## WHOSE MONEY ISIT?

Joseph M. Nickum Says His Mother Gave It to Him.

CONTEST FOR \$7000 IN COURT

Branddaughter of Susannah Nickum Secures Her Uncle's Removal as Administrator-Had Rejected Poor Settlement.

an administrator has any interest in property he cannot not concerning it. Ida May Feller is a daughter of John W. Nickum, deceased, who was a brother of Joseph M. Nickum, and her mother, who is also deed was Seach Nickum.

mother's demise Joseph M. Nickum pe-titioned for letters of administration of

representing Mrs. Feller, then known as Ida May Nickum, appeared in the case and made a fight in behalf of her rights as the grandchild of Susannah Nickum. as the grandchild of Susannan Ackum.
Mrs. Feller was then and is yet a minor, although married, and Judge Northup was appointed her legal guardian. At that time, believing the estate to be small and with some bills to pay, Judge Northup agreed to accept \$150 in settlement of

Mrs. Feller's share. It has since developed that Susannah Nickum a few months before death sold certain real estate for \$8000 and deposited \$7000 of the money in one bank and \$500 in another. Counsel for Mrs. Feller, Alex-ander Bernstein, on this fact coming to light, respensed the case to ascertain what became of this money, and asked for the removal of Joseph M. Nickum as admin-

At the hearing yesterday, in testifying Joseph M. Nickum did not account for 21500 of the money, but said he thought his brother. John W. Nickum, who was then still alive, might have received it. He stated that a few bills were paid and 17000 was deposited in a bank in the name of Susannah Nickum. Further testifying, Mr. Nickum said his brother died on April 3, 1902. The same month his mother asked him how much was left of the \$1000 placed in the bank. He answered that it was all left, and she then told him she always intended that he should get his share; that he would take care of her anyhow, and assigned the certificate of deposit to him. Mrs. Nickum, he said, was over 80 years old at that time, and she died in August fol-

lowing. ediately after the death of Susan nah Nickum, when Joseph M. Nickum was appointed administrator of the estate and alleged that he was the sole heir, Ida May Feller was not recognized by him as his brother's lawful child, on the ground that her mother had married John W. Nickum within six months of the time she was divorced from another man. The records show that the divorce was grant-ed in 1881, and that she married John W. Nicktim in 1885. In the court yesterday it was acknowledged that Mrs. Feller is a legal heir, and all claims of illegiti-

with H. H. Northup as guardian of Mrs. ber term: Feller were taken up.
Judge Northup testified that Ida May

Nickum, or Feller, came to his office and told him of the death of her grandmother, and that Joseph M. Nickum, her uncle, represented himself as the sole heir. Judge forthup stated that he filed a petition her behalf in the County Court de claring the relationship. He examined the inventory of the property of estate made by J. M. Nickum, thought it was true. He had known Mr. Nickum a great many years and had confidence in him. The valuation placed on the property was \$1525. "It was claimed by Judge Tanner, rep-

resenting Mr. Nickum," continued the witness, "that the young woman was not a legal helr. The matter was disputed between us, and he neither convinced me, him. Finally it was suggested, I think by me, that it would be best to promise. I discovered that the ad-strator had filed claims amounting to \$3064 for moneys advanced by him to Mrs. Susannah Nickum during her life-time, and there was the bill for funeralexpenses and some other bills."

Judge Northup stated that he stipu

lated with Judge Tanner to accept \$156 in settlement of the claim of Ida May Nickum, and signed the stipulation. She was in Spokane at the time and he no tified her, but she never signed the deed or agreed to the settlement. Judge Northup said he had no knowledge at that time at J. M. Nickum had received \$7000 from the sale of property. On cross examination, Judge Tanner

acting for the administrator, asked:
"If it turns out that his mother actually gave him the \$7000, would you still consider \$150 a good settlement?

"If it turns out that there was only \$1500 in the estate, it was a good set-tlement, but if it turns out there was \$5500 in the estate it was a poor settle-

The question of whether Susannah Nickum gave her son the \$7000 will be taken up by the new administrator, who has not yet been appointed by Judge Web-

Joseph M. Nickum is a well-known business man of Portland.

### COUNTY MUST DEFEND SUIT. Judge Cleinnd Decides Rosa Rohse's

Complaint Must Be Amended. In the suit of Rosa Rohse against the Board of County Commissioners to enjoin the widening of the White House road in front of her property, Judge Cleland yes-terday decided that Multnomah County is a necessary party defendant to the sult, and the complaint filed by Mrs. Rohse will have to be amended to that effect.

Concerning the point that the notice calling attention to the proposed change in the width of the road was not legal because it was not returnable on the first day of the term of the County Court, Judge Cleiand held that the notice was sufficient. It was issued on July 20 and the hearing was on August 21 following, which period extended over the 30 days

required by statute. In regard to the contention of the atwithin the city limits, and subject to improvement as a street, and consequently the County Court has no authority over Judge Cleland said that the fact that not necessarily make it a city street. The city must have accepted it as such. The

"All county roads lying within the limits of the City of Portland, which may not have been laid out or accepted as streets by the authority of said city, shall remain

laid out and accepted by the city, etc."

Mrs. Robse complains that the widening of the White House road will take a strip of ground from her 18 feet in width for which she will receive no compensation. and she also objects to the county author ities causing her fences and buildings to be moved back. One of the defenses interposed when the case was argued re-cently on demurrer was that Mrs. Rohse has allowed the time to elapse in which to demand damages, and, therefore, cannot now ask anything to be paid to her
for injury to her properly if any results
from the widening of the road. Judge
Cleland did not pass upon that question. Under the decision rendered yesterday the complaint of Mrs. Robse will have to be amended to conform to the views of the court and the case will subsequently be tried out on its merits and a final de-cision be reached.

CALL BRIDGE AN OBSTRUCTION. Defendants in Almond Branch Suit Argue for Nonsuit.

A motion for a nonsult was argued be fore Judge Sears yesterday in the action of Joseph M. Nickum was removed as administrator of the estate of his mother. Susaanah Nickum, deceased, by County Judge Webster yesterday, not because of any dereliction of duty in connection with the conduct of his trust, but because he claims to be the owner of \$7000, for a share of which ida May Feller, a grandchild of Susannah Nickum, is making a child of Susannah Nickum, is making a contest.

Joseph M. Nickum was removed as administrator of the estate of his mother. Multinomah County against the William—ette & Columbia River Towing Company. Pacific Export Lumber Company, Pilot William Mitchell et al., by Ralph Duniway, counsel for the plaintiff, and C. E. S. Wood, William M. Cake and J. Couch Flanders for the defense, Judge Sears will decide the motion this morning. This is the suit for damages caused by the steamship Almond Branch and steamer Vulcan in a collision with the Morrison street bridge in February, 1901.

In support of the motion for a nonsuit, the attorneys for the defendants argued that part of the evidence submitted shows Susannah Nickum died on August S.
Susannah Nickum died on August S.
1962, at which time John W. Nickum had already passed away and soon after his already passed away and soon after his obstruction to navigation; that no liability of the defendants was the estate, Stating that he was the only heir. The inventory which was filed states that the property consists of a note for \$1000 signed by Theodore Liebe and worth not to exceed \$25, and land in Washington appraised at \$1500.

A short time afterwards H. H. Northup, representing Mrs. Feller, then known as the control of the steamship Almond Branch and its master, Captain Anderson, who had control of the tug Vulcan, with the pilots. Other portions of the testimony were gone over by counsel to show that a case had not be considered. made an effective argument from a con

### INDIAN ON TRIAL FOR MURDER,

Frank Winnishet Is Accused of Kill. ing Another.

The time of the Federal grand jury was consumed in the investigation of the case against Frank Winnishet, the Indian accused of murder. Winnishet is accused of having slain an Indian by the name of Pelatt, on the Warm Springs reserva-

ion some time since. Several red men from the reservation were before the jury and testified as to what they knew about the crime. Their estimony was secured through means of

The Indian witnesses, while waiting to be called, sat and stood about the hall, vatching with the keenest interest everything that went on. One portly buck amused himself by sitting in a corner and examining an old rubber overshoe that he had picked up somewhere.

The details of the crime were thoroughly explained to the jury, but there were

new developments. reports have been made by grand jury as yet. It is expected that the investigation commence today. of the land frauds will

### DESERTERS SENT TO JAIL.

I'wo Sailors Arrested and Taken Be-

fore United States Commissioner. on the rolling wave and sought to escape the duties of a seaman by deserting, were United States Commissioner to answer for their sins of commission. The luckless deserters were Hugh McDonald, of the English ship Dunslaw, and Marcel Auguste Montere, of the French vessel

The deserters were remanded to jail by the Commissioner to await action by the English and French Consuls

### Jury List Drawn.

This question having been disposed of, drawn for the jury list by Judge Cleland the matter of the removal of the admin-istrator and the settlement of \$150 made in the State Circuit Court for the Novem-

> F. V. Andrewa, real estate W. B. Ayer, president Eastern Lumber Com-

P. T. Blake, grocer. Paul Bliss, farmer. S. H. Cooper, grocer. Thomas Cooper, farmer. H. P. Christenson, painting, etc. R. Davis, fuel. N. Doremus, farmer. Frank Dresser, grover. George Fleckenstein, farmer

Sam L. Beary, confectionery.

Graham Glass, Jr., lithographe J. W. Goen, manager Acme Mills. M. C. Hall, superintendent Northern Paci

William Hyde, ignitor, Mount Tabor, Robert D. Inman, millman. Carl Jensen, farmer. J. A. Johansen, painter.

John Keating, contractor, J. H. Kistler, painter, John Kiesterman, capitalist. C. E. Ladd, banker.

H. B. Litt, merchant. R. Lutke, merchant, James Lyons, livery. A. B. Maegley, broker.

P. S. Malcom, insurance, nomas Mann, builder.
. W. McBride, wood, etc.
F. McCauley, hotel.

H. B. McClung, laundry, W. H. McFarland, grocer. Hugh McGuire, president Pacific Compan S. M. Mears, Portland Cordage Company.

A. I. Mills, banker. H. Morehouse, decorator. Neustadter, merchant, B. Nicoli, bookkeeper,

H. E. Noble, insurance. L. S. Normandin, grocer, homas Owen, carpenter. L. W. Parelius, manufactu

Thomas Richardson, carpenter. Lewis Russell, real estate. William C. Senchrest, agent New York Cen-

Silverfield, furrier. T. S. Townsend, creamery. Vestal, druggist, W. Wniker, carpenter, M. Winch, agent.

Agninst ex-Clerk Holmes' Widow Judge Cleland denied a motion to strike out parts of the complaint in the suit of Multnomah County against Anna Holmes. executrix of the will of the late County Clerk Hanley H. Holmes, and his bondsmen to recover shortages in accounts. The points sought to be struck out were allegations specifying that certain fees, etc., were misappropriated and unac-counted for. The motion was probably only a time-saver, because the court in disallowing it remarked that the allega-tions objected to were very material, so

Articles of Incorporation. Incorporation articles of the Stark, Davis Company were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday by T. M. Stark, A. J. Davis and G. W. Stapleton; capital stock \$2500. The objects announced are stock \$2500. The objects announced are to buy and sell at wholesale and retail

that the county might make out a case,

Charged With Stealing Ring. District Attorney John Manning yester-day filed an information in the State Circuit Court again Thomas Wood charging him with stealing a ring valued at \$100

If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Hood's cures.

from H. Y. Zul.

WE'LL SEE WHAT WE'LL SEE WHEN THE CURTAIN GOES UP



his lips. Government officials presume Two sallors who had grown tired of life that Hyde has made peace with Schneider. But there are reports abroad that arrested vesterday and taken before the Schneider will act as the Government's witness, and that Uncle Sam will not seek to punish him.

> And where is Schneider? Down in Ariiona somewhere, seeking health, so the report runs. According to one rumor he and according to another he is in the livery business somewhere else. Be that as it may, he is a much changed man since eight or nine years ago, when he was buying school land certificates in Oregon, paying \$5 and \$10 for each half section and receiving \$50 therefor from Hyde & Co. All over the Coast Schneider ranged in those good old days.

> Those transactions were legitimate enough in a court of law, though of course they can hardly be defended in a severe court of ethics. When a man applies for 320 acres of school land, in order that he may sell out to a syndicate for \$5, he is perhaps within the law even if public sentiment clamors otherwise.

But Schneider, by his own admission went still further. Not content with paying applicants for the use of their names he turned out fictitious names, and when his think factory could not keep up with orders, he used names of actual individuals but altered them just enough to avoid trouble. These "dummies," as they are called, were affixed to the applications and to the affidavits and attested by notaries public, who certified that the applicants had duly appeared and been sworn, and so on and so forth.

Yet even such conduct as this probably could not be prosecuted by the Federal Government inasmuch as the offenses came under state jurisdiction. Uncle Sam can, however, get after members of the ring for bribery of his own officers and for conspiracy. And will he? That's what he's been trying to do for many months. But he'll have to hustle. The offenders can take refuge behind the statute of limitations for defense against sins more than three years old.

And now Schneider is a valetudinarian. He is attended by his faithful spouse, a thrifty helpmeet by the way. This lady used to be invaluable for her aptitude at inventing names and signatures and at affixing the same to the proper documents. She got up early and mat up late with her unflagging pen. Years wore on and the couple increased in worldly treasures; more years, and still their riches grew. Thousands upon thousands of acres of school land were thus acquired by Hyde & Co. How did Hyde & Co. get their money out? What became of the lands?

Where did they go? Into forest reserves. The lands were bought for that purpose. The reserves were created for that purpose. The conserves. They knew in advance whether the President was going to proclaim a

Reserves in Oregon and California were nvenience and created to their satisfaction.

Then they trooped into the local land offices with their "dummies" and their hirelings. They took what lands they wanted and persons outside the ring came "too late." So close was the ring that it became practically impossible for an 'outsider" to get state land of any value, nor could he get worthless land unless it was to be outside of a reserve. Arid land, alkali land, rocky land, towering crags, high cliffs, mountain tops, became "base" and Uncle Sam exchanged it for the most fertile and the best timbered areas in the realm.

This is how the system worked with state school lands as revealed by Schneier in his confessions:

Hyde & Co. at first paid applicants hrough Schneider, and perhaps two or bree sub-scents for the use of their ames. The signatures in this case were enuine. But another method remained, nore convenient and more economical. It was forgery.

By that method fictitious names were igned on applications. Notaries public, n the service of the ring, certified that the persons whose names appeared on is in the real estate business at Tucson. the applications had appeared before Newell, chief hydrographer of the Governthem. Thus titles were secured in the ment, who has charge of the entire arid on the market. All the papers future discrepancies in the signatures. But the growth of the business required

speedier methods and more scrip. The invention of names was too slow. The firm advertised for clerks and stenographers. The signatures in the responses were used, slightly altered. Still, more improvement was needed. So,

according to the story of Schneider, Hyde & Co. undertook to have more reserves created. They encouraged the public to demand more reserves, for the protection of forests and the water supply. In the setting apart of the proposed reserves in Oregon they were moving spirits. The Rogue River reserve and several reserves in Northern California were largely of their making.

Schneider told that Hyde & Co. "fixed" Government officers in the field; that they subsidized a clerk in the General Land Office who "leaked tips" through cipher telegrams; that reserve boundaries were so established that every possible acre of unlocated school land would be included; that when "advance knowledge" was obtained, Hyde & Co. secured as much land as they could within those limits by means of "dummies" and by private purchase; that state land officers "stood in." and that maps of proposed reserves were actually changed by Government field offi-

cers in the interest of Hyde & Co. Surveyors of the General Land Office in the several states gave out "advance information" to State Land Boards about field notes of deputy surveyors. By that means, interested persons were enabled to secure "base" in advance of the general public. Lists of the desirable lands were in the hands of the ring before the general public knew about reserve boundaries. "Dummy" entries were filed ahead of bons fide applications.

When persons outside the ring filed applications for land they were told that the office was very busy that day; that the land had perhaps been filed on already but that the information would be forthcoming in a day or two; meanwhile his application would be given its regular order.

However, the ring was notified in time and saved the land by a "dummy" or some other means. And when the bona spirators knew where they wanted re- fide applicant returned he was informed "too late." These operations have been carried on

roposed at their instigation, laid off ac- the statute of limitations. Officers of the ording to their desires, amended to their | General Land Office and of State Land Offices are involved and may be drawn into the vortex.

### Substantial Logging Road.

RAINIER, Or., Oct. 20,-(Special.)-The Benson Logging Company is pushing its road ahead at a very lively rate. It is laying about one mile of steel per day and in a few days will have the first six miles of road completed and in operation. The company has just put into commission Engine No. 1, a 76-ton logger. At present it is used to move the construction train.

A steam shovel is being used to good advantage in getting out the gravel for ballast. The road is standard guage. So much for the lieu land law, written built on a fine grade, with heavy iron largely, it is said, by Hyde himself, and and the same as used on the Northern enacted in 1897. If there are slick gentle. Pacific and other trunk lines. The road

GREAT LIEU LAND RING men on earth, they are no slicker than strikes timber four miles out from the roll-way and extends two miles into the roll-way and extends two miles into the heavy timber on the head of Clatskanie.

#### HIS SURVEY COMPLETED Mr. Whistler Will Recommend Irrigatton Plans,

John F. Whistler, of the Geological Survey, who has charge of the Government irrigation projects for the State of Oregon, was in the city vesterday gathering data to be used by him in making his recommendations. Mr. Whistler has just completed a tour of the arid regions and is about ready to make his report to F. H. state land offices, the land became lands trrigation project. However, what "base" and scrip in lieu thereof was Mr. Whistler has learned with relation to where it is practicable to establish were signed at one time in order to avoid gation reservoirs and ditches, and what recommendations he will make are sealed secrets for the present. This information will not be made public until it has been placed before the chief of the department and is acted upon.

Mr. Whistler started out from Pendle-on, his headquarters, and traveled by stage through the eastern and southern portions of the state. He has spent several weeks going over every part of the district that might be benefited by irrigation and has taken copious data rela-tive to the country. Special attention has een paid to the watersheds and other urces of water supply. In order to de termine just what amount of water can be relied upon in the various districts, he has had water gauges established alc the rivers and streams in all districts where irrigation possibilites seem to lie. Men have been secured to watch and keep records of the water readings that a defi nite estimate may be made of the supply The topography of the country has been carefully studied that suitable locations for reservoirs and ditches may be selected

This data has been secured, and, while he is not at liberty to say so or give any intimation of it, it is understood that Mr Whistler has already decided upon what recommendations shall be made-or at

least, some of them. He spent some time yesterday with Dis-trict Weather Forecaster Beals, securing information in relation to the average rainfail in various portions of the state for several years past, also the river readings so far as they have been secured by the Weather Bureau. This data will be used to determine what amount of water from rains can be counted upon and what lume of water the rivers may pected to furnish at the various times of

As the general information gathered by the Weather Bureau is of the utmost value to Mr. Whistler and vice versa, the representatives of the two departments will work together for a time and compare notes at frequent intervals.

Mr. Whistler returned to Pendleton last

night and will go to Washington in a

### DIPLOMAT CONFIRMS IT. Belgium Minister Talks of Far-East Proposition Made America.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Baron Mon-cheurs, Belgian Minister to the United

States, arrived today on the steamer Kronland from Antwerp. He was shown the City of Brussels dispatch, stating that Belgium was willing to give im portant commercial privileges to throughout the West. But prosecution in trade with China, Japan and Corea, of many of the offenders is outlawed by the statute of limitations. Officers of the I believe that statement is true

though I am not prepared to give de-

French Parliament Reassembles. PARIS. Oct. 20 .- Both branches of Parliament reassembled today. The abence of important issues minimized the interest in the event, but the galleries were filled with people desirous of wit-nessing the opening scenes.

### Boy Cured of Croup in Fifteen

## REAL ESTATE ADVANCES

PRICES HAVE ALMOST RETURNED TO FORMER LEVEL.

Valuations Are Not Inflated, and Few Purchases Are Made on a Speculative Basis,

A good many people who only a few months ago expected to be forced into months ago expected to be forced into selling their real estate in order to pay mortgages upon it are beginning to feel rich again. Within 18 months prices on realty holdings have almost returned to former levels. This new condition of affairs is looked upon by real estate brokers as a secure condition. Ten years ago everybody was speculating; now nobody is. Property only changes hands as it is needed by the buyer, who generally im-proves. Formerly this was not so. The result was an unhealthy, inflated valuation, which the first tightness in the money market knocked flat. Ten years of growth are bringing property to an actual value about equal to the fictitious price saked in boom times. People are beginning to look upon real estate again as a valuable possession instead of a drug on the market. This change in attitude of mind in itself helps the price to rise. Short-sighted landowners have been waiting a long time to get out of their land what they paid for it. They can do so now, but as soon as they find they can, up go their prices. Market values are the result of psychological conditions. large holder of real estate in the heart of the city said yesterday: "The human family reminds me some-

times of nothing so much as a band of sheep running after one another over the hills. Just let them think that one place is more desirable than another, and they

will pay any price for it. But I don't care: I have made money on it."
What he said is true of speculative prices, but when a man is figuring out where he can get the most rent or where he can combine moderate price and con-venience in a home site he uses judg-ment. That is what is being done now, and property values are receiving a sub-stantial increase in consequence. A real estate man who was looking up

a corner, 100x100, in the district running south from Washington street, in the neighborhood of Twenty-third street, got \$5250 as the lowest price and \$10,000 as the highest. Prices averaged about \$5500. The most desirable inside lots were held at from \$2500 to \$3000, and less desirable on

This condition is perfectly steady; when a lot is sold it is generally built upon right away. The prices paid represent the real value.

A comparison of prices of property in one locality at different times, when taken in connection with the census report, brings out some interesting points. When the property mentioned in the foregoing was put upon the market. 30 years ago, Portland had barely one-fifth of its precent population. A choice quarter block in King's Second Addition, which has now almost entirely changed hands, was at that time sold for \$900. Ten years later, when Portland was half its present size, the owner refused \$8000 for it. No time since then has he been able to get anywhere near that amount until very re-cently. That piece of property, however, is not on the market, but a vacant quarter within a block of it is offered for sale at \$10,000 today. If the owner of the latter piece were to come down a couple of thousand dollars in his price, he would be making interest and taxes on the money invested ten or eleven years ago. When he gets the price he asks it can truthfully he said that prices for choice residence property in that portion of the city are higher than they have ever been before. That is not to say that such a price has never been asked for the property, but that an effective demand for it at that price has never existed. In the meantime Portland has doubled its population, and the district referred to is about built up. Nobody is speculating today with property in that quarter, and nobody expects anything but a gradual increase in price due to an increase in population. If prices do increase regardless of population at a rate proportionate to the increase in the last 18 months, three or four years will be sufficient to double prices on certain pieces, but this real estate men do not expect, saying that a good deal of this

never been tampered with by speculators, and if there had never been any tightness in the money market. "But," said a real estate man, who had just been expounding such a belief, "you can't tell what is going to happer would not be surprised to see real estate go up to almost any price, and apparently on a good foundation. And it will be or a good foundation if it is bought for the same reasons it is now being purchased. Property with improvements is

increase in price was due to reaction, and

that under ordinary conditions, with a steady market, sales made during the last

18 months would have been spread over

the past five years. Consequently the

do not expect such an increase, but con-sider present prices as only a little below

what they would have been if they had

Two Ask for Divorce.

OREGON CITY, Or., Oct. 20.—(Special.)
-Suit for divorce was instituted in the Clackamas County Circuit Court today by Eva Garrick, married to Webster F. Gar-rick in Portland in November, 1890, on the ground of desertion. She desires the cus-

Charles K. Dye asks for a divorce from Gertrude Dye, whom he married at Yuma. Ariz., in May, 1902. He alleges desertion within a year of marriage.

#### SPOILED CHILDREN Usually Make Sickly Men and Women,

"spelled" child usually makes weak, sickly man or woman because such a youngster has its own way about diet and eats and drinks things that are unfitted for any stomach and sickness results

T was always a delicate spoiled child and my parents used to let me drink cof-fee because I would cry for it," says a Georgia young woman. "When I entered nervousness increased and my to school, so they took me out again. But I did not get any better and my head-aches got worse and weakened me so that I was unfit for any duty. Some times I would go a whole day without any other nourishment than a cup of cof-

"Last Spring I had a bad attack of the Grippe and when I recovered I found that coffee nauscated me so I could not drink it and even a few swallows would cause a terrible burning in my stomach. It was at this time that a friend who had been much benefited by the use of Postum suggested that I try this food drink. I found it simply delicious and have used it ever since and the results speak for themselves. I have gained 12 pounds and my nerves are as steady as any

"I consider myself well and strong and make it a point now to take a cup of Postum with a cracker or two as soon as come home from school in the after noon. Postum with crackers or a biscul makes my luncheon. It certainly saved my life for I know coffee would have killed me in time had I continued drink-

ing it,
"I have a young girl friend, a stenog-rapher, who declares nothing strengthens Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured our little four-year-old boy of croup in fifteen minutes. My wife and I have used this remedy in our family for the past five years, having tried many other kinds previous to that time, and can say that we consider it far superior to any other. We are never without it in our home.—Frank Hellyer, Ipava, Ill. For sale by all druggists.

### HANDSOME FEATURES ARE INHERITED.

But true beauty, a clear comp'exion, may be acquired. It is merely a question of healthy digestion and pure blood. Powder and Cosmetics only imitate beauty, but Abbey's Salt of Fruits give the true beauty of health by removing poisonous matter trom the blood, it clears the complexion, and imparts a glow of health to the cheeks. Pimples disappear like frost before the sun. If the bowels are kept in perfect working order, the system

cannot absorb this poison. Every bottle is sold with an absolute guarantee that there is nothing else so good for the stomach and bowels as Abbey's Salt of Fruitsa most pleasant tasting tonic laxa-

At bedtime and in the morning take two teaspoonsful of Abbey's Effervescent Salt in a tumbler of water-not cold, there will be no reactionary or bad after effects. Abbey's Sait does not depress the.

It is indorsed by the leading physicians, and sold by the druggists in ail parts of the civilized world, 25c., 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Guaranteed free from opiates and drug stimulants. If you are not using it send for a trial bottle free today. Address the Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, Ltd., 9 Murray Street, New York City; 144 Queen Victoria Street, London, England; 712 Craig Street, Montreal, Canada.





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FOR TOILET AND BATH

Delicate enough for the softest skin, and yet efficacious in removing any stain. Keeps the skin in perfect condition. In the bath gives all the desirable after-effects of a Turkish bath. It should be on every wash-

stand. ALL GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS



