DAILY RECORD-UNION

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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UPTOWN BRANCH OFFICES.

At Thomas W. McAuliffe & Co.'s Drug Store, southeast corner of Tenth and J streets.

OAK PARK AGENCY—Carter's Blacksmith shop, corner Thirty-fourth street and Sacramento avenue.

Weather Forecast.

Northern California—Fair Tuesday; fresh westerly wind.

THE CORKED-UP QUESTION.

The Navy Department is impressed with the correctness of Commodore Schley's report that Cervera's squadron is in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba and that the Schley fleet now lying outside has him safely bottled in that long, narrow, landlocked sheet of water.

The primary evidence of the correctness of Commodore Schley's statement is a report from Captain Sigsbee, in command of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, who says that he ran in sufficiently near to the entrance of Santiago harbor to see two of Cervera's ships and some of the lesser boats; that he was then pursued by two torpedo-boats, and with some difficulty evaded them by the celerity of his movements. He adds that he was able to identify the Cervera type of ships because they lay so near to the entrance of the harbor.

Now, as the harbor is narrow and long, and the opening at the mouth very constricted and tortuous, with high bluffs on each side, the question might arise, How could Sigsbee get a view of the ships in the inner bay and escape assault from the Morro fortress at the entrance? The answer is that he was at sufficient distance to observe through powerful glasses and yet be beyond exceeding danger from the guns of the castle. Secondly, he was enabled to see the ships because they were located close to the guns of the land batteries, and not far down the bay off the city front, seven miles from battery support.

This, because it is always an advantage to a ship of war to engage with the support of land-planted guns, and because Cervera has two objects in view in coming close to the mouth of the harbor. One is to resist by land and water an attempt of his enemy to enter, and the other is to take advantage of a favorable opportunity to make a dash for liberty. Reason therefore supports the claim that Sigsbee saw the squadron inside the harbor, and that therefore Schley has Cervera corked up. The remaining question is: "When will he draw the cork?"

A THOUGHT ON EDUCATION.

Educator Henderson has given the public a thoughtful paper in the "Popular Science Monthly" upon the social idea in education, which is worthy of far broader reading than it is apt to receive. It is certainly true that back of everything that is noble and beautiful we find a compelling idea.

In education it should be, theoretically it is, that we have in view particular types of men and women we wish to produce as results of the system we apply. All method must be subordinated to this intention. If that purpose is not clear, well defined and strong in conviction, then we are expending effort aimlessly—we are firing at random—though Professor Henderson would probably prefer that the statement of the idea should be more gracefully put.

However, to come to the indictment made by the essayist, and drop it there for the present, is it true, as the monographist charges, that it is no exaggeration to say that the very large majority of teachers and school boards have very vague ideas as to where they want the children to be landed when the formal process comes to an end?

Here is a question that should be answered. If Professor Henderson libels the conductors of our popular educational system, he should be taken to task. If he states a truth, however, the door opens for a reform that cannot and must not stop short of putting into the field teachers and educational boards with clear and right ideas as to the true social purpose of education, ideas not "vague and aimless and often contradictory," as the essayist charges is now true—teachers with ideas firmly rooted as to true ideals in education, social ideals toward which all educational propulsion shall tend.

A single note gives the key to Professor Henderson's thought upon the subject of this social idea in education, namely, "No scheme of education has any serious claims upon our attention unless it is founded upon some rational system of ethics—that is to say, upon some rational view of the proper conduct of life."

In English audiences when the national hymn is sung or played the people always rise to their feet. This in honor of the nation that protects and insures them. It is not merely a sentimental thing, a conventional performance, but an act of reverence in the nature of tribute to their own honor, and an acknowledgment that Britons are nationally brethren, and are thankful for the blessings of a wise and beneficent Government. Some attempts have been made in this practical and rushing country to introduce the same service when our national hymn swells out upon the air. In England very often the people take up the words of the song when the air is played and sing it to the end. In America we may have difficulty in inducing our people to fall into the same patriotic practice, because we are not enamored of manifestations of a dramatic order. But it would be well for us if we were a bit more patriotically demonstrative. This time would be opportune to introduce the custom of rising, at least, when "America" is sung. In any large audience the orchestra and a half-dozen brave men and women could set the example. We are convinced that after a few trials the people would fall into the custom with hearty good will. All that is needed is to break the ice. We were told two years ago that it would be impossible to introduce the custom here of having women remove their hats in public assemblies; that it made no difference whatever that women do so on the European Continent; that here we are apart and distinct, making laws of conduct for ourselves. But persistence and braving, obstinacy and insistence by a few fine-spirited women has won the day, and the woman who keeps her hat on in an American theater now is the exception. Good-breeding, appeal to reason and example have accomplished what the law might not have done. So, too, it will be with the singing of the American ode. Let it be taught to the children in the schools that whenever "America" is sung or played every true American child must rise and remain standing until the song is finished. It will be easy to make the rule in the schools effective until it becomes a custom and as much a matter of politeness as to bow in return for recognition. From the children such a beautiful and valuable acknowledgment will spread to the adults, until here, as elsewhere, Americans on all occasions will rise to their feet when the national ode is sung or played.

The New York "Times," which is warmly for the war and the punishment of Spain, holds that the complaint of delay laid against the Administration is wholly unjust, inasmuch as it is a recognized truth among military men that raw levies are not to be brought into invading trim in any brief period. All the best judges hold that new levies must be some time handled before they are physically and otherwise fitted for the field, and it is wisdom to take this time rather than risk defeat and disaster. It holds also that the blockade of Havana is effective, that the country cannot furnish that population with supplies; that the constriction will compel the place to capitulate because of the well known military maxim that exhaustion of supply means death or surrender, and diminution of supply has a most depressing effect upon a beleagured force. There is a powerful and depressing moral strain also upon a place isolated and cut off from communication with the outer world. It is, therefore, a necessity for the Spanish fleet to break the blockade. Failing that, the "Times" holds that the American cause is half won, and invasion may not become a necessity, at least not in the sense in which it has been contemplated. This is said upon the assertion that Cuba cannot produce enough for the subsistence of the Spanish garrison in Havana. There is, therefore, according to that journal, no waste of time whatever, as long as the constriction is applied to Havana, but on the contrary, our unreadiness is being changed into fitness for assault if it becomes necessary. On these lines of reasoning it explains the great solicitude of the Government to prevent the approach of a Spanish fleet to Havana. At least, says our contemporary, the situation does not warrant the sharp assaults made upon the Administration in the conduct of the Cuban campaign, and the unwarranted clamor for an onward movement.

Perhaps the milk in the French cocoanut has been discovered. It is now known that for years France has desired a large slice of the Philippines, and that Spain had given its neighbor to understand she could have her desire. The success of the United States might turn this grape sour, and hence French chagrin, accentuated by the fact that France is enormously the creditor of Spain. But we must not flatter ourselves that we own the Philippines as yet, simply because we have taken one bay. It is improbable that we ever will own the islands. We should not desire to do so, but be content with a port of safety, and sufficient adjacent territory for its safe occupancy. But, then, we may have something to say as to the division of the islands in so far as our rights to collect indemnity are concerned, and so far as division might make the harbor we should have there unsafe to occupy.

There is nothing new in a Spanish fleet being evasive. Admiral Nelson found that to be true ninety-three years ago. He blockaded the French fleet in Toulon for a year and a half. The Spanish fleet then joined it and escaped to the West Indies, anchoring in Martinique May 12, 1805, the very day of the month on which Cervera arrived there in 1898. Nelson followed the fleets across the Atlantic and back, and finally cornered his foe at Trafalgar, where he defeated him utterly. So it took Nelson from May, 1802, to October, 1805, to bring his enemy to bay and conquer him; yet there are growls of impatience because Sampson and Schley have not in a short two weeks cornered and whipped Cervera.

The excellent spirit in which the censorship of war news has been received speaks splendidly for the spirit of the country and of the newspaper press, especially. The Government has found the people one with it in this necessary measure. We have with diligence, but in vain, examined the Eastern press ever since the order went into effect for evidence of any dissatisfaction with the regulation.

Whoever looks beneath the surface of things and reflects soberly will perceive that despite all our growling at each other the United States and Great Britain have all along been working in the same direction—the betterment of mankind and the uplifting of the races of men.

There is and has been for many years a premium offer of $10,000 for the discovery of a substitute for cork. It has now been found in Commodore Schley.

CALIFORNIA MINES

PRODUCED TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS LAST YEAR.

Relative Rank of the Counties in Yield of Precious Metals.

The following table, prepared by State Mineralogist A. S. Cooper, shows the relative rank of California counties in point of minerals produced in 1897. In each case the value given includes that of all mineral substances combined produced in the respective counties for the year. Some counties produce, in addition to gold and silver, five, six or seven other substances, while other counties, which yield little or no gold or silver, produce in large quantities quicksilver, mineral oils, copper, lead, asphalt, structural materials, etc. The figures after the names of the counties indicate aggregate value of all mineral products for the year, including the precious metals. The term "undistributed" includes total values of such substances as are grouped to avoid disclosing private business, as in the case of single operations in a county.

1—Shasta	$2,224,706
2—Nevada	1,895,567
3—Tuolumne	1,811,268
4—Los Angeles	1,646,574
5—Placer	1,578,637
6—Calaveras	1,444,606
7—Amador	1,363,770
8—San Bernardino	1,312,780
9—Trinity	1,107,991
10—Kern	931,604
11—Siskiyou	842,157
12—El Dorado	685,312
13—Butte	680,010
14—San Diego	626,568
15—Mono	598,480
16—Napa	555,372
17—Santa Barbara	481,382
18—Mariposa	452,087
19—Sierra	370,254
20—Ventura	368,282
21—Plumas	339,953
22—Inyo	339,079
23—Alameda	303,330
24—Santa Clara	301,800
25—Humboldt	290,551
26—Santa Cruz	212,941
27—Lake	211,131
28—Sacramento	201,663
29—Riverside	188,022
30—San Benito	158,423
31—Yuba	141,638
32—Madera	124,427
33—Sonoma	120,797
34—San Francisco	114,717
35—Fresno	114,334
36—Contra Costa	106,380
37—Marin	96,200
38—San Joaquin	79,411
39—Lassen	49,950
40—San Mateo	40,000
41—Stanislaus	39,217
42—Solano	31,276
43—San Luis Obispo	28,016
44—Tulare	22,544
45—Del Norte	16,710
46—Orange	12,000
47—Colusa	3,290
48—Tehama	2,400
49—Monterey	2,200
50—Undistributed	438,264
Total	$25,142,441

As far as the largest production of different substances was concerned, the "banner counties" of 1897 were as follows: Alameda County leads in the production of manganese and salt; Amador in marble; Colusa, sandstone; Contra Costa, coal; El Dorado, slate; Humboldt, rubble; Inyo, lead and soda; Kern, antimony; Los Angeles, brick clay, gypsum, infusorial earth, serpentine and petroleum; Napa, magnesite, quicksilver and mineral waters; Nevada, gold; Riverside, pottery clay; Sacramento, granite; San Bernardino, borax and cement; San Francisco, macadam; San Joaquin, natural gas; Santa Barbara, asphaltum; Santa Cruz, bituminous rock, lime and limestone; Shasta, copper and silver; Siskiyou, platinum; Sonoma, mineral paint and paving blocks.

It is to be noted that only one county has the lead in five things—Los Angeles; two lead in three articles—Napa and Santa Cruz, and five in two—Alameda, Inyo, San Bernardino, Shasta and Sonoma.

In 1897 all the antimony produced in California was from Kern County. Asphaltum was produced in Kern and Santa Barbara Counties; bituminous rock in Santa Cruz and San Luis Obispo. Brick clay in quantities was utilized in Alameda, Butte, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Sacramento, Santa Clara, San Joaquin, San Francisco and Shasta Counties. The cement all came from San Bernardino. Clay for pottery was from Amador, Placer, Riverside, Sacramento and Solano Counties. The coal was from Alameda, Amador, Contra Costa and Riverside Counties, and the copper from Calaveras, Nevada and Shasta Counties. The granite produced was from Madera, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Luis Obispo, Solano and Tulare; gypsum from Los Angeles and San Benito Counties; infusorial earth from Los Angeles County, and lead from Inyo and Mono Counties. The lime and limestone came from El Dorado, Kern, Mono, Monterey, San Benito, San Bernardino, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Solano and Tulare Counties. Macadam was quarried in large quantities in Alameda, Los Angeles, Marin, Sacramento, San Benito, San Francisco, Solano and Sonoma Counties. The magnesite was all from Napa County; manganese from Alameda; marble from Amador and San Luis Obispo, and mineral paint from Calaveras, Sonoma, Riverside and Stanislaus Counties. Mineral waters were bottled and sold from Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Fresno, Humboldt, Lake, Monterey, Napa, Santa Barbara, San Benito, Santa Clara, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Sonoma and Tehama Counties. The natural gas is mainly from San Joaquin, though a little is utilized in Santa Barbara County. Paving blocks are from Sacramento, Solano and Sonoma. The platinum is from Siskiyou and Del Norte. Petroleum is from Fresno, Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara and Ventura Counties. Quicksilver was produced in Colusa, Lake, Napa, San Benito, Santa Clara, San Luis Obispo, Sonoma and Trinity Counties. Rubble in quantities was quarried in Humboldt, Placer, San Diego, San Francisco, Sacramento, San Luis Obispo and San Mateo Counties. Salt came from Alameda, Colusa, Riverside and San Diego; sandstone from Colusa and Yolo; serpentine from Los Angeles; slate from El Dorado, and soda from Inyo. Many of these substances are found in other counties than those named, but were only mined in 1897 in the counties stated. Only three counties produced as many as seven different mineral substances in 1897, and these were Los Angeles, Sacramento and San Luis Obispo.

The State's product for 1897 of various minerals was as follows:

Antimony, 25 tons, $3,500; asphalt, 22,697 tons, $404,350; bituminous rock, 45,470 tons, $128,173; borax, 8,000 tons, $1,080,000; cement, 18,000 barrels, $66,000; brick, 97,468,000, $563,240; pottery, 24,592 tons, $30,290; coal, 87,449 tons, $196,255; copper, 13,638,626 pounds; $1,540,666; gold, $15,871,401; granite, 339,288 cubic feet, $188,024; gypsum, 2,200 tons, $19,250; infusorial earth, 5 tons, $200; lead, 596,000 pounds, $20,264; lime, 287,800 barrels, $252,900; limestone, 36,796 tons, $38,556; macadam, 487,911 tons, $313,087; magnesite, 1,143 tons, $13,671; manganese, 504 tons, $4,080; marble, 4,102 cubic feet, $7,280; mineral paint, 1,115,280 pounds, $8,165; mineral waters, 1,508,192 gallons, $345,863; natural gas, 63,920,000 cubic feet, $62,657; paving blocks, 1,711,000, $35,235; platinum, 150 ounces, $900; petroleum, 1,911,569 barrels, $1,918,269; quicksilver, 26,648 flasks, $993,445; rubble, 333,212 tons, $287,025; salt, 67,851 tons, $157,520; sandstone, 77,000 cubic feet, $24,086; serpentine, 2,500 cubic feet, $2,500; silver, $452,789; slate, 400 squares, $2,800; soda, 5,000 tons, $110,000. Total, $25,142,441.

In 1896 the total value of the mineral product of the State was $24,291,398, and in 1895 it was $22,844,664.

COMMODORE WATSON.

In Charge of the Blockade at Havana During Sampson's Absence.

During the absence of Admiral Sampson the blockade at Havana is in charge of Commodore John Crittenden Watson. In point of years he is one of the youngest commanders in the United States navy.

He was born at Frankfort, Ky., in 1842, and his early education was obtained in the public schools there. He early longed for the sea and at the age of 14 obtained an appointment as a cadet at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he graduated with honors. He was assigned to Admiral Farragut's ship at the beginning of the war and served there all through hostilities. He is a grandson of John J. Crittenden, formerly Attorney General of the United States. He was married to the daughter of Judge Thornton of San Francisco, and has two sons. One is an Ensign on the Detroit and the other enlisted as a member of the Seventh Cavalry. Commodore Watson is a man of wonderful discipline, exceptionally quiet and reserved. He was never known to fail in an undertaking he had planned.

WILLING TO SWAP.

Thought the Woman's Exchange Meant What It Said.

Hiram Henpekt of Frog Hollow had finished his business in the city and was slowly drifting along with the tide of humanity toward the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry, when his attention was suddenly attracted by a sign on a building he was passing.

This is what he read:

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE.

A smile of anticipation lighted up his countenance as he turned aside and entered the building.

A middle-aged, sharp featured lady in eyeglasses came forward and bowed to him as he stepped up to the counter, and after slowly looking her over he said:

"Excuse me, madam, but air you the only one they've got on hand at present?"

"The only one on hand? What do you mean?" was the puzzled reply.

"The only woman, of course. I hadn't got Hanner along with me to-day, but I noticed that this was a woman's exchange, an' I thought I'd drop in an' look over what you had on hand, an' if I liked the looks of any of 'em I'd bring the old woman in the next time I come to the city an' make a trade."

Gently, but firmly, the lady in charge explained his mistake to him, and Hiram Henpekt of Frog Hollow resumed his homeward journey, a crestfallen and bitterly disappointed man.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

An Easter Problem.

"If I only knew!" he exclaimed, knitting his brow and solemnly shaking his head.

"Knew what?" they asked.

"Knew what my duty as a Christian is," he replied. "You see," he went on, "if my wife has a new gown for Easter and it rains she won't go to church."

"Well?"

"And if she hasn't a new gown she won't go to church unless it does rain. Now, what am I to do to show that I have a true regard for her spiritual welfare."—Chicago Post.

About 7,000 oil paintings and 2,500 water colors, drawings, engravings and architectural designs have been sent in for the Champs Elysees salon, which will be held this year in the Galerie des Machines of the 1889 exhibition.

STRONG STATEMENTS.

Three Women Relieved of Female Troubles by Mrs. Pinkham.

From Mrs. A. W. Smith, 59 Summer St., Biddeford, Me.:

"For several years I suffered with various diseases peculiar to my sex. Was troubled with a burning sensation across the small of my back, that all-gone feeling, was despondent, fretful and discouraged; the least exertion tired me. I tried several doctors but received little benefit. At last I decided to give your Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The effect of the first bottle was magical. Those symptoms of weakness that I was afflicted with, vanished like vapor before the sun. I cannot speak too highly of your valuable remedy. It is truly a boon to woman."

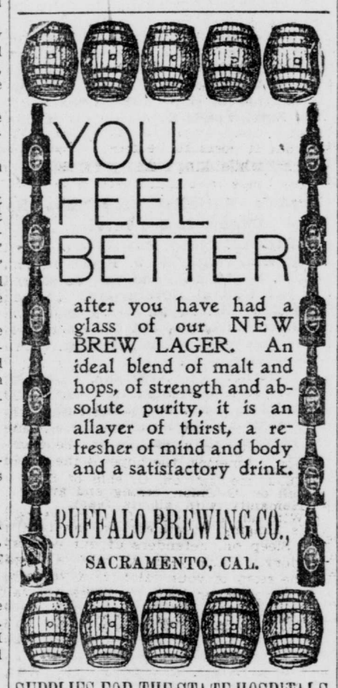
From Mrs. Melissa Phillips, Lexington, Ind., to Mrs. Pinkham:

"Before I began taking your medicine I had suffered for two years with that tired feeling, headache, backache, no appetite, and a run-down condition of the system. I could not walk across the room. I have taken four bottles of the Vegetable Compound, one box of Liver Pills and used one package of Sanative Wash, and now feel like a new woman, and am able to do my work."

From Mrs. Mollie E. Herrel, Powell Station, Tenn.:

"For three years I suffered with such a weakness of the back, I could not perform my household duties. I also had falling of the womb, terrible bearing-down pains and headache. I have taken two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and feel like a new woman. I recommend your medicine to every woman I know."

Eagleson & Co., Dealers in Men's Furnishing Goods and Shirts, 631 J Street, Sacramento.



SUPPLIES FOR THE STATE HOSPITALS

Commencing July 1, 1898, and Ending December 31, 1898.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA State Commission in Lunacy—Sacramento, May 15, 1898:

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the State hospitals, located near Stockton, Napa, Agnews, Ukiah and San Bernardino, up to 2 p. m., June 14, 1898, for furnishing to each of said hospitals furniture and household goods, provisions, fuel, forage, drugs, clothing and material for clothing, and other materials for each of said hospitals for the six months ending December 31, 1898.

Blank schedules for bids on supplies needed and instructions to bidders may be obtained by applying to the hospitals above named, or to this Commission. The several Boards of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the State Commission in Lunacy.

JOHN F. CARRERE, Secretary,
m15-4wSuTuTh Sacramento, Cal.

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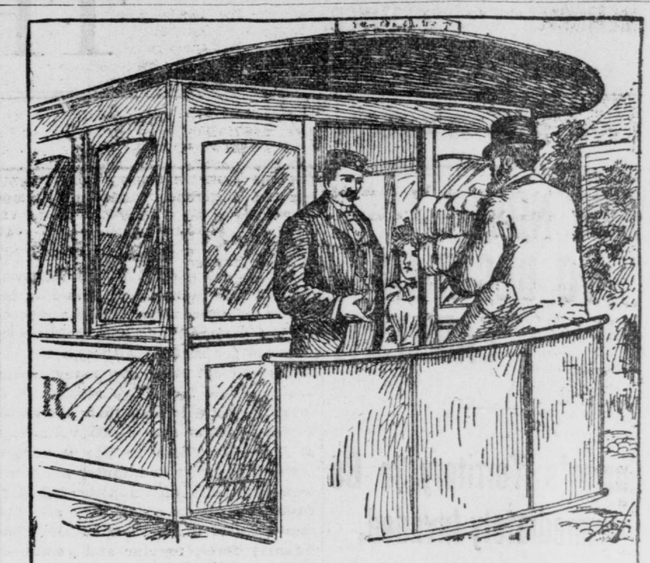
ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY FILLED



"I am 24 years old and was raised in the country, but have lived here about two years," said the conductor on an Indianapolis electric street car. "In this business," continued he, "it is catch as catch can in getting one's meals, and this irregular treatment of my stomach finally gave me trouble. About six months ago I was at my worst. Everything I ate distressed me. I went to two different physicians but got no relief. Then I tried patent medicines, but, instead of improving I grew worse. Finally I bought some

Ripans Tabules

The relief was immediate. I began to improve with the first dose, and I think I am cured now, but I keep the remedy handy. I have recommended the Tabules to a number of persons, for I believe in them."

DR. TOM SHE BIN.

Chinese Tea and Herb Sanitarium. For over 300 years my family have been renowned for the most famous doctors in China.

Tom She Bin has in his possession hundreds of testimonials of those who suffered from chronic diseases and who were cured under the established method in constant use in China for over 5,000 years. All diseases described from the pulse without asking a question.

There are 600 different kinds of herbs that cure 400 kinds of diseases. All persons afflicted with any kind of malady whatsoever invited to call.

Dr. Tom She Bin sells Chinese herb and tea. Sanitarium. Price by week or month. Take herbs once a day, a big ten-ounce bowl, or one package of herbs, seven packages a week. Price, six dollars a week. Two times each day, two ten-ounce bowls, or two packages of herbs. Price, ten dollars a week.

615 Kearny Street, between Sacramento and Commercial Streets, San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

The undersigned, after seven years' suffering, without being able to obtain any relief, resolved to see Dr. Wong, but I did not obtain any help. I then determined to see Dr. Tom She Bin, and in three months I was completely cured. I commenced feeling better soon after commencing his treatment, and I was all cured. MRS. JENNIE SAUNFERS.
1016 West 7th st., Los Angeles, Cal.

This is to certify that Dr. Tom She Bin has cured me of that dreadful disease known as heart disease, and also of weak lungs. I do make this deposition for the especial benefit of those suffering similar ailments. I must say that I was treated by the best doctor in Chicago, and after I lost all hopes I concluded to come to San Francisco for a change of climate, and immediately I heard of the wonderful cures of Dr. Tom She Bin, so I consulted him, with such good luck that after one month and a half from the time he started to treat my case I felt entirely well.
MRS. E. FRENCK,
409 Thomas Street, Chicago, Ill.

I, the undersigned, do recommend Doctor Tom She Bin as one of the best doctors to cure rheumatism, having been suffering for three years, and also been under the treatment of six skillful doctors for four months without feeling any relief. I determined to set myself under the care of Dr. Tom She Bin, who gave me immediate relief, and in the course of five weeks I was enjoying good health.
PANFILO MURRILLO,
Pomona, California.

My son, nine years of age, utterly prostrated with typhoid fever for six weeks, was under the explicit care of hospital doctors, but without avail. All his body was declared incurable. I heard the name of Doctor Tom She Bin, and at once was induced to see him, and I left my son to his absolute care. Fifteen days after my son was able to play around the yard. I fully believe Doctor Tom She Bin saved my son's life.
CARRIE CONTRERAS,
630 Mission Road, Los Angeles, Cal.

San Francisco, February 14, 1898.
The undersigned does hereby recommend Dr. Tom She Bin as the only competent doctor. He has cured me entirely from throat disease which many doctors declared incurable. J. A. OWENS,
Euclid Block, N. Los Angeles, Cal.

San Francisco, January 31, 1897.
I, John A. Fain, do hereby certify that I suffered with piles for over twelve years. Dr. Tom She Bin cured me in a very short time.

San Francisco, February 26, 1898.
I have been suffering under the most dreadful disease for two years past and lost all hopes of recovering, being unable to move for four months. At last I concluded to take Dr. Tom She Bin's Wonderful Chinese herbs, and in six weeks after my health was completely restored.
J. E. MEDRAN,
756 Workmain St., E. Los Angeles, Cal.

Montenzou, Cal., March 1, 1898.
I write this letter for the benefit of any one who may be in trouble, as I have been.

About fourteen years ago I was taken sick. The doctors pronounced it ulceration of the stomach and said it would end in a cancer.

At times I would vomit a black and bloody looking matter, also a great deal of white mucus. The disease would make me very nervous and despondent. At different times during my ailment I would get some relief for a few months, then it would some back as bad or worse than ever. I doctored with several as good doctors as I could find in the East and also here in California, but none of them effected a cure.

I was advised to consult Dr. Tom She Bin, which I did about the 1st of October, 1894.

He said my trouble was the cancer of the stomach. I commenced taking his medicine immediately. For the first three or four months there seemed to be but a very little change. After that time I improved very fast and am now able to do quite a good day's work. I have every reason to believe he has effected a permanent cure for me.
J. L. CARPENTER.

San Francisco, March 2, 1898.
I saw Dr. Tom She Bin's advertisement. I first come up to 615 Kearny street to feel my pulse. He tell me what trouble I had was true. I had a pain over my body and chilly. I put my case to him; first week I take Chinese Herb; one week I was great deal better. I been sick for six years. I go to white physician, cannot do me any good. I take Dr. Tom She Bin's Herbs six weeks; I was all well. I was cured about one year and never pain again. MRS. J. SANGALL,
17 Lafayette Place, between Green and Union, Kearny and Dupont, San Francisco, Cal..

San Francisco, March 4, 1898.
By these presents I do hereby recommend Dr. Tom She Bin as a successful doctor to cure the dreadful disease styled consumption, so common among all classes. He has restored my health in the short term of twenty days, for the trifling amount of $2 50 per day.
Signed. L. C. FLORES,
608 Upper Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

San Francisco, March 5, 1898.
This is to certify that I have taken treatment from Dr. Tom She Bin for stomach trouble, and was cured in four weeks. W. J. MORRISON,
1412½ Baker St., San Francisco, Cal.

San Francisco, March 6, 1898.
This is to certify that I have been entirely cured of stomach trouble by Dr. Tom She Bin in two months. I had tried several American physicians and they had failed to cure me.
MABEL BARBARER,
Milpitas, San Jose, Cal.

I have taken treatment for my kidneys, that have bothered me for a long while, and also catarrh of the stomach, and also chronic diarrhoea, and was cured in two weeks by Dr. Tom She Bin, also blood poison in my thumb.
WILLIAM E. BRYAN,
No. 6 Martha Place, San Francisco.

San Francisco, March 6, 1898.
I had gravel and kidney trouble four years. My friends sent me to Dr. Tom She Bin. He felt my pulse and he told me what trouble I had. I put my case in his hands, and took herbs twice a day. In four weeks my troubles were all cured. Now my flesh is all good. The last three or four years I went to white doctors, but never did me any good. Now I have got well and am in good health.
JENS J. JENSEN,
213½ Clara St., San Francisco, Cal.

George Osgoodby, author of the world-famous Murchison Letter to Lord Sackville West, the Eenglish Embassador, in 1888, writes concerning Dr. Tom She Bin, now selling Chinese Teas and Herbs at the Sanitarium, 615 Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal., and says:

Pomona, Los Angeles Co., Cal., March 7, 1898.
For the benefit of those who are suffering with chronic diseases, I will say that many years of severe suffering and futile treatment ended in Bright's disease of the kidneys, of which Dr. Tom She Bin completely cured me, after correctly and minutely describing my malady from the pulse, without asking a question. He is a medical marvel, and without a peer in his profession. Respectfully,
GEORGE OSGOODBY.

San Francisco, March 13, 1898.
I wish to give my testimony in behalf of Dr. Tom She Bin. It is about two months ago that I fell sick with influenza, being unable to procure no other help than that of domestic remedies. I fell worse and worse, until I was totally paralyzed. I was induced to consult Tom She Bin, and he, by the aid of his wonderful Chinese herbs, I felt somewhat relieved in twenty-four hours, and he agreed to treat me for the sum of two hundred dollars, and now I feel grateful to the doctor for his efforts. Very truly,
HILARIO PRECIADO,
Los Angeles, Cal.

This is to certify that Dr. Tom She Bin cured me of kidney trouble and stricture. Was sick for some time, but found no relief until I tried this doctor. He entirely cured me, and I have not been troubled since. AL. L. DILLEY,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

San Francisco, March 20, 1898.
I have been ill for two years and a half with womb trouble. Could get no relief till I tried Dr. Tom She Bin. He entirely cured me. I have not been troubled in the least since taking his medicine. I can honestly recommend him to any one suffering the same as I did.
MRS. AL. L. DILLEY,
217 Eddy Street.

Los Angeles, March 23, 1898.
Being anxious to render my testimony I take this method to do so.

The wonderful ability of Dr. Tom She Bin is marvelous; it is about one year ago I caught a bad cold and was sinking very rapidly, until I was compelled to be confined to my room. During the last three months of my illness I was spitting blood and matter and was unable to eat, night sweats were profuse; but to my joy four days after I took a course of medicine from Dr. Tom She Bin, was able to move about alone, and three weeks afterward I was perfectly well. I ought to also state that I was treated by other doctors, but without benefit. Now I am able to discharge my daily duties with no interruption. I am indeed glad to be able to say that Dr. Tom She Bin was the principal factor in the restoration of my health.
JUSTO OROZCO.

Residence, 638 Mission Road, two blocks from covered bridge, Los Angeles, Cal.

DR. TOM SHE BIN,

615 Kearny Street, between Sacramento and Commercial Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., U. S. A.

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