

THREE ORIGINAL STORIES.

During the coming year, and commencing December 26th, the Weekly Union will publish three prize stories of California.

THE WEEKLY UNION.

The WEEKLY UNION for 1891 will be by far the most desirable paper published in the State. It is now the superior of any.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The wires are down east of this point, and the RECORD-UNION is consequently unable to present its readers with the usual overland dispatches this morning.

The sport in Alta was continued in the San Francisco sharemarket yesterday, though less pronounced. The advance Thursday was 100 per cent.

Harvey Saunders was found dead in his bed at Portland, Or., Thursday evening.

The trial of Clarence Gray at Santa Barbara, for the murder of Theodore Glancy, has been postponed to January 20th.

The customs collections at Victoria, B. C., for November amounted to \$41,324.

The first snow-storm of the season is now raging at Victoria.

The steamer Grappler is ashore above Nanaimo, B. C.

The exports exceeded the imports \$1,009,000 at Victoria this year.

Fire at Port Gamble, W. T.

The schooner Taffie, from San Francisco for San Pedro, was abandoned Thursday off Cape St. Martin.

On the second page this morning will be found the opening chapters of the story "The Ventures and Adventures of Charles Gould."

HOLIDAY ISSUE.

Following the custom first established by this paper the RECORD-UNION will on the 1st day of January, 1891, issue a mammoth edition containing valuable statistics, business review of Sacramento, and interesting special articles.

The superior value of the New Year's issues of this paper is already so well known as to require no detail of the prospectus.

The RECORD-UNION and WEEKLY UNION are the only papers published outside of the metropolis having a general circulation.

The WEEKLY UNION has over TEN TIMES the circulation of the local contemporaries, and the largest and most general circulation of any weekly published on this coast.

THE RIGHT COURSE.

We hope it is true, as stated, that all the Republican candidates for Congress in South Carolina intend to contest the claims of the Democrats. For if this is done the illegitimate methods employed in that State will be exposed, and the great motive for maintaining the solidarity of the South will be removed.

The Southern Democrats realize that bulldozing and ballot-box stuffing are useless, and will not secure seats in Congress to the party which employs them, they will cease to resort to those agencies, and will try the effect of honesty in politics.

This is one of the best consequences to be derived from a Republican majority in the House. The Democrats have probably not carried a single district in South Carolina by fair means. If that can be shown it will be the duty of the House to refuse to admit the Democratic claimants.

In this way the solid South will be constitutionally baffled, and its favorite weapons will be deprived of all offensive power. If the practice of illegitimate methods cannot be proved, and if the Democratic claimants can show a clear record, the House will be obliged to seat them, and therefore if they are confident of the justice of their cause they ought to welcome a contest.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE MIRACULOUS.

The question whether miracles, and especially miraculous cures, happen, has been brought under discussion anew by the recent curious confession of faith in the so-called miracles of Lourdes made by the Rev. Dr. Tyng of New York.

The obvious fact that in the case of Dr. Tyng the conviction that the Lourdes phenomena are genuine rests upon ignorance of the physiology of the subject suggests the propriety of attempting to estimate the scope and extent of that credulity which continues to render such exhibitions of intellectual obtuseness possible.

There is reason to believe that many if not all the historians who have dealt with human superstition have hitherto failed to apprehend its full significance, because they too have been ignorant of the extent of the power which the mind exercises over the body; in other words, the power of the mind to realize even the most extravagant conceptions, and to translate folly into fact.

Whoever, wanting this knowledge of the physiology of superstition, approaches the study of human credulity, is sure to lose his labor, and to reach conclusions which are alike fallacious and perplexing. When we speak of credulity we must not deceive ourselves with the idea that the mental capacity of our ancestors was very much inferior to that of the present generation.

It is not so much that the men of the dark ages believed things in defiance of reason, as that they by their ignorance of science actually created evidence which seemed to warrant their superstitious beliefs. We can illustrate our reasoning more clearly by a reference to existing superstitions among certain savages.

On the west coast of Africa there are negro tribes who are so convinced of the power of their Obeahs or medicine men that they believe it possible to charm people to death; and so effective is their faith that if a native of one of these tribes believes himself to have been so charmed, he will forthwith lie down, and die in a few hours, without any disease or ailment whatever, and from no other cause but the overmastering apprehension of superstition.

This shows how far the influence of the mind over the body may extend, even at the present day, and this also serves to illustrate the causes of the apparently dense credulity of our ancestors. It is impossible to understand the witch-mania without bearing this consideration constantly in mind.

In that epidemic of fear and extravagance there was a certain stratum of actual phenomena which seemed to bear out the accusations of Hopkins and his witch-finding gang. That is to say, people did sometimes really suffer physical pain under the belief and because of the belief that they had been charmed or cursed by witches.

Just as the African savage pines away when he fancies that the Obi man has cast the fatal spell over him, so some of our ancestors really pined away when they thought the witch or wizard had been compassing their destruction by supernatural means. And the same may be said of all charms and conjurations whatever.

Amulets and talismans have always depended for their power upon the credulity and ignorance of those who used them. We laugh in these days when we read that it used to be thought possible to cure a cough by fastening a spider in a hazel-nut shell, and hanging it round the neck of the patient, and such fantastic devices. But we do not sufficiently realize that when people were very simple and very credulous it was actually possible to cure diseases by such methods.

In truth there is no breach of continuity between any of the forces of Nature, and the common error in this regard arises from Man's perversity in trying to separate "spirits" from "matter" to suit his ignorant fancies. To understand this, however, it is to comprehend the philosophy of the miraculous as it never can be comprehended by studying the supernatural theory. Not only cures but epidemics, and even epidemics, have consistently been caused in the way we have indicated. The child-pilgrimage, the dancing-mania and the flagellant craze of the Middle Ages, were all cases in point.

In later times similar exhibitions have been given at intervals in all parts of the world, and always among the most ignorant and credulous. It is noteworthy that these epidemics never attack the educated, and indeed that would be impossible.

The miraculous cures of Lourdes and Knock, and wherever else such phenomena are exhibited, belong to this category. They are neither more nor less than fresh illustrations of the influence of the mind upon the body. What that influence is the case of Perkins' Metallic Tractors showed. These tractors were pieces of metal which it was claimed by the inventor could cure disease by being passed over the affected part.

A certain physician made wooden imitations of them, and succeeded just as well. When nitrous oxide was first used in medicine, a prominent physician thought it might be employed with benefit in a case of paralysis. Before applying it he inserted a thermometer under the patient's tongue. The patient, an ignorant man, thought this was the new remedy, and at once declared that he felt better.

The doctor, struck with the circumstance, made an experiment. He did not apply the nitrous oxide at all, but left the man in his erroneous belief that the thermometer was the curative agent. The result was that the paralysis was actually cured by the thermometer. Now apply the philosophy of this case to the Lourdes miracles.

The patients there think they are under supernatural influence. If their belief is strong it will tend to produce the very effect they expect. The anticipation of miracles produces them, in fact, to all practical intents. Everybody has heard the story of Theodore Hook and the stone lion on the top of Northumberland House. Hook for a joke suddenly halted on the street one day, and fixed his eyes on the aforesaid lion.

A crowd rapidly collected. It was whispered that the lion had been seen to wag his tail. And in a few minutes a score of people were ready to swear that they themselves had seen the tail wag. The mind may actually change the tissues of the body, as instance the case related by Carter, of a lady who saw a window fall on the hand of her child, cutting off three of its fingers. When the surgeon had dressed the child's hand the mother complained of pain in hers.

On examination, three fingers "corresponding to those injured in the child," were discovered to be swollen and "inflamed, although they had laid nothing prior to the accident. In four-and-twenty hours incisions were made into them, and pus was evacuated; sloughs were afterwards discharged, and the wounds ultimately healed." Nor is this an isolated case. The mind can in fact effect any change upon the physical organs, from curing even chronic diseases to bleaching the hair and arresting life itself.

There is no need for the introduction of supernaturalism at all, and its superfluity is attested by the fact that the kind of cures called miraculous have been effected through all recorded time, under the most diverse allegations, and without any regard to the alleged source of the influence. They have occurred under the auspices of all religions, and under the auspices of entirely religious or extra-religious performers. For centuries the Kings of England, and for a long period the monarchs of France also, claimed and exercised the gift of miraculous healing, and it was then ascribed to the divinity that hedges kings. Nothing is better attested than the reality of these cures by royal touch, yet they cannot be cited on behalf of any Church or creed.

The Zonave Jacob cured as many people as Our Lady of Lourdes, yet without pretending to sanctify. Shamanism as well as Catholicism has its miracles, and they are all of a kind. And there can be no doubt that this class of miraculous cures will continue as long as simple faith and ignorance go hand in hand, nor would there be any cause for regret in this but for the fact that Superstition turns all such phenomena to her own ends, and thus puts farther off the enlightenment and the intellectual enfranchisement of the least advanced peoples.

A RADICAL LAND SCHEME.

Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace proposes, in the Contemporary Review, what he very correctly designates "a radical solution of the Irish land problem." It is certainly the most sweeping and comprehensive proposition that has yet been or that is at all likely to be made. Mr. Wallace in fact proposes that a law shall be enacted decreeing that at the expiration of four lives all the land in Ireland shall revert to the State, and shall then be let at a moderate ground rent, the proprietors or occupants at the time of the lapse having the preference in applications for the tenancy.

"claim compensation for any supposed 'injury or injustice in the land's not coming to such a person. The State, then, 'may properly claim and exercise a like 'power for important public purposes; 'but in order that 'just expectations' 'may not be interfered with, nothing 'should be done to prevent an estate from 'descending in due course, at least as far 'as the grand-children of any existing 'owner; and if we go one step further and 'say that the law shall not be altered so 'as to affect even his great-grand-children, 'we certainly extend the principle as far 'as anyone can reasonably claim on the 'ground that his 'sentimental interests' 'ought to be respected.' He therefore proposes that 'all landed property in 'Ireland shall legally descend for four 'generations beyond the existing owner, 'and then pass to the State.' Of course, though Mr. Wallace does not say so, his argument applies with precisely equal force to the landed property of England, and it is very certain that if such a law was enacted for Ireland it would not be many years before it would have to be extended to the whole United Kingdom. It must be admitted that Mr. Wallace has presented his proposition very strongly. That is absolutely necessary in such a case, since nothing but the most cogent and forcible presentation could cause such a suggestion to be looked at. In England, 'Where Freedom broadens slowly down 'From precedent to precedent,' It is very difficult to introduce any idea which runs counter to the whole tendencies of the nation. The land system of England is a part of the country. It has grown into the minds of the people, much as our school system has into the popular mind of the United States, and no matter how much in need of reform or revolution it may be, it will be enormously difficult to get anything done. Not to speak of the influence of the aristocracy, which must necessarily be cast with desperate concert against all and every manner of change, it will require the education of years to bring even the masses of the English Liberals up to the point of believing that a radical change is necessary. Considering the extent and nature of the obstacles in the way of land reform in that country, it is therefore more surprising that Mr. Wallace should have been permitted to broach so radical and extreme a plan in one of the leading agencies of modern thought. What effect his proposal will have upon the British mind we are as yet unable to say, but it is not so much that he can escape some fierce attacks from the defenders of the existing situation. It is true that by bringing it forward as a panacea for Ireland he has cunningly contrived to secure some shelter for himself, but it is not to be supposed that the possibility of legislating separately for the two countries on the land question will be assumed, and therefore the full significance of the suggestion must be perceived. The land question all over the world is indeed only in its infancy. Neither America nor Europe has yet been emancipated from the fetters of feudalism. The current notions of property in land are both confused and irrational, and there can be no serious doubt that national economy on this subject requires to be entirely reorganized. That this cannot be done without persistent organized agitation and popular education is very certain, but as the new views are the result of clearer perceptions and fuller knowledge, and as these perceptions and this knowledge can be disseminated, we may be sure that when the time is ripe the revolution will be effected, and we may also be confident that it will involve neither violence nor injustice.

BARRIERS AGAINST PROGRESS.

The advocates of the new Constitution are beginning to experience the disagreeable results of championing fallacies. So long as the measure was untried they were able to predict all manner of benefits to flow from it, but now that it is actually in operation the people cannot be deluded with fabrications. It does not need to be said that the new Constitution has failed to realize a single one of the sanguine anticipations of its friends. It is notorious that it has injured the State, and that its sinister results are becoming more conspicuous every day. Its scheme of taxation was framed for the special gratification of that malevolence which sees in prosperity a sort of crime to be punished, and which seeks to equalize the inequalities of society by masked confiscation. This is no new spirit. It is older than any civilization of which we possess any record. It has always been a disturbing element in society. But the instances in which it has been permitted to control legislation are few, and in every one of them the same ruinous consequences have followed. Just now an attempt is being made to excite some interest in local manufacturing enterprises, but the moment the suggestion is made it is performed met with the insuperable objection that it is impossible to start manufactures in California because the new Constitution has prohibited all such undertakings by its method of double taxation. The effect of the present system of taxation is to put a veto upon corporate enterprises by declaring that all such undertakings shall be taxed double upon all the property they possess. The law which defines representatives of property to be equivalent in taxable value to the property represented is of necessity a fatal obstacle to progress. It is an effectual preventive of co-operative investments, in fact, and it places a special impost upon all extensive enterprises. It is therefore not only opposed to equity, but it is in flagrant contravention of every sound economic principle. It is a well-established fact that any community prospers in proportion to the freedom of the activities of its members. Where this freedom is the fullest there will be found the largest prosperity. Where hindrances are interposed to the free expansion of industry and enterprise, commerce and manufacture languish, and enterprise disappears. Already under the new Constitution a tendency has been set up among our wealthier citizens to look elsewhere for fields of investment. When the instrument was under discussion we predicted that this would be the case, for we perceived that it would be impossible to compel men of large means to submit to the inequitable methods of taxation proposed. The Communists and malignants who engineered that controversy on the side of the Constitution affected to ridicule such apprehensions, and confidently asserted that our rich men would be obliged

to stay and take their punishment. They were unfortunately believed, and now the drain of capital and enterprise is away from California more and more. The effect of this movement is much more important than may at first appear. It is not only the removal of capital from the State that is injurious, but every such incident discourages other investors, and thus tends to warn enterprising men from us.

It is not probable that the present effort to establish manufactures will succeed, for business men will not invest money under conditions such as have been set up under the new Constitution. No man of any business sagacity is willing to be taxed double for the privilege of holding stock in a manufacturing company, and therefore capital will naturally seek other fields. This is exactly what was to have been expected, but the people who believed in the new Constitution shut their eyes to all common sense considerations. They thought the opportunity was presented to them of punishing the wicked persons who had succeeded in life, and they scoffed at all who represented to them that the conditions under which the minority could get rich were naturally the best for the majority. Some who see the folly and fatality of the new scheme of taxation are demanding the repeal of the Constitution or the calling of a Convention to frame another. After the experience we have had of Constitutional Conventions we should have thought any Californian would be cautious about proposing a second body of that kind. As to repealing the Constitution, that cannot be thought of until the whole community has come to realize its pernicious character. We doubt whether public opinion is yet ripe for a salutary change. In matters of this kind it is generally necessary to endure much suffering before the fallacy is perceived. A year or two of double taxation and of the new plan of mortgage taxation will undoubtedly open the eyes of those who still hold out against the facts of the case. The farmers have not yet learned to comprehend the new Constitution, though many of them must have begun to perceive dimly that it has not brought them the good they anticipated. So long as it is the supreme law of the State, however, it will continue to produce evil effects. It is idle to expect that there can be any important progress made under its provisions. Men will not voluntarily submit themselves to discriminating taxation, and the lower rate of interest falls the more hopeless will the situation become in this respect. Meantime it is necessary that the tendency of the law should be clearly pointed out, and that there should be no mistake as to the cause of the want of prosperity which is afflicting so large a section of the State, and which is daily driving more of the brains and energy of the community into exile.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

An interesting article on this subject appears in the Contemporary Review. The writer believes that all ideas of a close connection between England and the Dominion are delusive, and gives many reasons for this conclusion. He points out that no matter what form of expression may be used in discussing the question, Canada is necessarily outside of and beyond the jurisdiction of England, and not only this, but her interests have nothing in common with those of the mother country. He shows that it must be impossible to form a federation of the English possessions of North America which will not fall to pieces from natural causes, and he has no hesitation in predicting that the future of Canada will be annexation to the United States. Every consideration, he thinks, leads up to this consummation. All the attraction of superior national importance draws Canada towards the United States. In her isolated position she has no satisfactory prospect. She has not the satisfaction of feeling that she is really in close communion with England. She has developed a population which is quite as un-British as that of the United States in many regards. In the event of foreign war she is exposed to great danger, without any practical compensations. She can never hope to be anything more than a province under the existing conditions. England cannot protect her, cannot govern her, cannot help her at all effectively in any way. Her separation from her powerful neighbor injures her commerce and retards her progress. In short, at present she is in an anomalous and unsatisfactory condition, and the best thing she can do is to put an end to the mutual perplexity by casting in her lot with the United States. Of course this argument may not faithfully represent any important element of Canadian opinion, but it is certainly forcible, and it is likely to produce considerable impression upon the English audience to which it is addressed. The United States, it is true, have no particular hankering after Canada at present; but if she really desires to change her maiden state for the married one, we presume there will be no objection on this side of the border, and it has already been shown that England would not resist the step.

LIBBY PRISON SOLD AT AUCTION.

Libby Prison, the historic military jail of the Confederate Government, was recently sold at auction under a deed of trust. The auctioneer stated that the property was being rented as a tobacco factory at \$50 a month. The building was started at \$50,000, and was completed at \$85,000. The auctioneer said he was not sure that it cost over half this amount to put down the piles upon which the building was erected. He then suggested that such was the value of the historical associations of the building that if it were pulled down the bricks could easily be sold at the North for \$1 apiece, and as there were 240,000 bricks the building would bring \$240,000. He would, however, be satisfied to sell it for less money. This appeal sent the bidding up to \$67,725, and was knocked down to James T. Gray, a young capitalist of Richmond. The building is now occupied by F. M. Boyken as a tobacco factory. A crowd of negroes looked through the upper story iron-bars, interested spectators of the building.

Libby Prison was the most famous of the Confederate military prisons, and by the Confederate Government it was ranked as the most secure, although the success of the tunneling enterprise of Straight, Rose, and others rendered it defective in the matter of its safety, and caused Major Turner to double his guards. The Libby in outward appearance has changed little since the war. Even the sign, although now much weather-stained, and rather indistinct, is there still. Libby Prison was one of the bars have been taken away from the windows and sold as old iron. Soon after the war the prison was without tenants, but finally a Northern gentleman rented it and fitted it up as a tobacco warehouse. Subsequently it was used as a tobacco steamer, and then as a tobacco factory. The building has a front of 140 feet and a depth of 105 feet. When it was used as a prison it was divided into nine rooms, each 102 feet long and 45 feet wide. The partitions have been knocked down. In many places on the walls there can still be seen letters and dates carved in the bricks by Federal captives. Scattered about there are designs by those prisoners who were artistically inclined, and had a taste for the sculptor's art. Skulls, crossbones, coffins, chains, are mixed up with the more ambitious attempts in the shape of this-legged animals, which the beholder can take for horses, oxen, or dragons.

Men who were confined in the Libby are scattered all over the Union, and yet it may be doubted whether there is one in a hundred who knows the history of Libby Prison. It was built by James T. Gray, an old citizen of Richmond, Mr. Libby, and up to ten years before the war he occupied the building. When the war began the sign, "Libby & Sons, Ship Chandlers and Grocers," was over the entrance, and remained there until the Libby was taken as a prisoner will remember seeing it. Old Mr. Libby lived on Church Hill, in the lower portion of the city, near the historic St. John's Church, in which Patrick Henry delivered his immortal oration, concluding, "but for me give me Liberty or give me death." This hill, overlooking the river, since the war has been turned into a park, and is known as Libby Hill Park. In his warehouse Mr. Libby amassed a large fortune.

Libby Prison was not the first choice of the Confederate Government as a military prison. Soon after the commencement of hostilities the authorities began to look around for a suitable building as a prison for Union soldiers. They first selected a large frame building in what is known as Lumpkin's alley. This was the first military prison in Richmond, and perhaps the South, and was called "Castle Godwin." It had been built and used as a "jail" for the housing of slaves before they were sold. Lumpkin's alley was filled with these large houses called "jails," and here the slave sales took place. Castle Godwin had not been in use a year before it was found to be entirely inadequate for the accommodation of the prisoners, and the Confederate authorities fixed on the large warehouse of Libby & Sons, "on the dock."

Castle Godwin was nearly a mile from the river, and a long and weary portage of the city. It is a singular fact that none of the Libby Prison officials are now in Richmond. There are quite a number of ex-Confederates who acted as guards at the prison still living here. Major Turner, the commandant of the Libby, was one of the youngest officers in the Confederate service, and his rank was owing to the fact that he had been at West Point. When the States seceded he was a cadet there, and at once resigned his commission, and held the position of commandant of the Libby until the close of the war, when he went to Mexico and experienced an adventurous life with Maximilian. Afterward he returned to Mississippi, studied dentistry, and one of his guards says that he is now a successful dentist in Memphis.

RED-HOT ICE.—When, in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," the Lord Chamberlain presents the ingenious play-bill of "Bully 'Bottles' my very tragical comedy to 'Theseus,' the King, he says, "How dry and tragical! Tedious and brief! Hot ice and wondrous strange snow! How shall we find the concord of this discord?" Such, however, is the advance of science that the poet's words are being literally fulfilled, and one of his guards says that he is now a successful dentist in Memphis.

THE COOLING MOON AND HIS SEEDLING SLEEP.—W. W. Freeman, of Hough and Rosely, Nevada county, writes as follows concerning the cooling moon: "The papers have had a great deal to say recently about the cooling moon. It might be well to investigate a little further before recommending any rash legislation on the subject. The moon has almost destroyed some apple crops in this part of Nevada county. I have a couple of specimens—one taken from an apple and the other from a black-oak acorn. If there is any difference, it will require a microscope to reveal it. They appear to be exactly the same. They are now in what I suppose is termed the pupa state. It is almost impossible to find an acorn that is not full of worms. I have found as many as five worms in a single acorn. I would not be surprised if I could find attention to the fact—for fact it certainly is—that is, the same moth that destroys the apple works on the acorn also. All who have seen the specimens that I have pronounced them the same."

GARBALDI.—Garibaldi, as a mere politician, the London Times says, is nothing. His mind is full of vague, impracticable fancies, picked up at the feet of the wild-est social theorists, and tossed about in a brain far too active for the patient solution of social and political problems. He is at the mercy of schemers and plotters, who trade on his vast influence for their own personal ends, and if he were listened to seriously he might sweep away in council all that he has gained by the sword. But as a man of action he has more than enough shown himself irresistible. His is the faith which overcomes obstacles by sheer force of will, which contemplates single-mindedness of purpose and with that strange magnetic influence over men which has shown itself so potent in all his enterprises. [Kentucky State Journal.]

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

(From San Francisco exchanges of December 3d.) The next steamer for China and Japan will be the Belgic, due on December 13th. During the month of November 64,313 tons of coal were received at this port, an increase of 1,740 tons over the receipts in October. One of the California lionesses at Woodward's Gardens yesterday gave birth to three whelps. This is represented to be the first case on record where California lions have bred in a state of captivity. Four of the five cases of small-pox reported to-day were verified. One resided on Minna street, between Fourth and Fifth; one on Montgomery avenue; one on Moss street, and one reported to the authorities.

The following analysis of the number of twenty-one counties of this city who cast their first vote at the last election has been prepared by Fred M. Thall: First Ward, 319; Second Ward, 341; Third Ward, 79; Fourth Ward, 319; Fifth Ward, 66; Sixth Ward, 213; Seventh Ward, 295; Eighth Ward, 743; Ninth Ward, 293; Tenth Ward, 1,059; Eleventh Ward, 1,174; Twelfth Ward, 970. Total, 5,885. The cases of the indicted city officials came up before Judge Ferral to-day. In the case of Sheriff Desmond, indicted on three charges of felony, motion to set aside the indictment on the ground that the names of two witnesses had been left off the indictment was allowed. Argument on the motion made by the District Attorney to resubmit the causes to the Grand Jury was set for one week from to-morrow. Louis Kaplan and Wm. Kierski, indicted on eight charges of grand larceny, one of petty larceny and two of false pretenses, were allowed until two weeks from to-morrow to plead. J. P. Le Count, Kaplan and Kierski were also granted until the same time to plead on the six joint indictments for false pretenses. On indictment No. 1, for false pretenses, Kaplan and Kierski pleaded not guilty.

Lebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic. Professor E. M. HALE, author Materia Medica New Remedies; Professor at Chicago Medical College, recommends Coca for bad taste in the mouth, furred, coated tongue, dryness of the mouth or waking, debility of the digestive organs, colic, constipation, ineffectual urging to stool, and Balahegy. Beware of cheap, worthless imitations under one and similar names. Ask for Coca Beef Tonic.

It is about as hard to find a girl whose marriage is announced in the newspapers who isn't "beautiful and accomplished" as it is to find a man who has just "Balahegy" and who isn't "honored and respected by all who know him." [Kentucky State Journal.]