

GAVE HIM A STONE.

Because of Burst of Anger Father Disinherits Son.

Mistake Made at the Parent When He Was a Boy Is Left to the Son as He Inherits.

William C. Buhrman, chief personage of this story, was a very rich man at the time of his death about a year ago, near the village of Bayville, in Long Island. He had four sons, three of whom were given large fortunes by their father's will. To the fourth child he left only the stone thrown in his boyhood.

Mr. Buhrman was a man who believed in economy, for all his riches. Since the year 1888 the little general store, feed emporium and the grist mill beside it have flourished. They were left Mr. Buhrman by his father, himself a rich man. The son took up the thread of business life where his father left it and continued famously. He loaned money to the farmers and took mortgages on their farms. In those days farming on Long Island was a paying enterprise. The railroads had not then put western commodities into competition with those of the east, to the detriment of the latter.

Rich men went there to make their summer homes, and they are there today. Mr. Buhrman never became ambitious away from home. He worked hard, he saved—at his business morning and night, and brought up his sons to do likewise. One of these, however, rebelled against the vigorous regime of life set by the father. There was a bitter quarrel between Mr. Buhrman and his son one day. In the heat of it the young man so far forgot himself as to pick up a big rock and throw it at the old gentleman's head. Then he went away.

The man of gray hairs said nothing. He simply picked up the rock he had skillfully dodged, tied it in a bandanna handkerchief and tucked it high in his safe among the bonds, deeds, railroad stock and mortgages. Once in a while he would take it out and examine it, saying to himself: "I shall leave my three sons \$100,000 each. This stone shall get what I intended for me—this chunk of granite." He kept his word.

In all the years that followed the father never forgot or forgave. The stone stayed with his riches and on his death was sent back to the son who had threatened him with it, the other children receiving about \$100,000 each. Nearly that amount was found in the old man's safe in ready cash. The remainder of the fortune was in lands, taken on foreclosed mortgages; railroad stocks bought at hundreds and now worth thousands; city and country real estate, bonds, stocks and bank stock and electric utility shares—all of it was given to the three sons.

For a time the sons were apparently happy. They built beautiful summer homes near their poor old native dwelling and spent their winters in New York. But remorse was gnawing at their hearts. They were not happy. Blood is thicker than water and the stone which the old man treasured in his just and righteous rage was nothing to them.

They sent for the erring brother. He did not come. Finally they went to him, finding him in poverty, but defiant and self-reliant still. He had served a very hard penance for the rash deed of his life and the brothers realized it.

They offered to divide equally with him—to make him a colegate with themselves. Lawyers were brought into the matter and quietly, without any blinding of trumpets, the three big-hearted, manly fellows opened their purses and put their flesh and blood on his feet for life.

So the old man's vengeance came to an ineffective ending.—Chicago Chronicle.

JEW IN PALESTINE.

Turks Have Adopted Stringent Measures to Keep Them Out of the Country.

There is a new Turkish regulation requiring Jews arriving at Yafa to leave the country again in 30 or 90 days, if they come as visitors. There is no provision, however, as to how these people are to be made to return. As the Turks do not accept the word of the immigrants on landing, a system of money pledges has been resorted to. This may be called "bribe," "tax," "deposit," "backlash," "bail" or "pledge." It is a money guarantee that the parties will carry out the requirement of the Turkish government. Unless they pay the guaranty the immigrants have great trouble in landing. In many cases the consul is appealed to, and rather than see them starve or sent back to the steamer, which would probably not receive them again, he gives his word as security that they will leave the country at the expiration of the time specified. Respectable American Jews, going there as bona fide travelers, encounter no more trouble than do Christian travelers. It is the immigrant class—Russian or Polish Jews—who are suspected by the authorities of other likely to swell the ranks of the colonists.—St. Louis Republic.

Wages, Likely.

Miss Stogatzke—Don't you feel inspired when you stand up before a large audience?

Hamaker—Yes, and I have stood up before some audiences when I felt other things besides inspiration.—Ohio State Journal.

Subject to Flattery.

"How can she go with a young man who always is in debt? He never pays anything."

"You're mistaken. He pays compliments."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Grants Pass & Crescent City Stage Line.

Carries U. S. Mails, Passengers and Stage Express. Stages run both ways daily between Grants Pass, Oregon, and Crescent City, Cal., passing through the following interior points: Wilderville, Love's, Anderson, Kerby, Waldo, Shelly Creek, Patrick's Creek, Gasquet.

TIME TABLE.

WESTBOUND	EASTBOUND
Leave Grants Pass..... 8 a. m.	Leave Crescent City..... 6 a. m.
Arrive at Waldo..... 6 p. m.	Arrive at Waldo..... 8 p. m.
Leave Waldo..... 4 a. m.	Leave Waldo..... 6:30 a. m.
Arrive at Crescent City..... 6 p. m.	Arrive at Grants Pass..... 4:30 p. m.

The scenery through which this line passes is beautiful. A delightful mountain road from Gasquet to Crescent City. Excursion rates during summer season.

J. C. HARPER, Grants Pass, Or., Manager.

Courier and Oregonian year for \$2

ORDER THROUGH THE COURIER.

ONE TOO MANY.

An Obliging Conductor's Responsibility for the Disappearance of a Child.

A man and his wife and three of their olive branches, including an infant in arms, were traveling cityward on a State street car the other morning, and near them sat a couple of ladies who were engaged in a very earnest conversation, quite oblivious to all that was going on around them. One of the ladies had a boy with her and the little fellow, observing that his mother was too much occupied to pay attention to him, began to interest himself in the other children standing near him, in a silent, smiling sort of way, and although no words were exchanged between them, they became quite friendly as the car went on.

Just before reaching the corner of Harrison street the man with the wife and family gave the conductor the signal to stop and the conductor—who was one of the affable and obliging sort—not only pulled the bell cord, but ran up to help with the disembarking of the children. The man with the baby in his arms alighted first, and being rather embarrassed with his burden, it was all he could do to get comfortably away from the car before it started on its journey again. The wife came next, and then the conductor lifted the children off neatly, but hurriedly, one after the other, rang the bell, jumped on the car and off it went.

It was a full block distant before the family party gained the safety of the sidewalk and mustered for their little procession down Harrison street. Then, to their confusion, they saw that they were one too many; the conductor had not only put off their own little ones, but the boy belonging to the lady who was talking so hard. The boy was more bewildered than they, and watched the reeling car with fearful eyes and wondered what had happened that his own mother was not with him instead of this strange woman with the strange children.

Meanwhile the talkative lady proceeded on her way on the car and it did not until she had reached Jackson street that she missed her boy. When she did so there was a scene. "Where's my boy?" she called to the conductor, frantically.

"Your boy?" exclaimed the conductor. "I didn't know you had a boy."

"Yes, man!" she shrieked; "he was standing here; close by me. What has happened to him?"

"Oh, then, I suppose I must have handed him out with the other children at Harrison street," said the conductor. "You wretch!" cried the lady, "will you stop for this! Stop the car this instant!"

The conductor obeyed, merely remarking that if mothers couldn't watch over their own children it was no fault of his. As it fell out, the boy was covered in the company of the wrong parents and restored to his rightful mother and they all laughed over the incident and agreed that it might have been worse.—Chicago Evening News.

DEAD SPOT IN THE SEA.

A Section of the Caribbean Sea, Where the Water Always Remains Stagnant.

There is a dead spot in the Caribbean sea, said the first officer of a Brazilian ship, chatting at the custom house the other day, that ought to be called the port of bottles. It lies very nearly midway between Cartagena, in Colombia, and Kingston, Jamaica, and at a guess I should say it was due east of Cape Gracias a Dios. It is out of the steamer tracks, and the action of the great currents going one way and another has left a space of stagnant water without any real movement at all. Anything that gets into the dead spot is apt to stay there unless driven out by some big storm, and will simply drift round and round, gathering sea grass and barnacles. The last time I saw the place was in '95, when I was on board a tramp from Rio that had changed its course a little to take up some rubber at a Central American port. While we were passing through we noticed a floating spar, and among a lot of rubbish attached to it was a peculiar-looking round object, bright red in color. We put off a boat to investigate, and all of a sudden, that ought to be called the port of bottles, the great current was set adrift from a Florida light-house station in '93, and was part of a systematic attempt to ascertain the speed and direction of currents. Inside was an official memorandum, which was forwarded returned to the government, with data of when and where found. But what is a good deal more interesting is the fact that while we were securing the buoy we discovered three bottles sticking in the drift, all of which, as it was, and the great one was empty and the other two had papers inside. The first was a memorandum that the bottle had been dropped from a yacht off the Grand Cayman in, I think, the year 1892, and the other, which was a letter to a friend, was dropped from a ship bound for Montevideo, on what date I forget. In each case it was evidently the whim of some idle passenger, but it was a little odd that we should find the whole collection together, and that the letter to a friend was in the dead spot, and I am confident that no end of bottles could be culled from the place. Hundreds are dropped aboard every year, but very few escape being knocked to pieces unless they happen to find their way to some such still place as I have described.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

Matrimonial Motives.

Singleton—Did you agree with the doctor who considers kissing dangerous?

Benedick—O, yes.

"What a dread effect do you think there is likely to arise from it?"

"Marriage."—N. Y. Press.

Thick Blood Causes Colds and Coughs.

Keep the lungs active by deep breathing, the skin by baths and friction, the kidneys by free draughts of warm water, the bowels by correct eating and the blood will be pure.—Chicago Chronicle.

Where do you get your hair cut? Try Will Mallory.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease in Your Shoes.

A lady writes: "I shall rub Allen's Foot-Ease into my gloves and rub a little on my hands. It saves my gloves by absorbing perspiration. It is a most dainty toilet powder." Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight new shoes easy. It keeps the feet cool and comfortable. We invite the attention of physicians and nurses to the absolute purity of Allen's Foot-Ease. All drug and shoe stores sell it. Sample, sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Lee, N. Y.

Crescent City and Grants Pass Stage Line Passenger Rates.

From Grants Pass

To Wilderville..... \$1.75

To Love's..... \$1.25

To Anderson..... \$1.25

To Selma..... \$1.25

To Kerby..... \$2.00

To Waldo..... \$3.00

Shelly Creek..... \$4.50

Gasquet..... \$5.00

Crescent City..... \$9.00

Above rates subject to change without notice. Round trip tickets and excursion rates at special rates.

AMAZING ADVENTURE.

Story of a Cast-Away Ship's Crew as Related by Mark Twain.

The Survival of Every Person in the Boat the Most Remarkable in the History of Adventures of This Kind.

The title of Mark Twain's story, "My Debut as a Literary Person," gives no idea of the terrible tragedy of which it tells. In May, 1866, a merchantman was destroyed by fire on a voyage of 4,000 miles or so. One of the two passengers still survives, and has long been a professor in Trinity college, Hartford. Mary Twain got the story from the survivors, whom he accompanied from Honolulu to San Francisco.

"It is an amazing adventure. There is nothing of its sort in history that surpasses it in impossibilities made possible. In one extraordinary detail—the survival of every person in the boat—it probably stands alone in the history of adventures of its kind. Usually merely a part of a boat's company survive—officers, mainly, and other educated and tenderly reared men, unused to hardship and heavy labor; the untrained, roughly reared, hardy sailors succumb. But in this case even the rudest and roughest stood the privations and miseries of the voyage almost as well as did the college-bred young brothers and the captain. I mean, physically. The minds of the sailors were broken down in the fourth week and went to temporary ruin, but physically the endurance exhibited was astonishing. Those men did not survive by any merit of their own, or by the aid of the character and intelligence of the captain; they lived by the mastery of his spirit. Without him they would have been children without a nurse. They would have exhausted their provisions in a week, and their pluck would not have lasted even as long as the provisions."

"The boat came near to being wrecked at the last. As it approached the shore the sea was let go, and came down with a rush; the captain saw that he was drifting swiftly toward an ugly reef, and an effort was made to hoist the sail again; but it could not be done; the men's strength was wholly exhausted; they could not even pull on the ropes. They were helpless, and death imminent. It was then that they were discovered by the two Kanakas who achieved the rescue. They swam out and manned the boat and piloted her through a narrow channel, and made a break in the reef—the only break in it in a stretch of 35 miles! The spot where the landing was made was the only one in that stretch where footing could have been found on the shore; everywhere else the ground was broken down into 40 fathoms of water. Also, in all that stretch this was the only spot where any lived."

"Within ten days after the landing all the men but one were dead, creeping about. Properly, they ought to be called the last few days—some of them, at any rate—men who had freighted their stomachs with strips of leather from old boots and the worst kind of putrid ter-cask; a freightage which they did not get rid of by digestion, but by other means. The captain and the two passengers did not eat strips and chips, as the sailors did, but scraped the boots and the worst kind of putrid ter-cask; a freightage which they did not get rid of by digestion, but by other means. The captain and the two passengers did not eat strips and chips, as the sailors did, but scraped the boots and the worst kind of putrid ter-cask; a freightage which they did not get rid of by digestion, but by other means."

HOME POISONING.

The Ordinary Pantry is a Proliferous Source of Danger to Good Folks.

It is very desirable that the conditions under which food may become poisonous should receive more practical consideration than they do. A well-known physician has given attention to some glaring defects in the location of food storerooms, which are worthy of attention. In house construction the position of the pantry is just in time to connect with the main hall for Washington, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago and other points.

The Sunset Limited equipment and service is up to its well-known high standard. It is worthy of remark that the distance of 3,000 miles from San Francisco to New York is traversed by the Sunset Limited in 114 hours, only 12 hours longer than by the fastest trains through Chicago, a distance of 3,300 miles. The Sunset is an ideal winter route, the traveler not being subjected to any of the discomforts incident to inclement weather conditions of the more Northern routes.

Quick delivery—The Weekly Oregonian.

School Training.

Teachers who meet training in the use of the new state course of study for public schools, can get the same by attending the State Normal at Asiland.

The Normal training school represents the county graded school; and this is of special interest to country teachers who must know how to use effectively the course of study, as well as how to grade the children of the mixed schools.

Miss Applegate, who is principal of the school, is well known here and at the Monmouth State Normal, and her work shows for itself.

The tuition expense for the actual teaching and training is \$5.25 per term, and some other line of study may be carried along with the training if desired, without extra expense. For information, address the president of the school.

Novel Use of Bed Springs.

A big house with an inventive mind has taken two old spring beds, which have done duty in their intended roles, until old age has broken their wires and reduced their slats to a pitiful state of decrepitude, fastened them against the back of a chair, and trained vines are beginning to creep about their unsightliness and peep through the slats, with a promise of blossoms later on which will turn the old spring beds into a glory of crimson and gold—and it is safe to say when the time comes no one will be able to tell the foundation of the trailing vines.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Turkey in Cups.

Take a quart of cold turkey chopped fine, add two tablespoons of butter, one cupful of milk, salt, pepper and parsley to taste, rub in a smooth paste, then add the whites of six eggs beaten stiff, bake in custard cups for half an hour, stand the cups in a pan of water.—Chicago Chronicle.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land office at Roseburg, Oregon.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim to the land described hereinafter before Ad. Axell, county judge of Josephine county, Oregon, at Grants Pass, Oregon, on January 15, 1905, viz:

W. H. Helms of Grants Pass, Oregon.

W. H. Helms of Grants Pass, Oregon.

W. H. Helms of Grants Pass, Oregon.

W. H. Helms of Grants Pass, Oregon.

W. H. Helms of Grants Pass, Oregon.

W. H. Helms of Grants Pass, Oregon.

W. H. Helms of Grants Pass, Oregon.

W. H. Helms of Grants Pass, Oregon.

W. H. Helms of Grants Pass, Oregon.

W. H. Helms of Grants Pass, Oregon.

W. H. Helms of Grants Pass, Oregon.

W. H. Helms of Grants Pass, Oregon.

W. H. Helms of Grants Pass, Oregon.

W. H. Helms of Grants Pass, Oregon.

ECONOMY IN DRESS.

Care of the Wardrobe Goes Far Toward Reducing the Cost of Clothing.

It does not always follow that the well-dressed woman expends an unusual amount of money upon her robe. The chances are that she spends less than her more poorly-dressed neighbor. The difference is that the one makes the subject of dress a study while the other does not. One well-dressed woman has plenty of money at her disposal, remarked proudly: "I spend less on dress than any of my sisters." When asked how such a thing could be, for she really dressed better than they, she replied: "I don't buy the first thing I happen to see." This was her way of saying that she made a selection only after having made an examination of the different varieties of goods which the market afforded, or in other words that she gave the same intelligent consideration to the subject of dress that she would do to any other with which she might have to deal.

What one wears is and should be regarded as being in a measure an index of one's character. The quiet, modest woman does not choose flashy colors and styles, and dresses well on a prudent one put her entire outlay upon one gown which can be worn only upon rare occasions and for which she has no necessities. The thoughtful woman does not deem it at all necessary to have a new dress for every season when she can, by careful planning, manage to have one that will be suitable to wear with each of her several gowns. To obtain the best results one should decide at the beginning of the season just what sum shall be set aside for dress and the season's outfit be planned accordingly. The study and forethought which is thus necessarily given to the subject will often enable the woman to select a dress to wear in better taste than her more favored sister, who buys anything to suit her fancy at the moment.

The care given one's wardrobe is an important item to be considered if one would succeed in dressing well on a little. One woman with whom I am acquainted is bright and intelligent, superior in many ways, yet, although she spends considerable for dress generally, presents a more or less dowdy appearance. After she has bought a new dress, which are often handsome to begin with, are burst at the seams and so spotted as to be almost unrecognizable. When she goes out to spend the afternoon she takes no pains to change her dress, or to repair the holes, but wears it to work about the house the rest of the day, and it is only a short time till the gown is too shabby to wear from home. Another woman, who adopts the prudent plan, always has in her wardrobe a generous supply of pretty gowns. The secret was explained by one of her intimate friends, who said: "Mrs. Blank does not buy any more than anyone else, but she selects the best material and the best cut of what she gets, and has her dresses made over every year. The old ones help to save the new ones, so that she has always a supply." These two cases are doubtless extreme ones, but they show that the care given every woman can, if she choose, dress neatly and becomingly, though she expend but a small sum of money for dress.—Housekeeper.

GREEN SICKNESS.

Is rather a common disease and is met with among young women. It is caused from an impoverished condition of the blood. Being a blood disease Chlorosis can be cured by HEDYAN, the great vegetable remedy for the blood and nerves. HEDYAN will enrich the blood and give it back its healthy, red color. The blood being in a poor condition, none of the organs of the body are properly nourished. HEDYAN will raise the blood to become pure, and the system to become healthy.

HEDYAN will restore the organs to a healthy condition. HEDYAN will bring back the bloom to the cheeks and cause the green tinge to disappear. If you have the symptoms take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

THE PRINCIPAL SYMPTOMS ARE:

1. CONSTANT HEADACHE.—HEDYAN will make the blood pure and nutritious and the headache will disappear.

2. GREENISH, OR YELLOWISH GREEN COMPLEXION.—HEDYAN will make the complexion red and rosy.

3. PULSATION IN THE NECK.—This is due to the watery condition of the blood, and will disappear shortly after the use of HEDYAN is continued.

4. WEAKNESS AND PALPITATION OF THE HEART.—HEDYAN will strengthen the heart and make the beats full, strong and regular.

HEDYAN is the remedy that you want. The color will return to your cheeks. Your headache will disappear and you will no longer suffer from green sickness. HEDYAN will restore the functions of nature. Remember that HEDYAN is for men and women. 60¢ per bottle. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

HEDYAN is sold at 60¢ per package, or 6 packages for \$3.00. If you are weak and nervous, or if you are suffering from green sickness, or if you are suffering from any of the above symptoms, take HEDYAN now, and they will leave you.

H