CURSED.

For 16 Years Compelled to Eat a Pound of Poison Weekly.

Saved at Last by a Wonderful Antidote —An Almost Incredible Story of Suffering Told by a Louisianian.

It is wonderful what a human being will endure. Just look around and see the people day after day toying recklessly with life and health, the most precious things we have.

Nature will not be imposed upon. She is bound to get even—to square accounts. So man starts a habit, but nature continues it, and, for punishment, he can't quit. Take the case of George Rathban. For sixteen years he had to fill his system with poison to keep from going insane, and he would still be in the rack of torture had not No-To-Bac cured him—cured the habit of sixteen years in sixteen days. Read his letter.

Bonita, La., August 18, 1895.

Gentlemen: I have been completely cured of the tobacco habit by using No-To-Bac. I used tobacco over seventeen years, four pounds a month, and I believe that No-To-Bac will cure anyone that will take half a box. I took six tablets one day, three the next, three the next, and one the next day, and I was completely cured. After that I had to take eight more tablets to cure me of nervousness. Twenty-one tablets, you see, made a final cure, and all in sixteen days. I can very highly recommend No-To-Bac to all who are cursed with the tobacco habit and want to get rid of it. One box will cure the worst case I ever saw. Very truly yours, GEORGE RATHBAN.

Now, dear reader, tobacco-user for a little or a long time, don't say, "I can't be cured." No-To-Bac makes it so easy to quit, and will do you so much good for your nerves, blood and manhood. You don't have to take our word for it. Buy it from your own druggist under absolute guarantee of cure. Get our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away." Written guarantee and free samples mailed for the asking. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

THE DAILY

RECORD-UNION

The Leading Paper of the Interior of California.

The pioneer journal, which, from early years in the history of the coast, has maintained THE FRONT RANK OF JOURNALISM, having every news facility with the San Francisco leading dailies, and sustaining the fullest public confidence.

The Family Journal.

IN ALL RESPECTS

The Best

Advertising Medium

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Family Journal.

Clean in all departments, and therefore pre-eminently THE FAMILY JOURNAL. The best paper for the Homeseeker, for the Merchant, Farmer, Mechanic and all who desire the full news of the day presented in a cleanly manner.

SOME FAMOUS TUNNELS.

That of Mont St. Gothard the Longest in the World.

One of the most famous tunnels outside the United Kingdom is that of the Mont de Cenis or Col de Frejus, which has a length of seven and one-half miles (actually 39,840 feet) through Mont Cenis, and which connects the provinces of Savoy and Piedmont. This wonderful undertaking was proposed by M. Medail, and plans for its construction were drawn up in 1848, but it was not until far into the fifties that the plans were approved and the undertaking decided on, the late King Victor Emmanuel of Italy initiating the work of excavation by setting the boring machinery in motion on August 31, 1857. At first the ordinary method of piercing by manual labor was adopted, steam being employed in 1860 and compressed air afterwards to the finish, the boring being completed in December, 1870. The engineers engaged on this gigantic operation were MM. Grattoni, Grandis and Sonnveiller, and the total cost of the work was £2,600,000. The first experimental trial trip was made on September 13th, and occupied forty minutes, and the tunnel was formally inaugurated by the passage through of a train of twenty-two carriages in twenty minutes on September 17, 1871, the regular service commencing on October 11, 1871. In the Arlbeg tunnel the work was commenced in 1830 and completed in a little over three years, the distance being six and one-fifth miles and the cost £108 per yard. Another famous tunnel is that which passes through the Mont St. Gothard, which is the longest in the world, being 48,840 feet in length. It traverses the center of Switzerland at a hight of from 8,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea. It was commenced in 1872 and was opened in 1882, ten years having thus been occupied in its construction. It has had a very important effect upon the commerce between Italy, Switzerland and Germany. This tunnel was bored out by means of mechanical drills, the progress made being thirteen feet per day.

One of the most famous instances of subaqueous tunneling in the United Kingdom was that of the Severn Tunnel, which runs for a length of four and one-third miles, was commenced in 1873, and completed in 1886, Messrs. Hawkshaw, Son, Hayter and Richardson being the engineers. The bed of the Severn is formed principally of marls, sandstones and conglomerates, overlying highly inclined coal measures, slates and sandstones, which are also exposed to the bed of the river. The tunnel is made almost wholly in the lias and coal measure formations, except at its eastern end, where it passes through gravel. Much water was met with throughout, and in 1879 the workings were flooded for some months through a large land spring on the Welsh side, and which water had to be diverted. At another time the workings were flooded by water, which burst through a hole in the riverbed, and this hole, sixteen feet by ten feet, had to be filled up with clay, and the works completed beneath it. The greatest amount excavated in any one week was 6,000 cubic yards. Another tunnel, though it be only one mile in length, is that known as the Mersey, the whole of the excavation in which, amounting to 320,000 cubic yards, was got out by hand labor, as to have used heavy blasting would have shaken the rock. The work took six years to carry out, being opened in 1886, and Messrs. Brumlees and Fox were the engineers, and the total cost, including approaches, was £1,250,000.

A word may be here given to the now neglected and abandoned projected Channel tunnel to connect England with France—a proposal which had its rise at the beginning of this century, but in which nothing was done till 1881, though borings have since been carried on for a distance of 2,000 yards beneath the sea from the Folkestone side, the usual rate of progress being fifteen lineal yards a day. Beneath the Hudson River at New York a partially-constructed subaqueous tunnel now lies drowned, an attempt having been made to drive a double tunnel through the mud and silt forming the river-bed; but in 1880, when about a hundred yards had been completed, the water burst in, and twenty men were drowned, and though the works were afterwards resumed, considerations of a financial character compelled their abandonment. Had it been finished the tunnel would have been a mile in length. Another abandoned tunnel is that commenced in 1872 by Chesebrough, when he began tunneling beneath the Detroit River between Canada and Michigan, but which had to be abandoned owing to continued irruptions of water after some 600 yards of headings had been driven. Other famoue tunnels are the Croton Aqueduct tunnel, which is 13 feet 7 inches in width and hight, from the Croton dam to the reservoir in New York, which is thirty-three and one quarter miles in length, and was carried out at the rate of one and one-quarter miles per month, all through rock; the Hoosac, 25,080 feet in length; the Nochistongo, 21,659 feet in length; the Sutro, 21,120 feet long; the Riquivel, 18,623 feet in length; the Nerthe, 15,153 feet in extent; the Blaizy, 13,455 feet long, and the Thames and Medway, which runs for a length of 11,880 feet. The carrying out of the above tunnels have been among the grandest engineering triumphs of the world, of which those of the nineteenth century have more than passing reason to be proud.—London Standard.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Enormous Magnitude of the English Export Trade.

The London 'Times" of December 12th, contains an account of an interview between Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, and a delegation of Lancashire cotton manufacturers who were protesting against the imposing by the Indian Government of a duty of 5 per cent. on manufactured cottons imported into India. During the discussion his lordship stated: "Great Britain is the greatest producing and exporting country in the world. I do not know if many people are aware that, taking the returns of the last ten years, the exports of cotton manufactures alone comprise 25 per cent. on the average of the whole total exports of Great Britain, amounting on an average to the enormous total of £60,000,000 per year. On the other hand India is a great receiving market for cotton goods. Its population comprises one-fifth of the human race, and it has taken during the past on an average from 30 to 40 per cent. of the total cotton exports of Great Britain."

The controversy over the duty question has since been settled by the Government of India making an import tax or duty of 3½ per cent. on cotton goods produced in both England and India. The thing which will impress Americans, however, is the enormous magnitude of English cotton manufacturing interests, the annual exports alone amounting, as stated by Lord George Hamilton, to £60,000,000, or $300,000,000 per year.—From Bulletin No 1, United States Export Association.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice at Sacramento, Monday, May 11, 1896:

LADIES' LIST.

Bennett Mrs Emma; Bernhard Miss; Bigeard Mrs Peper; Blanchard Marie; Borchart Mrs E; Byran Miss F R.

Caard Mrs Edna; Channel Mrs S E-2; Court Mrs Belle; Crouch Miss Myrtle.

Dulany Mrs William; Dyer Mrs Joe.

Earle Mrs M E.

Fales Mrs L M; Farrell Mrs M; Fischer Mrs Anna; Flemines Miss Jennie; Foreman Mrs F; Foristall Miss Kate.

Gale Mrs Mary; Galusha Miss Alice-2; Gibbs Mrs Fanny; Gnesa Mrs M; Gross Miss Nettie; Gustafson Mrs Johanna.

Hammersmith Miss Idella; Higgins Mrs James H; Hughes Rachel; Hutchinson Mrs Lottie.

Johnson Miss Mattie.

Logan Mrs Henry.

Madden R; McClellan Mrs Mary; McKoy Miss Callie; Moore Mrs E M; Morrison Zadie; Muller Mrs Hattie; Murphy Miss Nellie.

Nelson Miss Lizzie.

Palm Mrs Lizzie; Pettit Mrs Annie D; Purvien Miss Ellery.

Reid Miss Annie V; Rhoades Mrs C H; Rodgers Miss Ida E; Root Mrs Clay; Ross Mrs Lottie.

Sands Mrs Gertrude; Saxe Mrs S A; Shroeder Mrs Ellen; Simpson Mrs Julia; Smith Mrs Grace-2; Smith Miss Lulu; Smith Mrs Mary E; Springfield Miss Ada; Stargoe Mrs Belle; Stewart Mrs W W; Sullivan Mrs D; Sulhoff Miss Sulhoff.

Taylor Mrs Henry Becker; Talbot Mrs Jane.

Van De Venter Mrs F.

Wallace Mrs Barbara; Wall Ora; Warren Mrs Emma; Weisse Mrs Fred; Welton Miss Sarah; Whipple Mrs Hattie M; White Mrs J C.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Anderson A A; Ajynum A; Atkinson William.

Bell A R; Bietzel Jacob; Black J A D; Black J J; Boles Thomas; Bordiser R; Boxler Nic; Brockman J L; Brown Jas-2; Bruin J; Budahn Charles F; Buel Hank; Buell Hardy E; Burnham Usher; Burk Edward; Burns Con E.

Canada Willis; Carlson C B; Carson N J; Caverna Andrea; Cawy M C; Chandler C H; Chrizhin Theodore; Clancy John; Claypoole E H; Coffman Louis J; Cohen Meyer; Crouch C C; Cupp Thomas J.

Daily C W; Daily Arthur O; Davis Jas; Dias Manuel; Dietz G W; Dole Enoch; Duncan L A.

Earney E J; Easton R A; Eaton Colonel T J; Ekstrom Manson.

Felton Charles-2; Frank Henry; Froberg R.

Geddes James; Gore William H; Gottlieb M; Grand J A; Grant William P; Gray Bert C; Green P B; Gropp William; Gunn Charles M.

Hall Byron C; Handlen W F; Hanlon J J; Harford John; Hislop Colin; Hummel W H; Hunter A C.

Ingham Mr.

Jackson James; Johnson E B; Jonsen Fockn; Jabes Jabes.

Kirk Fred; Koch Karl; Kurzi Herman; Kunz Hon Allen.

Lang George F; Looney R E; Lucy Patrick.

Machado Manuel; Malone J A; Maltby William; Marnell J W; Marzan Jr Joseph; Maurice L; Maxey Walker; McClanahan Dr J W; McCoy J; McCudden George J; MacDonald J F; Menderoth John; Merril Walter; Methven D B; Miller M; Moreno Thomas Leonard; Morris F C; Murphy John T.

Noe Jacob.

O'Meara Peter.

Pefersen George C; Pengree William D H; Pollard Sidney.

Redman C E; Renfro J A; Renkin Chas; Rienhart Willie; Richardson Charles D; Riley T F; Richmond Albert D; Rogers Joe.

Sambuch John; Saunders Frank; Seavey C R; Sleigh Samuel; Solomon Charles-2; Springer Moses S; Stowe J T; Stuart G W; Swanson Pete; Swayze Dr O W.

Terry W J; Thompson Fred; Tichenor A C; Tracy John; Turmourrux Leonard; Tuttle W H.

Vaughn G; Vosburgh J D.

Walker R C; Warner Will; Weeks P D; White George; White James B; White Philip; White Will E; Wise Frank-3; Wolfe Frank; Woodworth H; Wood Mr; Woods Walter A.

Zimmerman Emmet.

FOREIGN.

Jose Carrera da Silva; G Corra Jo; Antonio Coneia Machado; Antonio Maria Nola; Manoel Peneive Rodrigus.

Japanese—H Fuzikawo; J Takamura; J Nakayama; M Ukita; Mr Kikuchi; H Tsuyuke; Japanese Mission-2.

Chinese—Kuong Yung; Choey Sing.

Miscellaneous—Apache Herb Doctor; George, 910 Third street; Globe Medicine Co; New York Electric Magneto and Acting Agency; New York and London Electric Association.

Third and Fourth Class—Mrs S A Saxe.

THOMAS FOX, Postmaster.

What is Love?

One day a child came running to his father with a book. "What does this word mean?" he asked, for he believed that his father knew all the world and most of the things beyond. The parent believed that, too, and that is how the child had come to imbibe the idea. The man looked and saw the word "Love." "Do you know what that word means, papa?" asked the boy. "Oh, yes," said the father, and he began thinking. He thought a long time, for there were so longer he remained silent the harder knew where to begin defining. And the longer he he remained silent the harder it seemed to find a beginning. "It is difficult to answer—" he observed, and the boy interrupted him. "When we find a difficult problem at school," he said, "we go to the rule. What is the rule about love?" The father looked at him but did not answer. He thought. Then he gazed anxiously about, and out through the window he saw a man passing. "Ah," he said, "there is Mr. Brown and I want to see to him." And he hurried out to speak to the man, and the boy never heard what love is, or what is its rule.

Free! Free!! Free!!!

F. de Wolfe Hennah is permanently located at the Normandie, Tenth and K. He gives a free examination of the eye. *

White tar camphor keeps moths out of clothing. Cheap and agreeable. J. A. Green's Seventh and K streets. *

NEGRO CITY IN AFRICA.

Extraordinary Community Visited by a Missionary.

The following marvelous story is told by Rev. Josiah Strong, whose own high character, together with the fact that no one has challenged the authenticity of the story, make credible what would otherwise inspire doubt. The story is told to illustrate the fitness of the Christian negro to evangelize Africa. It is an account of a visit to an African city on the Kassai, a tributary of the Congo, whose King had threatened with instant death any visitor to his capital or any guide who should conduct one thither. So for nine years all attempts to reach it had been futile. When Mr. Shepherd came, speaking the King's own language, and being of his own color, King Laguba received him kindly and showed him every attention. This is what Mr. Shepherd saw:

They attended him to the city, and he found what he had not seen before in Africa, a fenced city, with broad, clean streets in which hundreds of happy children were at play, with marbles or at leap-frog or trundling their hoops. He found a city laid out like a checker-board, the squares being filled with houses. Every street and every house was named. The houses were well built, commodious and furnished with carved furniture and exquisitely woven mats. He was conducted to one that had been assigned to him and found it well provisioned. There he received the neighbors for three days, and on the fourth he was summoned to give attendance upon the King, and the King sent two of his sons and 1,000 children to escort him to his presence. He walked with them down a broad, beautiful avenue into the great central square of the city. Blanket cloth had been spread out in a great circle of perhaps 100 feet in diameter, and within this the ground had been covered with leopards' skins. On these skins, sitting in a hollow square, were the 700 wives of the King and his aged sister, while thousands stood outside the circle. As the King was borne in by his sixteen carriers the air was rent with the shouts of the people, and when the King was seated the people seated themselves upon the ground. Then two Princes came forward, and taking Mr. Shepherd by the arm, conducted him into the presence of the King.

The King was gorgeously dressed, and wore a crown. He took from his belt a knife which he said had belonged to seven Lokugas, and this he presented to the young man as a token of confidence. The King said to him: "If you or your people are hungry, do not fail to let me know, and whatever you want of me or my people you shall have." He then presented the missionary to his aged sister and the ceremony was at an end. The Prince conducted him about the city, and as he saw their vast markets full of busy life, well supplied with fruits and vegetables and manufactured articles, he felt himself to be again in the midst of civilization. He found there a people with laws which were strictly enforced, with courts of justice and with prisons. Any member of the tribe who is guilty of bigamy suffers death. Any man who is guilty of drunkenness or theft, or of gambling, or of wife-beating, is severly punished. Every third day with them is a Sabbath, and they carefully observe it. —Springfield Republican.

University Training and Genius.

We doubt greatly whether the academic atmosphere is always the most congenial for the development of a strong original imagination. Would Homer have written his great epics if he had been to a university? Would Burns have been the poet he was if he had been sent early to the university classes of Edinburgh or Glasgow? No doubt there are poets to whom fine university culture does nothing but good—poets like Chaucer, like Spenser, like Tennyson, like Arnold, like Clough. But there can be little doubt, we think, that Shakespeare would have lost more in spontaneousness than he would have gained in accuracy of thought if he had gone through all the discipline of a great university. There is certainly a kind of genius which is far freer and fresher without the constraint which the higher intellectual discipline imposes than it would be with it.

Undoubtedly the effect of all good university training is to put a bridle on the imagination, and so deprive a powerful imagination of a good deal of its natural freedom and elan. It is not that university training diverts men of high imaginative power from practical life, as it does the average man's taste, but that it makes them too critical, too self-introspective, too fastidious for the highest purposes of intellectual life, unless their imagination be like Milton's, one born, as it were, with a bridle already upon it, and subdued to the stately pace of a rich and sonorous rhythm. Where the vital intuitions of genius are the first and last characteristics of the poet, such culture as a university life bestows can add little, and may take away much. Milton himself truly said of Shakespeare that in him "Fancy's child" "warbled his native wood-notes wild," and these wild wood-notes the stateliest of academic cages would probably have silenced. Hence it seems to us that with all the great advantages of a collegiate society, academic life is hardly well fitted either to help on the punctual discharge of complicated practical duties or to stimulate the higher flights of a free, buoyant and wayward imagination.—London Spectator.

Pheasants and Thunder.

The effect of thunder, or the firing of cannon, on pheasants is very curious; either of these sounds starts the cock bird crowing as if in defiance. G. T. Rope, writing to the "Zoologist," says that at a place between five and six miles distant from the garrison town of Colchester he has heard pheasants close to him echoing each report of the artillery practicing there, and has on many occasions noticed the same thing elsewhere. The crowing sounds more like the answer to a challenge than the expression of fear. J. E. Harting points out that the observation is not new. Gilbert White remarked a century ago that the pheasants in his neighborhood crowed when big guns were fired at Portsmouth and the wind was blowing from that direction; and, says Mr. Harting, Charles Waterton also, in his "Essay on Natural History," makes the following remark on the subject: "The pheasant crows at all seasons on retiring to roost. It repeats this call often during the night, and again at early dawn, and frequently in the daytime, on the appearance of an enemy, or at the report of a gun, or during a thunder-storm."—Nature.

In Advance of the Times.

"Sir," began the high-browed man with the rolled manuscript, "in me you behold a man who is in advance of the age."

"Yes," said the editor. "You are situated somewhere along about next summer, I presume."

"Next summer?"

"Yes. I notice that you left the door open."—Indianapolis Journal.

Do you read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla? They are thoroughly reliable and worthy your confidence. Why don't you try this good medicine?

SUMMONS.—IN THE SUPERIOR Court of the County of Sacramento, State of California.

The People of the State of California to J. E. CAMP, NETTIE M. CAMP, FRANK MILLER, CHAS. F. DILLMAN, NATIONAL BANK OF D. O. MILLS & CO. (a corporation), E. C. HORST and PAUL R. G. HORST, LOUIS A. HORST and E. CLEMENS HORST, as co-partners, under the firm name of "HORST BROS.," greeting:

You are hereby notified that an action was commenced in the Superior Court of the County of Sacramento, State aforesaid, by the filing of a complaint in the Clerk's office of said Court, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1896, in which action WILLIAM LAND is plaintiff and you are defendants.

That the general nature of the action, as appears from said complaint, is as follows: To recover $15,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 8½ per cent. per annum from November 26, 1894, compounded annually, upon a certain promissory note for said amount of $15,000, dated November 26, 1894, payable to plaintiff two years after its date, with interest at 8½ per cent. per annum, payable annually. Also, to obtain the sum of $281 paid by said plaintiff for insurance on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1895, together with interest thereon from said 31st day of December, 1895, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Also, to obtain $313 17 paid by this plaintiff for taxes on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1896, together with interest thereon from said 14th day of April, 1896, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

Also, to obtain a decree of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage executed by the said J. E. Camp and Nettie M. Camp on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1894, to secure the payment of said above-mentioned note. And the premises conveyed by said mortgage, to wit: Beginning at a stake 66 links east from the southwest corner of northwest quarter of Section 7, Township 8 north, Range 6 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian; running thence along old line fence south 13 degrees east, 35.23 chains to an iron stake in the county road; thence north 82½ degrees east across Sacramento Valley Railroad 3.32 chains, to south side of right of way of Sacramento Valley Railroad; thence north 56 degrees 30 minutes east along south side of right of way of Sacramento Valley Railroad, 17.96 chains to the line between the Lowell and Keller ranch; thence north 13 degrees west, 59.87 chains along old fence to a stake on the south bank of American River; thence down said river south, 76½ degrees west, 38 chains; thence south 5 chains; thence east 17 chains; thence south 13 degrees east, 21.92 chains to place of beginning, containing 138.16 acres. Second tract, beginning at a point south 75 degrees west, 7.77 chains from the northeast corner of northwest quarter of Section 7, Township 8 north, Range 6 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian; running thence along the American River south 75 degrees west, 19.03 chains to lands now occupied by Keller; thence south 13 degrees east along the lands of Keller and Keenan, to south side of said Section No. 7; thence east to the quarter-section stake between Sections 7 and 18; thence north 1 degree west, 8.97 chains; thence north 82½ degrees east, about 7 chains to lands of Wells; thence north 13 degrees west, about 69.20 chains, along the lands of Wells to place of beginning, containing 133 acres. Also, about 6.66 acres adjoining above at its southwest corner, bounded north by south line of right of way of railroad, south by south line of said section line, east by the west line of above described tract, and west by a line parallel thereto, be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of the expenses of sale, the costs of this action and the amount found due. And in case such proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, that judgment be docketed against J. E. Camp and Nettie M. Camp for the balance remaining due; and also that said defendants, and all persons claiming by, through or under them, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien, equity of redemption and interest in and to said mortgaged premises, and for other and further relief.

And you are hereby directed to appear and answer said complaint within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in said County of Sacramento; and within thirty days, exclusive of the day of service, if served elsewhere; and you are further notified that unless you so appear and answer within the time above specified, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

In testimony whereof, I, W. B. Hamilton, of the Court aforesaid, hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said Court this 20th day of April, A. D. 1896.

(Seal.) W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.

By E. S. Wachhorst, Deputy Clerk.

HOLL & DUNN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. ap27-10tM

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE of FANNIE FRAZER, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, W. F. Frazer, administrator of the estate of said deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at the law offices of Holl & Dunn, No. 920 Fifth street, Sacramento, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate.

Dated April 27, 1896.

W. F. FRAZER, Administrator of said estate.

HOLL & DUNN, Attorneys for Administrator. ap27-5tM

MUNYON!

People Who Have Been Cured Do Not Hesitate to

SPEAK GRATEFUL WORDS

In Praise of Munyon's Improved Homeopathic Remedies.

TO CURE SICK PEOPLE

Is the Aim of This, the Greatest Medical Institution in the World, and Thousands of Testimonials from Every Part of the United States Attest the Great Value of These Remedies.

Mrs. M. Franklin, 54 N. 5th st., Portland, Or., says: "I have just finished my third bottle of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure, and am so delighted at the disappearance of my pains that I want to make known to every one the wonders accomplished by the use of these wonderful little pellets."

H. Dockendorff, expressman, southeast corner Kearny and Pine streets, San Francisco, Cal., says: "After using one bottle of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure and a portion of another, I am convinced that it is a grand remedy. For years I have been afflicted at intervals with muscular rheumatism, and was unable to allay the pain. Since taking the little pills I feel like a new man, as my pains have disappeared."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women. Price. 25c.

Munyon's Asthma Remedies relieve in 3 minutes and cure permanently. Price, $1.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Nerve Cure is a wonderful nerve tonic. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price $1.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, 25c a bottle.

Personal letters to Professor Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

GOLDEN SAND PLACER MINING Company. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Tolman Mining District, Sacramento County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 15th day of April, 1896, an assessment, No. two, of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the company, No. 303 Montgomery street (under Nevada Bank), in San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 20th day of May, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on MONDAY, the 8th day of June, 1896, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAS. E. DAMON, Secretary.

Office 303 Montgomery street (under Nevada Bank), San Francisco, California. ap20-5tM

The Doctor's Examination

When did you first begin to feel badly?

Three months ago, doctor.

Your skin has been thus dry and yellow?

Yes, doctor.

Your eyes look dull and yellow; also the white of the eye is yellow.

Yes, doctor.

How is your appetite?

Not very good, doctor.

Do you feel drowsy and stupid all the time?

Yes, doctor.

Do you sleep well and is your sleep refreshing?

No, doctor.

Let me see your tongue. Yes, it is badly coated. How long has it been thus?

Two weeks, doctor.

Your breath is certainly offensive. Have you noted this before?

Yes, doctor.

Jaundice is the result of an inactive liver. Your liver has become clogged up. The bile is reabsorbed by the different tissues of the body. That is why your skin and the white of your eye is so yellow. Your liver is very inactive. You must have a liver stimulant. A mild remedy taken regularly will relieve you permanently. I will write a prescription:

R.
JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA
M. Sig. (one bottle)
Two teaspoonfuls three (3) times a day. When bowels are regular take one teaspoonful.

Something New,

A TALLY HO BICYCLE

BUILT FOR TWO.

Wheel base only 8 inches larger than an ordinary bicycle.

STRONGER, FASTER, EASIER TO GUIDE Than a Tandem.

HORACE CROCKER & CO.,

913 K, Opposite Turner Hall.

MATER MISERICORDIAE HOSPITAL,

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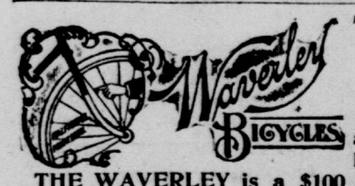

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