nobleman. The queer metal, radium, has the property of blistering the flesh. However, it is extremely expensive. The mustard plaster is not yet supplanted.

Current literature is somewhat hamn ered by the difficulty in discovering anything startling or romantle in the eer of the average "captain of in-

> ew York Tribune observes that animal houses in the Centra give wild beasts a wider mfort than the tenemen be crowded districts on of Manhattan bay

> > rations.

the apple-growing naving risen from the past thre .900 apple trees stimated tha orth \$20,000. n the aver

DON'T DREAM, BUT DO.

By Richard Burton

Tis an casy thing, if you want to know How sweet the summer is, just to go Down in the fields, or deep in the wood, or fain toward the swash of the sca. For they all will teach you how heavenly good
Such wholesome places be.
If you seel: the soul's warm summer, too,
Don't dream, but do!

Don't act at home with your brain-born
book
And balance questions and pry and look
Askance at this, or wonder how
That squares with some ancient doubt;
But get in touch with the throbbing now,
And let your heart go out
To your fellow men who are spent and blue.
Don't dream, but do!

You may prope and probe for the great
first cause;
Man hour of life with an honest thrill
Of self-forgetting joy
Will case your mind of its moody ill
And make you bithe ås a boy.
The plan is simple; then see it through:
Don't dream, but do!

Work in the world for the folk thereof;
With every deed that is done to love
Some crissoross matter is smoothed for age;
The spirit sees straight and clear;
And heaven draws close that was far away,
"As you whistle off each fear.
Work, for the days are fleet and few.
Don't dream, but de!

QUEENS

## THE ORGANIST OF PONIKLA

THE CULMINATION OF A WANDERER'S AMBITION.

Translated from the Polish of Henryk Sienkiewicz, by M. Tyrand.

3107 was scantily clothed with his short coat, his cloak still shorter, and his summer trousers not quite reaching find better," he declared. "Does not his ankies. And then-his shoes were every one admire her beauty? She will his ankies. And then—his snots were every one assume at accept a man on amorously against his heart. He had whose arm she would be ashamed to amorously against his heart. He had n few small glasses of rum in his stomach and a great deal of contentment la his head. For that very morning he

and signed an engagement as organis with the curate of Ponikla. Until that day he had been roaming a Tzigane, from inn to inn, from another, from wedding to ig, wretchedly getting his dally playing the flute or the organ. be said, by the bye he organ better than any one wn and live decently. garden, 150 roubles a oning the extrag and

h. is a profession of God! He lind e who looked

NOW HE snow was hard and not | and too short, with long and thin legs Y very deep. Klen, with bis like those of a stork, had at last be long legs, was walking come dear to her. The father, though he binself also had often empty pock-Zagrab to Ponikla. He ets, did not wish to hear anything of "My daughter will have no trouble to

present herself." It was, then, with ill grace that h

opened his door to the musician-which did not often happen. But the death of Mieluitzki changed everything. As soom as Klen had signed his contract with the curate he hastened to announce it to Olka. The father for the first time invited him to sit down and offered him one after another several little glasses of rum. And when the young girl came in he gravely told her intry.' Now, at last, he that henceforth Klen was going to be a gentleman-much better, the first in Ponikin, after the dean. Then, also for the first time, the mu

sician had been authorized to remain near Olka from noon until evening. and night was coming as he returned to Ponikla with the snow crackling under his feet. The frost was sharp, bu p should be Klen had never been so happy, and he in againgthe felt very warm at heart in recalling the smallest incidents of that decisive day. Along the deserted road, to the fields buried under the snow, he carried his joy like a light across the increasing

"What do I care for prosperity? Olka had told him sweetly. "With you I would go beyond the sens, to the end of the world! But for father it is beter that your position be settled." then he had kissed her hands relig

ka, dear Olka, may God return to If the happiness you give me in

w, thinking It over, he was at his own foolishness. He have said many things differitted this, added that, and ly answered better to so imdaration; think of a young young man that, if it was father she would follow the world! It seemed to h were walking together road. This did not prehurrying his steps, no cracking in a manner larming.

unique treasure, you lady, my lady!" been near him how essed her in his arms But It is always so. one feels dizzy. bes astray precisely ay so many, many It is much mor

med. To save time familiar path across lengthened funnily

lord and a maiden

nawered:

thy broken pitcher!" se, figured the malder pitcher, and Klen the

g the little path acros h an ecstatle smile en Pitcher," or rather

ot revive: he had t urneying took his more at every mo

ught that the snow y step, burying his ed still colder, and ie shivered. He tried y on his flute. But be ils fingers and could his lips. An impression thought of the well-heated

la; then of the one where he spent the afternoon tha must have retired at this hour. and, Thank God, under her roof it is

The certainty that Olka was warm nade him happy, but eaused him to suffer from the cold still more. He had passed the fields and wa hen she had loved the t penniless follow, queer tepping through prairies bristling with ushes. He was so fired that he ig eyes, dark complex- thought only of sitting down, no mat\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

m going to rest a moment against I, near these bushes. My! No! freeze on the spot." he'let himself fall down. He

"If I sleep, I am lost"
He stretched his eyelids, shook his arms, moved his fingers, unfastened his lips and played on his flute the first otes of "The Green Pitcher." A fer thin sounds rose in the icy night, and led away, slow and melancholy.

Klen let fall his flute, but confinued o struggle against the uncouquerable slumber. He felt astonished to be alone in that desert of snow. "Olka! Where are you?" he murured. He moved once more his fingers,

Dawn lightened; near a bush of broom, a human form with long and thin legs. A flute lay by its side. The bluish face wore still an expression of ronder and attention. Rien died in stening to the old sone:

"Ha! my green pitcher, The lord has broken it!"

CIENTIFIC INDUSTRIAL DE COME

Anomalous electric conditions hold at the foot of Niagara Falis. The impact of the water upon the rocks gives the water a positive and the spray a nega-

The new theory of matter taught by Lodge is that all matter is made up of the corpuscies of electricity. The theory of Thomson is that negative electricity is matter.

The use of the Haffkine, and espeially the Yersin, serum in Mazatlan re putting a decided check on the atality of the plague. Out of 313cases the deaths were 235.

Germans have long been in the forenest rank as potato enters. Among very large proportion of the laboring dasses pointees and dark bread are the principal staples of dally subsist-

The sperilization of meat in Belgium yearly galning in importance. The object of this innovation is to return to the trade, under the form of a wholesome product, ment which otherwise would be unfit for consumption.

The new processes used in tanning re most surprising. Leather used to be tanned by soaking it for seven days in a weak solution of hemlock or oak bark to give it color, then in pits of stronger solution for six weeks, removing the hides every day or so; then in "lay-away" pits still stronger for another six weeks; by filling them with new bark for another six weeks' soak, and repeating this last operation three or four times. All this made good leather, but it took from six to eight months. To-day even the thickest bide can be tanned by chemicals in three bours.

No more striking example of the pretakings can be found than the boring of the famous St. Gothard tunnel through the Alps. Work was begun three days. I had no money and was to the sheriff and confessed the name simultaneously at both ends, nearly turned out, but as I was leaving the of his accomplice. He was instantly ten miles apart. Foot by foot the rock door a clerk pressed fifty cents into my reprieved.—New York Commercial Ad-This is, yes, this is was biasted out under the guidance of hand, saying, 'I guess you'll want a baye done one hour men who relied primarily on instruments which they carried with them a stable and in the morning got work as the work proceeded. When the last sheet of rock was broken through and botel-keeper became my partner and the botel keeper became my partner and the men of each end shook hands, it best friend. was found that there was a difference rgan than to ex- of level of only four inches, and that land, married and started in the nurthe stars began to able accuracy may be expected of the arkling light. Klen engineers who are now boring the Simplon tunnel through the Alps.

Reminder of British Vandalism.

A vivid reminder of the burning of my flute It might re- the Capitol by the British in 1814 came A few sharp rotes to hand recently in the repairs which are being made in the document room ed by the surround of the House of Representatives. This itense frost, and the room is a three-cornered space in the rered the land. And northwest corner of the old hall of the the gayest tunes of House, or Statuary Hall, as it is called ose Olka had asked now. In making the repairs the old companiment to her window sashes were taken out. Uncalled "The Green and when that, too, had been removed there was a quantity of lead found; nughter. It was a dia- the old window weight had been melted in the fire and run down into the crevice of the stone wall. This was dug out by Joel Grayson, and is being preserved by him as a memento. The window sashes were covered with a coat of dirty white paint, but their weight attracted the attention of the workmen, and the paint was scraped off sufficiently to show that they were solid mahogany, showing that nothing was thought too good to use in the original construction of the Capitol.-Washington Star.

The British Beat Us.

It isn't often that a British boat crew ats an American; the balance of victory hangs heavily on our side, but recently in Sydney the Yankee jackies got an awful walloping. Some months ago the supply ship Glacier made her regular call at Sydney for a cargo of and that he could part for the Philippines. In the har-ter lay the British flagship Royal Arthy chance. Then thur, and the crew of the Glacier challenged her crew to a boat race. While the conditions were being talked over t came time for the American ship to again. Klen was in leave so the race was nostponed. Acording to British reports when the Glacier got back to Manila she got the picked oarsmen in the American fleet to take back to Sydney with her. The ling solitude dawned upon day of the race was made almost a holday in Sydney. Practically all the town was on the water or on land where they could see the sport, and when the Britishers heat the Yankees by ten lengths in two miles bedlam eigned - New York Commercial Adertiser.

Giant Locomotives.

Two locomotives, the largest in Euope, have just been turned out at sasile, Switzerland. The bollers are over seventy-five miles an hour.

Pluck Adventure. Tales of 

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* A FIREMAN'S HEROISM. Mass HE act of Dennis Rver

stands out in splendid iso-lation. Ryer rescued a woman from the sixth MON story of a burning building. He dashed into the adjoining tenement, and ran up the stairs to a window on the sixth floor. Horrified, the crowd saw him rest one foot on the coping below his window, and reach opened once more his eyes, and whiswith his right hand for the window in which the woman stood. But he could not make it; he could barely touch the and practically to straddle. It seemed Then we were to raily on the reserve ing. He was suspended six stories up. with only one hand grasping the casing

-a none too-firm hold -- and this he tnew he must gradually release as he extended his reach to the other window. By working the fingers of his laughed at teft hand from groove to groove he was quick run. enabled to move over and cautiously curl the tips of his right hand around the edge of the casing of the burning of noise in battle. He was always window, until he was held from falling urging our boys and shouting threats by the pressure of his bent finger-tips to the enemy. Most of the younger against the wood. He was so finely men in the regiment thought the loud oised that a feather-weight would have unbalanced him. Little by little cricksburg he received a slight flesh Ryer worked the fingers of his right wound in the leg which took all the hand along until he got a slight hold conceit out of him. He blubbered like on the inside of the window, and then. mid the cheers of some and the wound, while dozens of men with serlgrouns of others, he entered the burn- ous wounds stood grim and silent ing room. There he found the woman unconscious on the floor, the flames get our bully into another fight, and licking her skirts. A rope with which came to the conclusion that he was some citizens had attempted the poor brave through ignorance, and that creature's rescue dangled from the when he learned from experience that licking her skirts. A rope with which oof in front of the window. Selzing this, Ryer passed it twice around the voman's body under her arms, and made the other end fast about his own waist. Then he lowered her from the window, and himself straddling the sill, brought the sash down upon his

leg, so as to hold himself from falling. the outposts of the Federal and Con-With wonderful muscular power he began to swing the woman like a pendu- hostilities the pickers of both cultivat lum. Back and forth she went over cd one another's acquaintance, having the heads of the horror-stricken crowd, then with a last tremendous effort he projected the woman into the outstretched arms of some firemen in the approaching he said to his men: "Turn window which he had quitted .- Wom-

an's Home Companion. A STRENUOUS LIFE. Canada, is big and tall and vigorous and only forty-five. He has been a soldier, a sailer, a waiter on the Bowery, a ship's steward, an actor and a

nursery man.

Lyveden was a clergyman's son. As Percy Vernon he enlisted in the artillery, but bought himself out and joined is reprieved at the eleventh hour when Mr. Bancroft's Haymarket company in London for a time. Twenty years ago he came to this city with \$16 cash been so close to death as Joe Campbell. capital and became a Bowery waiter. Presently he turned up in Charlotte. fool," he says, according to M. A. P., "I went to the best hotel and stayed be sprung open. Campbell then turned

In 1890 Mr. Vernon returned to Engas assistant steward on the unlucky City of Paris, and as bedroom stew ard on the steamship Nile, sailing to

In Buenos Ayres he contracted yellow fever, and on his recovery he became saloon steward in the Isle of Man service. He served two seasons with this company, then Joined the Polytechnic steam yacht Ceylon as chief steward. Afterward, employing his own name, he became caterer on the Hamburg-Harwich line. This position he resigned before he succeeded to

In 1885 Lord Lyveden was in Charleston. "I was then the partner in a small fishing boat," he says "and as we returned to the harbor, laden, going over the har we shipped an enormous sea and the boat went to the botto The three hands and myself were for tunate enough to be rescued, but w lost everything. To crown all, the earthquake came on that same night."

FRIGHT IN BATTLES.

"A most unusual thing," said the sergeant, "happened in our company in West Virginia. There had been a skir-mish in the mountains across the river from camp and our company was or-dered up the road. We found signs of the enemy in less than a mile, and finally heard the noise of a heavy advancing column. The company was posted to command the mountain road, and the captain with two men went forward to reconnoiter. They came, at a sharp turn of the road, not ten yards iway, face to face with the enemy advance guard, and the captain, who was carrying a musket, blazed away without an instant's hesitation and killed the officer in command of the enemy. Thereupon the Confederates threw themselves bodily on the captain and his two men and all were sent to Richmond." "I suppose," said the corporal by

brevet, "that the captain was criticised for carrying a musket. But in the in the streets of Paris might profit Thirteenth Massachusetts, which saw from an experience I heard a bright a good deal of service in the Army of the Potomae (we were in over twenty engagements), the adjutant, sergeant, accompanied by another girl, and noticed a man following them. An idea Beaching in her purse she The boys were in the habit of saying then looked around shyly. The masher, that the shoulder straps picked up rifles to keep up their courage, but we know they did it from choice. As the stead, however, of receiving the little most of the commissioned officers had note evidently expected he found himof 1600 horse power and a speed of at home in a fight with rifles than with Needless to say, he did not follow

"It is true, nevertheless, that men in battle often joked with each other te keep up their courage. At that time I had a very full eye—an ox eye, the boys called it-and as I was one of the shortest men in the company. I came as a rule, next to our left guide, old Jerry B., whose face showed how he felt when the bullets began to fly. Bu no matter how badly scared Jerry was always called my attention to the fact that my eyes were sticking out so that he could hang his hat on them. This was said to me a hundred times

and a hundred times I told Jerry that

if he was half as scared as I was v

would run."-Chicago Inter-Ocean. THE BULLY WEAKENED. "At the battle of Fredericksburg out egiment was on the skirmish line for eighteen hours, and hard at it all the edge of the casing with the tips of his time. When the assault was ordered lingers. Some ornamental iron piping we were directed to lie down, that the separated the buildings, and this he advancing line might run over us Then we were to rally on the reserve, stretched forth his right foot, barely reserve we had to cross an open field placing his toes upon the desired cophail. Even in that crisis I Lesitated to run the eighty rods, fearing that after facing the enemy for eighteen hours I would get a bullet in my back. So I side-stepped that eighty rods and wa laughed at by the boys who made a

"We had in our regiment one of the old-style bullies, who made a good dea! talker was a great fighter, but at Fred a whipped boy under his trifling fighting to the last. We never could bullets would hurt he lost his nerve."-Correspondence Chicago Inter-Ocean

IN CIVIL WAR DAYS

Out in Chattanooga they tell this story of Civil War days: Creek was the dividing line between federate armies, and during a full in out the guard for the commanding general." The Confederates on the side of the creek, not more than fifty feet away, heard the order, and theh Lord Lyveden, who is to bring over captain, conceiving the idea of paying party of Parliamentarians this fall a compliment to the enemy, shouted and show them the United States and "Turn out the guard for the command-Canada, is big and tail and vigorous ing general of the Federal army." The ragged Confederate pickets stood at

> then saluted Grant as he rode away. A DRAMATIC REPRIECE.

on the scaffold, and there are cases re corded in history. Few, however, have a negro, who had been condemned to death for murder at Yazoo City, Mo. eision required in engineering under- N. C. without money, "Like a young The negro had the halter about his neck, and the trap door was ready to

SNAKE'S POWER TO FASCINATE.

low the Black Copher Hypnotized th Ground Squirrel to Its Death. Graham Peck, a well-known author ity on snakes, was asked his opinion regarding a snake's hypnotic powers, says a writer in the Detroit Free Press His reply was as follows:

"There is a certain power to fascinate in a snake's eyes and movements. I saw only the other day a typical filustration of the power of a snake to fas-

"Over in the pine woods I saw a round squirrel fascinated by a black sopher snake. The forked tongue larted out of the snake's mouth almost as regularly and rapidly as the needle of a sewing machine rises and falls. The squirrel seemed to watch it spellound. The snake crept slowly nearer, "When the gopher snake was within two or three inches from the squirrel gave a leap and threw three colle about the squirrel. Instantly the spell was gone. The fascination or charm here had been over the little animal was no doubt broken the very moment the serpent's coils were about the squirrel, for the animal gave three onvulsive, terrified chirps and realized

that its death moment had come.
"I believe implicitly that all snakes have a certain degree of power to fasmate their victims to death. Black nakes, gopher snakes and racers have he power to a large degree. Rattlenakes have the most fascinating ower among all the poisonous serpents in the Southwest.

"The indications of charming among sonous snakes are deceiving some times. Poisonous snakes fang their prey once only. The poison does not kill at once. "The victim flutters to a branch, it

may be, or runs a short distance and tops. The snake watches it. The son does it deadly work and the ird falls. "Any one who comes up, not having en the attack, might be readily delived into imagining that it was the lance of the snake and not the polsor that caused the victim to fall."

American women who complain of he annoyance of professional mashers struck her. Reaching in her purse she encouraged, caught up and grasped at the paper she had in her hand. In further,-New York Herald.

Uses or crporations.

By Charles A. Cona

HE discovery was in de long before our time that a piece of property or a new enterprise could be given mobility and divisibility by putting the title of its ownership into transferable with the control of the c shares. The creation of share companies enables the small capital of individuals to be gathered into the large funds necessary to build factories and rallways. It divides the risk of an undertaking among many persons, and places the enter-prise beyond the accidents of a single human existence by giving it a fictitious body dowered by law with perpetual life

To give mobility to the shares thus created, it is necessary that they should have a market. It would be comparatively useless to divide an enterprise into shares if there were no means of transferring these shares readily from hand the shares readily shares and bould be such content. to hand. Therefore, a market for the shares and bonds issued by such enter-prises is one of the vital necessities of their creation. Such a market is afforded by the stock exchange. The fact that the stock market is sometimes abused by people who go into it in a gambling spirit, who know nothing of its purposes and who are incapable of understanding the moons which dominate it, is no reason for treating it as a harmful excrescence on the body politic. Railways have not been abolished because a locomotive runs over men occasionally and kills them; banks have not been abolished because one occasionally suspends; and if enlightened judgment had been used, legislation would never have been enacted in Germany and seriously considered in other countries for stamping out or hampering the operations of the stock and produce markets.-The Atlantic.

0 Reform in Education.

By Professor Eliot, President of Harvard University E all know that there is no real line between the elementary and secondary schools, neither is there a definite distinction between the secondary school and the colleges. The whole process should

But there is an epoch-a period at which the child's characteris determined, and this is based on natural history, for the development of the child has in it just as much natural history as

the growth of the flower of the field. I believe that the line is this, and that it is the only line I know of in the whole process of education; it is the age when the child had best go away from its home for its education. Our country has found that the moral character of its youth has been pretty thoroughly developed at the age of eighteen. That age is a good one to take the child away

Don't we know what changes really need to be made? The change is in the order of the subjects taught in the High School and the order of all the subjects from the ages of six to eighteen. Don't we know that the High School to-day is positively bad; that the study of languages is erroneous? Any child of nine can master any domestic or foreign language, and so also an observation subject such as botany. Yet the study of these subjects is deferred to the age of fourteen. We are beginning to get the observations that the contract of the subjects is deferred to the age of fourteen. studies down into the primary grades, but we have got to get them there

nore than they now are. Every child in the whole country ought to have a chance to attack the language and observation studies. The hindrance to this system lies in the fact that certain studies are held back for High School study. Increasing the High School course to six years would be a distinct help.

The Distinctive Feature of Our Constitution

By Justice David J. Brewer. IOUGHTFUL men, the world over, have not been lacking in praisa of our constitution and system of government. As the years go by becomes more apparent that the distinctive feature of the constitution is its judicial system, with the Supreme Court at its head. Not in the mere fact of a judicial system, for courts were a part of our Anglo-Saxon inheritance. Indeed, long before the settlement of this country executive, legislative, and judicial departments and

functions were in existence. But the significance is in the powers given to the Supreme Court, and given in a Republic formed by a union of States, which, though surrendering some of the absolute attention for several moments, and apprenacy of a Nation, were continued in possession of a large amount of in-

dependent authority.

We call ours a Federal system of government. It is Federal because there we call ours a rederal system of government. Atton-a Nation supreme in is a Nation and States within and a part of that Nation-a Nation supreme in national affairs and in foreign relations, and yet powerless to control the purely local interest of the separate States. We rightfully speak of the republic as a nation possessed in its relation to the nations of the world of all he essential attributes of nationality, yet we know that the nation, that Congress as the legislative body of the nation, is impotent to regulate the police affairs of the smallest village in any State. Over local affairs the States are

as supreme as though they were not integral parts of the republic This creation of a new nation with all the elements of nationality, with solute control over national affairs and foreign relations, and yet con of States having a like absolute control over the local affairs of the comversies between the Nation and the States as to their relative control in many matters. That such disputes might be settled peacefully required an independent tribunal, and so the constitution provided the Supreme Court, and to that court were given vast powers.-From "The Supreme Court of the United

States," in Scribner's. We Can All Help to Make Life Pleasanter if We Will

By Margaret Stowe. HE question that is naturally asked is, "How on earth can I help to make life more pleasant? I have no money to give, no influence and no time."

As far as your understanding goes now that seems perfeetly true, but wait one moment. Let the idea of money go and let us take up the question of influence. You have influence. Unconsciously you are influencing people every minute of every day with your thoughts. Influence derived from position in life is nothing compared to the power you have in your thought world.

Begin by looking out from within for a moment. Are your thoughts cheer-

ful, or gloomy and dull? You can make your mental attitude toward the world such as will have the power, the influence, or the force to strengthen It is good to see on every side evidences of the fact that people are begin-

ning to realize the power of thought and to know that through that channel they are a help in the world. In this strenuous life of ours we need to cultivate and spread all the good cheer, happiness and contentment that we can; and each one of us can if he

determines to do so.

The main stumbling block to man is self. Do not be so taken up with our own interests that you can think of nothing else. Do not, in other words,

"It is the ignorant man who seeks his own ends at the expense of the greater whole. It is the ignorant man, therefore, who is the selfish man. The truly wise man is never selfish." The question of time, or no time, is an absurd excuse. Instead of wasting

time telling friends about your aches and pains and troubles, which, by the way, no one wants to hear about, why not spread good cheer and talk health and happiness? Instead of fussing and worrying over business on your way home from the office why not send out to everybody strengthening and loving thoughts? Think of others who are tired and depressed, and help those around you your cheerfulness and kindness. You can benefit them and yourself as well,

or it is by giving that we receive. Try this a week and see if you are not the gainer. It is true, it is common ense, and it is demonstrable.

sense, and it is demonstrable.

In the degree that you are kind and cheerful will you shed that light upon the lives of those around you. In the degree that we love will we be loved.

"Thoughts are forces. Each creates of its kind. Each comes back later with the effect that corresponds to itself and of which it is the cause." So if you want love, happiness and contentment send out thoughts of love, happiness and contentment, for like attracts like; but if you live in the thought of malice, criticism or worry, those very conditions will come back to you

and consequently breed weakness. Think over the fact that thoughts are forces and the help that you can give is unlimited .- New York American

Energy Lost in Rocking. A physician was heard to exclaim re-ently upon the amount of vitality a oman will put into a rocking chair. "I have heard women who come in from a long walk or after a hard day's

wasted expenditure of strength."-Washington Post.

At the beginning of China's late wat work complain that they were too fred to move, and throw themselves into a applied the screws and made a foot applied the rocking chair and immediately begin of wealthy merchants. After the first swaying to and fro at an astounding year interest was paid on this loan; EDeed, as if their very life depended then it ceased and now the lenders upon it. The practice would exhaust a have been asked to accept mandarin man in a few moments, but besides buttons, peacock feathers and other being a source of exhaustion, every decorations in exchange for the obliga-rock, so to speak, is a useless and a tions.