WASHINGTON TIMBER

Amount Standing is Estimated at 114,778,000,000 Feet.

OVER TWICE AS MUCH IN OREGON

Purest Pires Bave Destroyed 40,000,-000,000 Peet, Causing a Loss et \$39,000,000.

Last Winter the work of collecting crussings and preparing detailed esti-mates of standing timber was completed for the State of Washington, and the results are presented in a monograph re-cently published by the United States Geological Survey, together with maps the distribution of timber. Henry Gan-nett, under whose supervision the report was prepared, says that, with the exception of the redwood forests of California, the forests of Western Washington are among the densest, heaviest and most continuous in the United States. Except for a few prairie openings, and where removed by fire and the ax, they former-ly covered the country as a thick mantie from a line high up on the Cascade Rang-westward to the shores of the Pacific. In all this region, only the Olympics rear a few summits above the forests. Not only are the forests danse overhead, but the

scres have been collected by Mr. Gan-nett. They are scattered widely over the state, and represent thoroughly well the 50,000,000 feet of lumber. Mr. Gan-siand of timber under all the different nett says: conditions of rainfallf temperature, soil, slope exposure, relief and altitude. From these data, the total amount of standing timber in the state, under the Washing-ton lumbering practice, is estimated at 114,778,000,000 feet, board measure. Of this amount, more than nine-tenths, or 103,-504,000,000 feet, is west of the crest of the Cascade Range, the remainder-11.274,000,which Mr. Gannett explains by the fol-

First-The area of merchantable timber is by no means so great in Washing-ton as in Oregon. While the wooded areas do not differ materially, that of Oregon being 54,300 square miles, and that of Washington 47,700 square miles, a much larger proportion of the wooded area of Oregon is occupied by timber of merchantable size and species. For instance, the Cascade Range in Washington is much broader than in Oregon, and at much greater altitude, thus cutting out on this account a larger part of the wooded area. The Olympic Mountains also subtract another large part of the wooded

Second-The lumber industry of Washington has been, especially in recent years, much more important than in Ore-gon, and consequently a larger area has een cut over. In 1890 the cut of Wash-

ington was double that of Oregon.
"Third-Although the Coast Ranges of Oregon have suffered greatly from fires, the state as a whole, and especially the western portion of it, has not suffered by any means as severely from this source as has Washington, probably owing to the fact that lumbering has not

two parts, which differ from each other widely in respect to timber growth. The line of division is the crest of the Cascade Range, running from the north to 25 miles inland, there is practically no the south line of the state. West of it country is heavily forested, or was before lumbering operations began. In this part of the state the areas naturally devoid of timber are few and small, and altogether trifling in proportion to the cascade Range, the fir disappears.

The proportion diminishes as the Pacine Const is approached, and on the ceast and the cascade and on the cast and which beauty of phrasing, clearness of enunciation and the ability to shade down to a pianissimo so fine that it sounded like the wind murmuring through the tones of a forest, were the principal requirements. All the societies had the qualifications to a greater degree than was to be expected, and the general average of the singing was high. Pitch was the Cascade Range, the fir disappears. altogether trifling in proportion to the total area. East of it the land is mainly without timber, and where iimber exists it is sparse and its quality is inferior. Moreover, there is a great difference in and species. West of the Cascade Range the prevailing species, which forms nearly two-thirds of the entire forest, is red or yellow fir. This, with cedar, hemlock and spruce, composes the entire forest. Fir is found in almost all parts of this region, and throughout the Sound Valley little of any other species is found, the forests being almost pure fir. East of the Cascade Range the forest consists mainly of pine, principally yellow pine, though in the northeast corner of the state a little white pine is intermingled. Red fir is found scattered through the pine forests in considerable proportion, and in northeastern part of the state larch is abundant. Small proportions of hemlock and cedar are also found, and a trifling amount of spruce and oak.

Quantity of Standing Timber. The following table gives the stand of timber of the species recognized by the bermen, with the percentage which h bears to the total amount:

NAMES OF STREET AND STREET	PROFE .	
Species-	Feet.	Per ct.
Red fir	68,708,421,000	60
Cedar		14
Hemlock	14,848,258,000	33
Pine		
Spruce	6,418,215,900	5
Larch	2,078,601,000	2
White fir	24,550,000	2.4
Oak	3,700,000	

The table given below shows the es timated amount of merchantable timber in each county, as at present estimated by lumbermen. If it were cut un-der the practice which prevails at present, these figures represent a close approximation to the amount which would be realized. There is no question, how-ever, that as in the case of the Eastern white pine, a much larger amount will ultimately be realized, for several reasons; First, the standard will certainly be lowered, so that instead of utilizing only one-third of the tree, two-thirds may be used, and many small trees now de stroyed by fires in the culled areas wil be cut; second, species not now used into the market; third, areas now considered inaccessible will serve as sources of supply; fourth, the new growth on cut and burned areas will reach merchantable size long before the old growth is exhausted. In illustration of the difference between the supply as viewed by the Washington lumbermen and the actual amount, the figures given in a report on the western part of the Washington reserve are cited. Under Washington practice the Government agent found but 400,000,000 feet, consisting of red fir, in that area. But under the Minnesota practice, by which the contents of all species is estimated, without regard to accessibility, not less than 14,is, of course, an extreme case, but is probably paralleled throughout the Cas

cade mange and in the Chymp	NCS.
The estimate by counties followed	OWE:
County-	Feet.
Asotin	81,000,00
Chehnus	
Cialiam	9,672,000,00
Clark	
Columbia	243,000,00
Cowlitz	5,215,000,00
Douglas	23,000,00
Ferry	1,667,000,00
Garfield	170,000,00
Island Jefferson	4,330,000,00
	7,644,000,00
King	1,141,000,60
Kitsap	1,260,000,00
Elittias	4,200,000,00

-		
ì	Klickitat	747,000
9	Lewis	
	Lincoln	
	Mason	2,001,000
	Okanogan	2,005,000,
	Pacific	
9	Pierce	6,520,000,
S	Skaglt	20,382,000,0
	Skamania	
	Snohomish	
	Spokane	
-	Stevens	
	Thurston	
91	Wahklakum	
	Walla Walla	
	Whatcom	1,346,000;
	Whitman	
ı	Yakima	890,000,
	TO A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Telephone

..114,775,000.000 Total ...

feet. Enormous Loss by Pire. The entire area of Washington is 66,880 square miles. Of this 33,5% square miles are covered with merchantable timber, or 36 per cent of its area. Only one-half of the wooded area of the state is regarded as containing merchantable timber under present lumbering practice. The area of the 19 counties of Western Washington is 24,306 square miles. Of this area but little more than one-third, or ington is 24,906 square miles. Of this area but little more than one-third, or 9029 square miles, is regarded as containing morehantable timber. Besides this, an area of 7925 rquare miles has already been logged; and a much greater area, 2614 square miles, of merchantable timber has been burned, besides an area of 700 rquare miles in the mountains not containing merchantable timber. In other contn'ning merchantable timber. In other mo-ds, out of an area of 15,858 square miles formerly covered with merchantable undergrowth is dense and tangled beneath. The trees are large, reaching 12 to 15 feet in diameter, and 250 feet in height, with clear trunks for 100 or more feet. The timber is mainly red or yellow fire, and the remainder. 135 per cent, is still covered with standing timber. In fire, mingled with spruce, hemlock and the covered with standing timber. In this cuttre are only 830 square with the covered with standing timber. In this cuttre are only 830 square with the cuttre are only 830 square with the cuttre are only 830 square with the cuttre are negative. miles which are naturally timberless. The amount of standing timber in
Washington has long been a matter of interest, and many wild guesses have been
hasarded. As usual in such cases, most
of them have been far above the truth. With no data on which to base an esti-mate, the tendency is to exaggerate. Al-together, cruisings of more than 2000,000 area, it appears that there has been de-

nett says:
"Anyone who has passed the inte Bum mer and early Fall in Washington real-izes the enormous destruction which takes place annually at this sensori. There are fires everywhere, and for weeks at a time the smoke from them lies as dense as the fog on the New England coast. These are impressive facts. In less than a gen-eration more than two-fifths of the tim-ber in one of the richest timber regions in the northern and eastern portions of on this continent has been destroyed, and of that estimated as standing in Oregon, which Mr. Garanti evaluate the theory of humber for the Hallest termine regions of the former termine regions of the former termine regions and of the destruction more than half has been caused by fire. Nearly two which Mr. Garanti evaluates the the former termine regions. years' supply of lumber for the United States has thus been destroyed. As-suming that the timber thus destroyed would, if standing now, have a value of \$5 cents per thousand feet, it appears that not less than \$50,000 worth has gone up in smoke-a dead loss to the people of the state."

Distribution of the Species. In Eastern Washington, out of an en tire area of \$1,928 square miles, only 14.124 square miles are now covered with mer-chantable timber, or only one-third of the area. Of the area at one time timbered, 1885 square miles have been cut over and 244 square miles have been burnt. The figures present a strong con-trast with the figures of Western Wash-ington, both in respect to cut and burnt areas. The reason for this is that in

areas. The reason for this is that in the eastern part of the state the cutting is done for local consumption only, and never for export, and in these open sparse forests of yellow pine, fires do not run freely or cause much damage. The distribution of the different species recognized as lumber in Washington follows a few definite and simple laws. On the west shore of Puget Sound the forest is practically pure fir. Southward as far as the Columbia River, throughout the valley of the eastern slope of the Cascade Range, more than three-fourths been as active."

Cascade Range, more than three-fourths

Washington is naturally divided into
two parts, which differ from each other

The proportion diminishes as the Pacific the Cascade Range the fir disappears.

diminishes thence inland.

Of cedar there is scarcely any to be found on the islends and the west coast the valley to the southward. It increases westward towards the coast and reaches a maximum immediately upon the coast. The east coast of Puget Sound contains a large proportion of cedar, ranging from one-fourth to one-half of the forests, and that preportion diminishes as one as-Hemlock is almost entirely want-

ing on both shores of Puget Sound and in the valley to the south. It increases westward and forms a noticeable proportion of the forests in the Coast Range and in the northwestern part of the Olympic Peninsula. It increases also as one as cends the Cascades, its habitat extend-ing nearly to timber line.

CLASSICS OF CONFIICIUS. Chinese Scholars Could Reproduce Them From Memory.

D. Z. Sheffield, in writing of "The Civ-Ilization of China" in the July Forum,

"It is said that when the first Emperor of the Ch'in dynasty-two centuries before Christ-attempted to destroy the cinssical literature, the acholars restored it from their memories. Certainly the acholars of any city in China could now rewrite the leading classics from memory. Not only are Confucian scholars saturated with these writings, but the more

cients. "Scholars competing for honors must present in their essays the traditional interpretation of the doctrines of the sages. If they should presume to set forth views of their own not in harmony with this interpretation, they would be stripped by the public examiner of honors already conferred and would be excluded competing for literary distinction. Thus the educational system of China has not served to lead men's minds into new lines of thought, or into fresh fields of investigation; rather has it served to confine the thoughts of each generation of scholars within the limits of 'ancient instruction," and to stifle independent thought and inquiry."

Dick Turpin's Home Sold. English auctioneers have just sold by auction at Long Sution, a house which was at one time the home of Dick Turat one time the home of Dick Tur-The interesting part of the prem-

The stand is heaviest in Skagit County, where it averages 25,000 feet, board measure, per acre. The next heaviest is in Wahkiakum County, where the average is 17,000 feet to the acre. In Western Washington the average stand is 15,000 feet mediaeval Minnesinger more than a foot high, standing on a bronze pedestal. On to test the evenness with which the sing- Blatchford Kavanagh, who created such a

MONSTER SAENGERFEST to from August 1 to September 1. Mrs.
H. 6'Reilly, however, will continue her work all Summer.
A Portland man whose home used to be in Madison, Wis., where Ola Bull lived,

TWENTY THOUSAND SINGERS MET

IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Competition for Emperor's Prize
Ends in a Tic-III-Feeling Emgendesed—Other News.

Interest in the National Saengerfest, of M.500 singers, which closed its meetings at Brooklyn, N. Y., July 5, centered chefty in the competition for Emperor William's prize—a silver statue of a mediaeval Minnesinger more than a foot high, standing on a brookse pedestal. On the sides of the pedestal are a bas relief of the Kaiser, the German and American flags, and the arms of Prussia, the whole being valued at about \$10,000. The Kaiser prize song, "Das Deutsche Lied," which was composed by Peter Fassbasender. Services of the Swiss composer, is not difficult, says the Kayanagh is Now a Baritone.

A Portland man whose home used to be in Madison, Wise, where Ola Buil lived, tells the following story concerning the great violinist: His pretty young wife was determined to give an evening company in her beautiful home to some of her friends, and had set her heart upon having her husband play for them. He happened at the time to be in New York City filling an engagement, but that made no difference. She sent him off a telegram that she knew would bring him to her. It had the desired effect, the train bringing him home just in time for the entertainment, in which he, according to her plan, was to take such an active part. As she met him at the door he asked beathlessly for the cause of this allowed being valued at about \$10,000. The Kaiser prize song, "Das Deutsche Lied," which was composed by Peter Fassbasender. Swiss composer, is not difficult, says the

Kavanagh Is Now a Baritone. Those who have heard the boy soprano,



Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, Amy Marcy Cheney, of Boston, is doing the most ambition work of American women composers. Her "Jubilate for the Dedication of the Women's Bullding at the Columbian Exposition," was indeed a sort of clarion note of discovery and of triumph. After examining it, says Rupert Hughes, it seems impossible to oppose anything but bigotry to the acknowledgment that women can write great music. Since that time Mrs. Beach has written a number of large orchestral compositions that show erudition and ambition, rather than inspiration. Her plane works are remarkable chiefly for gymnastics, for the investigation of harmonic possibilities, and the bringing to light of strange, new tons-colors. But some of her songs show touches of thrilling power, delicacy

ers kept up to the beat, nor any intervals which were laid as a snare to the voice of the unwary singers whose pitch is not their strong point. It is a tender and sentimental rhapsody on German song in which beauty of phrasing, clearness of enunciation and the ability to shade down to a planissimo so fine that it sounded to a planissimo so fine that it sounded the wind source of the wind source of the strong of the str the rock upon which more singers split beautiful as was his soprano, retaining the Cascade Range the fir disappears.

The distribution of spruce is equally characteristic. There is practically no spruce on the Cascade Range or on its eastern slope. It is more abundant immediately upon the Pacific Coast, and the cascade Range or on its eastern slope. It is more abundant immediately upon the Pacific Coast, and the cascade Range or on its eastern slope. It is more abundant immediately upon the Pacific Coast, and the cascade Range or on its expressed as to whether the singers of the singers. There was no whose volces have been discovered and trained by the noted organist and observed as the ranks of the singers. general consensus of opinion as to the prize winners, although it was conceded everywhere that the Junger Macanerchor, of Puget Sound, and but very little in of Philadelphia, then heard for the first | The boys ages are from 16 to 13 years. time at this festival, sang beautifu The merits of Brooklyn's Arion and Saengerbund were more familiar to the sudience, and for that reason, perhaps, created less comment. The closeness of the singing was shown when the judges came to compare their markings and found that the Arion, of Brooklyn, under Arthur Claassen, tied with the Junger Maennerchor, of Philadelphia. The prize therefore was awarded to both, each being allowed to keep it a year and a half, when it will again be offered three years hence at the next Snengerfest, which will meet in Baltimore

Meanwhile the Brooklyn Saengerbund (a close competitor) is feeling very sore because of its defent, and, making no bones of its feelings, has publicly entered a protest attacking the justice of the de-cision in the award of a second prize, which it claims to have earned, and more over declares that if this protest is not heeded, the matter will be carried into

court for settlement.
The most picturesque spectacle of the entire Saengerfest is said to have been the chorus of children. About 4500 of these were banked solidly into space. As most of them were dressed in white, the great mass of young life looked not unlike a hillside in Winter time, with the black or warm color of the earth showing here and there through the snow. The sudden change in this huge study in animated black and white came during the singrated with these writings, but the more striking sayings have passed down into the common speech, so that those who are 'blind with their eyes open' (the uneducated) are constantly quoting them, without thought of their origin. The common speech is loaded with proverbathat reflect the thoughts of the anatom of the support of the suppo at the right moment these flags appeared and were waved from side to side in time to the song, so that the great space oc-cupled by the little singers became a fluttering, vibrating mass of the National colors, while every voice fairly shouted the chorus of the inspiring old air. And the audience cheered with a will, send-ing up a turnult of "bravos." hand-clap-ping and shouts that was like the roar

of a great cataract. The tremendous r The tremendous male chorus of 4000 volces under the leadership of Arthur Chanssen was in splendid shape, and sang in a way which aroused the greatest de-gree of enthusiasm expressed during any session of the Saingerfest. Probably few, if any, members of the audience have ever before heard such grand choral ef-

LOCAL MUSICAL HAPPENINGS. Gleanings of News Gathered From

the Home Field. Whe First Presbyterian Church choir fo ises was what the nuctioneers termed "cellarage," reached by means of an old stone staircase. Dick's famous steed, shedon, soprano; Mrs. Amedes M. Smith Black Bess, had to descend these steps and proceed along a passage to a comfortable underground stable.

According to well-suitherstate accomplishing the well-suitherstate accomplishing to well-suitherstate accomplishing the well-suitherstate accomplishing the well-suitherstate accomplishing the suitherstand and choir director. According to well-authenticated ac- E. Coursen, organist and choir director,

The Unitarian choir will take its yaça-

oned, I will eat one of them right here in your presence."

And he did eat one. He took good care, however, to leave the room at the earliest opportunity and to make a bee-line for an adjoining room, where he had an emetic in readiness for an antidote. But the jury never heard about the emetic or the antidote until the lawyer's client had been acquitted.—Unidentified Exchange.

EXCURSION TO BONNEVILLE

trained by the noted organist and choir

director of Chicago, Henry B. Roney, who has been Kavanagh's only teacher.

'Kotable Music Halls.

One of the most conspicuous buildings

Exposition, will be devoted to music, and

restaurants and pavillons will accom-

The New York Chickering Hall, which

has been a center of musical activity in

that metropolis for years, is now aban-doned, and will probally be torn down to make way for an office building.

Praise From Padere vivil. According to the Chicago Chronicle, Paderewski considers the Boston Sym-

phony Orchestra the finest orchestra in

Took Chances to Save Client.

A quick-witted and daring Western

sure conviction on a charge of poisoning

It was proved that the spoisoning had

seen done by means of certain cakes, a

portion of which was produced in court. When the counsel for the prisoner had finished his speech, he said:

that these are not poisoned cakes. They

are as harmless cakes as ever were made, and, in order, gentlemen of the jury, to show you that these cakes are not pols-

POETS, GENERALS, AUTHORS, LACK-ING THE MUSICAL SENSE.

Gossipy Stories of Grant. Napoleon, Macaulay, Andrew Laug, Max Mueller and Others.

Andrew Lang has told us that most posts and literary men hate music, and quotes old Samuel Johnson as calling it "the least disagreeable of noises." The clever Scotchman frankly admits he dislikes music extremely and declares it is not like swearing. "a great off-set to conversation." He confesses he can bear a song if the words are good and one conversation." He confesses he can bear a song if the words are good and audible, and he is touched by Gregorian things, much as a dog howls when he hears the piano. But what irritates Lang most is the fact that music is the only art that thrusts itself upon a man. You need not look at pictures, or statues, ne contends; you need not read poetry, if you "hate poetry and painting." like George II. In fact, the majority of people dislike poetry. "Now." continues "Andrew of the brindle hair," "music is like a poet who insists on reading his works aloud; there is often ng escape from it." If the truth is to be told, and it is a meiancholy fact, men of genius have too often been entirely devoid of any taste for music, many of them being tone-deaf, as some people are color-bilind. Cunningham Moffet has carefully collated for Music some of the manifestations of this idiosyncrasy in men of strong intelthis idiosyncrasy in men of strong intel-lectual fiber; and while he does not by any means confine himself to the adverse any means comme nimself to the adverse side of the question, it cannot be denied but that the musically defective greatly predominate in his category. Emerson, for example, had a poor ear, and his voice, though musical enough in talking, was useless in singing.

Worse Than a Battle to Grant.

Another American, but a man of action and the very antithesis of Emerson. General Grant, showed a most decided dislike to music. He positively detested it in any and every form. The story is told that this curious traft caused him much suffering while in Trance as the guest of Marshal MacMahon, then President of the French Republic. The Marshal repeatedly placed the Presidential box at the Grand Opera House at the American General's disposal, and etiquette prevented the latter frem declining the profiered courtesy. He could not stay away, but what he endured, it is said, in the cause of politeness on such occasions can only be understood by those who knew him intimately. He would at passively, his face as stepnly set as in battle, enduring what to him was real suffering throughout an opera; not a mus-Worse Than a Battle to Grant. suffering throughout an opera; not a mus-cle of his face would change or betray him, but afterward he would confess to a friend the reality of the sufferings he had undergone. His dislike for music also caused him real inconvenience when in society. Those who knew of it took care that wherever the General was there should be neither singing nor plane playing, but in many instances his host and hosteas were unacquainted with this peculiarity, and amateur vocalists and planists would insist on performing for his ists would insist on performing for his benefit. His answer to, "What shall I sing?" or "What shall I play to you, General?" in such cases was the discour-

General?" in such cases was the discouraging one, "Something short."

The absence of the musical ear, medical experts tell us, is of a cerebral and not an intellectual order. On that particular side some men are not developed; upon another they may be very highly trained. "I would give the world," said Catherine II, of Russia. "to be able to appreciate and love music, but I try in vain. For me it is noise, and nothing but noise."

Napoleon Bonaparte complained that music troubled his nerves, and he is said music troubled his nerves, and he is said to have known only one tune, which he hummed as he jumped into his carriage for his last great campaign in Belgium, "Malbrock s'en va-l-en guerre, miraton, ton, ton, ton, taine." He was shrewd enough, however, to understand the advantages to be derived from it from a military point of view. He, therefore, gave orders to the bands of different regiments to play every day in front of the hospi-tals to acothe and encourage the wound-ed. Napoleon III also tolerated music

Gambetta and Victor Hugo. It is said Gambetta was deficient in this respect, and the story runs that he once urged Rossini, when some delictous music was impending, to come into the next room and take a hand at billiards, so little he cared himself for melody. Victor Hugo had to be coaxed by the comsic. "Are not my verses," he querulously contended. "sufficiently harmonious to stand without the assistance of disagree-able noise?" Theophile Gautier declared that of all noises, music was the dearest and Beaumarchais is responsible for the famous phrase: "The stuff that isn't worth writing is good enough to sing." Fontenella used to say that there were three things in this world he could never understand, namely, gambling, women

of the great group which is now being erected at Buffalo for the Pan-American Turning to the English, Charles Lamb has told us all about his musical capaci-ties, or incapacities, in his essay on "Ears." He was apparently destitute of what is called a taste for music, and an will be known officially as the Temple of Music. The building, when completed, will occupy a plot of ground 150 feet square. It will be octagonal in shape, with opera was to him merely a maze of sound, in which he almost lost his wits. Macaulay cared very little for it, and remembered it less. Writing in his jour-

octagonal pavilions at each corner. The auditorium will seat 1300 persons, and the date 1600 additional. It will contain a great organ, with four manuals and with nal for June 14, 1851, in giving an account of a dinner at Windsor Castle that he at-tended, he says: "The band covered the about 10 speaking stops,
Since the erection of Boston's new talk with a succession of sonorous tunes. "The Campbells Are Coming" was one." "Music Hall," on Huntington avenue, that fashionable "Back Bay" street is To this his biographer and nephew. Sir likely to become the center of musical culture in the "Hub." A large studio building is soon to be erected in the vi-George Otto Trevelyan, adds in a foot-note: "This is the nly authentic instanca on record of Macaulay's having known one tune from another." cinity of the new music hall, and it is announced that Chickering & Sons are Dean Stanley had absolutely no ear for

about to erect a fine structure on the avenue, to be known as "Chickering music; he really detested it as much as General Grant 3id, and fled from it wans which will contain an ideal auditorium for chamber music concerts, recit-Only Jenny Lind Could Move Him

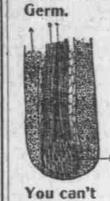
Professor Max Mueller, in a recently published book, quotes him as saying to Jonny Lind, after she had sung Handel's "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth".
"You know I dislike music: I don't know what people mean by admiring it. I am very stupid-tone-leaf, as others are very stupid-tope-leaf, as others are color-blind. But," he added, with some warmth, "tonight, when from a distance I heard you singing that song, I had an inkling of what people mean by music. Something came over me which I had never felt before; or, yes, I had felt it once before in my life." Jenny Lind was "Some years ago," he continued, "I was at Vienns, and one evenlawyer once saved a guilty client from ing there was a tattoo before the palace, performed by 60 drummers. I felt shaken, and tonight, while listening to your r sic, the same feeling came over medeeply moved." "Dear man," she ad lrd, "I know he meant it, and a more honest compliment I never received in all my "And these, gentlemen of the jury, are some of the alleged poisoned cakes. We declare to you gentlemen of the jury, life.

Dr. Thomas Arnold, ot Rugby, was also entirely lacking in musical taste. ing of this defect, he eavs: "I can no more remedy it than I could make my mind mathematical, or than some other men could enter into the deep delight with men could enter into the deep delight with which I look at a good anemone or wood sorrel." Charles Kingsley belonged to the same class; he liked music because "t wat "such a fine vent for the feelings." Byron had no ear for music, and Rosetil' found the art "cool unto the sense of pain."

found the art "cool unto the sense of pein."

Shelley had a voice, it is said, like a percock's, and Tennyson had only verbal music in him. Sir Humphrey Davie had a fine perception of the besutiful in nature, but had so poor an ear for sound that he could not even catch the simple air of the British national anthem. He was also deficient in time; for, while a member of the volunteer corps, he could never keep step. Dean Hook used to maintain that Handi's "Messiah" had turned more sinners to rightecusness than According to well-authenticated accounts, the stable, which is whitewashed and partitioned off, as for the accommodation of a horse, is today in the condition of a horse, is today in t

You'll Have Dandruff All your life Unless You kill The Dandruff



KIII The Dandruff Germ Unless You use Newbro's HERPICIDE The only Preparation That will Kill the Germ. Without Dandruff Your hair Will grow Luxuriantly. Falling hair Will stop: Thin hair Will thicken. One Dollar, At Druggista'.

OREGON

Newbro's Herpicide stopped my hair from falling out. HER-BERT GREENLAND, Portland, Ore., April 7, 1900.

I consider Herpicide an infallible remedy for dandruff. W. A. HATHAWAY, Portland, Ore., April 5, 1900.

WASHINGTON

Herpicide is excellent for keeping the scalp clean. CHAS. BROWN, Pres't First Nat'l Bank, Vancouver, Wn., May 19,

Herpicide has completely cured my scalp of dandruff. J. D. ISRAEL, Dayton, Wn., April 14, 1900. Herpicide cured me perfectly of dandruff and falling hair.

MRS. MARY C. CRAWFORD, Oakesdale, Wn., May 26, 1909.

Herpicide is far superior to anything I have ever been able to obtain for dandruff and falling hair. R. B. MITCHELL. Onkesdale, Wn., May 22, 1900.

I have been using Herpicide for dandruff and falling hair, and I am now practically free from same. CHAS. L. HUNT. Vancouver, Wn., May 18, 1900. Herpicide is the best preparation I have ever had for dandruff,

which I had so that it caked on my scalp. JOHN N. FULLER. Colfax, Wn., May 12, 1900. One bottle of Herpicide completely cured me of dandruff,

which was very thick; and it has stopped my hair from falling out. GREEN CORNELIUS. Colfax, Wn., May 16, 1900.

I find Herpicide all that is claimed for it as a dandruff cure. I also used it in treating usticaria, giving instant relief. I shall prescribe it. W. G. ALBAN, M. D. Walla Walla, Wn., June 7.

IDAHO

Herpicide has cleaned my scalp of dandruff, and it keeps my hair pleasantly soft, ORANGE MCOMBS, St. Anthony, Idaho, Dec. 3, 1899.

Newbro's Herpicide cured my dandruff and made my hair glossy. It stopped falling hair, and it aids new growth. It is an elegant adjunct to the tollet. J. R. J. PBARSON. Victor, Idaho,

Am pleased to say that Herpfelde has thus far produced hence ficial results; and from all appearances it will accomplish what you claim for it-an absolute cure for dandruff and falling hair THOMAS B. SHANNON, Idaho Falls, Idaho, Dec. & 1890.

Myself and wife have been troubled with dandruff and hair falling out for several years. We had tried several remedies without effect, until we used Newbro's Herpicide, two bottles of which completely cured us. C. H. REED, Victor, Idaho, March 8, 1900.

UTAH

Being in the drug business, I have used everything put up for dandruff, without results, until I tried Newbro's Herpicide. It is the only thing that did me any good. H. G. BATES. Park City, Utah, April 5, 1900.

My customers who have used Herpicide much prefer it to any other bair preparation. It has entirely cured several customers of dandruff and falling hair. MAX A. PETERS, Largest barber shop. Salt Lake, Feb. 26, 1900.

Half a bottle Herpicide has nearly eradicated my dandruff, and stopped my hair from falling out. As I was bidding fair for a conspicuous honor in bald-headed row, I greatly appreciate Herpicide. W.H. THAIN. Logan, Utah, Feb. 5, 1900.

The past three months our sales of Herpicide have far exceeded the sales of all other hair preparations combined, and the satisfaction it has given purchasers is highly gratifying. We sell it under guarantee to stop falling hair and to cure dandruff. and we have yet to hear of an instance where it failed, or of a complaint from a purchaser, Z. C. M. I. DRUG DEPT., (Mormon Church Company Institute), Sait Lake, April 13, 1900.

MONTANA

Newbro's Herpicide in one month cured my dandruff of several years and stopped my hair falling. My hair is becoming much thicker, and new hair is growing where there was none. MRS. C. B. FOSTER. 905 Utah ave., Butte, Montana, Aug. 26,

Two bottles of Herpicide stopped a bad case of dandruff that I had for years, and has started a new crop of hair on a hald place on top of my head, which is now being rapidly covered with new hair. DANIEL SEARLES, Noted journalist and publicist. Butte, Mont., Jan. 1, 1900.

I had been bald six years, and had tried all kinds of "cures," but without any benefit whatever, until I tried Herpicide. November 16, 1839, I began using Herpicide, and in three months a fine growth of hair covered my head completely. NELS PE-TERSON, Lime Spur, Mont., March 21, 1909.