LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE FOR PUBLICASION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon city, Oregon, April 1, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Thos. L. Phillips, of Jordan, county of Linn, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5695, for the purchase of the N ½ of S W ¼, S W ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of S W ¼ in Tp. No. 10S, Range No. 2E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 1st day of July, 1902.

He names as witnesses: Elm Hall, John Frost, Michael Bilyeu and Wm. Ramsey, all of Jordan, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 1st day of July, 1902.

CHAS B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon, April 25, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land states by act of August 4, 1892, Antwine Dupray, of Mill City, county of Marion, and state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5723, for the purchase of the SW ¼ of section 33, in tp. 10S, R 4 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Linn county, at Albany on Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1902.

He names as witnesses: John Holland, James Mizener, Thomas Payne, and John Morris, all of Mill City, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 5th day of July, 1902.

CHAS B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon, April 25, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land states by act of August 4, 1892, Thomas Payne of Mill City, county of Marion, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5727, for the purchase of the NW ¼, of section 33, in tp. 10S, of R 4 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Linn county, Oregon, at Albany, on Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1902.

He names as witnesses: Antwine Dupray, John Morris, James Mizener, and John Holland, all of Mill City, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 5th day of July, 1902.

CHAS B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon, April 25, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land states by act of August 4, 1892, Joseph H. Roberts, of Albany, county of Linn, and state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5726, for the purchase of the SE ¼ of section 32, in tp. 10S R 4 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to prove his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Linn county, Oregon, at Albany on Saturday the 5th day of July, 1902.

He names as witnesses: John Holland James Mizener, Antwine Dupray, and Thomas Payne, all of Mill City, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this on or before said 5th day of July, 1902.

CHAS B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon, April 25, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land states by act of August 4, 1892, Charles O Lee, of Albany, county of Linn, and state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5722, for the purchase of the S ½ of N ½, of section 32, in tp. 10S, R 4 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to prove his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Linn county, Oregon, at Albany on Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1902.

He names as witnesses: John Holland, James Mizener, Antwine Dupray, and Thomas Payne, all of Mill City, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 5th day of July, 1905.

CHAS B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon, April 25, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled an act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington territory," as extended to all the Public Land states by act of August 4, 1892, John Morris of Mill City, county of Marion state of Oregon has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5729, for the purchase of the N ½ of N ½ of section 32 in tp. 10S, R 4 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Linn county, Oregon, at Albany, on Saturday the 5th day of July, 1902.

He names as witnesses: John Holland James Mizener, Antwine Dupray, and Thomas Payne, all of Mill City, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 5th day of July, 1902.

CHAS B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon, April 25, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land states by act of August 4, 1892, Mary Lemke of Albany, county of Linn, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5725, for the purchase of the SW ¼ of section 32, in tp. 10 S, R 4 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 15th day of July 1902.

He names as witnesses: Lewis Jacobs, S. V. Hall, Elmer Hall, and Fred Stahlman, all of Detroit, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of July, 1902.

CHAS B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon, April 25, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land states by act of August 4, 1892, John Holland of Mill City, county of Marion, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5727, for the purchase of the SW ¼ of section 32, in tp. 10S, R 4 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Linn county, at Albany on Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1902.

He names as witnesses: John Holland, James Mizener, Antwine Dupray, and Thomas Payne, all of Mill City, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 5th day of July, 1902.

CHAS B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon, April 25, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land states by act of August 4, 1892, Henry Stahlman, of Mill City, county of Marion, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5724, for the purchase of the S.E ¼ of section 32, in tp. 10S, R 4 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the County Clerk of Linn county, at Albany, on Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1902.

He names as witnesses: John Holland James Mizener, Antwine Dupray, and Thomas Payne, all of Mill City Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 5th day of July, 1902.

CHAS B MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon, April 25, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land states by act of August 4, 1892, John Holland of Mill City, county of Marion, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 5730, for the purchase of the W ½ of W ½, in section 32, in tp. 10S, R 2E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 15th day of July 1902.

He names as witnesses: Lewis Jacobs, S. V. Hall, Elmer Hall, and Fred Stahlman, all of Detroit, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of July, 1902.

CHAS B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon, April 19, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land states by act of August 4, 1892, Emma M. Miller, of Portland, county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5712, for the purchase of the SE¼ NW¼ E½ SW ¼ SW¼ SE¼ of Section No. 34, in tp. No. 10S. R. 2 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 15th day of July, 1902.

She names as witnesses: Julius C. Burke, of Molalla, Oregon, and Edward Burke, John z. Blew, and James Miller, of Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of July, 1902.

CHAS B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon.
May 31, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Oregon City, Oregon, on July 21, 1902, viz: Augustus E. Watson; H. E. 1167, for the Lots 9, 10, 15 and 16 of Sec. 18, T. 10 S., R. 4 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

T. S. Hensley, of Gates, Oregon, and W. D. Mobley, Elmer white and William W. Hepburn, all of Salem, Oregon.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE.

Scio, Oregon, May 16, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Scio, a corporation has sold its one-half interest in the Scio Roller Mills to Henry Miller and the partnership existing between the Bank of Scio and G. W. Phillips is now dissolved.

Also, that on the 20th day of January, 1902, its bank building and personal property was sold to T. J. Munkers, and and its other assets to J. F. Gaines, and that its business is now closed and the corporation dissolved.

BANK OF SCIO.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Oregon City, Oregon, June 9, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Ada L. Simpson, of Albany, county of Linn, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5777, for the purchase of the N. W. ¼ of sec. No. 25, in Tp. No. 10 S, Range No. 4 E, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the County clerk of Linn county, at Albany, Oregon, on Monday, the 28th day of August, 1902.

She names as witnesses: John T. Simpson and L. M. Crowder of Albany, Oregon, L. T. Henness, of Gates Oregon, and J. E. Welch, of Minto, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 28th day of August, 1902.

CHAS. B. MOORES Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land office,
Oregon City, Oregon, June 10, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Ella T. Noble, of Portland, county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 5779, for the purchase of the S. ½ S. W. ¼ & S. ½ S. E. ¼ of Sec. 8 in Tp. No. 11, S., Range No. 2 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for Agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before he Register and Receiver at this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of September, 1902.

She names as witnesses: Clark Gaines, of Larwood, Oregon, M. S. Yeoman, of Lacomb, oregon, Ralph Handenbrook, of Portland, oregon, and John Helvie, of Molino, oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 2nd day of September 1902.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

TheDon Prescription for Malaria.

Chills and fever is a bottle in Grove's Tasteless Chill tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

SAVING'S BANK FREE

SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO THE Pacific Newspaper Union, 927 Market St., San Francisco, and secure free a beautiful Nickel Savings Bank, also full particulars regarding our new three volume 1902 International Encyclopaedic Dictionary which is now being furnished readers of this paper for only 5 cents a day.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by starting up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackhead and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All drug gists satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

CANAL BOATS FOR MANILA.

Barges Shipped from the Erie Canal to Be Used on the Pasig River.

The easy-going native bargemen of Manila bay will experience something like surprise when a few months hence they see towed into their harbor 19 Erie canal boats, sent by the Philippine Transportation company, reports the New York Tribune. For several years these barges have been in use on the Erie canal. Now they have been towed over to the Morgan iron works at Ninth street and the East river, where they are being carefully pulled apart preparatory to shipping them to the orient. Piece by piece the decks are being pulled up on the pier ready to be stowed away into the holds of huge steamers, there to remain until once more put together in Hong Kong. From there they will be towed across the China sea, down the Luzon coast and into Manila harbor.

Large steamers cannot approach within two miles of the shore in Manila bay. For this reason it has always been necessary to send out cascos, or lighters, in which the cargoes are transported up the Pasig river to the city. These cascos are small and clumsy, and are owned by individual natives, who will not work until their supply of cash runs short. The iron canal boats are capable of holding five or six times more cargo than any casco, and the 19 together could put all the cascos of Manila harbor into their holds.

SLIPPERY SIDEWALKS.

Some of the Curious Effects They Produce Upon Unwary Pedestrians.

Slippery sidewalks that have been the rule for the past few mornings have tended to bring out emphatically one of the peculiar sides of human nature. No matter how much the fall injures a man physically, it seems as nothing to the damage to his self-esteem if perchance his misfortune happens to be witnessed by some one else. The first thing the unfortunate does after picking himself up is to look all about him with an idiotic smile on his face just as if he took the whole thing as a joke, but anxious to see if anyone has seen his tumble.

If there happens to be some one near by who has witnessed the fall the smile vanishes and there is a display of temper that is ludicrous. It is his hat that suffers. It is pounded instead of brushed, as if that hat was responsible for the humiliation, or as if he could get square with the hat by a "rough-house" sort of brushing. If, however, no one is in sight and no face is seen at a window, the unfortunate goes his way after a few preliminary lumps as if the thing was a matter of course incident that must be taken good-naturedly in common with the other trifling affairs of a lifetime. The result is about the same when a soft, slushy snowball, hurled by a mischievous boy, finds its mark on the broad back of an otherwise dignified person.

A TONGAN PRAYER.

Dying Supplication of an Old Native Was That of Our Late President.

In connection with the dying prayer uttered by Mr. McKinley, a correspondent is reminded of a story once told him by Rev. Dr. Moulton, who was for over 30 years a missionary in the Tongan islands, says the London Chronicle. On one of his periodical visits to the smaller islands he landed at one rarely visited even by the missionaries, and there heard that an old Tongan, who had some years before been converted to Christianity, was dying. The doctor hastened to the hut of the sufferer, and there a curious sight met his view. The old man had been propped up by his friends so that he clung by his two arms to a beam stretching across the room. There he half hung, half stood, and with closed eyes and a face drawn with agony he remained constantly murmuring some words. The doctor drew silently near to listen, thinking that the dying man was making some last request. "Judge of my astonishment," he said, in relating the incident, "when I heard these words uttered over and over again—in Tongan, of course: 'Nearer, O God, to Thee! Nearer to Thee!' In those days, almost 40 years ago," added the doctor, "the hymn of the cultured, saintly English woman had not reached the Tongan natives, but the same spirit that inspired the thought in her doubtless inspired it in the heart of that poor, untutored Christian Tongan."

Reduced Rates to the East.

Those contemplating an eastern trip will be interested to know that there will shortly be on sale very low reduced rate tickets in connection with the Rio Grande System, the famous "Scenic Line of the World." This line offers its passengers a most delightful and comfortable trip to eastern points. It is the only transcontinental line passing directly through quaint and picturesque Salt Lake city, "The City of the Saints," beautiful Glenwood Springs, Leadville, Pueblo, Colorado Springs (where a side trip may be made to the garden of the Gods and the summit of Pikes Peak over the cog wheel railroad,) and Denver, the queen city of the inter-mountain region. Stop-overs are allowed on all classes of tickets.

Three daily express trains make close connections with all trains east and west and afford a choice of five distinct routes of travel. The equipment of these trains is the best including free reclining chair cars, standard and tourist sleepers, a perfect dining car service, and also personally conducted excursion parties each in charge of a competent guide whose business is to look after the comfort of his guests. No more pleasant and inexpensive means of crossing the continent can be found than is provided by these excursions.

For additional details, address
J. D. MANSFIELD, Gen'l. Agt.
Rio Grande Lines,
124 Third St., Portland, Oregon.

VALUE OF FOUR METALS

Incorrectness of the Popular Idea Concerning Gold and Silver.

Official Estimates Show the Relatively Small Part Played by These Precious Metals in Increasing National Wealth.

Because gold and silver are used for measuring as money the values of other national products, people are prone to consider their production as perhaps the most important of the mineral outputs of our country. In a certain sense this is true. But a comparison of some of our mineral industries as set forth by the United States geological survey in the "Mineral Resources of the United States, 1900," shows how small a part, relatively, the two precious metals play in adding to our national wealth, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Round numbers alone being used for convenience sake, it is found that the gold product was worth $79,000,000, and that the commercial value of the silver product was about $36,000,000, though the coining value was $74,000,000. As metals, then, the gold and silver were worth $115,000,000; as money they were worth $153,000,000. Now the copper produced in 1900 was valued at $98,000,000, though the price decreased a cent and a half a pound, as compared with 1899; the lead was valued at over $23,000,000, though the condition of the industry was not good; zinc was produced to the value of over $15,000,000, though it declined 28 per cent. in value as compared with 1899. The copper, lead and zinc products were worth more as metals, by $16,000,000, than our gold and silver, as metals, in 1900, than the combined values of the production of abrasive materials, such as grindstones, garnets, and so on; of chemical materials, such as gypsum, phosphate rock, and others; of pigments, such as metallic paint, white lead, and so on; and of the miscellaneous metallic products, the whole aggregate amounted to about $52,000,000, shows that they were worth less, as metals or metallic products, than the gold by about $27,000,000, and more than the silver, as a metal, by $16,000,000.

Further, the comparison of gold and silver with the structural materials produced—that is, with $48,000,000 of building stone, $96,000,000 worth of clay products, and $13,000,000 of cements; $157,000,000 in all—shows that the structural materials exceeded the gold and silver in value by $42,000,000, if the commercial value of silver is taken at its coining value of $74,000,000.

Applied now to the great metallic basis of our civilization, iron and its products, the comparison becomes still more striking. Iron ore was produced to within less than $6,000,000 of the value of the gold; and pig iron was produced to a value of nearly $107,000,000 in excess of the coining value of both gold and silver combined. But the comparison of the gold and silver output with the output of the mineral fuels, coal, petroleum and natural gas, is the most striking of all; for the combined gold and silver value is exceeded by the high sum of $253,000,000, or $106,000,000 as against $153,000,000.

These comparisons are the more interesting in view of the statement of the director of the mint, that "two-thirds of the output of silver in the United States is obtained as a by-product from mines which would be operated no matter what the price of silver might be," and that in the Cripple Creek district the "reserves (of gold) in sight are enormous."

Another popular prepossession that receives scant courtesy at the hands of the reports is in regard to tin. Besides the terse statement under the tabular summary, "Tin—Quantity—None," tin is only mentioned twice in the volume; once under the iron and steel statistics, when the production of tin plates and terne plates to the amount of 32,665 long tons is noted; and again a brief description is given of the "Occurrence of Stream Tin in the York Region, Alaska," the York region lying west of Cape Nome. We produced no tin in this country in 1900.

The Jewish Torah.

Of the objects used in the Jewish synagogue one of the most interesting is the Torah scroll. This is parchment scroll in Hebrew, mounted on wooden rollers, wrapped in a cloth of [illegible] velvet, embroidered in silk, which is held by a silver-worked belt and covered with a mantel of black velvet embroidered in gold. The upper handles of the rollers are of carved wood, and the lower of ivory, with silver bells on the rollers. The Jewish torah, or the law, is considered by the people of this race the most important and sacred portion of the Scriptures. In order that it may be kept alive in the minds of the people it is divided into as many "pericopes" as there are Sabbaths in the year, so that within a 12-month the entire book will have been read through. A manuscript copy is used, having been prepared by a professional scribe on parchment made of the skin of a clean animal—that is, one the flesh of which may be eaten.—Delineator.

Proof Positive.

A teacher in a London board school had occasion to examine his class on the power of the wind. After explaining to them that wind was merely a rush of air and invisible, he put the question to a small boy:

"Now, Johnny, what is wind?"

"Invisible air, teacher."

"What proof have you, Johnny?"

"By looking at your head we can see that the hair is invisible."

Great consternation.—London Spare Moments.

SPLICES GREAT SNAKES.

Remarkable Accomplishment of a Yale Professor in This Line.

Prof. Dickson, of Yale, camping on Indian Creek, Col., has demonstrated the possibility of welding two snakes together so that the bodies would unite and continue to grow as one, says the New York World.

While it was admitted that human parts could be made to grow together, it was contended that the sluggish circulation of the reptiles would militate against success.

A rattler was extended with an iron hoop circling his head. An adder was obtained and cut in two. The rattler was treated in the same way. The rear half of the adder was then sewed to the front of the rattler with a strong thread, and after 24 hours the iron collar was removed and the composite reptile was placed in a cage, where he squirmed around with every evidence of vitality in his neher end.

The absence of the customary rattle and warning puzzled the rattler when a rabbit was shoved into the den. His supply of virus, however, was not diminished by his curtailment, for when he struck the rabbit it began to swell and in an hour was dead. The metamorphosed rattler will be kept under scientific scrutiny for the next two months.

THE BROWN PELICAN.

Like His White Brother the Bird Is Likely to Be Exterminated in Florida.

Bird Lore has a beautifully illustrated article on Pelican island, in the Indian river, and the editor invokes the aid of the Jacksonville Times-Union in the effort to save this harmless and picturesque bird from the extermination that has already overtaken his white brother of our coast. It is pointed out that the brown pelican of Florida has now only one rookery, which is so convenient to the reckless gunners that slaughter during the helpless period of incubation is doing its appointed work.

The legislature would gladly add another good law to our statute book, but has thus availed to save the egret, the parroquet, or the pink curlew? Until the people themselves sternly repress such cruelty it will continue in defiance of law, and it is better not to tempt defiance and encourage the spirit of lawlessness. The Floridian instinctively revolts against any appearance of inhospitality. Too many are interested in seeking every pastime for those who care nothing for our future. We fear the pelican must go the way of the flamingo.

REGARDING THE CORONATION.

An Advertising Expert Tells Something About the Effects of the Great Event.

The coronation of Edward is one of the greatest subjects for advertising at the present time. There are few trades or manufacturers that are not going to be benefited by it. For months to come the goods to be used, the jewelry to be worn, the colors to be fashionable, and the shapes of shoes and hats that will take their complexion from the coronation event, will be the subject of discussion and description throughout the world, says the National Advertiser.

Go to any steamship office to-day in this city and you will find that even at this early date staterooms, cabins and choice places are being spoken for the early summer and coming royal event. Speak to any of the prominent society people, and all their arrangements are made with due regard to the great fashionable display of the coming year. And when the pageant is over there will be more coronation gloves, coronation scarfs, coronation collars, coronation hats, coronation everything in fact, from souvenirs of the memento order to a good article of the king's own whisky, than can be figured on just now. That is why the coronation of Edward is going to be a good thing in its way, apart from its royal import.

Japanese Legend of the Peach.

Almost all fruits and flowers have their legend. One about the peach comes from Japan and tells how a poor, pious old couple were searching for food by the roadside. The woman found a peach, which she would not eat of, though starving, till she could share it with her husband. He cut it exactly in half, when an infant leaped forth. It was one of the gods who had, he said, accidentally fallen out of the peach orchard of heaven while playing. He told them to plant the stone of the peach, and it brought them happiness, friends and wealth.

THE SUNNY SOUTH

Fifty Cents a Year—Less Than a Penny a Number.

THE SOUTH'S LITERARY WEEKLY

Published at Atlanta, Ga.—Circulation Over 50,000.

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The SUNNY SOUTH teems with the life of the great south. The genial sunshine warms everything into activity, and the season is never cold enough to check the hand of industry. The paper comes fragrant with the breath of the magnolia and pine, and gives out the very air of the orange, palm and bay. The beauty and pathos, the romance and mystery of the land where the corn stores up the golden sunshine and the cotton whitens in the moonlight, will be given in the well-filled columns of this fascinating weekly.

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