FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY

HEARD BY A REFEREE.

Dispute Over Ownership of the Gravel Bar Off Minto's Island, in the Willamette.

The application of Mark H. Savage, to purchase the sand or gravel bar, or island, in the Willamette river, opposite Salem, being parts of sections 21, 22, 27 and 28, t 7 s, r 3 w., containing thirteen acres, more or less, came up for hearing before Referee S. C. Spencer yesterday. The hearing was conducted in room No. 3, on the ground floor of the capitol. A large number of spectators and witnesses was present and the contestants were represented by a number of attorneys.

Hon. John Minto claims the bar as an accretion to Minto's island, while Mr. Savage proposes to purchase it from the state, claiming that it is an island, which has come up from the bottom of the river, and therefore not a portion of Minto's island. Mr. Minto was represented by Richard Williams of Portland, and E. P. McCornack, the Salem Water Co. claiming rights under Mr. Minto's title, was represented by A. O. Condit and C. A. Park, and the interests of Mark H. Savage and associatis were looked after by George C. Bingham and M. W. Hunt. The testimony on the part of Mark H. Savage and his associates, was to the effect that the gravel bar or island was not connected with Minto's island; that a channel, through which boats and log rafts passed, was between the two. On behalf of the opposition, testimony was introduced to the effect that the bar was an accretion, and that whatever channel ixisted had been made artificially for the benefit of the water company.

The taking of testimony was concluded at 3 o'clock last evening, and as soon as the stenographers transcribe their notes, Referee Spencer will report his finding to the board of state school land commissioners.

FROM A VOLUNTEER.—In the state department, yesterday, a letter was received from T. Roy Spencer, a member of the Second Oregon volunteer infantry, who was rejected at Camp McKinley last spring and was, therefore entitled to per diem under state law for the time spent in camp prior to being rejected. The soldier made an affidavit before Lieut.-Col. Geo. O. Yoran, of the Second Oregon regiment, and sent in his voucher, requesting the department to forward his warrant to his brother, who resides at McMinnville. The young man was an applicant for membership in company A when he was rejected. When, a few months later, the recruits were sent forward, he again offered himself for enlistment, with better success.

EASTER AT SUNNYSIDE.—The people of Sunnyside very appropriately observed Easter Sunday this year. Under the proficient management of Senator Gilbert, superintendent of the Sunday school, a very excellent program was prepared and carried into execution on that occasion. Each performer did unusually well, but especial mention should be made of Mrs. Ruth Wagner, who in her elocutionary contributions, proved herself an elocutionist of rare ability. The banner exercises were splendid and well rendered giving evidence of much careful preparation on the part of both teachers and pupils.

IN THE HOSPITAL.—County Judge G. P. Terrell yesterday received a letter from his son, Ralph, who is first lieutenant of Company K, in which it is learned that the young officer is at present in the hospital, a sufferer from tropical fever. The letter was written February 27th, but the author thereof said he had been in the care of the hospital corps since the 15th, of that month. While his condition is not considered at all serious, the physician is unable to inform the anxious officer when he may return to his company.

A BUGGY ATTACHED.—A. H. Forstner began an action against E. Kays for $9.75. Yesterday F. N. Derby attached a buggy belonging to the defendant.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

FOUR SCORE AND ONE.—Last Sunday, the 2d inst., Hon. F. X. Matthieu, one of Oregon's oldest and most highly respected pioneers, celebrated his 81st birthday, at the farm home near Butteville. His aged wife, his children and grand-children, to the number of fifty, gathered around a bounteous spread where mirth and joy reigned supreme. His numerous friends and acquaintances wish him long life health, and prosperity.

FRUIT GROWERS' MEETING.—A quarterly meeting of the Marion county horticultural society will be held at Salem on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. A good program will be provided. The members of the state board of horticulture will be present. Profs. Lake and Cordley, of the state agricultural college, will also be in attendance and several local papers will be read if there is time.

REPORTS FILED.—Colin Savage, administrator of the estate of George O. Ashby, deceased, has filed his final account and the same will be heard at 10 a. m. Monday, May 8th....In the matter of the estate of Benjamin Tucker, deceased, the executors, B. F. and R. W. Tucker yesterday filed their third semi-annual account, showing a balance on hand of $103.35

WILL WED.—County Clerk W. W. Hall yesterday issued a marriage license to Edgar Boynton and Sarah Ann Sanders. E. L. Boynton acted as witness. The parties reside in the vicinity of Woodburn, but after their nuptials, they will take up their residence in Brownsville.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Upon complaint of Mrs. Edna Spaulding, John Bruckman was yesterday placed under arrest on the charge of assault and battery. Bruckman was released on his own recognizance, to appear in police court at 2 o'clock this afternoon for trial. The trouble is said to have resulted from a disputed milk bill.

LARGE TIMBERS.—M. J. Truster, the house-mover, yesterday brought into Salem two large timbers for use in moving the old South Salem school house. The timbers were seventy-two feet in length and were hewed to a square of fourteen inches. They came from the farm of Gottlieb Kurts, about four miles north of this city.

FIRST PAYMENT.—County Treasurer A. L. Downing will today make the first payment of Marion county's taxes. The payment will be $9,000, the total tax of the county being $45,928.22.

A TAX ON FISHERMEN

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BLACKBURN ON THE STATE LICENSE.

Exacted from the Sturgeon and Salmon Fishermen on the Lower Columbia River.

Upon the request of the state fish commissioner, Attorney General D. R. N. Blackburn has prepared an opinion, deciding several questions and construing section 1, of an act passed at the regular session of the legislature in 1899, to protect sturgeon, and section 16, of the act of 1898, known as the general fisheries act. Section 1 provides that it shall be unlawful for any one to take, capture, kill or have in his possession, any sturgeon between the first day of March and the first day of November of each year. The attorney general, in giving his opinion, after quoting the above named sections, says:

"It is my opinion that any person having sturgeon in his possession, during the time prohibited by the act, regardless of where he may have procured the same, or where they may have been taken or captured, would be liable to the penalty named in section 1 of the act. The act clearly expresses an intention to protect any and all sturgeon for the period of time mentioned in the act.

"Section 16 of the fisheries act provides that any person, desiring to obtain a license to take or catch salmon fish or sturgeon in any waters of this state, in any manner whatever, either working upon as employer or employe of any pound-net, set-net, fish trap, gill-net, fish-wheel, seine or any other device or apparatus, used for the purpose of catching salmon fish or sturgeon, shall present his application, accompanied by a certain affidavit, together with a license fee of $1, and thereupon a license shall issue to such applicant authorizing him to engage in taking fish in any waters of the district as further provided in the act. The act further provides that in addition to the license fee of $1, any licensed fisherman desiring to engage in the business of operating certain mentioned devices for taking fish, shall pay a certain specified annual license upon the device he desires to operate.

"It is my opinion that all persons engaged either as employer or employe are compelled, by the act, to pay the license fee of $1, but that it is only necessary that the license, upon the appliance or device for taking fish, should be paid once; that is, it is only necessary that the amount of the license upon the fishing appliance, as set forth in the act, should be paid regardless of the number of persons operating or working upon the same. The fishermen themselves pay a fee of $1 for the privilege of engaging in fishing; the appliances for fishing are also licensed, and the amount of the license for the appliance is mentioned in the act, otherwise you would collect several times the amount of license for appliances that are, in my mind, contemplated in the act.

"The act provides that an annual license fee of $2.50 shall be paid by those owning and operating a gill-net; if you should charge both the boat-puller and the person who operates the gill-net $2.50 each, you would secure $5 per annum for each gill-net, while the statute expressly says that $2 50 is all that is required."

A WEBFOOT MILLIONAIRE

THAT'S WHAT A POLK COUNTY MAN WILL BE IN A SHORT TIME.

He Went to the Klondike Country and Struck It Rich—Large Season's Profits.

Many of the Statesman readers will remember Fred Koser, of Polk county, who went to the Klondike country in company with Hans Black. Fred worked in a saw mill at Dawson for a time, receiving very good wages, even for that country. Mr. Koser and Mr. Black parted company some time ago, Mr. Black going into different speculations for himself, including the handling of dogs, which was not very profitable, the dog market having slumped and left a number of high-priced canines on his hands. Mr. Koser bought a mine for $2,000. Then he found nine men who wanted to help him work it. He charged them $200 each for a working interest, with the privilege of paying them back their money under certain conditions, in case the property turned out well, and, after that, according to the agreement, they were to continue working for half the proceeds. The claim has proved a very rich one; Mr. Koser writes to his father, so the reporter is informed, that his part of the profits are now about $500 a day, or he thinks they will be when the clean-up is made. He figures that he will get for his part something like $200,000 for the season's run.

Fred's friends down here hope this is correct. He went from near Rickreall, where he has a farm, which he left in charge of his father and his brother, John, while his wife went East to live with her people during his absence in the Far North.

Fred is an honest, industrious and deserving young man, and there is not one of his acquaintances who would not rejoice to see him a Klondike millionaire—or, still better, a Webfoot millionaire.

WHERE SIR WALTER SCOTT PROPOSED.

"The Popping Stone" marks the spot where Sir Walter Scott asked Miss Carpenter to marry him. It is situated in the beautiful valley of the Irthing, at Gilsland, an inland watering place near Carlisle. The popping stone is visited by many thousands during the summer months, and, it is said, many a laggard lover has had his courage screwed up to popping point at this romantic spot. In the immediate neighborhood may also be seen "Mumps Ha," which Scott immortalized in "Guy Mannering," while a little farther afield the Roman wall and Lanercost priory prove attractions to visitors to Gilsland.

ONE THING HE COULDN'T EXPLAIN.

This is how a Georgia darky explained a fatal accident on a rail oad: "How come he died, he wuz in de way er de train; en how come he wuz in de way er de train wuz 'count er de dimmyjohn er liquor; but how come de liquor didn't spill, en de dimmyjohn didn't break w'en de train runned ober him, is one er dese t'ings dat's providential, en hid fum our onderstandin' fer a wise purpose. All I knows fer suttin is—I don't see how er man could go ter sleep on a railroad track, or anywhar' else for dat matter, wid such good liquor 'longside him!"

In many important particulars, Hood's Sarsaparilla is Peculiar to Itself. It is a medicine as far ahead of the usual preparation as the electric light is ahead of the tallow dip. The ingredients used in making it are selected with the very greatest care, and are gathered for us at the time they possess the greatest remedial value. The peculiar combination, proportion and process used in Hood's Sarsaparilla, are unknown to any other, thus making Hood's Sarsaparilla *peculiar to itself*. The value of this peculiarity is best shown by actual results. And Hood's Sarsaparilla has a record of cures unequaled in medical history. Has more of them, greater successes in serious cases, better genuine, unsolicited testimonials than any other medicine in existence. It cures extreme cases of blood diseases, humors, scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, catarrh, and all other troubles traceable to impure or vitiated blood. Possessing great stomach-toning qualities, it cures indigestion, dyspepsia, catarrh of the stomach, etc. It builds up the nerves, renewing and reviving brain, nerve and mental strength and curing nervous prostration. As a natural tonic, it strengthens the whole system and cures that tired feeling. It has done all this for others and what it does for others it will do for you. All we ask for Hood's Sarsaparilla, is a *necessity*, an *opportunity* and a *fair trial*. Be sure to get Hood's. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. *It never disappoints.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is Peculiar to Itself

SHOES AT FIFTEEN CENTS A PAIR.

The Endless Chain Scheme as Applied to Trade.

An ingenious scheme for the sale of shoes, or for that matter anything else, is in process of evolution in a room on a second floor of a downtown business in this city. It has been under consideration for about two weeks now, but is not yet fully developed, and is in fact the sort of thing that is never fully developed until it comes to an end. It is somewhat similar in operation to the endless chain letter system; but differs from the endless chain in that the motive in carrying it on is made a selfish one, thereby practically insuring the chain against breakage. The chain is really, however, a number of small chains, the breakage of one of which is immaterial to the success of the plan.

Roughly outlined, the plan consists of the sale of "investment tickets." These tickets are simply signed slips of paper with an agreement on them, and the holder of one of these tickets, the price of which is 15c, is entitled to purchase for 75c a book containing five tickets, which he sells to his friends, if he is lucky enough to have five who are desirous of getting a pair of $3.50 boots for 15c. His friends in turn bring the tickets into the office and get books to sell to their friends, and when the five tickets that the orginal purchaser has sold have been returned to the office he is entitled to a pair of $3.50 shoes which will be delivered to him at one of the two stores in the city.

It will be readily seen that the amout received by the company selling the tickets is not really the 15c that they cost the purchaser of the the tickets, but the 75c that he pays for his book, the difference being made up by the men that do not sell all the tickets in their books. This is the prime incentive in the scheme, and it is what is making it go. The multiplying power is, of course, enormous, and it is this that makes it almost absolutely certain that it will be a failure, or, rather, that its success will be only temporary. It has now been in operation for about two weeks, and in that time 8000 books have been sold. On the supposition that it takes a week to each of these books, the sales will be 40,000 by October 31. By November 7 they will be 200,000, and by November 14, 1,000,000, or one for each inhabitant of the metropolitan district. In other words, it would be necessary for the company to sell a pair of shoes to every man, woman and child in the metropolitan district once in every five weeks, even if they began all over again each time, and if they did not, in eight weeks their sales would be far in excess of the population of the United States. It is not likely that they will do this, although Boston is a pretty good shoe town, and meantime, as the people round Boston begin to get accommodated with $3.50 shoes, the agents will find it hard work to sell their tickets. As soon as this happens, the scheme will drop because of the very reason of its success, the difference of 60c between the price of the book. In other words, people will be afraid that they can not sell their tickets in turn, and they will become a drug on the market.

In its working the scheme is much like a Western land boom; in the first place every one is anxious to get in and sell on the rising market. They know that the land is not worth what they pay for it, but they can sell out again before it begins to drop; but when it does begin to drop the holders at that time can not get out fast enough

There is food for speculation in the fact that these $3.50 shoes are sold for 75c. By buying in large quantities it would be barely possible to get a fairly good shoe for that price, but it is hardly probably that the company is in business for the benefit of the humanity in general, and the only two suppositions that appear to be open are either that the shoes are really not $3.50 shoes at all, or that the company is banking on the unsold and unredeemed tickets that will be floating about the community at the end of the game. Suppose, for instance, that the sale of tickets stops with the 8000 books now out. This would bring to the company a clear $6000 for two weeks' business at the expense of the rent of a small office, two female clerks, and a little printing, and the more books there are sold, the larger their profits will be while they remain in business.—Boston Transcript.

BIDS FOR WOOD—WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned committee up to noon, of April 22d, a deposit of 50c per cord for oak and 25c per cord for fir, will be required of the successful bidder as a guarantee of fulfillment of contract, which deposit must be made within 5 days of acceptance of bid. The wood to be delivered at the following named places: East school—Oak, 20 cords, fir, 170 cords; Park school—Oak, 10 cords, fir, 60 cords; North school—Oak 10 cords, fir 70 cords; Lincoln school—Oak, 10 cords, fir 65 cords; Central school—Oak, 10 cords; fir 15 cords. The oak, to be of good split body, or grub wood. The fir, to be of what is known as large body wood, not second growth. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. H. T. Bruce, H. A. Johnson, M. L. Chamberlin, Supply Committee, School Dist. No. 24, Marion county, Oregon. 4:7-14-21w-22d.

WHEN YOU WANT—A buggy or any thing in the vehicle line, dont forget to call on Forsythe, just in front of the freight depot and nearly opposite the Willamette hotel. If you don't know that every thing he sells you is just as he represents it or he makes it so, ask your neighbors that have dealt with him for years.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by Dr. Stone, Druggist.

ONE DOLLAR DOZEN—For our best enamel cabinets; bust children or any position. Short time. The Pickerill Co.

VISITED IN SCHOOLS

SUPT. J. H. ACKERMAN'S TRIP TO EASTERN OREGON.

An Eastern Division of the State Teachers' Association Has Been Organized.

Supt. J. H. Ackerman, after completing a most satisfactory and profitable three weeks trip through Eastern Oregon in the interest of the schools in that section, is again at his desk, and is rapidly catching up with his correspondence and other office business. In speaking of his trip yesterday, Prof. Ackerman said:

"I atteded a local teachers' institute in La Grande, and visited the public schools in La Grande, Baker City, Union, Pendleton, Milton, Weston, The Dalles and Heppner. The teachers and school officers, everywhere I visited are wide awake and are endeavoring in every way possible, to advance the school interests in Eastern Oregon. The county school superintendents in most of the counties visited the schools with me, and at several places the school boards also accompanied me. At Weston Senator Proebstel visited the schools with me.

"While at Weston, I also visited the normal school, and during my trip I spoke to the people of La Grande and Milton during evenings.

"I attended the whole of the tame at the Inland Teachers' Association, at Walla Walla. In my judgment it was one of the best meetings I ever attended.

"At Walla Walla I perfected a temporary organization of the Eastern division of the Oregon State Teachers' Association. It is my purpose to divide the state teachers association into two divisions—the Eastern and the Western. The Eastern division is to embrace the territory east of the Cascade Mountains, and the Western division all of the territory west of the Cascades. The first regular meeting of the Eastern division will be held at La Grande, about September 1st. The Inland Teachers' Association will hold its next regular session at Pendleton, one year from now. This, together with the Eastern division of the state teachers association and local institutes will have a good influence on educational matters in Eastern Oregon.

"The people of the school districts in La Grande and Baker City will erect fine school buildings during the coming summer, and the people of Milton talk very strongly of it."

The Inland Teachers' Association is composed of the teachers of Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Western Idaho, and about 300 teachers were present at the Walla Walla meeting.

Supt. Ackerman stated further that arrangements are being made for those teachers, who desire to attend the National Educational Association at Los Angeles, California, in July, to make the trip as pleasantly as possible. With this idea in view efforts are being made to have the teachers of Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon meet in Portland, going on a special train from that place to Los Angeles.

Three more county superintendents filed their annual reports with the state superintendent, they being the officers of Clackamas, Sherman and Lincoln counties.

Supt. N. W. Rowland, of Clackamas county, reports 7,888 children enumerated and 5,047 enrolled; of the latter 2,435 are boys and 2,612 girls. There are 244 teachers employed in the 113 districts, and in the county are 3,774 voters for school purposes. The value of school property is $94,271, and of the furniture apparatus etc., $18,989. The receipts from all sources were $65,007.75, and disbursements $59,016.18.

Supt. George Bethers, of Lincoln county, enumerated 643 boys and 661 girls, of which 421 boys and 425 girls were enrolled in the schools. Twenty-nine teachers employed in the county, received salaries, averaging $30 per month for males, and $25.50 for females. The school house property is valued at $14,354, and furniture and fixtures $3,847. The receipts for school purposes were $5,967.16 and the expenditures $5,776.14. In the county there are 898 voters for school purposes.

Supt. W. H. Ragsdale, of Sherman county, reports enumerating 636 boys and 666 girls, and of this number 422 boys and 452 girls were enrolled, 300 of those enumerated not attending school anywhere, while a few went out of their districts. In the county thirteen male and six female teachers were employed, at monthly salaries averaging $45.35 for males and $35.85 for females, the superintendent receiving $500 per year. The school house property is valued at $16,483, and furniture and apparatus at $4,902.50 The county had, for school purposes, $11,871.30, of which amount $11,430.19 was expended. The county has 834 voters for school purposes.

THE PROCLAMATION.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION MAKES ITS STATEMENT.

The People of the Island Assured of Justice—Obedience to the Law Is Demanded.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The Journal's Manila correspondent cables the text of the United States Philippine commissioners' proclamation, issued today. It follows:

The commission desires to assure the people of the islands of the cordial good will and fraternal felings which is entertained for them by the president and the American people. The present aim and object of the United States, apart from fulfillment of the solemn obligations it has assumed toward the family of nations by its acceptance of sovereignty over the Philippine islands, is the well-being, prosperity and happiness of the Philippine people, and their elevation and advancement to a position among the most civilized people of the world.

The president believes this felicity and perfection of the Philippine people is to be brought about by the assurance of peice and order, by guaranteed of civil and religious liberty, by establishment of justice, cultivation of letters, science and liberal and practical arts, by enlargement of intercourse with foreign nations, expansion of industrial pursuits, by trade and commerce, by multiplication and improvement by means of internal communication, by internal development, with the aid of mechanical inventions, of the great natural resources of the archipelago, and, in a word, the uninterrupted devotion of the people to the pursuit of useful objects and the realization of those noble ideas which constitute the higher civilization of mankind.

Unfortunately, these pure aims and the purposes of the American government have been misinterpreted to the inhabitants of certain islands, and as a consequence the friendly American forces have, without provocation or cause, been openly attacked.

What do the best Filipinos desire? Can it be more than the United States is ready to give. They are patriots and want liberty. In the meantime, the attention of the people of the Philippines is invited to certain regulations principles by which the United States will be guided in its relations with them. These are deemed to be points of cardinal importance:

First—The supremacy of the United States must and will be enforced throughout every part of the archipelago, and those who resist it can accomplish no other than their own ruin.

Second—To the Philippine people will be granted the most ample liberty and self-government reconcilable with the maintenance of a wise, just, stable and effective and economical administration of public affairs, and compatible with sovereign and international rights and obligations of the United States.

Third—The civil rights of the Philippine people will be guaranteed and protected to the fullest extent.

Fourth—The object of the American government is the welfare and advancement of the Philippine people.

Fifth—There shall be guaranteed honest and effective civil service to the fullest extent to which it shall be practical that natives shall be employed.

Sixth—Employment and collection of taxes and revenues will be placed upon a sound, economical basis. Local funds collected shall be used for local purposes and not devoted to other ends.

Seventh—A pure, effective and a speedy administration of justice will be established.

Eighth—Construction of roads, railroads and similar means of communication and transportation and other public works will be promoted.

Ninth—Domestic trade and commerce, agricultural and other industrial pursuits shall be the object of constant solicitude and fostering care.

Tenth—Effective provision will be made for the establishment of elementary schools in which the children of the people may be educated, and appropriate facilities will be provided for higher education.

Eleventh—Reform in all departments of the government and all corporations closely touching the common life of the people will be undertaken without delay, and effected conformably with right and justice, in a way to satisfy well-founded demands and the highest sentiments and aspirations of the people.

Such is the spirit in which the United States comes to the people of the Philippine islands, and the president has instructed the commission to make this publicly known. In obeying his behest, the commissioners desire to join the president in expressing their good will toward the Philippine people and to extend to the leading representative men an invitation to meet them, for the purpose of personal acquaintance and an exchange of views and opinions.

Jacob Gould Schuman, United States commissioner; George Dewey, United States navy; Elwell S. Otis, major-general United States army; Dean C. Worcester, United States commissioner; Charles Denby, United States commissioner.

CLOCKS WITHOUT HANDS OR FACE.

In Switzerland they are making clocks which do not need hands and faces. The clock merely stands in the hall and you press a button in its stomach, when, by means of the phonographic internal arrangements, it calls out "half past 6" or "23 minutes to 11," as the case may be.

BAD COMPLEXIONS RED ROUGH HANDS FALLING HAIR
PREVENTED BY
Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. It strikes at the cause of bad complexions, red, rough hands, falling hair, and baby blemishes, viz., the clogged, irritated, inflamed, overworked, or sluggish PORES.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Props., Boston. How to Have Beautiful Complexion, free

In buying seeds "economy is extravagance," because the cost of cultivation wasted on inferior seeds always largely exceeds the original cost of the best seeds to be had. The best is always the cheapest. Pay a trifle more for
FERRY'S SEEDS
and always get your money's worth. Five cents per packet everywhere. Always the best. Send Annual free.
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.