

"Evil Dispositions Are Early Shown."

Just so evil in the blood comes out in shape of scrofula, pimples, etc., in children and young people. Taken in time it can be eradicated by using Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine. It vitalizes and enriches the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Of the Making of Books.
Some 4,856 books were published in the United States last year. The usual edition of any book published is 1,000 copies, and the general average may reach 2,000. Thus more than 10,000,000 volumes were put on sale last year. During the past ten years the product has been about 100,000,000 volumes. There would be enough books to stock 10,000 libraries with 10,000 books each. It has been found, however, that the wood paper now used quickly yellows and crumbles, so that in 50 years many of the cheaper books will have turned into dust.—N. Y. World.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

The moon, according to the theories of astronomers, is not inhabited by living organisms similar to those on the earth.

There was a young man from Lenore, who boldly went off to the war; The "beef" made him sick, He recovered quite quick By the prompt use of old Jesse Moore.

The highest point to which man can ascend without his health being very seriously affected is 16,500 feet.

To yourself you owe the debt, purify your system by Frander's Oregon Blood Purifier.

The white freestones of France will only stand a compression strain of 1,422 pounds to the square inch.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fit or nervousness after first day's use of **FRANK'S** Fit Cure. Send for FREE BOOK, 25c bottle and treatise. **FRANK'S** Fit Cure, 124, 126 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Passed in French.
Papa—So Emily stands at the head of her class in French?
Mamma—Yes. She and another girl were exactly even in the written examination, but it was decided that Emily shrugged her shoulders more correctly like the French.—London Tit-Bits.

The prizefighters of Chicago have organized a boxing trust—not to limit "production," but to raise prices. The members have agreed not to fight hereafter for purses of less than \$75 each.

It takes a crocodile 80 seconds to turn completely round.



ALONG THE COAST.

Items of General Interest Gleaned From the Thriving Pacific States.

To Exclude Convict-Made Goods.
The Manufacturers' and Producers' Association, of San Francisco, Cal., has entered upon a vigorous campaign against convict-made goods being placed upon the free market. Circulars are being sent throughout the state, accompanied by a postal card, which is to be filled out and returned to the association by the receiver of the letter. By filling out this card an agreement is made to exclude from business establishments and homes all stores known to have been made by convict labor. Recent investigations made by the association disclosed the fact that among other things large quantities of stores made by convict labor in Oregon were being sold not only in San Francisco, but throughout the state of California, and it is principally against this trade that the circular letter is directed.

Sharp Advance in Oatmeal.
Flour and feed merchants of Vancouver, B. C., last week announced an advance of 20 cents per barrel in all grades of oatmeal. Heavy orders will have to be filled from the north shortly, and American dealers have been asking for quotations from British Columbia merchants with a view to having the orders filled in Vancouver. The supply of oats held on the coast is not large, and higher prices followed the inquiries from Seattle and Pacific coast points. As many tons will be required in the north before the new crop is ready, another advance in both oats and oatmeal is looked for. No attempt has been made to corner the market.

Mill Will Not Close Down.
D. A. Merriman, president and general manager of the mill mill at Everett, Wash., received word from the headquarters of the American Steel Wire Company, in Chicago, that 2,500 tons of wire rods were about to be shipped to Everett for the mill at that point. This mill has been running night and day for the past two weeks, and there is not enough wire rods on hand to keep it running more than a month longer, so it was feared that the mill would have to shut down, but this shipment of rods, however, will be sufficient to keep the mill running continuously for at least three months.

Southeastern Oregon Wool.
The wool market has moved up in Red Bluff, and the prevailing prices range from 6 1/2 to 7 cents for clip, and 11 to 12 cents for the spring clip, only a small quantity selling at the top price. It is expected that by the end of the week the whole spring clip of Tehama county will be in. It is evident that the Lake county market will not be as lively as that of the spring of '98, owing to the fact that there still remains so much unsold wool. Figures gathered from the various wool centers of Oregon give a total of 6,000,000 pounds remaining unsold from the clip of 1898.

Cold Storage Plant.
Olcott Payne, the Northwest agent of the Frick Ice Machine Company, of Waynesboro, Pa., is at present in Lewiston, Idaho, preparing plans and specifications for the cold storage plant to be established at Vineland by the Lewiston Ice & Cold Storage Company. The company will put in an ice machine plant having a capacity of ten tons, with a cold storage warehouse attached, and provided with ample facilities for handling the fruit crop along the rivers and other cold storage business. The plant will be installed and ready for business early in July.

Electric Lights for Republic.
The San Poi Mining & Water Company has secured a franchise and right of way from the commissioners of Ferry county to string wires, set poles and introduce electric lights throughout the town and suburbs of Republic. The company is composed of Spokane men and a few Republic men. The works are to be placed at or near San Poi lake. Contracts are being made with private people for placing lights in their buildings and places of business. The capacity will be 1,200 to 1,400 candle-power, and must be in operation by August 1, 1899.

Big Orders Placed.
The Pacific American Fisheries Company, of New Wharfedale, has placed an order for 7,000,000 cans with the Pacific Sheet Metal Works. They will also soon be manufacturing 60,000 per day at the Franco-American cannery, and 50,000 per day at the Friday Harbor plant. One hundred and fifty thousand boxes will be manufactured by the Puget Sound Sawmill & Shingle Company, and Morrison Bros., of Ferndale, will make 50,000 for the fish company.

To Round the City.
The city council of Edmunds, Wash., has introduced an ordinance for the issuance of \$5,000 coupon bonds to waterworks. The bonds are to be issued in denominations of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, and made payable in not more than 20 years from date. They are to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

New Bottling Works.
L. L. Daus will establish a branch of the famous Daus bottling works, of Boston, Mass., and will open at that point in the manufacture of all kinds of carbonated drinks. He has with him a complete soda plant and bottling outfit, and will be prepared to do a large wholesale business. It is thought that this branch establishment will soon excel the mother establishment, owing to the ideal location at Weiser.

The Star Cheese factory at Brownsville, Or., manufactured 3,000 pounds of cheese during the month of April, and sold out some good sums to a number of farmers. Mr. Weber and W. T. Schran cleared an average of \$6.20 per head for their cows, which shows the paying advantages of a first-class cheese factory. Many farmers are furnishing milk regularly to the factory and are realizing good profits.

The new brick plant to be installed by Messrs. Linn and Trueswell, at Trail, B. C., has arrived, and the boiler and engine being placed in position.

CLIMATE OF ALASKA.

IT IS LITTLE UNDERSTOOD BY MOST PEOPLE.

Compares Favorably With That of the Northern States—Winter in Southern Country Not Excessively Cold, Like That in Yukon District.

Doubtless there is no part of the earth the climate of which is as little understood by the average man and woman as that of Alaska. Most of the people of the United States, especially those east of the Rockies, have only a hazy recollection of Alaska or "Russia in America," as described in their childhood's geography; and the modern "Klondike" has only dissipated that haze sufficiently to allow their vision to be concentrated on that one point. To them whatever happens in "Klondike" of course happens in all other parts of Alaska. They forget that the Klondike and the Yukon country is separated from the southern coast by a range of great mountains, and that consequently the coast line has a vastly different climate from that of the interior. They forget that the proximity of the Pacific, and the prevailing westerly winds over that ocean, give the southern coastal region of Alaska a climate having a comparatively small range of temperature; while the interior, shut off from these modifying influences, is subject to truly arctic rigors in winter which scarcely affect the southern sections. It is safe to say that before the discovery of gold in the Klondike scarcely one person in a hundred knew the breadth of the district, and some of the mistakes and guesses made are ludicrous in the extreme.

Southeastern Alaska, at least as far as temperate conditions are concerned, has a climate that many of the States may envy, remembering the severity of the cold waves that have swept the country from Montana to Florida. It is true that Southeastern Alaska has a considerably greater amount of precipitation than most of the States of the Union; however, the absence of cold waves and disastrously sudden changes in temperature will go far on the credit side of the Southern Alaska ledger. The interior, deprived in a great measure of the soothing effect of the ocean, of course has a rigid climate in winter, yet the summer months are warm, often oppressive.

The coast line has had considerable more rain or snow than the mainland Juneau and Skagway—and the number of clear and partly cloudy days at Juneau and Skagway is more numerous as great as at Sitka and Ketchikan. In fact, the winter weather of Juneau and Skagway will favorably compare with that of any of the Northern States—indeed, with many of the Southern. The Western bureau bulletins of February 15 reported a temperature of 2 degrees below zero as having occurred on the 13th at Tallahassee, Fla. On that date, at Juneau and at Sitka, the lowest temperatures were: Juneau, 33 degrees; Sitka, 35 degrees below zero. The lowest temperature of the winter was 4 degrees below zero at Skagway, in December and January. When it is remembered that Skagway is about 2,000 miles farther north from the equator than Tallahassee, the difference becomes more striking, and should turn the tide of winter travel toward Alaska.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

LAW AS INTERPRETED.
The much-disputed question of the right of a third person to bring action on a contract made for his benefit is decided in Baxter vs. Camp (Conn.), 42 L. R. A. 514, by denying the right of a son to recover on a contract made with his mother by her husband to pay a sum of money after her death to the son.

The pendency of an action in a federal court after removal from a State court is held, in Wilson vs. Milliken (Ky.), 42 L. R. A. 449, sufficient to abate a subsequent action for the same cause in a State court. This decision is in conflict with the majority of the cases which have considered the question, and which are analyzed in an extensive note to the case.

An officer's declaration that he makes an arrest by authority of the State and statements by his companions that he is an officer are held, in State vs. Taylor (Vt.), 42 L. R. A. 673, to be sufficient to require submission to the arrest. The authorities on the question of the information to which an accused person is entitled at the time of his arrest are reviewed in a note to this case.

Payment of the principal of a note to the original payee in the belief that it belonged to him is held, in Hollinshead vs. Globe Investment Company (N.D.), 42 L. R. A. 658, to be no protection to the maker when the note has in fact been indorsed and was in the hands of the indorsee, although coupons from the note had been collected for him after the indorsement by the payee.

Trees Killed by Its Sting.
J. S. Boren exhibited in Cadiz, Ky., a most remarkable horned snake, which he plowed up in a field on his place. The snake has, near the end of its tail, a long, keen horn, which comes to a point as sharp as a needle. This is the first serpent of this variety ever seen in Kentucky.

The snake, when angered, takes the end of its tail in its mouth and rolls like a hoop toward the object of its wrath, but, just before reaching it, the serpent stands almost upon its head and thrusts this prong into whatever it would strike down. Mr. Boren declares that the horn of the snake is it is deadly. It is said that even a tree stung by this variety of reptile will, if the sap is up, die in a few hours.

Lighthouses.
During the last decade France has constructed eleven lighthouses of enormous illuminating power, the average being equal to that of 8,200,000 candles. England has eighty-six first-class lighthouses, which average only 20,000-candle power.

After a woman reaches fifty, she is usually called upon to deny her weight as well as her age.

THE WOMEN SAY

There Is No Remedy the Equal of Pe-ru-na in All Their Peculiar Ills.

Miss Susan Wyman, teacher in the Richmond school, Chicago, Ill., writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman regarding Pe-ru-na. She says: "Only those who have suffered with sleeplessness from over-work in the school-room, such as I have, can know what a blessing it is to be able to find relief by spending a couple of dollars for some Pe-ru-na. This has been my experience. A friend in need is a friend indeed, and every bottle of Pe-ru-na I ever bought proved a good friend to me."—Susan Wyman.

Mrs. Margaretta Dauben, 1214 North Superior street, Racine City, Wis., writes: "I feel so well and good and happy now that pen cannot describe it. Pe-ru-na is everything to me. I feel healthy and well, but if I should be sick I will know what to take. I have taken several bottles of Pe-ru-na for female complaint. I am in the change of life and it does me good." Send for a free book written by Dr. Hartman, entitled "Health and Beauty." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.
There are said to be 230 glaciers in the Alps over five miles in length. There are 500,000 persons in Wales who cannot speak English. In Scotland there are 43,000 who only speak Gaelic, and in Ireland 2,000 who speak only Irish.

Recent chemical experiments prove that all waters have action on copper; that "hard" water takes up little lead from lead pipes, but that "soft" water and carbonated water dissolve considerable quantities.

There have been fresh terrible examples of the explosiveness of flour dust in more than one accident that has occurred lately in America. A dusty mill is in reality as dangerous as any gunpowder factory.

The latest quotation for breach of promise of marriage is \$12,500. That is cheap enough for trifling with one's affections, but so long as the tyrant man monopolizes the jury box it isn't likely to average much higher.

The Tyrol had an extraordinary mild autumn. On November 15 flowers were blooming, and ripe starberries were picked, some at an elevation of 3,000 feet. There were alpine roses in bloom and plenty of June bugs!

CLIMATE OF ALASKA.

IT IS LITTLE UNDERSTOOD BY MOST PEOPLE.

Compares Favorably With That of the Northern States—Winter in Southern Country Not Excessively Cold, Like That in Yukon District.

Doubtless there is no part of the earth the climate of which is as little understood by the average man and woman as that of Alaska. Most of the people of the United States, especially those east of the Rockies, have only a hazy recollection of Alaska or "Russia in America," as described in their childhood's geography; and the modern "Klondike" has only dissipated that haze sufficiently to allow their vision to be concentrated on that one point. To them whatever happens in "Klondike" of course happens in all other parts of Alaska. They forget that the Klondike and the Yukon country is separated from the southern coast by a range of great mountains, and that consequently the coast line has a vastly different climate from that of the interior. They forget that the proximity of the Pacific, and the prevailing westerly winds over that ocean, give the southern coastal region of Alaska a climate having a comparatively small range of temperature; while the interior, shut off from these modifying influences, is subject to truly arctic rigors in winter which scarcely affect the southern sections. It is safe to say that before the discovery of gold in the Klondike scarcely one person in a hundred knew the breadth of the district, and some of the mistakes and guesses made are ludicrous in the extreme.

Southeastern Alaska, at least as far as temperate conditions are concerned, has a climate that many of the States may envy, remembering the severity of the cold waves that have swept the country from Montana to Florida. It is true that Southeastern Alaska has a considerably greater amount of precipitation than most of the States of the Union; however, the absence of cold waves and disastrously sudden changes in temperature will go far on the credit side of the Southern Alaska ledger. The interior, deprived in a great measure of the soothing effect of the ocean, of course has a rigid climate in winter, yet the summer months are warm, often oppressive.

The coast line has had considerable more rain or snow than the mainland Juneau and Skagway—and the number of clear and partly cloudy days at Juneau and Skagway is more numerous as great as at Sitka and Ketchikan. In fact, the winter weather of Juneau and Skagway will favorably compare with that of any of the Northern States—indeed, with many of the Southern. The Western bureau bulletins of February 15 reported a temperature of 2 degrees below zero as having occurred on the 13th at Tallahassee, Fla. On that date, at Juneau and at Sitka, the lowest temperatures were: Juneau, 33 degrees; Sitka, 35 degrees below zero. The lowest temperature of the winter was 4 degrees below zero at Skagway, in December and January. When it is remembered that Skagway is about 2,000 miles farther north from the equator than Tallahassee, the difference becomes more striking, and should turn the tide of winter travel toward Alaska.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

LAW AS INTERPRETED.
The much-disputed question of the right of a third person to bring action on a contract made for his benefit is decided in Baxter vs. Camp (Conn.), 42 L. R. A. 514, by denying the right of a son to recover on a contract made with his mother by her husband to pay a sum of money after her death to the son.

The pendency of an action in a federal court after removal from a State court is held, in Wilson vs. Milliken (Ky.), 42 L. R. A. 449, sufficient to abate a subsequent action for the same cause in a State court. This decision is in conflict with the majority of the cases which have considered the question, and which are analyzed in an extensive note to the case.

An officer's declaration that he makes an arrest by authority of the State and statements by his companions that he is an officer are held, in State vs. Taylor (Vt.), 42 L. R. A. 673, to be sufficient to require submission to the arrest. The authorities on the question of the information to which an accused person is entitled at the time of his arrest are reviewed in a note to this case.

Payment of the principal of a note to the original payee in the belief that it belonged to him is held, in Hollinshead vs. Globe Investment Company (N.D.), 42 L. R. A. 658, to be no protection to the maker when the note has in fact been indorsed and was in the hands of the indorsee, although coupons from the note had been collected for him after the indorsement by the payee.

Trees Killed by Its Sting.
J. S. Boren exhibited in Cadiz, Ky., a most remarkable horned snake, which he plowed up in a field on his place. The snake has, near the end of its tail, a long, keen horn, which comes to a point as sharp as a needle. This is the first serpent of this variety ever seen in Kentucky.

The snake, when angered, takes the end of its tail in its mouth and rolls like a hoop toward the object of its wrath, but, just before reaching it, the serpent stands almost upon its head and thrusts this prong into whatever it would strike down. Mr. Boren declares that the horn of the snake is it is deadly. It is said that even a tree stung by this variety of reptile will, if the sap is up, die in a few hours.

Lighthouses.
During the last decade France has constructed eleven lighthouses of enormous illuminating power, the average being equal to that of 8,200,000 candles. England has eighty-six first-class lighthouses, which average only 20,000-candle power.

After a woman reaches fifty, she is usually called upon to deny her weight as well as her age.

THE WOMEN SAY

There Is No Remedy the Equal of Pe-ru-na in All Their Peculiar Ills.

Miss Susan Wyman, teacher in the Richmond school, Chicago, Ill., writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman regarding Pe-ru-na. She says: "Only those who have suffered with sleeplessness from over-work in the school-room, such as I have, can know what a blessing it is to be able to find relief by spending a couple of dollars for some Pe-ru-na. This has been my experience. A friend in need is a friend indeed, and every bottle of Pe-ru-na I ever bought proved a good friend to me."—Susan Wyman.

Mrs. Margaretta Dauben, 1214 North Superior street, Racine City, Wis., writes: "I feel so well and good and happy now that pen cannot describe it. Pe-ru-na is everything to me. I feel healthy and well, but if I should be sick I will know what to take. I have taken several bottles of Pe-ru-na for female complaint. I am in the change of life and it does me good." Send for a free book written by Dr. Hartman, entitled "Health and Beauty." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.
There are said to be 230 glaciers in the Alps over five miles in length. There are 500,000 persons in Wales who cannot speak English. In Scotland there are 43,000 who only speak Gaelic, and in Ireland 2,000 who speak only Irish.

Recent chemical experiments prove that all waters have action on copper; that "hard" water takes up little lead from lead pipes, but that "soft" water and carbonated water dissolve considerable quantities.

There have been fresh terrible examples of the explosiveness of flour dust in more than one accident that has occurred lately in America. A dusty mill is in reality as dangerous as any gunpowder factory.

The latest quotation for breach of promise of marriage is \$12,500. That is cheap enough for trifling with one's affections, but so long as the tyrant man monopolizes the jury box it isn't likely to average much higher.

The Tyrol had an extraordinary mild autumn. On November 15 flowers were blooming, and ripe starberries were picked, some at an elevation of 3,000 feet. There were alpine roses in bloom and plenty of June bugs!

CLIMATE OF ALASKA.

IT IS LITTLE UNDERSTOOD BY MOST PEOPLE.

Compares Favorably With That of the Northern States—Winter in Southern Country Not Excessively Cold, Like That in Yukon District.

Doubtless there is no part of the earth the climate of which is as little understood by the average man and woman as that of Alaska. Most of the people of the United States, especially those east of the Rockies, have only a hazy recollection of Alaska or "Russia in America," as described in their childhood's geography; and the modern "Klondike" has only dissipated that haze sufficiently to allow their vision to be concentrated on that one point. To them whatever happens in "Klondike" of course happens in all other parts of Alaska. They forget that the Klondike and the Yukon country is separated from the southern coast by a range of great mountains, and that consequently the coast line has a vastly different climate from that of the interior. They forget that the proximity of the Pacific, and the prevailing westerly winds over that ocean, give the southern coastal region of Alaska a climate having a comparatively small range of temperature; while the interior, shut off from these modifying influences, is subject to truly arctic rigors in winter which scarcely affect the southern sections. It is safe to say that before the discovery of gold in the Klondike scarcely one person in a hundred knew the breadth of the district, and some of the mistakes and guesses made are ludicrous in the extreme.

Southeastern Alaska, at least as far as temperate conditions are concerned, has a climate that many of the States may envy, remembering the severity of the cold waves that have swept the country from Montana to Florida. It is true that Southeastern Alaska has a considerably greater amount of precipitation than most of the States of the Union; however, the absence of cold waves and disastrously sudden changes in temperature will go far on the credit side of the Southern Alaska ledger. The interior, deprived in a great measure of the soothing effect of the ocean, of course has a rigid climate in winter, yet the summer months are warm, often oppressive.

The coast line has had considerable more rain or snow than the mainland Juneau and Skagway—and the number of clear and partly cloudy days at Juneau and Skagway is more numerous as great as at Sitka and Ketchikan. In fact, the winter weather of Juneau and Skagway will favorably compare with that of any of the Northern States—indeed, with many of the Southern. The Western bureau bulletins of February 15 reported a temperature of 2 degrees below zero as having occurred on the 13th at Tallahassee, Fla. On that date, at Juneau and at Sitka, the lowest temperatures were: Juneau, 33 degrees; Sitka, 35 degrees below zero. The lowest temperature of the winter was 4 degrees below zero at Skagway, in December and January. When it is remembered that Skagway is about 2,000 miles farther north from the equator than Tallahassee, the difference becomes more striking, and should turn the tide of winter travel toward Alaska.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

LAW AS INTERPRETED.
The much-disputed question of the right of a third person to bring action on a contract made for his benefit is decided in Baxter vs. Camp (Conn.), 42 L. R. A. 514, by denying the right of a son to recover on a contract made with his mother by her husband to pay a sum of money after her death to the son.

The pendency of an action in a federal court after removal from a State court is held, in Wilson vs. Milliken (Ky.), 42 L. R. A. 449, sufficient to abate a subsequent action for the same cause in a State court. This decision is in conflict with the majority of the cases which have considered the question, and which are analyzed in an extensive note to the case.

An officer's declaration that he makes an arrest by authority of the State and statements by his companions that he is an officer are held, in State vs. Taylor (Vt.), 42 L. R. A. 673, to be sufficient to require submission to the arrest. The authorities on the question of the information to which an accused person is entitled at the time of his arrest are reviewed in a note to this case.

Payment of the principal of a note to the original payee in the belief that it belonged to him is held, in Hollinshead vs. Globe Investment Company (N.D.), 42 L. R. A. 658, to be no protection to the maker when the note has in fact been indorsed and was in the hands of the indorsee, although coupons from the note had been collected for him after the indorsement by the payee.

Trees Killed by Its Sting.
J. S. Boren exhibited in Cadiz, Ky., a most remarkable horned snake, which he plowed up in a field on his place. The snake has, near the end of its tail, a long, keen horn, which comes to a point as sharp as a needle. This is the first serpent of this variety ever seen in Kentucky.

The snake, when angered, takes the end of its tail in its mouth and rolls like a hoop toward the object of its wrath, but, just before reaching it, the serpent stands almost upon its head and thrusts this prong into whatever it would strike down. Mr. Boren declares that the horn of the snake is it is deadly. It is said that even a tree stung by this variety of reptile will, if the sap is up, die in a few hours.

Lighthouses.
During the last decade France has constructed eleven lighthouses of enormous illuminating power, the average being equal to that of 8,200,000 candles. England has eighty-six first-class lighthouses, which average only 20,000-candle power.

After a woman reaches fifty, she is usually called upon to deny her weight as well as her age.

THE WOMEN SAY

There Is No Remedy the Equal of Pe-ru-na in All Their Peculiar Ills.

Miss Susan Wyman, teacher in the Richmond school, Chicago, Ill., writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman regarding Pe-ru-na. She says: "Only those who have suffered with sleeplessness from over-work in the school-room, such as I have, can know what a blessing it is to be able to find relief by spending a couple of dollars for some Pe-ru-na. This has been my experience. A friend in need is a friend indeed, and every bottle of Pe-ru-na I ever bought proved a good friend to me."—Susan Wyman.

Mrs. Margaretta Dauben, 1214 North Superior street, Racine City, Wis., writes: "I feel so well and good and happy now that pen cannot describe it. Pe-ru-na is everything to me. I feel healthy and well, but if I should be sick I will know what to take. I have taken several bottles of Pe-ru-na for female complaint. I am in the change of life and it does me good." Send for a free book written by Dr. Hartman, entitled "Health and Beauty." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.
There are said to be 230 glaciers in the Alps over five miles in length. There are 500,000 persons in Wales who cannot speak English. In Scotland there are 43,000 who only speak Gaelic, and in Ireland 2,000 who speak only Irish.

Recent chemical experiments prove that all waters have action on copper; that "hard" water takes up little lead from lead pipes, but that "soft" water and carbonated water dissolve considerable quantities.

There have been fresh terrible examples of the explosiveness of flour dust in more than one accident that has occurred lately in America. A dusty mill is in reality as dangerous as any gunpowder factory.

The latest quotation for breach of promise of marriage is \$12,500. That is cheap enough for trifling with one's affections, but so long as the tyrant man monopolizes the jury box it isn't likely to average much higher.

The Tyrol had an extraordinary mild autumn. On November 15 flowers were blooming, and ripe starberries were picked, some at an elevation of 3,000 feet. There were alpine roses in bloom and plenty of June bugs!

LAW AS INTERPRETED.
The much-disputed question of the right of a third person to bring action on a contract made for his benefit is decided in Baxter vs. Camp (Conn.), 42 L. R. A. 514, by denying the right of a son to recover on a contract made with his mother by her husband to pay a sum of money after her death to the son.

The pendency of an action in a federal court after removal from a State court is held, in Wilson vs. Milliken (Ky.), 42 L. R. A. 449, sufficient to abate a subsequent action for the same cause in a State court. This decision is in conflict with the majority of the cases which have considered the question, and which are analyzed in an extensive note to the case.

An officer's declaration that he makes an arrest by authority of the State and statements by his companions that he is an officer are held, in State vs. Taylor (Vt.), 42 L. R. A. 673, to be sufficient to require submission to the arrest. The authorities on the question of the information to which an accused person is entitled at the time of his arrest are reviewed in a note to this case.

Payment of the principal of a note to the original payee in the belief that it belonged to him is held, in Hollinshead vs. Globe Investment Company (N.D.), 42 L. R. A. 658, to be no protection to the maker when the note has in fact been indorsed and was in the hands of the indorsee, although coupons from the note had been collected for him after the indorsement by the payee.

Trees Killed by Its Sting.
J. S. Boren exhibited in Cadiz, Ky., a most remarkable horned snake, which he plowed up in a field on his place. The snake has, near the end of its tail, a long, keen horn, which comes to a point as sharp as a needle. This is the first serpent of this variety ever seen in Kentucky.

The snake, when angered, takes the end of its tail in its mouth and rolls like a hoop toward the object of its wrath, but, just before reaching it, the serpent stands almost upon its head and thrusts this prong into whatever it would strike down. Mr. Boren declares that the horn of the snake is it is deadly. It is said that even a tree stung by this variety of reptile will, if the sap is up, die in a few hours.

Lighthouses.
During the last decade France has constructed eleven lighthouses of enormous illuminating power, the average being equal to that of 8,200,000 candles. England has eighty-six first-class lighthouses, which average only 20,000-candle power.

After a woman reaches fifty, she is usually called upon to deny her weight as well as her age.

After a woman reaches fifty, she is usually called upon to deny her weight as well as her age.

After a woman reaches fifty, she is usually called upon to deny her weight as well as her age.

After a woman reaches fifty, she is usually called upon to deny her weight as well as her age.

After a woman reaches fifty, she is usually called upon to deny her weight as well as her age.

After a woman reaches fifty, she is usually called upon to deny her weight as well as her age.

After a woman reaches fifty, she is usually called upon to deny her weight as well as her age.

After a woman reaches fifty, she is usually called upon to deny her weight as well as her age.

After a woman reaches fifty, she is usually called upon to deny her weight as well as her age.

After a woman reaches fifty, she is usually called upon to deny her weight as well as her age.

After a woman reaches fifty, she is usually called upon to deny her weight as well as her age.

After a woman reaches fifty, she is usually called upon to deny her weight as well as her age.

After a woman reaches fifty, she is usually called upon to deny her weight as well as her age.

After a woman reaches fifty, she is usually called upon to deny her weight as well as her age.

After a woman reaches fifty, she is usually called upon to deny her weight as well as her age.

After a woman reaches fifty, she is usually called upon to deny her weight as well as her age.

After a woman reaches fifty, she is usually called upon to deny her weight as well as her age.

After a woman reaches fifty, she is usually called upon to deny her weight as well as her age.

After a woman reaches fifty, she is usually called upon to deny her weight as well as her age.

After a woman reaches fifty, she is usually called upon to deny her weight as well as her age.