THE TAX ON INCOMES.

Rehearing of the Cases Before the Court Concluded.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE'S ARGUMENT FOR APPELLANTS.

The Court, Immediately Counsel Closed, Adjourned to the Twentieth Instant, When It is Expected That Its Conclusions Upon the Income Tax Will be Announced.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The rehearing of the income tax in the Supreme Court was concluded at 2 o'clock to-day, and the nine Justices took the question of the Act's constitutionality in whole or in part under consideration. On the 20th of this month the court will meet probably for the last time this term to render its decision in pending cases, and it is expected that its conclusions upon the income tax cases will be announced at that time.

Joseph H. Choate of New York finished the closing argument which he began yesterday, speaking until 2 o'clock and receiving the closest attention from the Justices and a crowd of spectators.

It has been generally remarked that interest in the hearing has been much less intense than at the first argument. Justice Jackson was one of the most attentive of the nine men on the bench throughout the hearing, and seems to have borne the strain well, considering the condition of his health.

Mr. Choate first took up for examination the argument of the Attorney-General that if the decision in regard to rentals was to stand, there should be no limit to the time the exemption should run. The Attorney-General had pleaded that with such a ruling in force it might be impossible to ever tax the proceeds derived from rents, however they might be invested. Mr. Choate said in reply that it was sufficient that the law left no such question open. The provision was foa taxing rents at the moment of their receipt, and he, for one, should not be so foolhardy as to claim that when the rent money should be invested, it should not be subject to the original ruling in court in this case.

Mr. Choate contended that of the vast sum expended in the civil war a very small proportion had been derived from the income tax, which was in operation at that time.

Taking up the thread of his affirmative argument, Mr. Choate declared that the question of taxation had been one of the most prominent in the minds of the framers of the Constitution. The members of that body were the representatives of men who knew all about the question, for they had studied here, as their ancestors had in England, under the Plantagenets, the Stuarts and the Tudors.

Mr. Choate then proceeded on the basis that the court had decided that lands were to be free from direct taxes, and that there was to be no difference for tax purposes between the body of the land and its proceeds. He then entered upon the discussion of the undecided questions, contending that there were the same reasons for exempting incomes that existed for exempting bonds and real estate.

Justice Harlan asked Mr. Choate if he meant by general tax on personal property a tax on all personal property of every kind.

"Not at all," Mr. Choate replied. "Because I admit the right of exemption."

Justice Harlan—Does a tax law that reaches only a part of personal property come under that head?

Mr. Choate—In New York there is a vast body of citizens exempt—inmates of tenement houses, nearly one-half of the population—yet I call that a general assessment, not excepting the exemption. It is a tax that cannot be shifted, and a tax that cannot be avoided. But the question whether a tax on real estate can be shifted I will leave to political economists, with whom I have no relations, and hope never to have relations.

Mr. Choate looked at the Attorney-General when he spoke of political economists, and there was laughter, a rare demonstration in the Supreme Court.

Justice Harlan asked if the counsel would call a tax on the income of bonds a direct tax that would have to be apportioned, and upon receiving an affirmative answer, asked if the same were true of a tax on banking.

Mr. Choate answered: "This is a business, and the court has over and over again decided that Congress can tax a business."

In discussing the principle of the *stare decisis*, which he defined the rule of standing by a former decision, whether right or wrong, he said he was constrained to believe two of the Justices had only consented to the former decisions in deference to that of principle. "Your honors are sworn to obey the Constitution as a primal law. Every Act of Congress stands in the light of it or must fall. Must not every decision of this court that it found to be in conflict with the Constitution by the light of the latest evidence and the most complete information also stand or fall?"

Then Mr. Choate continued: "Regarding the statement that former income taxes will have to be paid back if the court reverses the Springer rule, I submit that with such consequences as that your honors have nothing to do. That is not an argument addressed to a question of law or constitutionality. A moral argument, the Attorney-General calls it. I call it an immoral one. The idea of the Attorney-General standing up here for the nation and asking that because the Government has collected much money illegally in the past it must go on collecting money illegally."

Mr. Choate next considered the exceptions made in the income tax law, and in doing so made special reference to the mutual insurance companies as going to show the magnitude of the operations of those companies. He could, he said, mention one such company whose accumulated property amounted to $204,000,000. An exemption such as this was beyond the bounds of reason.

"Do you know," he exclaimed, "what this concern is that is given the vast advantage implied in this exemption? It goes under the reputable name of a moneyed corporation. It is a moneyed monster; it lives upon money; it swallows money; it digests money; it breeds money. It lays golden eggs by the bucketful every day, and then weaves golden coins about them to warm and vivify them. It has as many arms as there are States in the Union, and which it is constantly putting out in all directions for the purpose of raking in with. Nor are its operations confined to the bounds of this country alone. It extends raking in money."

Having obtained so much money, he said, the company reinvested it by forming trust companies, organizing banks, building and reorganizing railroads and floating Government bonds. Not only this, but it controlled Congress, and directed legislation, as had been confessed by the Attorney-General.

Referring to the exceptions of incomes of less than $4,000, he said that provision of the law would exclude the vast majority of the incomes of the whole country; it would exempt ninety-nine one-hundredths of the tradesmen of the country, and a majority of the professional men. It was an arbitary blow aimed at corporations, in hitting which the framers of the law well knew they were striking at the main source of income of thousands of widows and orphans, whose incomes, individually small, were derived from corporate investments.

With this Mr. Choate closed the part of his discourse directed to the question of lack of uniformity, and took up the last question under consideration, viz: Whether the entire law was rendered invalid by the decision declaring parts of it to be so. "Does it follow," he asked, "that because the law has been left mutilated, it should remain buried?" And he answered that it did. The instrument had been left too long uninterred. In its present condition it shocks the sensibilities. He said the rule was that when parts of a law upon which other parts or the whole of it were dependent are declared invalid, the dependent parts must also share the same fate, and he contended that by the former decision of the court the income tax law had been robbed of its body and substance.

Mr. Choate stopped abruptly at 2 o'clock, and the court announced an immediate adjournment until 12 o'clock Monday, May 20th.

WEATHER CROP CONDITIONS.

The Past Week Generally Has Been Very Favorable.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Weather Bureau, in its review of the weather crop conditions for the week ended May 6th, says: Generally the week has been very favorable. In the Northwestern States much needed and for the present ample rains have fallen, which, with the unusually high temperature, has been favorable for the germination of seeds and the rapid growth of all vegetation. Corn planting has progressed rapidly during the week in the Northern States, and it is generally reported as in a promising condition in the Central and Southern States, although considerable damage has been done by cut worms in some sections. Winter wheat has been unfavorably affected by warm, dry weather in Missouri and Ohio. Illinois reports the crop in excellent condition where the rains have fallen. In Tennessee it is beginning to head. Fruit prospects continued excellent.

ORDERED PLACED IN JAIL.

Warrant Out for the Arrest of a Chicago Merchant.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), May 7.—After a lengthy conference with Attorney-General Maloney this evening Lieutenant-Governor Gill issued a warrant of commitment addressed to Sergeant-at-Arms Anderson of the State Senate and all Sheriffs, directing that Frank H. Cooper, of the firm of Siegel, Cooper & Co., of Chicago, be placed in jail and kept there until he signifies his willingness to satisfactorily answer questions which he refused to-day to answer at the bar of the State Senate regarding the affairs of the firm of which he is a member.

As before stated, Cooper, when brought before the Senate in pursuance of an investigation into the affairs of his firm in Chicago, instigated by a resolution introduced by Senator Salomon, refused on advise of his attorney to divulge the private affairs of his firm, and the Senate to-day, by a narrow majority, decided to imprison him for the refusal.

Sergeant-at-Arms Anderson declined to place him in jail unless an indemnity resolution was passed to protect him (Anderson) in case of action for false arrest and imprisonment. Cooper will probably be placed in prison.

USE THE BICYCLE REGULARLY.

Don't Over-Ride—Helpful for Brain Workers.

I was a beginner last fall but have made rapid progress, and now thoroughly enjoy bicycle riding. There is nothing like it for sport, no matter if a person weighs 200 pounds.

I have recommended the use of the wheel to a great many of my women patients—to so many, indeed, that not a few have returned to me to assure me that I am losing my practice on account of this new form of medicine.

I find the bicycle particularly beneficial to women who are afflicted with imaginary ills or with melancholia. It is a means to divert their minds from their supposed illness, and, in the end, helps to convince them of the truth that they are really in excellent bodily health. The only danger I have discovered in the use of the bicycle by women is that they are apt to overstrain; to ride too long, too far, at first. As is often the case with women, they take very little exercise, then, all of a sudden, they mount a wheel and ride far enough to last them a week. The result, of course, in this untrained manner of riding is anything but beneficial. However, my experience convinces me that the ladies are learning to take their exercise awheel regularly, evenly and consistently. Of course I do not wish to go on record as recommending the bicycle without discrimination to all women, for I am very emphatic in my belief that every woman should first consult her physician before adopting the silent steed as a form of exercise. I am willing to say, however, that my faith in the bicycle is boundless, and that it is a cure for many ills if taken in the proper quantities, in the right way, at the right time.

As for the bicycle for men I am sure it is most beneficial, especially to brain-workers. After a long day's work at my desk to which I have supplemented an evening at the same work, I feel, as all brain-workers do after the long tension, like collapsing and lying down to sleep, perhaps not as long as Rip Van Winkle, but anyway for six months. Instead of this, however, I now mount my wheel and go for a spin up the road, with nothing more to engage my mind than the guidance of the steed I am riding. This is wherein it is most helpful for brain-workers; it brings into play every muscle of the body except the muscles and nerves which have been strained all day, thus giving rest to these while the others are exercised.

I think there is much opportunity for improvement in the construction of the bicycle, especially in the matter of what I might call a hygienic saddle. The proper saddle for health should have a cleft in the center, and I am pleading with the makers to recognize the benefits of the saddle I have suggested.

I believe that the time is near when professional and business men, and, for that matter, everybody with an errand to do, will go from place to place atop a bicycle on asphalt pavements. — Dr. Fowler in Demorest's Magazine for May.

How to Tell Good Mutton.

Mutton, to be healthful and well-flavored, should be from an animal anywhere from two and a half to five years old. Older than five the meat is tough and likely to be strong; younger than two and a half it is scarcely rich enough in flavor for mutton, but still lacks the delicacy of lamb. Lambs are killed when from two to twelve months old, but are best when about six or eight months of age. The flesh has then quite lost the softness which it has when very immature, but still remains juicy and delicate.

On account of the softness and juiciness of lamb it becomes tainted much more easily than mutton, and is, therefore, hung but a short time or not at all, according to the age at which it is killed. Mutton, on the contrary, is not fit to eat until it has been hung in some cool place for at least a week after killing, and in cold weather, or in dry climates, it is better to be hung for two weeks, or as long as it can be without becoming tainted. A good butcher, however, will attend to this.

The lean part of good mutton is a deep, dark red in color, while the fat is clear and white. The lean should be firm in texture, but juicy, and the fat should be hard, scarcely showing any tissue at all. The texture is a very important thing to to know about in selecting meat, and it is so pronounced in mutton that, having once observed a good piece, one can hardly fail to distinguish the good from the bad. The quality is sure to be bad if the fat is yellowish or soft, or if the lean is stringy or pale. Lamb, of course, is softer and lighter in color than mutton, but the same general characteristics belong to it; the fat should be firm and white, the lean, juicy and not stringy; and in both lamb and mutton there must be a good proportion of fat. — From "Hints Concerning Marketing" in Demorest's Magazine.

Jimmy—Timmy Grogan is talkin' of gittin' him a bysickle. Mickey—Him? He ain't got de price fer de wind wot goes in the tires.—Indianapolis Journal.

Abyssinia was the land of the Abyssins, or "mixed races."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

Expressions of Newspapers of the Pacific Coast.

Topics of Varied Character Concisely Discussed and Opinions Expressed by These Journals.

[Tulare Register.]

The co-operation that we stand for is free as air, and as voluntary as man's will to do good or evil. Socialism depends upon the law for its power. Co-operation depends upon the good pleasure of those who are of a common mind. Socialism tends toward dull routine and dead equality. Co-operation inspires enterprise, and yields to every participant in proportion to his ability and worth.

WORK BEGUN.

[Fresno Republican.]

News that actual work has been commenced upon the great electric water-power enterprise, whereby the waters of the San Joaquin River are to be harnessed and the power transmitted to this city, will awaken to fresh activity the enterprising spirit which has made Fresno the metropolis of this great valley.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

[Stockton Independent.]

When people complain that crimes are not properly punished they should not lay all the blame on the officers of the law. When people can be found to petition the Governor for mercy to such scoundrels as Azof, the murderer of Len Harris, and Collins, who cut his wife almost to pieces in drunken rage, it is plain that the officers are not the only ones to blame. Very soon, when the reaction in popular sentiment comes, as it as it will come, in favor of Durrant, many of those who complain that murderers are not punished will be found exerting themselves to secure his acquittal. Some silly girl has already set the example of sympathy for him by sending violets to his cell. Very soon his dungeon will be redolent with the perfume of choice flowers unless the Sheriff puts a stop to it.

OUR TIMBER.

[Calaveras Prospect.]

Our sugar pine timber is becoming scarcer every year, and unless measures are adopted for its preservation from wanton destruction, it will not be many years before this most valuable timber will have disappeared entirely. But a few years back any amount of the finest kind of this lumber could be found at any of the sawmills, but now it is a difficult matter to get even a decent sugar pine board at an exorbitant price. While this lumber on account of its durability and soft, fine texture has always been in great demand, its worst enemy has been the shake-maker, and if ever there was a business suppressed for the common good, it should be that of making split shakes for the market. The business is a most extravagant one in the extreme. The shake-maker goes to work and hews down a tree from four to seven feet in diameter, containing many thousand feet of the most valuable lumber, and one that has taken centuries to grow; he saws off one end and finds that it will not split perfectly straight, so he leaves and hunts up another.

CERTAINLY NOT.

[Woodland Democrat.]

American citizens who reside in Nicaragua have grievences similar to those that precipitated the trouble between England and Nicaragua. These claims are still pending and the United States will no doubt insist on ample reparation. Suppose the United States and Nicaragua could not agree and the former should attempt to enforce her demands? Does anybody imagine that Uncle Sam would permit any other country to interfere?

PROFESSOR FELTS' BATTERY.

[Nevanda City Transcript.]

Professor Felts of Sacramento, a prominent scientist and member of the Victoria Institute and Philosophical Society of Great Britain, has recently made an important scientific discovery. He claims to have discovered a depolarizar that will make a primary battery economical for perpetual use. If a practical application can be made of this discovery it may revolutionize electrical science and cause a big saving to those who have occasion to use electricity. In the telegraph offices, where batteries are so indispensable, in the home and in the business house, where electricity will be an important factor in the future, this discovery will be of incalulable benefit.

HOW TO MAKE A BIG CITY.

[Fresno Expositor.]

The San Francisco boomers who want that town to contain half a million people are having the important truth forced on to their understandings that that town is now quite as large as it ought to be in comparison with the population of the rest of the State. If it contained half a million people now, how in the world could the people of the interior support them all, as comparatively few of San Francisco's people are producers of wealth?

The only way in which great cities can be built up and made prosperous and wealthy is to have tributary to them a great number of prosperous people engaged in the productive industries of the world. California is rich in resources that are now practically in a raw, undeveloped state. Hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile land are plowed and planted every year, but a comparatively small portion of this agricultural land is made to produce a quarter of what it would produce if it were cultivated with intelligence and according to the most improved methods.

What San Francisco should do is to assist in the development of the resources of the interior. This it can do by encouraging the immigration of men who have the stamina and intelligence to come here and introduce practical and diversified farming and stock-raising; the establishment here of plants for the conversion of hogs, sheep and cattle into food; other plants for the treatment of our unequaled crops of fruit, and manufacturing establishments to work up our raw materials into articles for general consumption and use.

MUTUALITY.

[Contra Costa Gazette.]

The real, permanent prosperity of the whole State can be secured only by mutual co-operation and assistance. The city and country must grow together. San Francisco will have a half million people when the condition of the country warrants it, and not before. There is too much city for the country business to support, and the country business must be increased or it will be hard times in the city. This fact seems to be fully realized now by all parties, and hence the combined movement for progress and improvement by helping one another. The future is full of promise, and every Californian has received a fresh infusion of courage.

A WARNING.

[Santa Rosa Republican.]

Years ago San Francisco had fairs that were intended to be valuable to the whole State. Then its expositions were conducted on a broad and liberal basis. Afterward a change came and an attempt was made to run the fairs there at the expense of the country and solely for the benefit of the city. It is claimed that the exposition to be held there the coming autumn will be on the broader and more liberal basis of years ago. We shall see. When the premium list is issued and the general arrangements are announced we shall know whether new or old San Francisco is behind the show. Then the country will very soon determine the course to be pursued. There will be no fooling the masses this time. Let the fair managers st the metropolis understand this.

HOW TO DO IT.

[Benicia New Era.]

San Francisco has a Half-Million Club to aid in increasing her population. If she would get half a million clubs and reduce her population, first by getting rid of some of her present residents, and then break up her cobblestones and clean her streets, she would be better prepared to accommodate the desired increase.

GONE DAFT.

[Marysville Appeal.]

The living picture craze is being revived. The girls must show their shape. Society in New York and San Francisco has gone daft on the subject.

THE DEADLY APHIS.

[Santa Ana Blade.]

Reports received at Stockton are to the effect that the aphis, an insect which attacks the roots of grain and causes the stalks to look exactly as if rust had attacked them, has made its appearance throughout the San Joaquin Valley and great damage is feared from it. The insect is making some ravages in this county, but it is much worse in the south.

Mr. Fox, an extensive rancher of Stanislaus County, says that 300 acres of his wheat will be destroyed by the insect. The aphis is a plant louse and attacks only unhealthy grain. When the atmospheric conditions that render the grain unhealthy disappear the aphis also disappears.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

Paragraphs About and for the Young Folks.

Boys and girls must take an added interest in the thrilling verses of our national song, "America," since they have read how its author, Samuel Francis Smith, has been honored. He is an old man now, and it is very appropriate that this testimonial meeting should be held for him, as we cannot expect that many more years of life will be granted to him. When he is dead tributes will be paid everywhere, but it is certainly right and pleasant that a man who deserves honor should be honored in his lifetime, when he can enjoy the well-earned reward. It was very interesting to hear Dr. Smith, who is now 86 years old, give an account of the writing of what were destined to be world-famous verses. They were scribbled very hastily on a scrap of paper sixty-three years ago. It did not take their author half an hour to finish them, which shows that they must have been inspired by an overpowering feeling of patriotism. They were first sung at a children's Fourth of July celebration in a church in Boston, and from that introduction they have become known wherever the American flag is seen.

It is said of Horace Greeley that he once said: "I have made plenty of mistakes in my life, but they were always new mistakes." Everybody blunders; it is the wise person who does not blunder in the same way twice.

A small boy up town came to his father the other day and asked him what "wart" meant. His father looked up from his paper to say: "You mean warts, I guess; they are tough sort of pimples that grow on a boy's or anybody's hands sometimes." The little fellow went off to the window and thought awhile; it was evident that he had not got the answer he expected. Presently he returned. "It wasn't warts," he said, "it was wart. The minister said: 'Our Father wart in heaven,' and I don't know what he meant."

The head gardener of the White House, the President's residence in Washington, tells a reporter for one of that city's papers some interesting things about flower pots. He says, to begin with, that for use in the grounds and conservatories of which he is in charge from 8,000 to 10,000 new pots are required every year. They do not wear out, but they get broken, and also decay from moisture gathering. The tiny little pots about two inches in diameter, which are used to put little slips in, are called "thumb pots," and of these from 35,000 to 40,000 are needed every spring to start the new plants in the beds about the White House. Flower pots are made everywhere, and are of two kinds, the machine-made and the hand-made. The latter cost more, but last longer. All the potteries have standard sizes, so that whether the pot is made in Boston or Philadelphia or somewhere else, the size of each pattern remains the same. In all sizes the depth of the pot must be just equal to its diameter at the top. Some very large pots are made measuring sixteen inches across the top, with, of course, an equal depth. These are expensive, costing 55 cents a piece, and are used for big palms and other large plants. They are a great contrast to the tiny two-inch "baby" pots. Whoever made the first flower pot had a good artistic eye, for the dull red color which they all show is a good tint to go with any plant, and never seems to look out of place.

NEW YORK POLICE.

What the People Owe to Its Vigor and Vigilance.

These anarchists are as much bent upon wrecking the American Republic as the French anarchists are bent upon wrecking the French Republic, and if they have not gone as far here as there, the fact is due to the vigilance and vigor of the New York police.

Every intelligent person knows that during the past ten years anarchists have kept the leading cities of Europe in terror and dread. They have demolished public buildings, caused loss of life under the most lamentable circumstances, and not stopped short, as in France, of bomb-throwing in the very halls of legislation. Every well-informed person also knows that whenever anarchists are driven from Europe they seek the shores of the United States, and first of all the City of New York. Here each new arrival is welcomed as a hero by those anarchists who had come before, and they hold rejoicings and jubilees, which show the strong fellow-feeling existing between the enemies of society. I will say no more than that all such arrivals are carefully watched by the New York police, and that although those dangerous characters have flocked to this city as a Mecca from Europe, they have not dared to perpetrate any outrage within our city's boundaries, or to cause any serious public commotion.

Here in New York we have had no Haymarket slaughter, and no attempt to repeat on American soil the outrages which terrorized Europe. And the credit for this, I repeat, is due to the vigilance and vigor of the New York police. That vigilance and vigor must not be allowed to suffer any relaxation. The police of New York must hold the van in the conflict against the foes of our social system, and must be ever ready to act, with the swift and irresistible force that at all times distinguished the veteran guard of Napoleon, against every form of crime that menaces the rights of society in general or of the individual citizen.—Sargeant Thomas Byrnes in Home and Country.

Pawson—Why does De Smythe hesitate so when he is talking? Has he an impediment in his speech? Pawson—No; in his mind.—Brooklyn Life.

The New Cook—Ah! this is a splendid kitchen; why, there's room here for a whole regiment!—Nya Presse.

The word Ceylon is of Sanscrit origin, signifying the "Island of Lions."

THE NONPAREIL.

"The Nonpareil"

Special Sale,

THIS MORNING.

Ladies' Capes, Lawn Waists, Separate Dress Skirts, Children's Long Coats and Reefer Jackets.

LOT 1—A sample lot of Ladies' Spring-weight Capes, no two alike, in tans, black and navy blue. Come with single and double capes, embroidered and lace trimmed.

Sale Price, $4 75 Each.

LOT 2—Ladies' Tailor-made Separate Dress Skirts in black cheviot, diagonal and crepon cloths, all lined throughout. The regular prices of these skirts have been $10 to $12 50.

Sale Price, $6 50 Each.

LOT 3—White Lawn Waists, made of good quality Victoria lawn, in all sizes from 32 to 44. These are this season's cut, with large drooping sleeves.

Sale Price, 48c Each.

LOT 4—Children's Reefer Jackets, a variety of styles, in several different cloths. Colors, navy, tan and red; sizes 2 to 6 years.

Sale Price, $1 Each.

LOT 5—Children's Long Coats in medium and light colors; all lined with good quality sateen and neatly trimmed with ribbon to match.

Sale Price, $1 45 Each.

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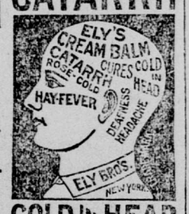

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WASTING DISEASES WEAKEN WONDERfully because they weaken you slowly, gradually. Do not allow this waste of body to make you a poor, flabby, immature man. Health, strength and vigor is for you whether you be rich or poor. The Great Hudyan is to be had only from the Hudson Medical Institute. This wonderful discovery was made by the specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest and most powerful vitalizer made. It is so powerful that it is simply wonderful how harmless it is. You can get it from nowhere but from the Hudson Medical Institute. Write for circulars and testimonials.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

HUDYAN is purely vegetable.

HUDYAN stops prematureness of the discharge in twenty days. Cures **LOST MANHOOD**, constipation, dizziness, falling sensations, nervous twitching of the eyes and other parts.

Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. It is as cheap as any other remedy.

HUDYAN cures debility, nervousness, emissions, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back, losses by day or night stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private indorsements.

Prematureness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in twenty days by the use of Hudyan. Hudyan costs no more than any other remedy.

Send for circulars and testimonials.

TAINTED BLOOD—Impure blood due to serious private disorders carries myriads of sore-producing germs. Then comes sore throat, pimples, copper colored spots, ulcers in mouth, old sores and falling hair. You can save a trip to Hot Springs by writing for 'Blood Book' to the old physicians of the

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of California, in and for the County of Sacramento.

In the matter of the application of ELIZA A. DEVIN to become a Sole Trader.

Notice is hereby given that, being desirous to become a sole trader, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, I intend to make application to the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Sacramento, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of May, 1895, for a judgment and order of said court authorizing me to become such sole trader. The nature of the business proposed to be carried on by me is that of keeping a lodging-house at the City of Sacramento, County of Sacramento and State of California. The name of my husband is W. B. Devin.

ELIZA A. DEVIN.

Dated, April 9, 1895.
A. L. HART, Attorney. ap9-4w

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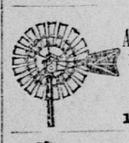

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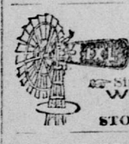

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