

EARLY COST OF LABOR

Plymouth Colony Paid Carpenters, Joiners, Bricklayers and Others, 33 1-3 Cents Per Day.

(From Sunday's Statesman.) The first definite statement of rates of wages paid for labor in colonial times is in 1620, in the Plymouth colony, when carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, sawyers and thatchers were paid 33 1-3 cents a day and were subject to a fine of \$1.67 1/2 for accepting a greater amount, says Ethelbert Stewart of the United States Department of Labor in the Chicago News. The employers were fined a like sum for offering to pay more than the "scale" fixed by the court. When board was furnished the rate was 22 1-3 cents a day for workmen in these trades who were not first-class. The rate was 16 2-3 cents a day, with board, for a lawyer working at piece work might charge 75 cents a hundred feet for boards containing "six score to five hundred" (that is, 120 feet) if the timber was cut and squared for him, or 82 cents if he cut his own timber. As the rate was 25 cents for a day's work, it would appear that it required approximately two and a half days to cut the tree, square the log and saw one hundred and twenty feet of inch boards. Common laborers received from 1 1-3 to 16 2-3 cents a day and board, or 25 cents a day without board.

It is probable that these rates had been slightly exceeded before that time, as the heavy penalty attached to rate indicates that the "court" had become alarmed at the exactions of the workmen. From 1620 to 1624 there had been half-hearted co-operative industry, and while a considerable work had been done it was not upon a wage basis. That there was never any communism in New England nor any trace of a spirit under which communism would be possible was clearly shown by the allotment of such lands as were held in common, when the several divisions were made. "Servants" were not to share in these divisions, because "it would be more to the public welfare and the glory of God to hold them to their trade."

Upon the abandonment of the "community of interests" idea in 1624 and the adoption of the "every fellow for himself" plan women and children went to work in the fields, and laborers who had not shared in the division of lands, betook themselves to fishing or farming on landless from the Indians or from the "commoners" whose position in the society of the day had secured for them a share in the division of the soil. Men with trades found it more profitable to raise corn than to work at their trades. It was especially profitable to sell corn to the Indians "on trust," to be paid for in beaver skins during the hunting season. While the Indians themselves produced a great deal of corn, the Narragansetts selling often as much as a thousand bushels at a time, yet they were so wasteful and gluttonous with their crop while it lasted that they were always in want, before another crop could be raised and would promise any price in the future for an immediate supply of corn. An instance is reported where a man raised 364 bushels of corn, from thirteen gallons of seed and trusted it to the Indians at \$3 worth of beaver skins per bushel of corn. When his collections were made he had \$1,092 for his corn. Of course, corn never brought such prices except when sold to Indians on long time and in exchange for beaver. The Dutch in New York had the same system of trusting corn to Indians at enormous prices.

There was practically a corn famine in 1630, and shelled corn sold for \$1.67 a bushel "struck measure;" the courts forbade feeding it to the swine or the sale of corn outside of the colony or to the Indians, but the latter, having control at the time of beaver, would exchange it for nothing but corn. The courts had fixed the price of beaver at \$1 a pound as a legal tender, in the early part of 1630, but to complicate matters with the Indians, who said "no corn, no beaver," the courts "freed the price of beaver," which soon rose to \$1.67, the price of a bushel of corn, and afterward to \$3.34, or twice the price of corn, which was about the normal relation between the two so long as beaver skins remained a principal commodity of export with the colonists, and medium of exchange between themselves and between them and the Indians.

The price of corn in 1630 and 1631 is often referred to as showing the great cost of living as compared with wages of labor in colonial times; but such comparisons are unfair, as corn never again reached these prices, and in 1632 it sold for 75 cents a bushel. Corn was not only a legal tender and a principal currency, but the main staple of food as well. It was beaten by hand into a coarse meal or hominy, in large stone mortars borrowed from the Indians, before the introduction of grist mills. In 1632 Plymouth authorized the erection of "a waterworks to beat the corn."

The first gristmill driven by wind was established in Watertown. It was moved to Boston in 1632 to get more wind. A half interest in a waterpowered gristmill in Watertown was sold in 1635 for \$68. The toll was fixed by the courts at one-sixteenth of the grain. A curious case of the confusion of commodity and individual effort—not enviously admitted in their descendants—occurred in Stamford, Conn. The town built the milldam in 1639; Samuel Swanwick built the frame and body of the grist mill at a cost of \$170; the mill was finished by the various tradesmen of the town competent to do the several kinds of work. When the hard times of 1640 came upon them this property of "mixed ownership" was sold to two men for \$249.

Sawmills were not very common until after 1640. The first was established at Portsmouth in 1631, where eight Dances and 32 women, "thirty emigrants" were employed sawing lumber and making potash. What wages were paid is not known. In Virginia a sawmill was erected in 1620, but did not run long. Jamestown began to export hand sawed lumber in 1609. The Massachusetts colony exported hand sawed clapboards in 1623 and 1624. In the erection of sawmills, as in many other things, the colonies were far ahead of the mother country, for while Germany had sawmills in the fourth century, and one was built in Norway

In 1630, the first one was erected in England by a Hollander in 1603 and was immediately destroyed by the sawyers and shipbuilders, who opposed the introduction of machinery. A sawmill was destroyed by the interests opposed to their introduction as late as 1767 or 1736 years after their peaceful establishment in New England. The first sawmills in this country were driven by wind, as were the first gristmills.

The labor to conduct these and other industries were hard to get, owing to the offensive interference of the courts, which in 1634 changed the order fixing both the employer and the employee, so that thereafter the employer might pay what he would, but the laborer was fined for receiving it. Nothing in its history so clearly reveals the true spirit of colonial New England as this act of 1634. To secure labor the Indians were employed upon various pretexts and the importation of slaves from Bermuda was begun. The court fixed wages again in 1633, having found that after the repeal of the order of 1630 wages were getting too high. It is ordained that carpenters, sawyers, masons, "clapboarders" and wheelwrights were not to be paid more than 33 cents per day or 19 1/2 cents with board. The wages of workmen not of the first-class were to be fixed by the town constable. First-class workmen could accept 16 2-3 cents, inferior workmen 12 cents, with board. Anyone who refused to work was to be heavily fined. In 1635 several men were fined for taking 42 cents a day, contrary to law. None had been fined before when the penalty applied to both employer and employee. In 1632 the pay of the captain of a boat was \$4.68 a month.

A meal at an "inn" could be had for \$1.33 cents in 1622. Butter, in 1632, was worth 8 1-3 cents a pound; cheese, 7 cents; beer, 1 1/2 cents a quart; milk, the same; eggs 5 cents a dozen. In 1635 Thomas Paynter, a joiner, sold a house and lot in Boston to George Barrell, a cooper, for \$94. Corn was 75 cents a bushel in 1634 and \$1 a bushel in 1635. A horse was worth \$34 in 1630. A yoke of oxen sold for \$134 in 1631. A good cow would bring \$82.

Stepped into Live Coals. "When a child I burned my foot frightfully," writes W. H. Eads, of Jonesville, Va., "which caused horrible leg sores for 30 years, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured me after everything else failed." Infallible for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sores, Bruises and Piles. Sold by DR. STONE'S drug stores. 25c.

LOW RATES FOR SETTLERS.

During the months of March and April the Canadian Pacific Railway and Soo Line will make the following low rates to North Pacific coast points: From St. Paul, \$25; from Chicago, \$33, and correspondingly low rates from all points in the East. This route is the pioneer line in immigration to the Pacific Coast. If you have friends in the East who are contemplating coming West and will furnish me with their names and addresses we will be pleased to have our Eastern representatives give them full information regarding the resources of Oregon and assist them in arranging for their trip. For time tables, rates and other information, call on or address, F. R. Johnson, F. & P. A., C. P. R., No. 142 Third Street, Portland, Oregon. eod

HOP CONTRACTS ARE RECORDED

Eleven Marion County Farmers Sell their Crops

TO A NEW YORK FIRM OF DEALERS—THE PRICE AGREED UPON IS FROM TWELVE CENTS DOWN SEVEN HUNDRED BALES THE DAY'S BUSINESS.

Eleven hop contracts were filed for record in the county recorder's department yesterday, representing 127,000 pounds or about 700 bales of the 1902 crop of Marion county hops, the highest contract price being 12 cents per pound and all were taken in the name of one firm, as follows:

- John Fisher, Mt. Angel, to F. W. Simonds & Son, New York, 25,000 pounds at 12 cents, 5 cents advance for picking. Frank Van Waassenhove and wife, of Champeo, to F. W. Simonds & Son, New York, 15,000 pounds at 11 1/2 cents, 5 cents advance for picking. John Kennedy, Champeo, to F. W. Simonds & Son, New York, 15,000 pounds at 12 cents, 6 cents advance for picking. Lee Gon (Chinaman), Butteville, to F. W. Simonds & Son, New York, 13,000 pounds at 12 cents, 5 cents advance for picking. M. H. Connon, St. Paul, to F. W. Simonds & Son, New York, 10,000 pounds at 11 cents, 5 cents advance for picking. J. N. MacKay, St. Paul, to F. W. Simonds & Son, New York, 10,000 pounds at 11 1/2 cents, 5 cents advance for picking. J. J. Coyle, St. Paul, to F. W. Simonds & Son, New York, 10,000 pounds at 11 1/2 cents, 5 cents advance for picking. C. E. Moulton and G. Marriott, Jefferson, to F. W. Simonds & Son, New York, 8,000 pounds at 12 cents, 5 cents advance for picking. A. W. Nason, Brooks, to F. W. Simonds & Son, New York, 8,000 pounds at 11 cents, 5 cents advance for picking. Ah. Choo (Chinaman), Hubbard, to F. W. Simonds & Son, 7,000 pounds at 12 cents, 5 cents advance for picking. S. J. Connor, St. Paul, to F. W. Simonds & Son, New York, 5,000 pounds at 11 cents, 5 cents advance for picking.

Seven Years in Bed. "Will wonders ever cease?" inquire the friends of Mrs. L. Pease, of Lawrence, Kan. They knew she had been unable to leave her bed in seven years on account of kidney and liver trouble, nervous prostration and general debility, but, "Three Bottles of Electric Bitters" enabled her to walk, "she writes," and in three months I felt like a new person." Women suffering from Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting and Dizzy Spells will find it a priceless blessing. Try it. Satisfaction guaranteed. Only 50c. DR. STONE'S drug stores

RARE, COSTLY WOODS

HIGH-PRICED LOGS IN NEW YORK EAST RIVER LUMBER YARDS

Sticks of Mahogany Worth as Much as \$9,000—Other Lumber Even More Expensive—Fine Woods Hard to Get Nowadays—Snakewood Dearest of All.

(From Sunday's Statesman.)

New York Sun: In the lumber yards fronting on the East river, between Fifth and Tenth streets, there lie piled up in rough, unsymmetrical heaps large numbers of coarsely hewn dirty logs. An ignorant observer might take these to be supplies for a kindling wood factory and certainly would be surprised to learn that the dirty sticks of timber are the most valuable woods in the world in their rough form, for that is what they are.

There is mahogany there, any quantity of it; ebony, Black Sea walnut and costly snakewood, but it all lies there seemingly unguarded and beaten by the weather as though it were the cheapest sort of white pine. "It doesn't look very valuable, does it?" said the manager of one of the companies which sell much of the costly timber; "but that is the wood that some day will be worked over, polished and made into the most beautiful woodwork that money can buy. That one big log that those workmen are carrying is worth \$2,000, and I have seen a log of mahogany only a little larger than that which was sold for \$9,000. It was 28 feet long and 5 feet thick, and was the finest piece of the wood that I have ever seen. Pretty good price for a single stick, isn't it? It was a perfectly sound log, though, and its colorings and markings were remarkable. That is why it brought such a high price. Mahogany is like diamonds," he continued. "The value of each stick is determined by its marking and freedom from flaws. When the logs are sold in the rough, as you see them here, there is a big element of chance in their purchase. The expert can judge them only by outward appearances and must be able to tell by the general look of the logs whether the markings which show on the outside are apt to continue through the piece. After a good deal of experience one is able to strike up a piece of timber pretty correctly, but we are fooled once in awhile, and that is one of the uncertainties of the business. Someone once said that mahogany was the king of woods and he was not far wrong. It is certainly the most durable on account of its hardness and the polish that it takes gives it a right to the title. It isn't what it used to be, though. Forty years ago all the best of the wood was designated at San Domingo from the place in which it grew. It was the best that was ever cut and attained a great reputation, but it is almost impossible to get now. The choice wood is all gone and there is not enough to be had now to supply one-hundredth part of the demand for it. Its texture was the very finest and the coloring superior to any other. We still get the wood from San Domingo, but it is all second growth, smaller than the old mahogany and much inferior to it. Mahogany from Central America was sold in large quantities here years ago also, but it was found to be soft and straight grained and now it has practically stopped coming to this market. Nowadays we get the wood from Cuba and Mexico. The Cuban product comes in small sizes but is of good texture and hard. It is from Mexico, though, that the great markets of the world are now supplied, not only with the best mahogany but also with much that is soft though much better than the old South American product. Many people have the idea that there is no more good mahogany and that all that is cut now is soft. This assertion is the outcome of individual experience in procuring good or poor wood; those who have received the best grades pronounce the Mexican wood hard and beautiful in texture. An impression also exists that mahogany is expensive and only to be indulged in by a few. That is untrue. The facilities for procuring the wood and the devices for reducing it into lumber have so improved that its cost today compares favorably with some of our domestic hard woods such as cherry. The cost of working it is certainly not greater than any of the domestic woods. It lasts better than the domestic article, though. The process of veneering is what makes all the hard woods expensive, as this work costs as much as the timber in the rough. The wood is cut very thin, about one-thirtieth of an inch, say. A layer of glue is placed over the wood to which the strip is to be applied after which the strip is laid on, smoothed down by hand and then clamped between two hot presses, or cauls, as we call them. It takes some time for the glue to dry. Then the clamps are removed, the wood sandpapered and scraped and the real work of polishing begins with the application of fillers to fill the pores of the wood and make it smooth. Then almost endless rubbing has to be done to develop the polish. It is a long process and expensive for that reason, but no more costly in the case of mahogany than any other wood. The average cost of mahogany in the rough is from \$150 to \$250 a thousand feet. If you think mahogany is very expensive, what do you think about cypressian walnut, which we import from Russia and costs almost double? Rosewood, which comes from South America, costs from three to four times as much as mahogany and is fully as rich in coloring. It is used but little, however, on account of its cost. Satin wood, a product of the West Indies, costs almost as much as rosewood, too. This a beautiful light yellow wood, which also takes a high polish. English brown oak is also fully as expensive as mahogany. At present it is scarce, as the supply is limited by laws restricting the cutting of it. It is also very defective and this fact makes its cost mount up. It cost thirty cents a foot in the log

and the waste makes the real price amount to a great deal more. A builder told me recently that he put a large quantity of English oak in the home of a millionaire and that by the time perfect pieces had been procured, the cost of the wood had amounted to \$1 a foot. "It is one of the most beautiful woods we have when polished. At its best it has a rich deep brown color and contains many very dark, almost black, blotches. Ebony is all going out because it is so hard to get good specimens of it nowadays. Good ebony is almost jet black, but that which is imported now is full of gray streaks which spoil it. Very little curly maple is used these days and bird's eye maple is comparatively cheap for a handsome wood. It sells in the rough for ten cents a foot and veneers cheaper than most of the others. Walnut has gone out of style, too, and has given way to maple, white and quartered oak, ash, cherry and birch. Chinese teak wood is another that is expensive and also very defective. Still it is used very extensively. The keels of the battleships Indiana and Massachusetts are made of it, and I happen to know that it cost the government a pretty penny. The British Admiralty uses a great quantity of this wood for the decks of the British warships and it is used commonly on the swell yachts for railings and hatch comings, as it stands the weather excellently. What is the most expensive wood that I know of? Snake wood, I guess. It is imported from the northern part of South America in logs weighing from 50 to 200 pounds, and costs from 10 to 25 cents a pound. It is very hard and when polished shows a grain much like the markings of a snake skin. It is used mostly for walking canes and for fancy turnings. Black Sea walnut costs a lot, too, from \$5 to 50 cents a foot, so you see that mahogany is not so expensive after all, and as I said before it is truly the king of all woods."

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THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Everything Is in Readiness for County Convention

A DEMAND FOR HARMONY COMES FROM EVERY QUARTER, AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT FACTIONALISM WILL BE BURIED AND THAT MARION COUNTY REPUBLICANS WILL WORK TOGETHER.

The political atmosphere is getting warm, and tomorrow will be a momentous day for the Republicans of Marion county, when the hopes—or fears—of the many candidates for office will be realized, on the occasion of the meeting in this city of the Marion County Republican convention. From every part of the county the delegates will arrive today, and caucussing will be the order of the day and probably of all of tonight. Candidates are thick, and wherever a delegate appears, he finds a warm (sometimes a double) handshake, and there is a friendly smile for him. But no one can tell what the outcome will be—no one knows. There is a general feeling that the convention will—and should—send a straight Geer delegation to the State Convention, but beyond that partisanship—or rather factionalism—should not be pressed, and that men of capacity and ability should be placed in the county ticket, without regard to factionalism. There is a cry for harmony—harmony in the Republican ranks against the common enemy—and it is coming with no uncertain sound. Republicans should remember that the county convention is but the first skirmish line in a battle to be waged on the polls—for blood, as it were—and on the final battle-ground all Republicans, of every faction, will be needed; and every man should be estranged and driven out of the camp now. But there is no danger. The Republicans of Marion county will not make that mistake, and it is predicted that tomorrow's convention will be as harmonious as any ever held in "Old Marion" in a decade.

Following is a list of the delegates which will compose tomorrow's convention: Aumsville—(Geer)—E. T. Judd, W. D. Shaw, I. Putnam, H. C. Porter, S. J. Condit, Andrew Smith, Geo. Albee, L. Bleakney, Justice; A. L. Dickinson, road superintendent. Aurora—(Geer—Anti-Simon)—H. A. Snyder, L. Weber, A. H. Will, Dr. B. F. Geary, Geo. W. Fry, Louis Keil, Henry Becke. Brooks (Friendly to Geer)—G. Tom Moisan, Oliver Beers, Frank Lick, Ira Hubbard, Frank Evans, C. W. Chatfield. Breitenbush—W. J. Smith, J. W. Heidecke. Butteville—G. A. Cone, John Murray, E. A. M. Cone, G. A. Cone, A. B. Dentel. Champeo—(Geer)—J. E. Eldridge, James Smith, C. Zorn. Elkhorn—S. W. Minturn. Englewood (119 to 85 for Geer)—H. H. Spaulding, Joel Hewitt, J. W. Young, W. P. Williamson, S. C. Jones, I. T. Moore, J. F. Goode, E. A. Pearce, R. L. Swartz, R. E. Wanda, H. L. Huffman. Fairfield—(Geer)—T. A. Dittmar, John Fahey. Gervais—(Anti-Simon)—A. R. Siegmund, Edmond Dupuis, Basil DeJarden, I. M. Bailey, Andy Kavanaugh. Horeb—W. H. Rambo, L. C. Byrtherton, J. L. Read, W. H. Stewart. Howell—(Geer)—John Lechtly, Fred Rice, D. W. Smith, E. B. Fletcher, Wesley Desart, A. W. Anderson. Hubbard—(Geer)—J. L. Calvert, Geo. B. Hovenden, W. T. Gilm, H. A. Hinkle, M. B. Keeter, L. M. Scholl, D. J. Yoder. Jefferson—(Geer)—F. B. Sackett, J. H. Roland, Ben Russell, Jno. F. Steiwer, M. F. Richardson, W. F. Looney, W. L. Jones. (No opposition). Marion—(Straight Geer)—W. J.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher In Use For Over 30 Years.

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If you are going home—to your childhood's home—this year, remember that the NORTHERN PACIFIC leads to everybody's home.

You can go by way of St. Paul to Chicago, or St. Louis, and thence reach the entire East and South. Or, you can go to Duluth, and from there use either the rail lines, or one of the superb Lake Steamers down the lakes to Detroit, Cleveland, Erie, and Buffalo—the Pan-American City.

Start right and you will probably arrive at your destination all right, and, to start right, use the Northern Pacific, and preferably the "NORTH COAST LIMITED" train, in service after MAY 5th.

Any local agent will name rates. A. D. CHARLTON Assistant General Passenger Agent, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Having a Run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Between the hours of eleven o'clock a. m. and closing time at night on Jan. 25th 1901, A. F. Clark, druggist, Glade Springs, Va., sold twelve bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says: "I never handled a medicine that sold better or gave better satisfaction to my customers." This Remedy has been in general use in Virginia for many years, and the people there are well acquainted with its excellent qualities. Many of them have testified to the remarkable cures which it has effected. When you need a good, reliable medicine for a cough or cold, or attack of the grip, use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and you are certain to be more than pleased with the quick cure which it affords. For sale Dr. Stone's Drug Stores. W. P. George went to Oregon City and Portland on business yesterday. Mrs. O. L. Stuart went to Oregon City on a visit to relatives yesterday.

CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

PRIZES

For School Boys and Girls...

Do you want to earn some money, and something else, real nice? The Pacific Homestead wants more subscribers and you boys and girls can help get them. You know of some of your neighbors who do not take the Homestead. Ask them to subscribe. It is the best farm paper published on the Pacific coast. Comes every week and contains 20 pages. Is illustrated. The boy or girl sending the largest number of new annual subscriptions before October 1, 1902, will have first choice of premiums, the second largest number second choice, and so on. Two 6 months subscriptions or four 3 months subscriptions count as one. CASH FOR WORK. For every dollar collected you keep 25 cents and send us 75 cents with NAME and ADDRESS of your subscriber. Be sure and give your own name and address and say "PRIZE CONTEST." We do not object to your parents and friends assisting you, but send the money in YOUR OWN NAME. Remember this is for NEW SUBSCRIBERS ONLY. If you want a few sample copies to assist you, ask for them. CONTEST CLOSES, OCT. 1, 1902 PRIZES. No. 1—High Grade 340 Bicycle. (Make to be announced later). No. 2—Winchester Repeating Shotgun. No. 3—Black Beauty by Anna Benson. Take down, Model 1897. No. 4—Korona Camera 4x5 with instantaneous symmetrical lens. No. 5—Werner's Library of famous books comprising 30 volumes. No. 6—Jacobus Stainer Violin. No. 7—Angelo Mannello Mandolin. No. 8—Same as No. 6. No. 9—German Accordion. No. 10—Lady of the Lake, by Scott. Next ten prizes Useful Books. Address.

Pacific Homestead