DAILY RECORD-UNION

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY

Office: Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

A SEVEN-DAY ISSUE.

For one year.....$6 00
For six months.....3 00
For three months.....1 50

Subscribers served by carriers at Fifteen cents per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal periodical dealers, newsmen and agents.

The Sunday "Record-Union," twelve pages, 25 cents per month, delivered by carrier. Sent by mail at $1 per year.

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—Cloudy and unsettled weather Friday; possibly thunder showers in the interior; southerly wind Friday.

A NEW CHAPTER IN HISTORY.

The first chapter of a new history is being written to-day. The nations walk blindfolded in the paths that overruling wisdom marks out for them. The scheme of creation and the ultimate for man direct the activities that shape the policies of the world. In that scheme we have reason to believe that the American republic is to be bounded by no constricting lines, but is to take its place among other beneficent influences as one of the arbiters of the destinies of the races of men.

We have not earlier felt the action of the irresistible forces which propel nations to their destiny because we have had room in plenty within which to expand, develop and rise. With a civilization upon our north like unto ours and in sympathetic accord with it; with Mexico upon the hither side recovering from the degradation into which Spanish conquest and cruelty had plunged her, now rising slowly but surely to a level that will comport with neighborship with us and make us akin in sympathy in the fullness of time, we lift our eyes abroad.

We refuse to adhere longer to the policy of internal growth merely, which is a policy of unthinking selfishness. We cannot any longer pull down the window and refuse the loaf to those who beseech us and appeal to us to do our duty by them. The traditions of the fathers bind us only to the extent that they had knowledge of conditions affecting growth and nationalism. Ripe in bud we are now about to burst into the full flower as one of the nations of earth fit and of right to have our protests considered.

We have a right to say to Cuba, "Thou art free." We have a right to say to Hawaii, "Thou shalt not perish, the prey of monarchical greed." We have a right to say to Spain, "Thou shalt not longer oppress and exclude." We have a God given right to say to the nations of the earth, "our feet must have resting places, and beneath the tropic shade or the shelter of Arctic icebergs we will assert the right to pause and rest."

We are not a conquesting nation. God forbid that we shall ever be, for it will be indicative of decline when we join the plunderers. But the limitations heretofore put upon us are no more binding. We are the arbiter of our own destiny, the officer of civilization and mercy, the voice in the world that can be no more stifled in the counsels that dispose of the footstool.

If the changing policy of the nation appears to some sudden and explosive, let them study the whole long drift of our nation in development in all directions, and answer to history whether a tide that has risen so grandly and beneficently is to subside and no more bear hope and liberty upon its wave to men.

It is simply impossible for American democracy to stand still. It must go ahead or retreat. We must assert the right to move, and we can do it in but one direction, forward.

The war in which we have now entered even though it is against a weak nation is but the beginning of the full flowering of the American plant. It has united us as a people. It has closed forever the gaping wounds of internecine strife. It has put aside, we hope forever, the thought of again grappling each other by the throat. It has given us new conceptions of duty to each other. It has taught labor and capital their interdependence and the need for each of a strong, humane, merciful, peaceful and benevolent government.

The war has opened up for us already new channels for the escape and relief of national energy. That escape will be in directions for the betterment, not only of ourselves, but of mankind. He is shortsighted, if not purblind, who cannot see that a new Daniel has come to judgment, a new David risen with strong arm and righteous purpose. Before these the earth is to stand and give some heed.

We are no more to be set on one side and smiled or frowned upon when it pleases princes and princelings. Opportunity opens to us the order for extension of our national influence, not to rob and prey; not to seize and enjoy the possessions rightfully others'; not to divide the spoil of plunder; not to raid our neighbor's houses and carry off his household gods, as Spain has done these hundreds of years.

The purpose of the American republic is righteous and benevolent. But it is aggressive enough and defiant enough from this time forward, to demand to be heard in councils of the nations, where our own and humane interest propel us, and to have a vote in the determination of policies which involve the destiny of mankind.

Walter Avenel, in his paper on "Journalism as a Profession," in the "Forum" tells a truth which those who aspire to enter the ranks should have well in view, before making the plunge. It is precisely as he says:

Does the novice dream of reputation also in the fields of journalism? It is a dream indeed! He will too often find his hopes ruthlessly crushed between the upper millstone of a ceaseless grind of nerve-wearing work and the nether millstone of fear, on the part of his employer, that the acquisition of some measure of popularity, the enhancement of professional reputation in the public esteem, may involve an increase in the office pay-roll. There is no hope of literary laurels for the writer who sticks to the ranks of newspaper workers, because, first, newspapers have little use for writings of a distinctively literary character, and, second, the training that fits a writer for journalism largely unfits him for literature, and vice versa. There is a fellow-feeling between the author and the newspaperman, but no real professional kinship.

AN UNFORTUNATE ATTITUDE.

If Senator White was the retained attorney and advocate of the sugar ring he could not do it more service than by his present attitude as a national legislator. No one knows better than Mr. White what the sentiments of his people are concerning the annexation of Hawaii. There is such a thing as being independent of public opinion and bearding it. But, on the other hand, there is such a thing as being stubbornly set against the manifest, coolly judged desires of a constituency. Senator White occupies the latter position.

The voice of California has been so pronounced, emphatic and unmistakable on this question of annexation that it is more than surprising that a Senator speaking for a people whom he is chosen to represent should make bold to flagrantly misrepresent them. It seems not to jar Senator White that the body which created him Senator, the commercial bodies of the chief cities, the representative press of the State and of the Pacific Coast, and the expression of the most conservative and sage counselors among the publicists of California, are all for annexation. He stubbornly ignores all these, and therefore represents an opposition that is notoriously the sugar ring and its colleagues who reciprocate with it for favors.

It was to have been expected that if he could not reconcile his conscience with approval of the desires of his constituency, he would at least have remained inexpressive or have resigned his office. But that would not have served the purposes of the sugar monopolists so well. Whether or not he is conscious of the attitude his obstinacy puts him in, he certainly justifies the charge that he does not represent the people of California in this matter. To assume that he is the employed attorney of the sugar ring might do violence to the truth, since we have no evidence of it. But, assuredly, he could not serve the ring better if employed to do it.

The Atlanta "Constitution" believes that this war has wiped out the last vestige of sectional feeling in this country; that "every smoldering animosity between South and North is extinct." This is pleasant to come from a leading Southern journal. That it is sincere expression and reflects the truth, we have every reason for believing. The war, then, has not been without some compensation thus far.

Monroe, when representing us in Paris, became so enthusiastic for France that Washington had to recall him to prevent England taking offense. Jefferson was one of the greatest of the early leaders of the anti-British party. But both Monroe and Jefferson under new conditions put their early beliefs behind them and sought alliance with England to check the disposition of European Powers to acquire territory wherever and whenever the mood suggested. Monroe and Jefferson did not fear to change; to depart from doctrines both preached a quarter of a century earlier. If both were living to-day, both would favor Hawaiian annexation if the logic of their later acts had its way to an irresistible conclusion.

Hawaii once supported a population of over 400,000 people. Then there were applied none of the modern arts of cultivation. Then there was little material commerce, and with this country scarcely any whatever. Then no American influence had been felt in the islands. Then civilization had a precarious foothold upon Hawaiian shores. Now, with improved systems of cultivation, with a republican form of Government, a widespread American influence, a dominating progressive spirit, a tribal population lifted up out of the savagery of the past to nearly a level with our own system of civilization, why should not the islands again support 400,000 and 600,000 industrious, progressive people in addition? But that will not be accomplished unless the territory is attached to the United States and all obstructive and retarding influences are removed.

An Ohio man named Doherty comes forward with the claim that he made the plans and originated the idea of taking Manila Bay. Was there ever yet a great achievement in an American war that some one unheard of in the conflict did not claim that he was the originator and designer of the scheme? But then this fellow is from Ohio, and what Ohio cannot claim is scarcely worth having.

When the opponents to Hawaiian annexation assert that the native Hawaiians are opposed to union with the United States they simply assume—they do not know. Admiral George Brown, who was long on the Pacific station, as far back as 1892, said in a dispatch to Secretary Tracy of the Naval Department: "There is a strong sentiment existing in Hawaii, among the native Hawaiians as well as among the Americans and Germans, in favor of a change in the form of Government, looking toward the ultimate annexation of the islands to the United States."

Eternity, which cannot be far off, is my one strong city. I look into it fixedly now and then. All terrors about it seem to me superfluous. The universe is full of love and of inexorable sternness and veracity, and it remains forever true that God reigns. Patience, silence, hope.—Carlyle.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSION.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Stockton Record: There are hundreds of Deweys and Hobsons in the American navy only awaiting an opportunity to show the metal that is in them. All hail to the gallant and intrepid Dewey! All hail to the cool and daring Hobson and his brave crew on the Merrimac! And all hail to the hundreds of other brave officers and seamen of the American navy, whose heroism is ready at any time to be put to the test, and will be found to equal that of the other brave men to whom passing opportunity has been generous.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

San Jose Herald: The St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" is approvingly quoted by a local contemporary in its remark that no other country in the world would have made better time than we have done in assembling a formidable navy and organizing a strong volunteer army.

Why should we deceive ourselves? There are half a dozen nations in Europe that in twenty-four hours could put in the field a bigger and much better disciplined and equipped army than we have been hurrying to organize for six weeks past. There are at least three European powers that are prepared any day in the week to put in service a more formidable navy than we have afloat, although we began acquiring auxiliary vessels and buying warships abroad for weeks before the outbreak of war.

If this war is to be any good to us as an experience, it should teach us better than to indulge in any such silly beliefs.

A GOOD BILL.

San Jose Mercury: The bill bestowing enlarged jurisdiction on the Federal authorities in the matter of quarantines against infectious and epidemic diseases is a meritorious measure. Experience has taught, as in the case of the yellow fever epidemic in the South a year or so ago, that local regulations are not sufficient. By making the Federal rules operative in all such instances, epidemics can be more easily restricted and kept under control.

A CASE IN POINT.

Stockton Independent: Some of the American people have punctuated the monotony of peace occasionally by finding fault with out military and naval academies, and even Congressional agitators have declared that Annapolis was "rotten," and all that was taught there thoroughly was precedence of rank in social matters. And yet an instructor of Annapolis resigns his place to go to the front, and becomes the hero of the war, the originator and executor of one of the most daring pieces of strategy that has crowned the naval warfare of the century. Professor Hobson was unknown last week. Henceforth his name will be familiar to every tongue. When such instructors are employed at Annapolis we may be quite sure that the cadets get some inspiration beyond naval etiquette.

SHARP CRITICISM.

Fresno Expositor: A lot of pupils in the San Jose High School threaten to "strike" if certain demands made by them are not complied with. Which gives rise to the suspicion that perhaps the parents or teachers of these bumptious young men have been remiss in their duties with regard to "striking." A course of birch sprouts or good stout rattan might be of avail in teaching these youths their proper station and conduct.—Alameda Encinal.

Quite true. And it is entirely possible, too, that if the parents of the other lot of High School pupils had not listened to the garbled tales carried home by their youngsters there would have been no occasion for a demand that the Principal be removed, which, is, we believe, the reason why these "strikers" are to the front in opposition. Believing that he was talking to an intelligent body of young men and women, the Principal mentioned some truths of history which were not received with the spirit in which they were probably given, but were distorted into evidence of treason to the Government, lack of patriotism, etc. Parents nowadays are too prone to act on the raw advice of their smart young hopefuls in school matters, which has a tendency to swell the young heads to the proportions noted by the "Encinal."

ALL GLAD OF IT.

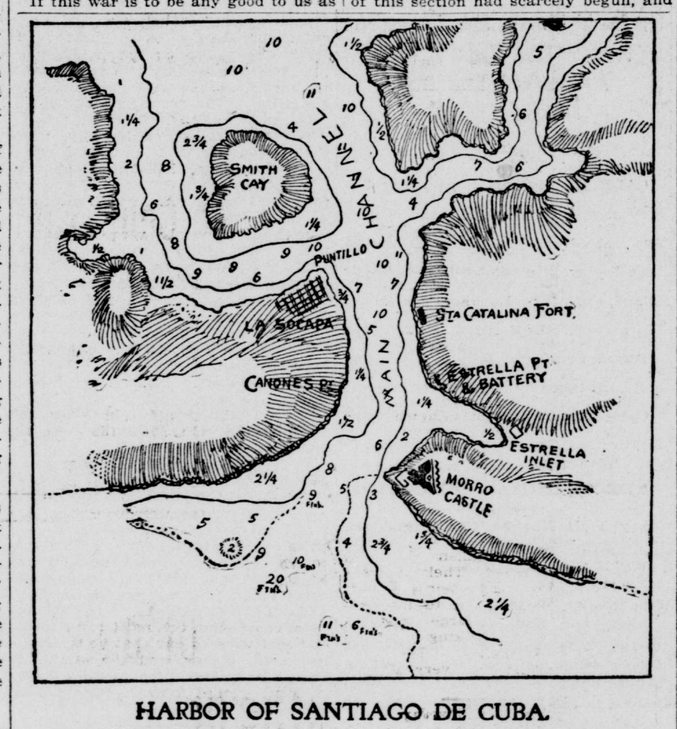
Tulare Register: There probably is not a man in America who is not glad that Congress has at last removed the last shadow of civic disability from the paths of those who at one time took up arms against their country. No Power on earth can ever again place the results of that war in jeopardy, and it will be well if we can forget the quarrel out of which it grew. And the forgetting should be South as well as North. Southern people seem to feel that if they do not now and again reassert their faith in the justice of their confessedly dead cause they may be accused of insincerity or inconsistency. The North may well admit once for all that, in the Civil War, the South was intelligently, consistently and sincerely wrong, the integrity of their supreme mission being beyond question. This done North and South can well afford to drop the subject, save on each Memorial Day, when we go forth to scatter the flowers or remembrance of heroism and forgetfulness of hate on the graves of the dead.

NATIONAL EXPANSION.

Alameda Argus: The great and lasting good that is to come out of this war will be the national expansion. The country had prospered for many years so magically that a slight check to the general prosperity had like to set us upon ourselves; to turn our great national energy inward upon self-devourment. There were growing to be a class of people in considerable part not practical enough or energetic enough to share largely in the general prosperity, who waged war upon the social system and actively encouraged strife. They magnified minor ills into national calamities. They advocated the high-handed plan of taking by might property which they hadn't the prudence or the industry to acquire by the usual lawful means. All of these have been confused. The political party which they were building up has crumbled. The issues which they sought to make national and vital have disappeared as a mist. Suddenly the American people see before them a vista of expansion of the national life and energy not dreamed of even a few months ago. That is the great thing that is being wrought.

THE LESSON OF THE DRY SEASON

Los Angeles Times: The dry season through which we have just passed will be well worth all it has cost in the lesson that it has given to the farmers of Southern California. We have had dry seasons in former years, but in those times the development of this section had scarcely begun, and those who were engaged in stock raising and farming simply submitted to what they considered the inevitable. Now it is different. The farmers of Southern California are beginning to help themselves, and to make preparations, so that the next time a dry season comes along they will be able to face it without anxiety. The farmers of this section are beginning to realize the truth of what the "Times" has frequently stated, namely, that farming in Southern California, without irrigation, is to a certain extent, a gamble. There may be several seasons with ample rainfall, but sooner or later there is bound to come a season when irrigation is needed, to raise almost all kinds of crops, and such a season, if a farmer is unprepared for it, goes a long way toward wiping out the profits of the previous good years, especially nowadays, when the profits on our crops are much smaller than they were in former years. Beside this, irrigation is of great advantage even in an ordinary season, by enabling the farmer to supplement the rainfall and insure good crops at a time when they can be marketed to the best advantage.



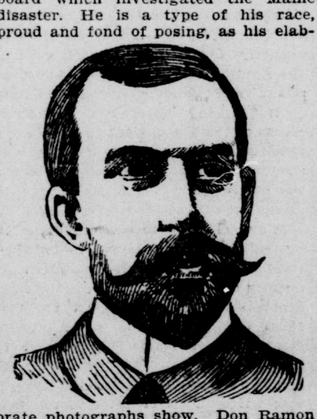
HARBOR OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The entrance to Santiago harbor is as narrow and sinuous as a woodland creek and is supposed to be mined. From the entrance to the head of the bay, where the city is situated, is about six miles, affording a spacious anchorage. The figures show the depth in fathoms.

SPAIN'S NAVAL OFFICERS.

Don Ramon de Carranza y Reguera One of the Most Prominent.

One of the prominent Spanish naval officers is Don Ramon de Carranza y Reguera, who is pretty well known on this side of the Atlantic. He is especially well known in Washington, having delivered to the United States Government the verdict of the Spanish board which investigated the Maine disaster. He is a type of his race, proud and fond of posing, as his elaborate photographs show. Don Ramon has been pictured in several attitudes calculated to impress the beholder with his severity and fierceness. He is unquestionably a man of imposing presence, and like most of his kind is a skilled diplomat. Whether he will prove as effective a fighter as he is a dignified and high-toned nuncio remains to be seen. It is thought he will have considerable prominence in the handling of the Spanish naval forces in American waters.



Before warm weather prostrates you, take Hood's Sarsaparilla which expels disease and makes the weak strong. Delays are dangerous. Merit wins and Hood's Sarsaparilla has the most merit.

Try McMorry's 35c tea. 531 M.

A NEW RIFLE BULLET.

Its Chief Recommendation is Its Property of Maiming.

Just as the air is filled with war talk and the country seems to be on the verge of a conflict with Spain, an inventor comes forward with an improved bullet that, it is claimed, will maim a combatant in the same terrible manner as would the explosive bullet that has been barred by the law of nations, and yet be within the rules prescribed for the use of projectiles in modern warfare. Edwin S. Field of Springfield, Mass., describes his new bullet as follows:

"My projectile resembles the metal-covered bullet of small caliber, and especially the new .030-caliber bullet adopted by the United States Government to be used in the army rifles, instead of the heavier .045 bullet, formerly used in the Springfield musket. Their smaller caliber enables the soldier to carry more ammunition. Its greater velocity increases the danger range and the bullet goes further in the ordinary sighting or firing from the shoulder without aim than the old heavier bullet did. The metal cover takes the quick twist in the rifling of the barrel and gives the necessary rotary motion to hold it up and keep it going in a straight line toward the object aimed at. The naked or lead bullet will not take the quick twist, and has the disadvantage of fouling the gun and marring its accuracy. The metal cover gives to the bullet greater penetration. Instead of one body ending its course it can drive through two or three. But, and here comes the disadvantage, the bullet being smaller, makes a very small, clean wound, going through the flesh and bone with but little disabling effect compared with the .045-caliber lead bullet formerly used. This has given rise to the use of what is called the dum dum bullet, which has a metal casing covering the bullet nearly to the point and leaving the lead exposed. This lead expands, tears the flesh and breaks bones, but does not have the penetration of the full metal-covered bullet.

"My newly invented bullet is not an explosive bullet and does not conflict with the law or agreement of nations. By cutting notches or grooves in the metal cover back from the point or apex to a point forward of the place of contact with the rifling of the barrel, it allows the lead or filling of the cover to expand or upset when striking a hard substance and gives all the effect of a bullet of larger caliber, breaking bones and tearing flesh. It is not impaired or exploded. It may be said that my bullet, which maims so cruelly by 'mushrooming' at the moment of contact with the body into which it enters, is a cruel invention, but, as other men have pointed out, the more terrible war is made the nearer we are to the millennium, for when armies are provided by science with killing appliances that are too deadly for anything to live before them, then the nations will be forced to banish war forever. The new bullet is also a humane invention from another point of view. To maim one man so that he is put effectually out of the fight is surely a lesser evil to the fighters than to have the same missile wound three men so that they will be added to the list of injured without being retired from the list of combatants."—Troy Budget.

The Training of Servants.

Although great stress is laid upon the importance of care in engaging help, the treatment and the training of a servant, after a good selection has been made, are equally important, says the Chicago "Times-Herald."

To convince a girl that her happiness and welfare are of interest to her mistress is a long step in the right direction. To the "new girl" the house and its appointments are strange, and the fear that "she will not suit" frequently adds timidity to her other disadvantages. If her predecessor has been a competent servant the mistress is unconsciously unjust by comparison, and the outlook is very disheartening; but how often the new-comer is an improvement upon the former incumbent, if given in time and a fair trial.

"Bad luck to me; it's only six months I am in Ameriky, and it's sivin places I've had," said a good-natured, ignorant Irish girl recently, and yet half a year is not such a very long time in which to change one's whole manner of life, and without the aid of education and trained powers of reasoning.

The mistress should remember during the training period that it is not sensible to expect from these girls neatness and quick adaptation to ways of refinement, nice cooking, and intelligent service. It should also be remembered that there is another and a brighter side to this. Under firm and gentle teaching, trying as it is to the nerves and patience of the mistress, these girls, with their uncouth ways, become excellent servants in many instances, and repay by their faithfulness all the efforts made in their behalf.

"Good wine needs no bush," and a good-looking girl needs no mistletoe.—Puck.

Pears'

Get one cake of it.

Nobody ever stops at a cake.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Superintendent of Sacramento City Public Schools, Odd Fellows' Temple, Ninth and K streets, until THURSDAY, June 30, 1898, at 8 o'clock p. m.

FIRST.

To furnish 250 cords (more or less) of four-foot white oak, black oak, live oak or second growth oak, 20 cords (more or less) of pine or cedar four-foot wood, to be delivered at school buildings and piled between stakes. Price of each given separately.

SECOND.

500 reams of 12-pound letter paper.
10 reams of 12-pound foolscap paper.
10 reams of 6-pound note paper.
100 note tablets, ruled.
10 M XX6 envelopes.
5 M XX5 envelopes.
1,000 gross pens, Easterbrook, No. 444; Gillott's No. 404.
100 gross Spencerian No. 1 pens.
3 gross quart bottles of writing fluid.
40 dozen blackboard erasers.
500 boxes German slate pencils.
12 gross penholders.
10 gross lead pencils, rubber tipped.
300 gross chalk crayons.
100 boxes rubber bands, Nos. 11, 16, 30.
15 dozen bottles of mucilage.

Proposals to furnish the above stationery shall be construed to mean in greater or less quantity than is stated, and to be supplied at any time when ordered during the year. Samples must accompany each bid. Right to reject any or all proposals reserved.

W. H. SHERBURN,
Chairman of the Furniture and Supply Committee.
O. W. Erlewine, Secretary. jel2-6t

"WELL BRED, SOON WED."

GIRLS WHO USE SAPOLIO ARE QUICKLY MARRIED.

Try it in Your Next House Cleaning.

A night clerk in one of the well-known hotels of Central Connecticut states these interesting facts: "I was badly troubled with indigestion, biliousness and heartburn. On one or two occasions I've been standing behind this desk and would suddenly find myself toppling over and for a few seconds my mind would be a perfect blank—*a sort of dizziness*. At other times I've been walking along the street and would all of a sudden begin to stagger and I know some people thought I had a jag on, although I never drink any liquor whatever. It was a runner for a New York concern that first told me to try RIPANS TABULES, but they proved to be just the thing I needed and although I have not used fifty of them in all, my troubles from indigestion have vanished—completely."

A new style packet containing TEN TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

BRADLEY FERTILIZERS ARE CHEAPEST . . . . . .

BECAUSE the results are larger than any other fertilizer manufactured. Its use doubles the yield, increases the size, deepens the color and strengthens the flavor.

WOOD. CURTIS & CO., Agents.

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 English 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, 628 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.