DEADLY NEW BOMB.

Hand Grenade That Fires Forty Shots at Once.

HURLED LIKE A SLUNGSHOT.

Invention of Lieutenant Mapes Soon to Be Tested by American Army in Manila—Soldiers Lying Down in Greatest Danger of Its Bullets.

What is said to be the most deadly hand grenade ever invented has been sent to the United States army arsenal at Manila for trial. If the tests prove successful the American army may come into possession of a weapon which in the case of emergency would make one American private equal to forty men.

First Lieutenant William S. Mapes of the Twenty-fifth infantry, U. S. A., who is a New Yorker by birth and a Nebraskan by adoption, is the inventor of the new grenade. The grenade is nine inches long and an inch in diameter, similar in appearance to a stick of dynamite, says the New York Times. For one-third of its length the tube, which is made of light cast iron, is packed with gun cotton, the explosive that distributes the forty bullets when the bomb strikes the ground. It is stated that these bullets are distributed parallel to the ground at an altitude so slight that even the soldier who is lying prostrate when the bomb explodes is in even greater danger than the man in a kneeling or standing position.

In the lower end of the tube is the detonating cap, while around the part that holds the gun cotton is a small can made of light tin, which contains the forty bullets. The upper end of the bomb contains a cap that is fitted with a punch or plunger called the war head.

The bomb is so constructed that it can be carried with almost absolute safety by the soldier, but in order to obviate any possible accidental discharge it is further fitted with another small cap of tin which fits over the detonator end of the bomb. The bombs are very light, and each soldier can easily carry several of them, and when the time to use them comes it requires but a few moments to get the bomb ready to be hurled.

The soldier first pulls off the protecting cap. Then he detaches the war head and places it over the detonator. Attached to the bomb are two long tapes, and, taking the ends of these, he whirls the bomb over his head as he would a slungshot and casts it from him. As the bomb leaves the soldier's hand the tapes unwind and, streaming out behind the missile, keep the war head to the front, facing the enemy. When the end of the tape is reached the bomb describes a semicircle and descends to the ground, the contact causing it to explode with terrific violence, scattering its bullets and the pieces of metal in a line parallel to the ground and in direction away from the soldier who has thrown it. A soldier can throw the bomb more than a hundred yards.

Lieutenant Mapes is also the inventor of the "poncho boat," which is made of a poncho, two shelter tent poles, a legging lace, a shelter tent, four rifles and two blankets. It will float the entire equipment of four men.

Lieutenant Mapes served through the Spanish war as a major of the Second Nebraska volunteer infantry. After the war he entered the regulars as a first lieutenant of the Twenty-fifth infantry. He is now in Manila with his regiment.

BIG BUG FARM'S USE.

American Government to Experiment Wholesale With Insects.

The United States government wants to start a bug farm in Wichita, Kan., to supply bugs to the territory between Indiana and the Rocky mountains and between the gulf of Mexico and Canada.

The boss entomologist of the United States government wanted information as to where he could lease an acre of ground close to a street car line and the open country. He favors the lease of an acre in a corner of Riverside park, where could be put a building for offices and experiment rooms.

On the acre of ground Uncle Sam will plant all sorts of grasses and grains known to the middle west and will propagate in these grasses and grains bugs and lice known to be enemies of bugs and lice that give so much trouble to the farmers of the west.

Then when the officers in charge hear of trouble in the territory mentioned they will gather a million or two of them and send them to make war on the disturbers.

Dyspepsia is our national ailment. Burdock Blood Bitters is the national cure for it. It strengthens stomach membranes, promotes flow of digestive juices, purifies the blood, builds you up.

CHILE'S SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

First Gathering of Its Kind to Include All Pan-American Countries.

On Christmas day of this year the United States will be represented for the first time in a scientific congress to which all the nations of the Americas will send prominent men as their envoys in the cause of knowledge.

The congress will meet by invitation of the Chilean government in Santiago de Chile. The United States has appropriated $35,000 to defray the expenses of its delegates.

Though the coming congress is the first scientific gathering to include all the countries of the western hemisphere, it will be the fourth congress of the kind for the Latin American countries. It is owing to the predominant part assumed by the United States in the pan-American conference of 1906 that the United States was invited to send representatives to the more specialized congress.

The purpose of the scientific congress at Santiago is to bring together advanced thinkers in all lines of scientific research for the discussion of the numerous problems confronting modern civilization and particularly of such as through their elucidation will tend to the social betterment and national prosperity of the countries represented.

Each congress has been broader in purpose than its predecessor and has had a larger representation, but it is due to the Chilean committee that planned the coming meeting that the United States was invited to send delegates.

At Santiago there will be established a general clearing house of American information. The great bulk of the work will come under the social sciences, and 205 subheads under that title have been made. It is certain that a good deal more information concerning the early history and inhabitants of America will become common knowledge after the congress closes. Exchange of ideas on agricultural methods will also be valuable.

CHRISTMAS TREE SUBSTITUTE

Problem of Gift Giving Solved In a Novel Manner.

One family who was over the stocking hanging age decided last Christmas that they could not have a tree. The children were disappointed and feared a stupid day.

An ingenious sister solved the problem of gift giving in a somewhat novel way. She asked all the members of the family to wrap their gifts for each other into neat packages, direct them plainly and leave them in the library on Christmas eve.

No one was told what was to be done with the packages, and each member was sworn to secrecy, so that she did not know that the others' presents were to go into the library also. The girl divided them into groups, having one gift for each member of the family included in a given lot. The separate collections were then taken into different rooms of the house and hidden in such a way that they could not be found without considerable searching.

On Christmas day a small boy of the family, dressed in a costume of a Christmas herald of Elizabethan days, went through the house every hour during the day, blowing a trumpet and proclaiming that a Christmas hunt would be held in a certain room.

The family had a merry time until all the gifts were found and opened and enjoyed them in a leisurely way until the next visit of the herald an hour later. As the family was a large one, the excitement was prolonged well into the evening, and all voted it a much more interesting way of giving presents than to have them all in the morning stockings or hung on the Christmas tree.

New Use For Old Lace Shawls.

Women lucky enough to own old lace shawls will do well to carry them to their dressmakers for transformation into peplum draperies. Many of these old fashioned shawls are things of beauty. Their new use is in line with the craze for the styles and fashions of the days of our grandmothers. Another attractive finish to the frock of today is an apron of lace or embroidered net, which covers the front of the gown and is tied behind much in the way of the child's ordinary old fashioned pinafore. These lace aprons are best over a princess dress. A good substitute is a broad stole of lace, which at once suggests a use, for the broad lace scarfs many women have put away with their treasured lace shawls.

Fever Sores

Fever sores and old chronic sores should not be healed entirely, but should be kept in healthy condition. This can be done by applying Chamberlain's Salve. This salve has no superior for this purpose. It is also most excellent for chapped hands, sore nipples, burns and diseases of the skin. For sale by Titusville Pharmacy.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

GLIMPSES OF IK MARVEL.

Donald G. Mitchell, Who Gained Fame Through Two Wondrous Books.

Donald Grant Mitchell, better known by his nom de plume, Ik Marvel, who recently died at Edgewood, his country home near New Haven, will have an enduring place in American literature. More than half a century ago his "Reveries of a Bachelor" and "Dream Life" had touched a sympathetic chord in two continents and many of the now dead American writers had pronounced his style as unrivaled among his contemporaries.

His life and his writings were always in sympathy with all that was pure and beautiful in the world, and recent visitors to his Edgewood farm found him at the age of eighty-six the same sweet natured man of many years ago.

Mr. Mitchell was born in Norwich, Conn., April 12, 1822, his father then having been a Congregational clergyman of that place. He was graduated from Yale and began his literary work with a series of letters from Europe for the Albany Cultivator, published in 1844. Following this first effort came another series of letters from France, under the title of "Fresh Gleanings," which attracted some attention.

Returning to America, he studied law in New York city, but found that distasteful to him and again returned to France, being in that country during the formation of the republic. The stirring scenes of the period gave him the impressions for "The Battle Summer," which was his first book of any importance.

After that he wrote "The Lorgnette" and several other short stories, which first appeared in the Southern Literary Messenger. "The Reveries of a Bachelor" appeared in 1850 and "Dream Life" the following year. These created a particularly favorable impression and gained for him the warm friendship of Longfellow, Holmes, Lowell, Poe and other writers of that period.

In 1853 he went as consul to Venice, but returned to the United States after one year and purchased the 200 acre farm near New Haven, where he afterward remained. All of his later books were written there. Among the best known of his recent works were "Wet Days at Edgewood," "Rural Studies," "English Lands, Letters and Kings" and "American Lands and Letters." He wrote very little during the last twenty-five years and passed the evening of his days surrounded by his kin and his books.

"Is it lonely in my garden of a summer's evening? Have the little pattering feet gone their ways—to bed? Then I people the gooseberry alley with Dr. Primrose and his daughters, Sophia and Olivia. Squire Burchell comes and sits upon the bench with me under the arbor as I smoke my pipe. How shall we measure our indebtedness to such pleasant books that people our solitude so many years after they are written? Oliver Goldsmith, I thank you. Bob Crown, I thank you."

So Ik Marvel wrote in "My Farm at Edgewood" in 1863. In spirit and affection he never grew old. In 1853 he married Mary F. Pringle of Charleston, S. C., and two sons and five daughters were born to them.

Mr. Mitchell was a great believer in walking, for it saved his life. When he was a young man and his friends prophesied that he would early become a victim to consumption, which was hereditary in the Mitchell family, he spent two years tramping over Europe. In England alone he traveled 600 miles on foot, stopping at night at the country inns and proceeding again on his way the next morning. The ordinary traveler visits only the cities. Mr. Mitchell reversed the custom, and he was not wholly unwise in doing it. Those cross country tramps he kept up even in his later years.

For five years past his friends had been conscious that his physical health was failing very rapidly, but mentally he remained as alert and cheerful as ever.

DANGEROUS AFRICAN BUGS.

J. O. Thompson, Who Knows Them, Warns Mr. Roosevelt.

African bug bites are more dangerous than tusk and claw of big beasts, J. O. Thompson of Richmond, Ind., told President Roosevelt the other day. Mr. Thompson is an African expert.

He said that the bite of one kind of insect produces blood poisoning, while the bite of the tsetse fly is supposed to bring on the frequently fatal "sleeping sickness."

At the president's request Mr. Thompson promised to write out for him all the information that might be of use on Mr. Roosevelt's African hunt.

A great many people have kidney and bladder trouble, mainly due to neglect of the occasional pains in the back, slight rheumatic pains, urinary disorders, etc. Delay in such cases is dangerous. Take DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. They are for weak back, backache, rheumatic pains and all kidney and bladder trouble. Soothing and antiseptic, and act promptly. Don't fail to get DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Accept no substitute. Regular size 50c. Sold by Banner Drug Store.

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has for its basis PERFECT HEALTH. The clear brain, the healthy stomach, the bodily organs exercising in harmony, are the first essentials of a Simple Life—

A LIFE OF PEACE AND SATISFACTION.

No one can know the pure delight of simple living whose nervous system is kept in a state of tension by Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness and other diseases due to inaction of the liver.

The Simple Way to seek the Simple Life is to seek the remedy for these conditions. This remedy has been found in our great product—

ST. JOSEPH'S
Liver Regulator
(In Both Liquid and Powder Form.)

It has made life brighter and happiness and peace possible when all was dark and distressed. It reaches the centers of life and purifies them. It encourages the liver, stomach and bowels to a freer and more natural activity.

It is the Simple Way to a Simple Life of Health, Peace, Contentment.

Many persons attest this fact who have realized its truth by actual experience.

St. Joseph's Liquid Liver Regulator is prompt in action, exceedingly palatable and pleasant to the taste. It is sold by druggists and dealers at 50 cents a bottle.

St. Joseph's Liver Regulator in powder form is put up in tight tin boxes and retails at 25 cents a box, five boxes for a dollar. It may be taken dry or made into a tea or bitters. Full directions accompany every bottle and box.

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