



**Koenig's Nerve Tonic**  
Perfectly Well  
Fitzburg, Dubuque Co., Ia., Sept., 1889  
Miss K. Finnigan writes: My mother and sister used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for neuralgia. They are both perfectly well now and never tired of taking the Tonic.

**Several Cases Cured.**  
Fitzburg, Pa., May, 1889.  
The well-known Rev. Pastor A. J. Z., who will readily give his name on request, writes us: An epileptic under my care suffered from epilepsy for four years, which had advanced very far, but three bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic cured him entirely.

Another boy suffered from cramps in such a degree, that he became violent at times and endangered his own life. Treatment in several hospitals by competent physicians gave only temporary relief, but after using several bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic he was cured entirely and has been well and healthy ever since.

Our pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and our patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.  
This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the  
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**The Mutil Influence of Malthus.**  
Few books have exercised so pernicious an influence upon the general development of economic thought as Malthus' "Essay on the Principle of Population" exercised for three consecutive generations. It appeared at the right time, like all books which have had any influence at all, and it summed up ideas already current in the minds of the wealth possessing minority. It was precisely when the ideas of equality and liberty awakened by the French and American revolutions were still permeating the minds of the poor, while the richer classes had tired of their amateurish excursions into the same domains, that Malthus came to prove that no equality is possible; that the poverty of the many is a natural law; that population grows too rapidly and the newcomers find no room at the feast of nature, and that the law cannot be altered by any change of institutions. He thus gave to the rich a kind of scientific argument against the ideas of equality; and we know that though all dominion is based upon force, force itself begins to totter as soon as it is no longer supported by a firm belief in its own rightfulness. As to the poorer classes—which always resent the influence of ideas circulating at a given time amid the wealthier classes—it deprived them of the very hope of improvement; it made them skeptical as to the promises of the social reformers; and to this day the most advanced reformers entertain doubts as to the possibility of satisfying the needs of all, in case these needs were suddenly increased by a revolution, and a temporary welfare of the laborers resulted in a sudden increase of population. —Prince Krapotkin in Forum.

**A Field for the "Packer."**  
A new and useful employment has been developed for women which promises rapid development. This is that of professional packer. The need of this kind of service is apparent to those who witness movings and transportation of household goods, now so much more frequent than formerly, or who see the interior of women's trunks or men's valises. The cost of such helpers would be more than covered by the security and the absence of loss, provided the women were trained, competent and faithful. Moving is now a terror from the quantity of bric-a-brac accumulated, the pictures and books to be stored or transferred, the cushions and draperies to be looked after. Quantities of valuables are sacrificed simply from want of care and the impossibility of securing efficient, practical aid in such emergencies. Few people know how to pack, especially with a view to economy of space and the condition of the article when it is unpacked. —Housewife.

**Antiquity of the Love for Gems.**  
The origin of the love for gems is lost in antiquity. We cannot go so far back but the records to which we have access bear evidence of its previous existence. Bible lore is full of it. In ancient Egypt gems were engraved in the form of scarabei, and have been even quite recently, disinterred from the mummy pits. Hindoo mythology overflows with wonderfully vivid descriptions of precious stones. The monarchs of the east, with their fondness for display and pomp, no doubt decorated their persons with gems long before they knew how to cut them, and they attributed, and they even now attribute, magic and talismanic properties to them. This belief is shared by almost every nation, and even the prosaic American has his pet superstition which he respects, while he may not openly acknowledge. —Sally Joy White in Ladies' Home Journal.

**Greenland.**  
On some of the old time maps Greenland was known by a different name than the one it now bears.  
During the Ninth century Gunnbjorn, a brave sea rover from Iceland, discovered "Greenland's icy mountains," and because of their glittering mantle of ice and snow he called the island Hvíðarsker or White Shirt.  
Some years later Eric the Red came to the island to found colonies there, and changed the name to Greenland. Perhaps on a map White Shirt might not make so dignified an appearance as Greenland, but it would not be so strikingly inappropriate to the great "inland ice," as the Danes call it—a country of glaciers and snow fields that stretches away into the shadows of the unexplored and unknown.—Youth's Companion

**An Interesting Phenomenon.**  
A new black spot has been approaching the great red spot which has been visible on the surface of Jupiter for a dozen years, and, according to Mr. A. S. Williams, seems likely to pass either over or under the latter. Calculations show that the black spot should be in conjunction with the center of the red spot on Aug. 28, and with the preceding end on Sept. 27.—Arkansas Traveler.

**DESTRUCTION OF THE FORESTS.**

**Grave Consequences Which May Result from Their Denudation.**  
The reservations which have been ceded by the Chippewas in this state to the government embrace the heaviest white pine forests now available as a source of lumber supply. These forests are largely contributory to the retention of the moisture which feeds the streams and lakes that make the sources of the Mississippi river. Already there is much said about the great commercial value of these pine lands, and there is not the slightest doubt that as soon as the region is opened by the government the work of destruction will commence which will speedily lay bare the soil and subject it to the drying influence of the sun and wind, or to the forest fires, which will kill every young growth which appears and destroy even tree seed which has been borne there by the winds. The result of this will be the diminution of the sources of the supply of the Mississippi, which will be felt by every water power company from Itasca to Fort Snelling. These are grave consequences, and the question is: Shall the denudation of this new region be allowed to go on without some regulations as to cutting and forest renewal?

There would seem to be a good opportunity to bring to bear the world's experience in forestry. This reckless deforestation will bring temporary gain to the lumbermen, but it will ultimately ruin water power interests along the river. This is inevitable. In France whole communities were ruined by the destruction of forests, and the government has found it necessary to enter upon the work of re-stocking about 800,000 acres with trees, and over 4,000,000 has been spent remedying the serious evils resultant from reckless denudation of land.

That government is spending nearly \$1,000,000 a year to continue the good work. It should not be forgotten, in this connection, that the destruction of the forests will also remove a sheltering influence, and change our climate to one of sharp and sudden variation of temperature, causing successions of sudden thaws and sudden freezings, injurious to all plants and vegetation.

Every reserve of timber in this country ought to be sacredly guarded by the government, and timber cutting be put under stringent regulations, looking to the continued protection of the streams. Unless this is done the Mississippi river will surely change its character. It will become a shallow, sluggish stream, unable to carry off impurities, and useless for navigation and for water power. It will not take very long to effect this change, either, if the forests are destroyed in the northern part of the state. A present gain in lumber will mean very great injury to all other material interests.—Minneapolis Journal.

**A Story of Two Writers.**  
Mr. Albert Ross (Linn Boyd Porter) recently told how, when a boy, he satisfied his mind over the end of "Great Expectations." His little tow head had puzzled itself, and wondered and speculated over the closing chapter of the book, until to know for a certainty just what did happen on the other side of that last page seemed to him the most desirable thing in life. So when Dickens came over and started on his reading tour the youngster made up his mind to find out. He repressed all his yearnings for candy, and when the great story teller reached his town he was ready to go. He managed to mix himself up with the crowd of persons who wanted to shake hands with the novelist, and as he stood before him and reached out his little brown fist he gasped:  
"Mr.—Dickens—I want to ask you sumpin'!"  
"Well, my lad, what is it?"  
"Did Pip marry Estelle?"  
Putting one hand tenderly on the little fellow's head, while a pleased look came over his face, Dickens replied with all the confidence of a story teller who knows privately the whole future life of every one of his brain children:  
"He did, my boy, he did."

**Wonders Beneath the Surface.**  
Workmen engaged in sinking an artesian well in Sandy Valley, near Niria, N. M., struck an open seam, from which a cold stream of air rushed with force enough to remove a twelve pound rock laid over the opening. The air was charged with millions of small yellow bugs, each having but two legs, no wings and a small red circle on his back. They lived but a few seconds after striking the warm outside air. Local scientists are puzzling over the question—How did they get so far down into the earth?—St. Louis Republic.

**During a Storm.**  
"Gracious! that was an awful clap of thunder; it frightened me terribly."  
"Pooh! thunder can't hurt you."  
"Can't eh? Didn't you ever hear of a person being thunderstruck?"—Harper's



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