

LEAPING ON THE SKIS.

Novel Sport Now Popular in the Northwest.

THORGER HEMMESTVED'S JUMP.

The Young Norwegian Covers One Hundred and Three Feet and Becomes Ski Leap Champion of the World—How a Record of a Human Neck May Be Broken.

The thrilling spectacle of a young Norwegian flying down the side of a snow covered hill on his slender skis with the swiftness of an arrow, shooting off the edge of a precipice 80 feet high, sailing through the air 100 feet erect as a statue before the snow was again touched and landing as safely and almost as lightly as a bird, was the scene that recently called forth the enthusiastic plaudits of a large crowd of transplanted Norwegians at Red Wing, Minn.



THORGER HEMMESTVED.

Ski leaping was not a novelty to them, for nearly every man in this crowd was an expert. Long leaps they had seen before in America and in faraway Norway, but the great leap that young Thorger Hemmestved made from the precipice into their midst was a leap like of which had not been during all the centuries that the hardy Norwegians had been performing wonders on their great snow skates. Leaps of 60 or 70 feet had often been made, and Mikkel Hemmestved, a brother of Thorger, had covered 102 feet at Red Wing in 1900, winning thereby the championship of the world for ski leaping, but Thorger's feat constituted a new record.

The Hamstead brothers are about 20 years of age and have been in America seven years. They had a national reputation as ski runners and leapers in Norway, and have frequently performed before the king and queen and at the annual tournament in Christiania. Mikkel and Thorger have each won the king's prize several times, and in 1888 they performed the extremely difficult feat of gliding down a great hill, hand in hand, with lightning swiftness, leaping 50 feet from the "precipice" or edge of a snow cliff and landing as gracefully as a pair of swallows without having once loosened the firm hand clasp from start to finish.

Sport on the skis, or "shires," as the Norwegians call them, is probably as old as Norway itself. The skis are simply great snow skates of pine, oak or white ash, from 8 to 10 feet long, 6 inches wide and 1 inch thick. They turn up at the end somewhat like the runners of sleds and are fastened to the feet by twigs or straps so arranged that the skier runs easily and gracefully off his feet if they are not running away with him.

The remainder of the inexpensive ski outfit consists of an ordinary snowshoeing or tobogganing costume and a long steering stick with a ball near the end to prevent its penetrating the snow too far. The skisman uses this stick to propel himself along the snow, and to stop or to turn, he uses the "precipice" or edge of a snow cliff and landing as gracefully as a pair of swallows without having once loosened the firm hand clasp from start to finish.

The first ski organization ever formed in America was the Minneapolis Ski Club, which came into being about 12 years ago. There are now many clubs throughout the Northwest, and they have formed a national association, which holds a tournament every year the snow fall is heavy and the crust thick. It is this thick crust particularly that transforms the whole northwest into a gigantic skating rink and the skisman's paradise. The northwestern ski tournament this year is scheduled for Feb. 11 at Red Wing, Minn.

EARLE H. EATON.

"LUCKY" BALDWIN'S STORY.

He Tells How He Rode on the Back of a Buffalo.

"Lucky" Baldwin is the Tom Ochiltree of San Francisco. He has all the breezy grandiloquence of the great Texan roamer and more than the Ochiltrean sweep of imagination. But he is far more than an Ochiltree. He is, in his line, an uncommonly good business man; he is the owner of the famous Santa Anita ranch, of the Baldwin hotel and of some of the fastest horses on the Pacific slope. He is full of reminiscences.



"LUCKY" BALDWIN'S REMARKABLE RIDE.

At first you would say that no man could have had so many adventures, but it must be remembered that "Lucky" was a man—or nearly so—in Wisconsin when gold was discovered in California; that he crossed the plains in the good old way, in 1862, when Indians and buffaloes were plenty and the Mormons none too friendly, when the trains were liable to miss the water, and things in general were in a very unsettled state. And it was in that year that he had the adventure which he often tells of, and in this way:

"In those days," says Mr. Baldwin, "the country swarmed with buffaloes, and on the Laramie plains we had a grand hunt. I singled out a fat calf, shot it down, and without thinking leaped from my horse to cut its throat. Suddenly the horns of buffaloes were moving down on me. Death stared me in the face. In an instant their hot breath was in my face. A gigantic bull was almost on my back. I watched every movement, and I thought damned on my just as he reached me with his big horns down and his eyes glaring I slipped aside, buried my hands in his shaggy mane and leaped upon his back.

"The buffaloes ran as only such animals can run. Before me were thousands upon thousands. To my right and left were myriads, and in my rear was a following flood of them farther than the eye could reach. "How I escaped their horns, even after I got on the bull's back, and through the mad ride, I do not know. They cracked and rattled all around me. Their snorting and roaring sounded, with the clash of their sharp horns, like the war of a battlefield. "My hat came off, and I lost it, for I had enough to do to hold on to my straggled steed, who was all the time going in the mad phalanx like a house afire. I must have ridden in this way at least five miles. My companions who all long since obscured from view. What my thoughts were no one could imagine. I kept figuring how I could get off and out of the midst of the great band. "Finally we came to a little creek, which the buffaloes had to ford. By this time my buffalo had begun to get tired carrying me, and he had got pretty well to the rear. Just as he got to the edge of the creek I got kind of slipped off, and he plunged in and waded.

"My hat I never got. It took a good deal of searching to secure my horse, and as long as I was in the train I never heard the last of my buffalo ride. Some of them made some pictures and caricatures me riding on the shaggy beast, and they had a lot of fun out of it for a long time. "The ride, strange and dangerous as it was, didn't hurt me any. At the time I was but 23 years old and I was exceedingly strong and supple and could do most anything. "Now, I suppose there will be some people who won't believe this story—say it's too high to be true—but John McHenry, my watchman here, will tell you and everybody that it is. He was in the train at that time. That's where I first met him. I'm a good hand to remember names, but I do not doubt there are yet many others scattered up and down the Pacific coast who were in the train at that time and will testify to the truth of my singular experience."

THEORY OF LEPROSY.

Result of Extensive Observations Made by an English Traveler.

Some very interesting observations with reference to leprosy have been made by an Englishman named Boyle, who visited Burma, the Malay native states, Sumatra, Siam, Borneo, Java, Australia, New Zealand, Samoa, the Sandwich Islands and many portions of North America. Mr. Boyle declares that leprosy is increasing all over the world at an alarming rate. In Burma the evil has assumed frightful proportions. The steep and great Shwedoong pagoda at Rangoon, the mecca of the Indo-Chinese Buddhists, Mr. Boyle found to be "closely lined from top to bottom with lepers, suffering from that loathsome disease in its worst forms had most advanced stages." A number of the victims examined by Mr. Boyle "presented a most sickening and awful spectacle." Yet no provision worthy of the name appears to be made for the maintenance or treatment of these poor lepers, who are thus compelled to resort to begging to keep themselves in existence. At Mandalay Mr. Boyle came in contact with horrors of a similar nature. During times of high festivals the entrances of the great Burmese pagodas in that city are crowded by hundreds of lepers, so that the visitor has to pick his way carefully among them. In the Sandwich Islands also Mr. Boyle was strongly impressed by the terrible effects of the curse of leprosy, which, he says, has nearly decimated the native population. He has a curious theory to the effect that the propagation of leprosy has been to a large extent connected with cannibalism, the disease being spread wholesale through the eating of "infected bodies." This has frequently been seen in New Caledonia and the South Sea Islands human bodies "hanging up in the native huts, intended for future repasts, though then in an advanced stage of decomposition and exhaling a sickening odor."

Where Americans' Letters Go. The United States writes many letters to Great Britain than to any other country. Last year 10,687,000 copies went from the United States to Great Britain, 5,385,000 to Germany and 1,924,040 to France.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Headquarters of the Order at Chicago During the World's Fair.—Notes. The building selected for the Pythian headquarters at the World's fair is to be known as "The Mason" and is located in the finest residence portion of the city of Chicago, midway between Grand and Dearborn boulevards, two of the most beautiful drives on this continent, and faces on three thoroughfares, Bowen and St. Lawrence avenues and Fort-first street. In this building will be located the completely furnished and equipped headquarters



THE MASON.

for the supreme lodge and the uniformed rank, with telephone, telegraph and special mail service. The accommodation therein for members of the order will consist of 320 rooms, connected with each four of which there will be conveniences in the way of water closets, baths and hot and cold water. The building will be furnished with a restaurant and baggage room. First class meals will be served in the restaurant at the uniform price of 50 cents for each person.

Star lodge, No. 7, of Indianapolis sent a Christmas donation of \$10 in gold to the widows and \$2.50 in gold to each of the orphans of deceased brothers, and a turkey to the families of brothers who were sick.

North Carolina and West Virginia have taken up the question of attending the World's fair as a body, and are considering the question of what time they will select as a Pythian week. They both are securing large space at the headquarters.

Patagonia lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Sorrento, Pa., fines members 10 cents who do not attend meetings at least once a month.

Pennsylvania confers the grand lodge rank at district conventions. It is a saving of considerable time on the occasion of the grand lodge conventions.

Unique lodge, No. 548, of Chicago recently gave an entertainment which netted them \$300.

A. O. U. W.

Good Work of the St. Louis Labor Bureau. Chips From the Workshop. Since the St. Louis A. O. U. W. labor bureau was organized 1,100 members have registered as applicants for work, 700 of whom have secured positions through the fraternal efforts of the bureau. Truly a magnificent work. What other beneficiary association can show a like record?

Why some men connect themselves with fraternal orders may well be asked when we consider how little they show of the spirit of fraternity when they become members.

Kentucky had 85 deaths last year up to the November report. The grand medical examiner of Washington passed upon 473 new applications in November—3 new lodges being included.

The jurisdiction composed of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, the Carolinas and Florida closed 1897 with 29 assessments. Grand Overseer McCormick of Minnesota, it is reported, will take the order's missionary field this winter.

While Kentucky will again be an applicant for relief, she is now clearly out of the woods and rapidly advancing along the broad road of prosperity.

Washington is second to Massachusetts in gain for November. The hundred and twenty is a splendid record for one of the smallest of our jurisdictions.

Members in good standing Dec. 1, 1897, 801,450. Net gain in members for past twelve months, 81,970.

Total beneficiary fund disbursed in 1897 to Jan. 1, 1898, as shown by the annual reports, \$5,907,588.54. Grand total beneficiary fund disbursed by the order from organization to Dec. 1, 1897, \$4,028,875.62. Balance in relief fund Dec. 1, 1897, \$4,508.49.

"What shall the harvest be" in 1903, brethren of Pennsylvania? Resolve that it shall be a bountiful and creditable one, and commence to gather it without delay.

I. O. O. F.

Drunkenness Not Tolerated in Ohio.—Notes of the Order. Out of 48 expulsiions in Ohio during the past year 16 were for drunkenness and 3 for loitering about saloons. The others were for sundry offenses.

"A sleeping fox catches no chickens," says Poor Richard. And the apathetic Odd Fellow consoles himself that a sleeping fox is never hungry.

One of the chambers of the Mammoth cave has on the ceiling three links quite perfectly formed by the wearing away of the more soluble limestone from around hard ridges of iron stone.

It is better to make mistakes in our giving than not to give at all. Nevada pays for relief annually about \$3,000.

Ohio's annual receipts aggregate considerably over \$500,000.

New York state has had 78 grand masters, including Charles H. Morgan, the present head of the order in the state.

Vermont lodge of Montpelier now has 6 clergymen among its membership, the Episcopal pastor being the last initiated.

The name of the grand lodge of the Lower Province of British North America was changed to the grand lodge of the Maritime Provinces by the S. G. L.

The membership of the order has nearly doubled in 14 years. The order at Grand Rapids is erecting a temple that will be 14 stories high. Nevada has 24 lodges. Alabama has 34 lodges. California I. O. O. F. has 855 subordinate lodges, with 25,000 members. Rebekah lodges, with 22,000 members; 30 encampments, with 6,000 members; 25 cantons, with 1,000 chevaliers.

MASONIC.

Report of the German Masonic Temple Association of New York.—Notes.

The report of the German Masonic Temple Association, consisting of 22 lodges of the Twenty-eighth district, New York, shows receipts from Jan. 4, 1897, to Jan. 10, 1898, by rents, donations and other sources of income, of \$10,987.36. The value of property, securities and cash is given at \$60,537.95, the real estate consisting of a temple and a home, the latter having 17 inmates. Faithful in meeting all obligations to the grand lodge, these brethren of the Twenty-eighth district may well be proud of maintaining this charity.

Lodges in Norway formerly working under the authority of the grand lodge of Sweden have, it is said, formed the grand lodge of Norway. Norway has 4 lodges, with 205 members, 1 chapter, with 803, and 7 commandery, with 34 members. The lodges work what is known as the Swedish Rite.

Lodge Glasgow St. John, No. 3, of Glasgow claims an antiquity reaching back to 1072 and professes to have a charter from Malcolm II, king of Scotland. The 54th anniversary was celebrated with great pomp and ceremony.

Nova Scotia has 12 Royal Arch chapters and 580 companions.

The rituals of the continent of Europe and of the British isles are different from each other and from those of the United States. The rituals of England, of Scotland and of Ireland differ from each other, the latter more nearly approaching those of the United States.

The official records prove that the jurisdiction having lodges of the largest membership are in the following order: Connecticut, Colorado, Michigan, Illinois, New York, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, California, etc.

Arizona has a membership of much less than 500, but a determination exists to reach that number very shortly.

The basement of the Uta home contains on one side a girls' playground, girls' swimming tank and girls' toilet rooms, while on the other side the same accommodations are provided for boys. The temperature of the water in the swimming tanks can be regulated at pleasure by an attendant.

Men's rooms, room for an elevator, laundry, storerooms and the necessary toilet rooms for the help are also in the basement.

The grand encampment is composed of past grand commanders, the past grand masters, grand commanders, grand deputies, grand generalisimos and grand captains general of the different states, making up a membership of about 400.

Missouri had in 1891 a population of 66,667, of whom 84 were Masons. Two years ago, the state's population was 2,097,184, with 29,000 Masons.

"Lodges Masons" is the latest designation for that class of nonaffiliates who never show up at a lodge except when there is something to be devoured.

Maine has close to 29,000 Masons. Pennsylvania has nearly 42,000 Masons. It ranks third in numerical strength. The Fraternal Union of America has 469 lodges in New York has a membership of over 350.

The Orphanage in Philadelphia is now free from all incumbrance, the grand lodge of Pennsylvania at its recent session having canceled a mortgage of \$10,000.

RED MEN.

The Degree of Pochontas Growing in New York.—Along the Trail. The Degree of Pochontas numbers but little over 1,000 members in the state, but is rapidly increasing. There is a good field for a few councils in New York city.

Great chiefs who visit tribes should bear in mind that dignity and decorum of speech create good impressions, while vulgarity and buffoonery disgust even those who laugh.

The suggestion of the great sachem of Massachusetts that a past sachem's association be organized in that state is good. Nearly every past sachem in the state would join, and its possibilities for good are far-reaching.

Let not the council fire be quenched upon the wrath of a brother. Let whoever is right in the quarrel be first to extend the pipe of peace.

The great council of the United States has adopted a "veteran badge" for Red Men of over 21 years' membership. This honorable emblem will be a badge of distinction for the older members.

The man with too many irons in the fire has not the time for other duties, nor can the man with offices in a dozen other societies at the same time do his best as sachem of a tribe.

The wigwam of Woonahgonahm tribe, Somerville, Mass., was dedicated Jan. 6.

Knights of Maccabees. On the last day of December the membership of the supreme tent was 47,830. To reach 40,000 at the end of the year seemed an almost hopeless task, but by hard work of tents and deputies 53 new tents were instituted, 2,092 applications were received by the medical examiner, and a net increase of 2,348 is the glorious result.

New York nearly doubled her November work with 8 new tents and a net gain of 324 members.

Five new tents and a net gain of 800 members is Pennsylvania's contribution.

Ohio had the largest percentage of increase. Seven new tents and a net gain of 386 members go to her credit for December.

The Knights of the Maccabees in Michigan alone number 47,000 and the Ladies 9,000. The membership of the Knights and Ladies throughout the whole country is now about 100,000 and increasing at the rate of 3,000 per month.

Miss Bina West, supreme record keeper of the Ladies' Supreme Hive, has been very successful in Pennsylvania, having started 67 hives inside of six weeks with a total membership of nearly 300.

Knights and Ladies of Honor. The 68 deaths enumerated on the January assessment call were distributed over the following states: North Carolina, Rhode Island and Wisconsin, 1 each; Alabama, Massachusetts and Kentucky, 2 each; South Carolina, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, 3; Indiana, New Jersey, Illinois, Texas and Tennessee, 5; Missouri, 8, and New York, 14.

Grand Secretary Hathaway was the recipient of a pendant jewel of the order, a Christmas present from Supreme Protector Lockard.

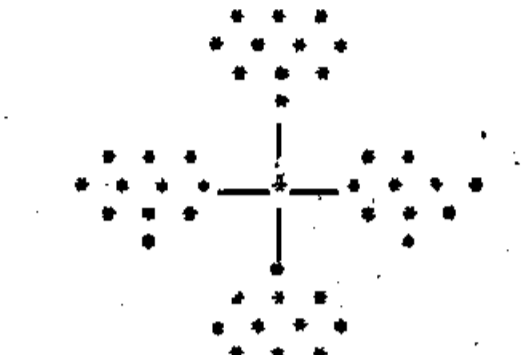
The membership statement for October shows: Initiations, 1,157; suspensions and deaths, 623; net increase, 308; total membership Nov. 1, 72,976; new insurance written in October in division 1, \$31,500; division 2, \$26,000; division 3, \$18,000; division 4, \$29,000; total \$84,500; net lodges, 8; applications passed upon by supreme medical examiner, 652; rejected, 37; accepted, 615.

THE PUZZLER.

OUR PORTRAIT PUZZLES.

These puzzles will appear weekly, once a month we will publish at the head of this column a picture of the girl or boy sending to this office the greatest number of correct answers to the puzzles which have appeared during the month. Each answer should bear its designating number, and should this department not come to the attention of those interested until after the appearance of two or three issues out of the month, the back numbers can be secured on application, and the puzzles be thus enabled to enter the competition. The answers may be sent each week, or held till near the end of the month, at the pleasure of the competitors.

23.—CONNECTED DIAMONDS.



Upper Diamond.—1. A vowel. 2. An industrious little insect. 3. A preface signifying between. 4. A numeral. 5. A consonant.

Left Diamond.—1. A consonant. 2. A native mineral. 3. Magnificent. 4. Conclusion. 5. A consonant.

Right Diamond.—1. A vowel. 2. A pen. 3. Not the same. 4. Notwithstanding. 5. A consonant.

Lower Diamond.—1. A vowel. 2. The opposite question. 3. The Scotch word for fireman. 4. Cunning, deceitful. 5. A vowel.

The centrals of the upper and lower diamonds taken together and including the middle letter mean to mingle together.

The centrals of the left and right diamonds read together, including the same middle letter, give the name of a female relative.

23.—METAGRAM.

I am a word of three letters meaning a curse. Change my initial letter and I become in the a huge wagon, a useful dish in the kitchen, a human being, a tin measure used by millmen, what Spanish lady is never without, moved rapidly, and a preparation made from bark.

24.—PI.

In the following stanza of poetry each word has the correct letters but wrongly placed.

"The law'll 'off an' lal moose eatw' poeb stie
Feedy l'birds roffm namuh seey;
Dan, n' l'ch reeb're ganed amey;
Lorl let' usmo moor! st' gaw yaww."

25.—WORD SQUARES.

Fill the blanks with words which will form a word square.

Through the fields they walked to-
gether, Alice and her ——. It was not
very gallant, but I must confess he had
brought only one —, and as he was
very fond of them he ate it himself. This
caused her to lose her temper, and she
called him a selfish brute, which was
wrong of course. Then he came very
near calling her a — but stopped just
in time.

Soon after this—a reconciliation took
place, and now they are looking about
for a home in a quarter where— are
not too high.

II.
A. A domestic animal. 2. A mimic.
3. A Chinese plant.

26.—CORKSCREW.
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When you feel uncomfortable about the stomach take Simmons' Liver Regulator.

Russians are more afflicted with blindness than the people of any other nationality.

Ordinary sticking plaster is claimed by some as a good remedy for corns, as it keeps them soft and prevents the rubbing.

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

It is curious to note that the 3,000 priests in Ireland are ruled by 4 archbishops and 25 bishops, while for England 1 archbishop and 16 bishops are considered equal to the task of organizing the work of nearly 3,000 priests.

The celebrated remeedy Balmolive Oil, is recommended by experienced veterinary surgeons as just the thing for the stable and cattle yards.

In a stangle mill at Gray's Harbor, Wash., recently, the entire works were kept running all day on a single cedar stick, which made 186,500 shingles.

Facts speak louder than words. Simmons' Liver Regulator will always cure.

Very manly figures are more fashionably and becomingly clad in Princes than in Empire gowns.



A BEAUTIFUL WRECK.

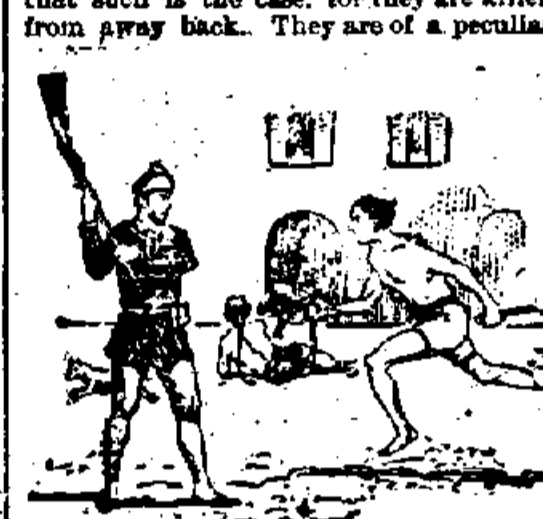
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

It is the only Positive Cure and Legitimate Remedy Compound for the peculiar weaknesses and ailments of women. It cures the worst forms of Female Complaints, such as Bearing down Feeling, Weak Back, Painful Discharge, Headache, Nervous Prostration, Indigestion, Constipation, etc. It is also a Powerful Blood Purifier, and is invaluable in the Cases of Life Disorders and Expansive Tumors from the Uterus at an early stage, and checks any tendency to Cancerous Humors, such as Fibroids, Scirrhus, etc. It is a Powerful Stimulant, and restores the system to its normal condition. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of other sex, see the enclosed leaflet. All Druggists sell it in a standard article, or sent by mail, in form of PILLS or LOZENGES, on receipt of \$1.00. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

An illustrated book, entitled "Guide to Health and Etiquette" by Lydia E. Pinkham, is of great value to ladies. We will present a copy to any one addressing us with two 2-cent stamps.

RUNNING AMUCK.

A Tendency That Is Fast Disappearing Among the Malays. Though in the school geographies the Malays are the type of one of the five great races, they are in numbers but a small fraction of mankind. And well indeed it is that such is the case, for they are killers from afar back. They are of a peculiar,



RUNNING AMUCK IN SINGAPORE.

nervous constitution. Every one habitually carries a knife or short sharp sword, and on occasion any Malay is liable to take a murderous fit.

"Ever in Singapore," says a British officer in a recent report on that city, "abser excitement will often cause a Malay to break into an amuck, but in every such case I think it will be found that the amucker was a man accustomed to frequent fighting in wild countries."

A "big turban" was held not long ago at Sarawak, in British North Borneo. The various wild Dyak chiefs present were all being kindly treated and honored, if only for policy's sake. An old brother officer of mine stepped out from the reception hall for a breath of fresh air in the open.

The tremendous excitement of a wild Dyak sitting near by snapped at the sudden apparition of the white man from the mysterious interior. With a yell he leaped, and with razor edged kris cut at the unfortunate officer's head, clearing a gash in his face which took 18 months in Pecosidly to heal. Before he could repeat the blow he was cut down and overpowered by the surrounding natives, and lived to regret his excitement and control his nerves."

Nice sort of people these to have about the house! But it has been amuckly proved that the desire to "run amuck" like any other criminal desire, can be controlled, for a British governor recently announced that he would hang, execute and scatter the ashes of any amucker, and actually did it in one case, there were no more for a year. Killing they did not mind—that only sent them to Malay heaven, but scattering the body, as they believed, left them with no hope for the future.

The deliberate amucker, says the same British officer, usually prepares himself by smoking intoxicating drugs till he is frantic. Then he will spring up and attack the nearest person with one or two savage slashes. Such person being taken by surprise is generally wounded to the death, while the amucker, having burned his ships behind him and intoxicated with the sight and aroma of blood, dashes out for a wild mad dog run in the open, striking savagely at everything living in his way.

The cry of "Amuck! Amuck!" is raised with the same promptitude as that of "Mad dog!" in our streets, and all those who have nerve enough to leap nimbly on one side have little difficulty in avoiding the temporary madman's bee line career. Many, however, paralyzed with terror, suffer the consequences of weak nerves and impending obstacle in the runner's path. It is permitted to all and any person to run out upon other lives, and the loss of the life of a madman running amuck.

Little by little the British are reducing the amuck business to a minimum. Recently they have armed their native policemen with short rifles and taught them marksmanship, and now when a Malay starts "amuck" he generally stops in a few rods with a bullet in his vitals.

Moisture in the Pores of Wood. Microscopical investigation has proved that the pores of wood are the passage of moisture in the direction of the grain, but growth, but, repel it in the opposite direction, says the Lumberman. "This fact accounts for a phenomenon which is often noticed, and one which puzzles a good many people—namely, why two pieces of lumber saved from the same section of a tree sometimes appear to possess very variable degrees of durability. If the wood, say of a post, is placed right and up, the moisture in the soil will affect it, but the rain falling on the top will do little harm. If, on the other hand, the butt end of the tree is put up, the top or the post will decay, because the moisture of the atmosphere will penetrate the pores of the wood more rapidly in this position. Many people have noticed that the staves in a wooden tub appear to absorb moisture irregularly, some getting quite rotten, while others remain comparatively dry and apparently almost impervious to moisture. In such cases the dry staves are in the position in which the tree grew, while the saturated ones are reversed.

A sad scene with which to terminate a brilliant evening. They have returned from a reception. She had felt restless and nervous during the day, and is suddenly taken with that "faint feeling" so prevalent with our women.

The cause of this feeling is some derangement, weakness, or irregularity incident to her sex, and can readily be removed by prompt and proper treatment.

The Vegetable Compound acts like magic in such cases. It not only gives prompt relief, but effects a permanent cure.

NEW LIFE.

Dr. J. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT. A Specific for Dropsy, Neuritis, Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration, Insomnia, etc. It is a Powerful Blood Purifier, and is invaluable in the Cases of Life Disorders and Expansive Tumors from the Uterus at an early stage, and checks any tendency to Cancerous Humors, such as Fibroids, Scirrhus, etc. It is a Powerful Stimulant, and restores the system to its normal condition. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of other sex, see the enclosed leaflet. All Druggists sell it in a standard article, or sent by mail, in form of PILLS or LOZENGES, on receipt of \$1.00. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

JAPANESE C