Baron was 35 years old when he first met the beautiful American girl. They fell in love at first sight. When the Baroness von Orendorff took her niece abroad, the baron followed, and their little romance had for a background many European countries. There was a wedding by and by in Germany, and the bride said to her friends: "I would have married my dear German fiance if he had been plain Tom Smith, without a coat to his back."

ABLE TO SKATE ON WATER.

How a German Sea Captain Moves in Shoes Thirteen Feet Long.

Capt. Grossmann, a German sailor, is the inventor of a pair of shoes for walking on water. He recently gave an exhibition on the Rhine at Worms near the new and imposing bridge across the stream named. The shoes are made of tin, weigh twenty-two pounds each, and together are capable of sustaining a weight of more than 220 pounds. They are about thirteen feet long and are provided with three-hinged metallic

GROSSMANN ON WATER SKATES.

flukes, which admit of easy movement forward, but retard movement backward in the water. Capt. Grossmann uses a paddle to assist him in his watery promenade, and finds it especially useful in turning. It is said he has saved twenty lives by the use of these shoes.

Extent of the Florist Business.

The florist business in the United States is by no means an unimportant industry. It is estimated that the retail value of flowers sold annually is $12,500,000 and of potted plants $10,000,000. There are no less than 10,000 establishments in the United States devoted to the growing of plants under glass.

Vacant Land in South Dakota.

South Dakota has an aggregate of 11,500,000 acres of vacant government land which is now subject to entry by qualified applicants.