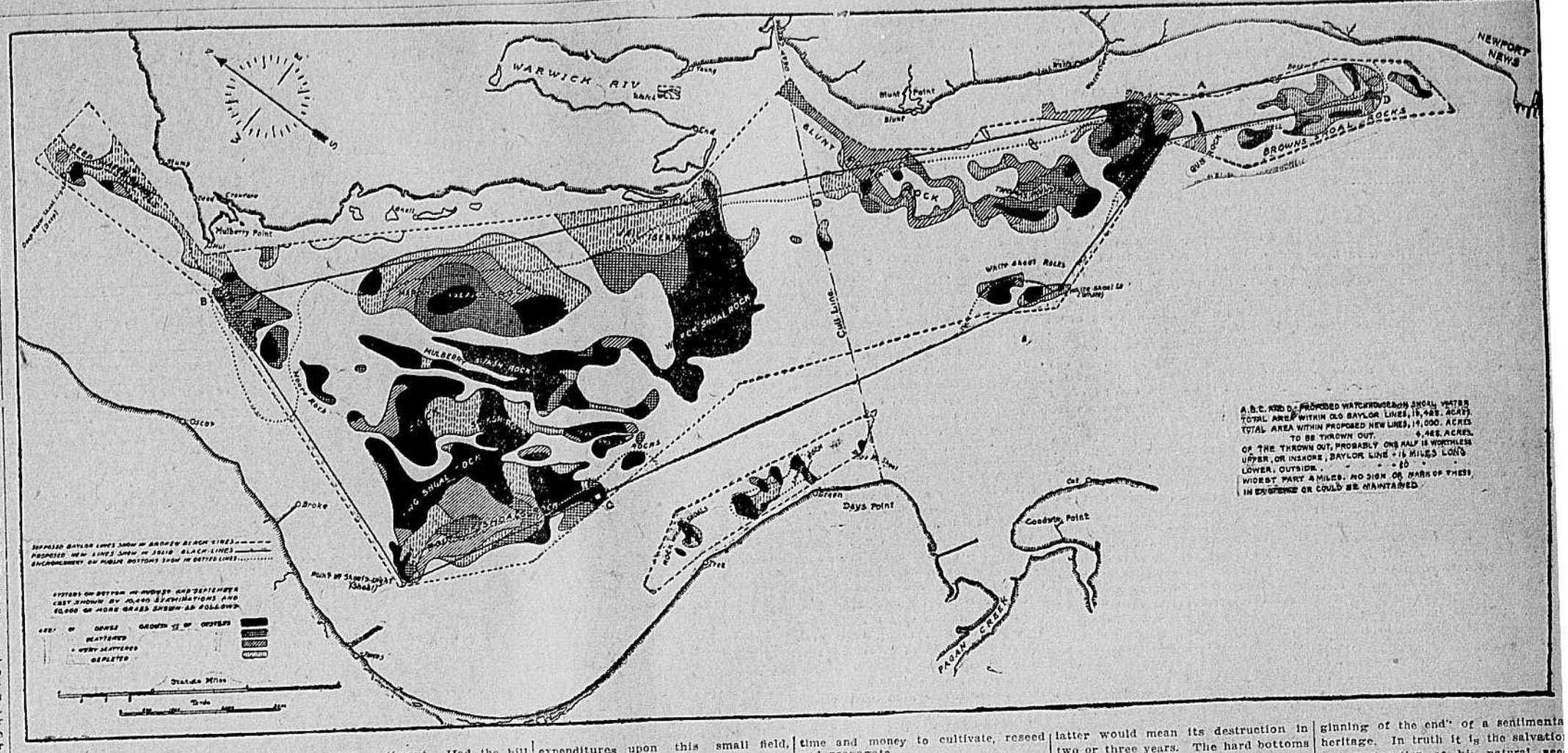
PROPOSED OYSTER LINE IN JAMES RIVER

Board of Fisheries Explain Purposes of Byrd-Wickham Bill.

WILL RESTORE DEPLETED BEDS

Ancient Lines Have Disappeared and Oyster Navy Cannot Police State's Property — Pirates Thrive Since It Is Impossible to Convict Them.



W. McDonald Lee, Commissioner of Fisheries, presents the following paper explaining the chart printed on this page, and setting out the plans of the commission. Mr. Lee Says:

The chart shows all the oyster ground within Warwick county, above and below the seed line, approximately 18,000 of the 26,000 James River acres, of which the seed (or small oyster) territory is about 13,000 acres. Of the total area of 18,000, only about 5,000 is prolific (as shown in solid black and cross-check). Of this 5,000, a large portion is now unlawfully held by planters, with no reasonable method presenting itself to oust them. Much of the black and checked lines represent these private oyster beds, showing oysters upon them. This depredating class are squatters and poachers upon the public domain.

The outer lines (in dashes) show the enclosure of the Baylor Survey, outside of which is lawfully leased to planters. The inshore, or upper Baylor boundary, is some sixteen miles long, while the lower is twenty miles. The width is between one and four miles. Not a stake or mark or vestige of the Baylor line is in existence, nor has it been since shortly after it was run. Some of these forty corners and courses (zig-zag) are in 150 feet of water. Few or none are within moderate depths, and these when buoyed or marked are removed or cut off before morning by marauders in this trackless waste of waters.

The Argument.

The United States navy could not entirely prevent enchoachment here, largely because the mythical boundary cannot be well established or maintained.

It is a physical impossibility, and yearly the State is throwing away thousands of dollars trying, with only meagre results. It costs $10,000 annually in actual cash to police 5,000 acres, from which not $4,000 are derived in revenue. Oyster officials do not care to recommend further waste of money when a happier condition for all but the encroaching planters can be secured cheaper and easier. A sickly sentiment in such a case would advise the farmer to let his tumbled fences remain in the gulleys and the "critters" have full sway, rather than reestablish them on firm ground because he is being deprived of a few feet of heritage that the public already has unlawful use of.

The famous Warwick cases that our predecessors struggled with, and left for our heritage, still unsettled, can be settled in no better way than the one proposed under the Byrd-Wickham bill. Thousands of dollars have been spent in these cases, and still the private stakes creep out on the fertile rock. Three suits alone cost the State $4,000.

Byrd-Wickham Bill.

Speaker Byrd and Senator Wickham have modified the bill to conform to the Board of Fisheries bill, which two years ago passed the Senate unanimously and failed in the House 34 to 34, in the closing days by an appeal to a misguided sentiment. Had the bill become a law the Virginia seed problem would have been advanced two years, and the State saved at least $10,000. This would have stopped much agitation, and all would have become convinced it was a wise policy.

Now, what is the proposition? Simply to restore the Baylor lines, not on original untenable bases, but upon firm stations, marked and guarded by watchhouses on pilings (see heavy black lines, which does not throw out a foot of ground the tonger can now work upon). This policy of watchhouses is successfully pursued by holders of lawful planting grounds to protect their private oyster beds. Instead of forty lines and angles in fathomless, trackless waters, we would reduce it to six straight lines. At A, B, C and D would be watchhouses on shallow spots of three to ten feet of water. Instead of requiring a fourth of the navy and a fourth of our annual expenditures upon this small field, there would be placed in each watchhouse two police, with rifles and gasolene launch. The four watchhouses would command the entire situation, and cover the six boudary lines. The cost would be less than half what it now is, the collections of revenue about doubled, more serviceable ground wrenched from squatters than will be omitted by the drawing in of the boundaries, and the "bad egg" kept back on easily determined lines, and when apprehended, officials can swear in court as to the lines, which they cannot now do, evidence for conviction of violators being hard to secure, requiring the constant presence of many boats and police.

Restore Depleted Bottoms.

The State will be relieved of the interminable strife over this mite of a field (one-twelfth only of the entire oyster lands) and the officials allowed time and money to cultivate, reseed and propagate.

Results would be, to the tonger, to restore the depleted bottoms within the proposed lines and give him 8,000 or 10,000 acres of profitable ground, where now he has less than 5,000 to work upon, and while doing this, the State will derive several thousand dollars more from the rental of depleted area around the "gullies." A study of the physical map must convince unbiased minds of our contention.

Should the Legislature fail to give this relief, one of only two things remains to be done by the oyster officials, and that pretty quickly, as the "agony" should not be prolonged: (1) Establish the watchhouses as here proposed, policing only what is here proposed and not further attempting physical impossibilities with small success and great cost, the squatters remaining in quiet possession free of rent; or (2) abandon the river entirely. This latter would mean its destruction in two or three years. The hard bottoms (shell "rocks") would all be stolen for building up private bottoms.

Two Dollars for One.

The Commission of Fisheries does not feel warranted for lack of sane lines in continuing to waste time in this little hotbed when other parts deserve more attention; nor can it continue to advise the State to spend $2 for the collection of $1, when financial conditions could be easily reversed and the natural area enlarged through the display of a little firmness.

Who Opposes This?

The encroaching planter who has pre-empted valuable bottoms without a cent of rental, and further uses these to steal from the natural rock in the summertime. He is first.

Next is the tonger, misled by sensationalists as to the true purport of this bill. He is told it is the "beginning of the end" of a sentimenta heritage. In truth it is the salvatio and restoration of his natural see beds.

Members of my commission fough for the tongers' preserves before som of our present critics had droppe swaddling clothes. The commission i absolutely opposed to abridgement o the public domain, where it restrict the rights of the public tonger on iota. We should be accorded sincerit in this and not spitted by gallery players. We feel it our duty to brin the situation before the Legislature as we did two years ago, notwithstand ing hints at "political suicide." Tide water members of this commissio have as much at stake as any of thei detractors, and are willing to abid the future as to the wisdom of the advised policies.

W. McDONALD LEE,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

HIGH LICENSE BILL PASSED BY SENATE

(Continued From Fourth Page.)

ing possession of residential property on which tenant does not pay rent to property outside of towns and cities. Patron, Mr. White.

To create a special road board for the county of Henrico. Patron, Mr. Throckmorton.

To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Clarke county to accept the property of the Cross Roads and Summit Point Turnpike Company. Patron, Mr. Grigsby.

To amend the act authorizing the town of Cape Charles to borrow money for school purposes. Patron, Mr. Fitzhugh.

At 2:06 the House adjourned.

Senate Bills

By Mr. Edmondson: A bill to submit to the qualified voters of the town of Houston, in Halifax county, Va., at a special election to be held therefor, the question of the establishment of a dispensary for the sale of intoxicating liquors therein, and in the event of a majority of those voting at said election vote for said dispensary, then further to provide for the establishment and conduct of the same, and to prohibit thereafter within said town the sale, barter or exchange of intoxicating liquors by all persons, firms or corporations, except as herein provided.

By Mr. Hart: A bill to provide a new charter for the city of Radford, and to repeal all other acts and parts of acts in conflict therewith.

By Mr. Ward: A bill to provide for submitting the question of granting license to manufacture ardent spirits to the qualified voters of the city of Winchester and the county of Frederick.

By Mr. Keezell: A bill to amend and re-enact section 8, section 17, as amended and re-enacted by an act approved December 12, 1903, and section 18 of an act entitled an act to raise revenue for the support of the government and public free schools and to pay the interest on the public debt, and to provide a special tax for pensions, as authorized by section 189 of the Constitution, approved April 16, 1902, as amended by an act approved March 12, 1906.

By Mr. Carter: A bill to amend and re-enact section 56 of an act approved April 16, 1902, entitled an act to raise revenue for the support of the government and public free schools and to pay the interest on the public debt, and to provide a special tax for pensions, as authorized by section 189 of the constitution.

By Mr. Chase: A bill to amend and re-enact section 437-A of an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact chapter 23 of the Code of Virginia in relation to the assessment of lands and lots, as the same was amended and re-enacted by chapter 388 of the Acts of Assembly of 1902-3-4, approved December 10, 1903, and to validate assessments and other acts done under the aforesaid act of the Assembly, approved March 17, 1906, so that said section shall apply to and provide for the assessment of standing timber trees, approved March 12, 1908.

By Mr. Chase: A bill to amend and re-enact an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact section 2500 of the Code of Virginia relating to the fees of notaries and justices of the peace, as heretofore amended, approved February 25, 1908.

By Mr. Chase: A bill to amend and re-enact section 3528 of the Code of Virginia, as amended and re-enacted by an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact section 3528 of the Code of Virginia, and to repeal section 3526 of the Code of Virginia in relation to fees of attorneys of the Commonwealth.

By Mr. Parks: A bill to amend and re-enact section 20 of an act relating to pensions.

By Mr. Parks: A bill to amend section 4 of chapter 4 of an act entitled an act concerning corporations, which became a law May 21, 1903.

By Mr. Strode: A bill to regulate and define the liabilities of common carriers for injuries to their employes from negligence.

House Bills

The following bills were presented and referred under Rule 37:

To Committee on Finance.

By Mr. West, of Bedford, and Mr. Turpin: A bill to amend an act relating to official receipt for fines.

By Mr. Lion: A bill to provide a retirement fund for public school teachers.

By Mr. Spessard: A resolution providing that the clerk of the Supreme Court report fees collected by him to the House of Delegates.

By Mr. Jennings: A bill to amend and re-enact section 118 of an act entitled an act to raise revenue for the support of the government and public free schools and to pay the interest on the public debt, and to provide a special tax for pensions, as authorized by section 189 of the Constitution, approved April 16, 1902.

To Committee on Schools and Colleges.

By Mr. Oliver: A bill to provide for the apportionment of school funds and for taking the census of children in school districts, situated in more than one county.

To Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation.

By Mr. Williams, of Giles: A bill to amend and re-enact section 2801 of the Code of Virginia relating to the loading, unloading, running and transportation of railroad trains on Sunday.

By Mr. Byrd: A bill to amend and re-enact sections 4 and 10 of chapter 10 of an act entitled an act concerning public service corporations, approved January 18, 1904.

To Committee for Courts of Justice.

By Mr. Keyser: A bill to amend and re-enact section 2560 of the Code of Virginia.

By Mr. Keyser: A bill to require deeds of bargain and sale and other conveyances of real estate to designate whether the grantors and grantees are white or colored, and to define the duties of clerks of courts in reference thereto.

By Mr. Spatig: A bill to amend and re-enact an act relating to time for holding court.

To Committee on Privileges and Elections.

By Mr. Taliaferro: A joint resolution proposing amendments to sections 22 and 173 of Article II. and XIII. of the Constitution of Virginia, and providing for publishing said amendments and certifying the same to the next General Assembly.

To Committee on General Laws.

By Mr. Bowman, of Roanoke: A bill to amend section 4 of chapter 4 of an act entitled an act concerning corporations, which became a law May 21, 1903.

To Joint Committee on Special, Private and Local Legislation.

By Mr. Johnston, of Montgomery: A bill to provide a new charter for the city of Radford.

By Mr. Daniel: A bill to confer upon the Board of Supervisors of Loudoun county all the authority vested in the local road authorities under an act to provide for State money aid in addition to convict labor for the improvement of public roads.

By Mr. Moncure, of Stafford: A bill to submit to the voters of Stafford county the question of charging toll to others than residents of said county for traveling over the Falmouth Bridge over the Rappahannock River, which connects the counties of Stafford and Spotsylvania.

By Mr. Silvester: A bill to amend and re-enact section 10 of an act entitled an act for working and keeping in repair the public roads in Norfolk county.

By Mr. Johnson, of Russell: A bill to amend an act approved January 30, 1900, to prohibit the killing of fish in Clinch River, in the county of Russell, with dynamite or other explosives.

By Mr. Daniel: A bill to amend and re-enact sections 5 and 16 of an act entitled an act for working the roads of the county of Loudoun, as amended and re-enacted by an act approved February 2, 1894.

By Mr. Owens: A bill to enable the county clerk of Norfolk county and the treasurer of said county to fully carry out the provisions of an act to authorize the sale of lots purchased by the Commonwealth for delinquent taxes and not redeemed within four years or more, approved February 23, 1906.

By Mr. Good: A bill to amend and re-enact an act entitled an act providing for the making, changing and working of roads in the county of Rockingham.

By Mr. Wellford: A bill for relief of deputy treasurer of the county of Lancaster.

NEW THEORY IS RAPIDLY SPREADING OVER COUNTRY

L. T. Cooper's theory concerning the human stomach, which he claims to prove with his new medicine, is being given more respect and comment every day.

Cooper claims that 90 per cent. of all ill health is due to stomach trouble. When interviewed about his theory recently he said: "Stomach trouble is the great curse of the twentieth century so far as the civilized races are concerned. Practically all of the chronic ill health of this generation is caused by abnormal stomachic conditions. In earlier days, when the human race was closer to nature, and men and women worked all day out of doors, digging their frugal existence from the soil, the tired, droopy, half-sick people that are now so common did not exist.

"To be sure, there was sickness in those days, but it was of a virulent character, and only temporary. There was none of this half-sick condition all the time with which so many are afflicted nowadays.

"I know positively that every bit of this chronic ill health is caused by stomach trouble. The human stomach in civilized people to-day is degenerate. It lacks tone and strength. This weakness has gradually come through a sedentary existence. I further know that few people can be sick with the digestive apparatus in perfect shape. The sole reason for my success is because my New Discovery medicine tones the stomach up to required strength in about six weeks' time. That is why I have had more people come and thank me wherever I have gone to introduce my medicine than I have had time to talk with."

Among the immense numbers of people who are now strong believers in Cooper's theory and medicine is Mrs. M. E. Delano, a prominent resident of the suburb of Brookline, Boston, Mass. She says: "For several years I was broken in health, cause primarily by stomach and nerve troubles. I gradually became worse, until recently I was compelled to go without solid food for days at a time. I had sour stomach, palpitation of the nerves of stomach and heart, dyspepsia, and extreme nervousness. I suffered terribly with insomnia, and my liver, bowels and whole system gradually became deranged. I felt instant relief the first day I began this Cooper medicine. I now feel like a new being. To-day I walked all over town, shopping—something I have not done for years.

"I make this statement wholly from a sense of duty. I feel I owe it to any one who might find relief and renewed happiness as I have done."

Cooper's New Discovery is sold by all druggists. If your druggist cannot supply you, we will forward you the name of a druggist in your city who will. Don't accept "something just as good."—The Cooper Medicine Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Here and There in the Legislature

In a speech vibrant with feeling, rich in expression and powerful in its eloquence, ex-Attorney-General William A. Anderson held the House Committee on General Laws spellbound yesterday morning, while it listened to his plea for a favorable report on the bill which allows the State, with the concurrence of Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans, to donate a portion of the Soldiers' Home grounds for the Battle Abbey site.

Major Anderson, himself a Confederate officer of distinction, represented before the committee the Lee and Pickett Camps of Veterans, the Sons of Veterans and the Board of Directors of Lee Camp Soldiers' Home. He was accompanied by Judge W. F. Rhea, of the State Corporation Commission; Captain E. J. Bosher, of Lee Camp; A. B. Guigon and E. Leslie Spence, Jr., of the Sons of Veterans. Mr. Guigon first explained the object of the bill, adding that "the site tendered by the city is extremely undesirable, as everybody who has seen it knows."

Large Sum Available.

Major Anderson began by saying that the people of the South had accumulated the sum of about $200,000 to be used to erect a building for a memorial to the virtue and the heroism of the Confederate army. "Not for Virginia, but for the men who fought in defense of their country and who thus wrote their names across the skies during the stormy days of 1861-1865."

There have been many delays, he continued, in securing a location for this Confederate Memorial Institute, or Battle Abbey, and the time has come when the trustees must select a site. One site has now, through the City Council of Richmond, become immediately available, but it is one, he continued, which is absolutely inadequate. "This building is to be one which will be in every way worthy of the purpose indicated, perhaps the most beautiful structure on the continent, and it ought not to be placed in a confined position. It should be," he said, "placed where an unobstructed view could be had. The proposed place is a little triangle, a part of a block on a thoroughfare. Sooner or later the building would be shut in by the homes of the people. Part, I believe, of the land has been reserved. What structures may be put thereon we do not know, and the situation cannot be satisfactorily controlled.

Would Have Monuments.

"Now, on March 12, 1914, Virginia will own the Soldiers' Home property. If the Battle Abbey is placed on this property it cannot be shut in by other buildings. The grounds around the structure would be beautified by monuments, for it is expected that Virginia would unite with her sister States to erect memorials upon them to heroes of the Confederacy. South Carolina would send a statue of her gallant Wade Hampton; Texas would honor the memory of her Albert Sidney Johnson; Kentucky would be represented by her John C. Breckinridge; Tennessee would send a fitting monument to her incomparable soldier, Nathan Bedford Forrest; while Virginia would do what she had already delayed too long—pay a fitting tribute, in marble or bronze, to the glorious memory of Stonewall Jackson.

"Thus we would have, in the memorial and its grounds, an evidence of the appreciation of this generation to the names of the men who have made Virginia and the Southland immortal."

The committee promptly decided to report the bill.

To make poll taxes collectible from personal property with other taxes is the purpose of a joint resolution offered in the House yesterday by Messrs. Lewis and Taliaferro, proposing an amendment to the Constitution to this effect. At present poll taxes cannot be collected by force until after they are delinquent for three years, and cannot be made by levy on personal estate.

Millers from different sections appeared before the House Committee on General Laws yesterday morning in the interest of the West bill, making forty-eight pounds a standard bushel of corn meal in this State. It was pointed out that the millers are hampered in their sales of interstate shipments by the fact that other States have a forty-eight-pound standard, while the Virginia standard is fifty pounds. They are forced to sack meal in different size bags. Some members of the committee were afraid that the consumer would be forced to pay the same for a forty-eight-pound bushel as he now pays for a fifty-pound bushel, but it was stated in rebuttal that meal is always sold by the pound. A representative of the State Food Commissioner said that the amount of meal in each sack should be branded on the bag.

All the proposed bills relating to game will be heard by joint subcommittees from the Senate Committee on Fish and Game and the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at the Jefferson Hotel.

Mr. Keyser introduced a bill in the House yesterday to require that in all deeds of sale it shall be stated whether grantors and grantees are write or colored. It is further required that this fact shall be stated by the clerk in making up his list of deeds for commissioners of the revenue.

The Parker bill, putting water supply companies under the control of the State Corporation Commission, will be heard next Thursday by the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

Large delegations of people interested in the bills providing for the establishment of a Department of Game and Inland Fish were ready to be heard yesterday morning before the House Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns. But some of those who had wanted to appear had left, and it was thought best to refer the matter to subcommittees from the committees of both houses. On the part of the House, Messrs. Yarrell, Baum and Sydnor were appointed.

Mr. Byrd appeared and asked for a hearing on his liquor bill, which amends and strengthens the present Byrd law. He was asked how much time he wanted, and he said about fifteen minutes, although he did not know how much the other side would want. Mr. Harwood said they would probably want fifteen hours. It was determined to give this matter a hearing next Tuesday morning, and the committee will meet at 9 o'clock for this purpose. The Speaker made no objection to this, remarking that he was "an early Byrd."

The Throckmorton bill regarding the use of broad tires will be heard at the same meeting if there is time.

Parents of school children will hail with delight the bill of Senator Chase, which provides that the State shall appropriate $250,000 for the purchase of school books for school children. The plan has been most successfully adopted in other States. It has proved that under its operation school attendance is much better, for the cost of books keeps many poor lads and lassies from the school room door. If the recent recommendation of Governor Mann that the school children be relieved from the burden of too many books is adopted, maybe the appropriation will come down a peg or two.

A new charter for the city of Radford is sought in a bill presented by Senator Hart yesterday.

Combined assessment of surface land and the coal under it at the same time, when they are owned by the same person, is sought in a measure proposed yesterday by Senator Chase. He thinks such procedure, which was suggested to him by several commissioners of the revenue, a simplification of time and labor. The object of the separate assessment insisted upon by the present law, namely, to get higher value, has failed of achievement. It simply works a hardship on the commissioners.

Favorable report was given to the bill proposed by Senators Halsey and Strode on the separate establishment of the epileptic colony at Amherst by the Senate Committee on Public Institutions and Education yesterday morning. The vote on the Strode bill to establish a State College for Women was a tie, resulting, therefore, in an unfavorable report. An amendment by Senator Keezell, proposing coeducation at the University of Virginia, under the Strode bill, was defeated.

The first bill in conformity with a specific recommendation of Governor Mann introduced in the Senate was brought up by Senator Keezell yesterday. It proposes a repeal of the amendment to the banking law passed at the last session, permitting a bank in giving in its stock for taxation to deduct the indebtedness of its stockholders, provided it shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the total actual value of all of its shares of stock. Governor Mann declared this a discrimination in favor of stockholders, and that it ought to be repealed.

Hearing on the Holt bill to prevent the Board of Directors of the penitentiary from making any further contracts as to the hire of convicts will be held at 4 P. M. next Tuesday before the Senate Committee on Public Institutions and Education. The directors of the penitentiary have been requested to be present, as well as all others interested in the bill.

Before the Senate and House Committees on Insurance and Banking yesterday afternoon, there was further hearing on the banking bureau bill. George Bryan, of Richmond, pointed out several minor changes desired in the law, and Delegates Cook and Yarrell presented their objections. Mr. Jeffries, of the city, suggested a few changes. The bill is much disputed in several particulars, and was finally referred to a subcommittee for its consideration. It was pointed out that if the postal savings bank bill becomes law, deposits will be made by the government only in banks which are systematically examined, and that was urged as one of the reasons for the passage of a bill to that end. The question of what fee should be assessed on the banks, according to their gross wealth, is still unsettled.

The subcommittee appointed to consider the bill is: Senators Holt, Saunders, Elam, Holland; Delegates Spatig, Cook, Baker. They will consult with Mr. Bryan, who is the attorney for the State Bankers' Association. Delegate Martin Williams offered an additional bill yesterday to the committee, which it will also consider. His bill is along the line of amendment to the present law.

Tax on automobiles will be the subject of a bill shortly to be presented by the Senate Finance Committee.

Advocates of the establishment of a State Normal School for women in the town of Radford appeared last night in the hall of the House of Delegat before a joint meeting of the Hou Committees on Finance and on Schoo and Colleges. The needs of the South west in the way of normal trainin for young women were fully explai for young women were fully explain ed, and the peculiar advantages Radford as the proper place for suc an institution were, of course, enlarge upon.

Senator Hart, who represents th district, and Mr. Johnston, who is th member of the House for the town were among the speakers. Anothe advocate of the school was Captai West, division superintendent of th schools of Louisa county. R. L. Noel Judge Selden Longley and Judge Ge E. Cassell, all of Radford, also spoke

They asked, first, for the establish ment of the school by formal act ment of the school by formal act o the Legislature. As for appropriation they left that entirely to the discre tion of the Committee on Finance, tak ing into consideration the financi condition of the State. This left th impression that no money will be e pected for 1910, this year being spe in securing a site and other preli inary work.

It was the general impression la night that the House Committee Schools and Colleges will report th the Board of School Examiners sho be retained. The committee held second hearing yesterday afterno on the Williams resolution, asking to report as to the desirability of continuance of the examiners.

Among the speakers were Super tendent Eggleston, of the Departm of Public Instruction, and Superinte ent West, of Louisa. No one appea for the abolition of the examiners. committee reached no decision. the result is expected as indica above.

Save You 25% On Your Groceries

Fresh Bologna Sausage, 9c per lb.; or 3 lbs. for	25c
Va. Pride Coffee, per lb.	15c
Elgin Butter, per pound	33c
California Evaporated Peaches	8c
Good Mixed Tea	25c
Large California Prunes, 4 lbs. for	25c
7 lbs. New Va. Buckwheat for	25c
Large Fat Mackerel, 6 for	25c
Large New North Carolina Roe Herrings, 18c dozen; or, per half barrel	$2.50
New Hominy and Grits, 2 lbs. for	5c
Good Lard, per pound	11c
Large Irish Potatoes, 20c peck; or, per bushel	75c
Good Salt Pork, per pound	12c
New Labrador Herrings, per dozen	12c
Whole Grain Rice, per pound	6c
Cedar Buckets	15c
Sweet Florida Oranges, per dozen, 10c and	15c
Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate, cake	10c
Best Cream Cheese, per pound	18c
Duffy Malt Whiskey	85c

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TWO—STORES—TWO
1820-22 E. Main. 506 E. Marshall
Two Stores—Phones at Each.

Give Your Stomach A Vacatio

By Using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tabl Which Digest Food Without Any Aid.

A Trial Package Sent Free.

The stomach should have a when it is tired out and irritated f dyspepsia and indigestion. One sho not call upon the stomach in this c dition to do its full and complete d What the stomach needs is natu assistance, and when this is give the stomach responds quickly to needed rest and comes back to duties refreshed and invigorated.

When you feel as though your st ach were a piece of lead, when g or foul odor issue from your thr when your tongue is coated and y appetite gone, it is high time to your stomach on a vacation.

The stomach is constantly comin contact with foreign substances, w it must reduce in form to give stren and health to the other organs of body. It is the commissary dep ment of the human system and furnish from such supplies as com it all that such a system demand If the stomach becomes dera and cannot furnish all that is n sary, it weakens the entire machi of man and is itself placed on commission. It cannot cure itself cause the curative powers of Na receive their force from the ston so that if the stomach issues in feet nourishment it cannot receive feet curative means for its own b it.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets impar the power, vigor and strength n sary to the stomach. They do stomach's work and without callin this organ for assistance.

If you would put your meal glass jar and with it place the co amount of Stuart's Dyspepsia Ta you could sit down and watch little tablets digest the meal as fectly as the most healthy sto This demonstration has been ma almost every State in the Unio these tablets, one grain of a ingredient being capable of dige 3,000 grains of food.

If you have the slightest about your stomach go to the n drug store and buy a box of St Dyspepsia Tablets, price 50c, or us your name and address and w immediately send you by mail a package free. Address F. A. S Co., 150 Stuart Building, Ma Mich.