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, $5 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 Wednesday; cooler in the southern portion; brisk northwesterly winds.

THE NEED FOR A BROAD AND STRONG MAN.

It is perfectly clear to whomsoever walks abroad with his eyes open that the developments of the times point to a new importance for California and the Pacific Coast, but above all for California, compared with which the present commercial and industrial importance of the State sinks into insignificance. Unless all the signs of the day fail, we are upon this coast to see the Western limit of the political and trade sphere of the Republic pass beyond us, leaving California as the center and heart of a new time in which vast trade, almost limitless industrial expansion, and immeasurably augmented production and prosperity will be ours.

The annexation of Hawaii may now be accepted as settled. These islands are to become the mid-Pacific station of this nation, and San Francisco their natural base for communication and trade. The commerce we now have with Hawaii will, under American influence, swell to treble present proportions within a short period of time. The planting of the American flag upon the soil of the Philippines is to give us in the Orient possessions fairly won and falling naturally within the predestined influence of the Republic of the United States, which is impelled by irresistible forces to carry its beneficent institutions to the peoples of that archipelago so long tyrannically dominated by Spain.

The nearest base for those islands will be Hawaii and the Pacific Coast. The Philippines are, it is conceded, in the very infancy of their development. Under Spanish control they would remain practically sealed to the world, their inestimable resources undeveloped, their opportunities for industry and human betterment suppressed, their mines uncovered, their productive capacity only such as nature in the amplitude of her beneficence forces upon man's attention.

It requires no elaboration of the subject to convince any thoughtful citizen that with these new acquisitions, at least under the new relations we are to bear to these empires of wealth and but partially tested fields for human activity, even if we do not come into possession of the entire Philippine archipelago, California should be the center and heart of a new interest, in which all the people of the United States will have common part.

The Pacific Coast is to be the entrepot of a new commerce, the base of a new position of the Nation among the Powers of the world, and the most important of the coast interests of the country, excepting only the North Atlantic, from the capes of Massachusetts to the mouth of the Delaware. It may be safely forecast, indeed, that in the course of time this Occidental shore will assume even greater importance in the national destiny than that of the Atlantic in any of its reaches.

We have already felt in California the momentum of a new impulse as irresistible as it is beneficent. It was a most significant and suggestive argument that was made in the halls of Congress against the annexation of Hawaii that the nation does not need the islands, because with its western stretching chain of Aleutian Islands the Government, with transportation facilities over extreme northern railway routes, will have a sufficient western station and base for all its needs. That is to say, California, under that scheme, would be robbed of a natural heritage, and all the immeasurable benefits that should flow to this State as the base of a new empire of commerce and importance, in favor of the northern coast.

In such a situation as these facts present for our consideration, we see the greatest necessity for placing at the head of State affairs as Governor a man of the highest character and broadest capacity; a man who can make the State felt in the new conditions now adjusting themselves as it has never been felt in national affairs before. It matters very little what the politics of such a man is if he is the strong power he should be, one that will impress itself upon the national policy in a way to carry his name into historic annals as a great benefactor of the State.

It will not do to say that California cannot develop such men as Indiana gave to the country in a Morton, for instance, or as New York produced in a Tilden. It will not do to say that a Governor of the State will have no particular measure of influence in securing for this State the benefits that should flow to her from the new policy the Nation is formulating. The Chief Magistrate of the State will in such times as are opening before us be either an arm of strength or an instrument of weakness.

In such a crisis State pride, State interest and the State's future rise superior to political contention. The times we are facing should operate upon each political party to enter the field presently in a way to give us nominees any one of whom will prove equal to grasping the opportunity now opening up to us. In the presence of such opportunity a supreme need is for a broad, strong, aggressive man, whose thought and force of mind will lift him to the level of the occasion. We have such men. If we fail to call one of them to the helm of State this year California may lose that which, once departed, never can be regained, and the loss of which will determine her destiny adversely for all time.

WHERE RUSSIAN INTEREST LIES.

France has made a mistake in counting upon Russia as her sure ally in all matters affecting balance of power and commercial and territorial changes. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Standard, and he is among the more far-seeing and intelligent writers on foreign subjects, says that the war between Spain and the United States has really the effect of drawing Russia and England nearer together and making them more interested in being close friends than any allyship between Russia and France.

Russia and Great Britain, he contends, are most interested in the peaceful progress of the United States, through which the three nations are to be brought into closer commercial and fraternal relations. The growth of amity between America and Great Britain operates to impress Russia with the desirability of being "in it," to use the language of the street, since to be a party to an expressed or even a mere sentimental alliance between the United States and Great Britain, would be greatly to the advantage of Russia, far more so than for Russia to tie herself to France and conserve her meddling with European politics and her unconcealed sympathy for Spain.

Between the Slavs and the Franks there is and never has been any cordial exchange, there is no natural sentimental ground for them to occupy in common. The Czar is jealous of German commercial encroachment in the Orient, a pretension which cripples the Russian scheme of empire in China more than anything else. Russia sees, therefore, that it is advisable to remain close to Great Britain, which appears to have an understanding with Japan, and not to cast her lot with the French, which would make the issue between Germany and Russia in the Orient more clear cut, and more to the advantage of the German scheme. Thus we see how the occupation of the port of Manila has put forward the United States as an important factor in European politics, without this country taking a single purposeful step in that direction, for after we have once taken the Philippine Islands it may prove a very difficult task to let them go.

It is reported that Captain General Augusti of Manila will ask commanders of foreign war ships to land detachments and occupy Manila, on the ground that he is no longer able to resist the insurgents. But if he does so, the foreign ships will do nothing of the kind without shoulderng a deal of trouble. They will find no warrant in international law or the laws of war for permitting Spanish troops to shelter themselves behind foreign skirts. If that rule is to prevail, there will be established a system that will tie the hands of every nation which asserts its right to punish an enemy, or recover its own. Foreign troops may shelter the people of their own nation, they may afford them opportunity to leave a beleaguered city and to embark upon the ship of a neutral. But there can be no occupation of a city in favor of the vanquished, and to prevent the victor taking possession of the fruits of his contest without allyship with the defeated.

There is no warrant beyond that of sentimental speculation for the iterated assertion that if the question of annexation should be submitted to a vote of the people of Hawaii it would be rejected. The press, the legislative body, the officials, the leading business men and women, the people who make and mold the activities of Hawaii, declare that there is not only no demand for any such submission, but that if it were done the decision would be overwhelmingly for annexation, and these are better situated to know than the opponents who for most part represent the sugar ring and foreign sentiment.

The San Jose "Mercury" well says that the time has passed for anti-annexation arguments. That is true. The people have formulated their verdict, and woe to Congress if it defeats its purpose. The fact is, Hawaii is already practically annexed to the United States. Hawaii did the work by becoming our ally the other day on the arrival of the Charleston, and we confirmed her act by accepting it in the same spirit in which her good offices were tendered.

The Stockton "Mail" says Oregon or any other State can be carried by the Republicans just now when nearly 200,000 silver men are unavoidably absent from home wearing the United States uniform. That is the worst case of begging the question yet placed on record. The "Mail" is ashamed of it by this time. The Republicans made the same silly claim in the early sixties, while regiment after regiment of Democrats were mustered in Tammany Hall in New York and went to the front.

Mr. Stephen M. White, misrepresenting his California constituents, was sat down upon with a heavy thud in the United States Senate on Monday. By a motion to adjourn, in order to choke off Hawaiian annexation debate, he sought to gain an advantage. The Senate expressed its opinion of Mr. White's tactics by defeating his motion by 44 to 15. You are doing hard work, Mr. White—for the sugar trust—even though you accomplish little.

Had His Share.

Twynn—The latest treasury statement shows a per capita circulation of $23.23. I suppose you have your share of it.

Triplett—I have the 23 cents all right. —Town Topics.

It looks queer to see a dressmaker or a tailor wear ready-made clothing.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

JUST EXACTLY WHAT IT IS—PRECISE AND FULL LINES.

Meaning of President Monroe is Unmistakable—The Doctrine Not Violated.

A correspondent of the "Record-Union" writes as follows:

"Sacramento, June 18, 1898.

"Eds. 'Record-Union': You would oblige the undersigned subscriber, and I feel sure, a number of others, if you would publish the text of the Monroe message about the doctrine of which there is now so much discussion.

"S. E. A."

The "Record-Union" complies with the request, and in doing so seizes the opportunity to call attention to the specific words and the unmistakable thought of President Monroe, and to point out that in the present war with Spain in the invasion of Cuba, and in the war assault upon and seizure of the Philippines by the United States, there has been no trespass upon any line or syllable of the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe, which in no respect can be construed as binding us to a policy of exclusiveness, and refusal to extend our institutions; that in our occupancy of the Philippines we have not interfered with the affairs of any European Government save that of Spain, and with her we are at war, suspending the policy of the Government by that Act, since war is a reversal at all times of civil conditions and policies regarding the nation with which we contest.

In his message of December 2, 1823, President Monroe said: [The capitalized words embody the Monroe doctrine popularly so-called.]

"In the wars of the European Powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparations for our defense.

"With the movements on this hemisphere, we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied Powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America.

"This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective Governments; and to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted.

"We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers to declare THAT WE SHOULD CONSIDER ANY ATTEMPT ON THEIR PART TO EXTEND THEIR SYSTEM TO ANY PORTION OF THIS HEMISPHERE AS DANGEROUS TO OUR PEACE AND SAFETY. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European Power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.

"In the war between those new Governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered and shall continue to adhere, PROVIDED NO CHANGE SHALL OCCUR WHICH, IN THE JUDGMENT OF THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES OF THIS GOVERNMENT, SHALL MAKE A CORRESPONDING CHANGE ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES INDISPENSABLE TO THEIR SECURITY."

* * * "Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any other Powers; to consider the Government de facto as the legitimate Government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations with a frank, firm and manly policy, meeting in all instances the just claims of every Power, submitting to injuries from none. But in regard to those continents circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied Powers should extend their political systems to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our southern brethren if left to themselves would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference."

In his message of December, 1824, President Monroe said:

"Separated as we are from Europe by the great Atlantic Ocean, we can have no concern in the wars of the European Governments, nor in the causes which produce them. The balance of power between them, into which ever scale it may turn in its various vibrations, cannot affect us.

"It is the interest of the United States to preserve the most friendly relations with every Power and on conditions fair, equal and applicable to all. But in regard to our neighbors our situation is different. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS TO INTERFERE IN THEIR CONCERNS, ESPECIALLY IN THOSE ALLUDED TO, WHICH ARE VITAL, WITHOUT AFFCTING US; INDEED, THE MOTIVE WHICH MIGHT INDUCE SUCH INTERFERENCE IN THE PRESENT STATE OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE PARTIES, IF A WAR IT MAY BE CALLED, WOULD APPEAR TO BE EQUALLY APPLICABLE TO US. IT IS GRATIFYING TO KNOW THAT SOME OF THE POWERS WITH WHOM WE ENJOY A VERY FRIENDLY INTERCOURSE AND TO WHOM THESE VIEWS HAVE BEEN COMMUNICATED, HAVE APPEARED TO ACQUIESCE IN THEM."

LAKE FISHING INDUSTRY.

A Consolidation of the Most Important Concerns Effected.

CLEVELAND (O.), June 21.—After negotiations extending over a period of two years, a consolidation of the most important concerns engaged in lake fishing has at length been effected.

Edwin Corbin of Chicago, acting in the interest of a London syndicate, has arranged the big deal which will merge about 80 per cent. of the fresh water fish dealers into one immense consolidation, the capitalization of which will include common and preferred stock and debentures, the total running well into the millions. The final details have not as yet been made public, but some twenty-four concerns, of which the A. Booth Packing Company is the largest, will be turned over to the new corporation which has been organized and will be financed in England.

W. von Booth of the A. Booth Packing Company has been the prime mover in the enterprise, and will probably be manager of the consolidated business.

June 30th has been selected as the day when the transfer of the property of the individual concerns will be made, and the English system will take charge of the combined interests at some time shortly afterward.

OMAHA EXPOSITION.

Dramatic Event During Dedication of the Illinois Building.

OMAHA (Neb.), June 21.—The Illinois State building at the exposition was dedicated to-day in the presence of Governor John R. Tanner and his full staff, the Exposition Committee of that State, and probably 10,000 citizens of Illinois.

Hon. William H. Harper, Chairman of the Illinois Committee, initiated the ceremonies in an address tendering the building to Governor Tanner, who in turn tendered it to the exposition in an address of ten minutes.

A most dramatic event interrupted the proceedings, just at the close of Governor Tanner's remarks. Colonel Carr announced that Melville E. Stone, General Manager of the Associated Press, had a bulletin to the effect that General Shafter's forces had arrived at Santiago. The effect was electrical. In an instant the immense throng was on its feet cheering madly. In the midst of the enthusiasm the strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner," played by the Marine Band, began to be heard. The audience joined in singing. Then the Apollo Club of Chicago sang "Illinois," and without pause at the end started up "America," in which the audience again joined. This was followed by the Marine Band again in the "Voice of Our Nation," a collection of patriotic airs, and the scene that followed was one of the most wonderful outursts of patriotism ever witnessed.

President Wattles of the exposition accepted the building in the name of the exposition. Senator Mason and Hon. John I. Beveridge, ex-Governor of Illinois, also made speeches. The Apollo Club of Chicago sang a chorus with 200 voices.

An informal banquet this evening to the official guests of the exposition and a reception to Governor and Mrs. Tanner in the Illinois building concluded the dedicatory exercises.

The Illinois State building is one of the most handsome on the grounds. It was elaborately decorated with flags and bunting for the occasion, the interior being profusely banked with potted plants and cut flowers.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Report That the Powers May Take Action Within a Few Days.

LONDON, June 21.—The correspondent at Paris of the "Pall Mall Gazette" telegraphed this afternoon that he learns from an authoritative source, in spite of denials, that the question of negotiating peace between the United States and Spain has been for some time the subject of lively correspondence between Chancellors. He adds that some of the Embassadors in Paris were instructed yesterday to remain on the alert and in readiness.

The correspondent says it is expected that an event of importance in opening negotiations with the United States and Spain will occur within a few days.

M. Hanotaux, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Meline Cabinet, backed by the Czar, has, it seems, been the principal promoter of peace negotiations. "Hence President Faure's desire to retain M. Hanotaux in the Foreign Office."

INTERNAL REVENUES.

May Returns Show a Large Increase in the Collections.

WASHINGTON, June 21. — The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that the May returns amounted to $14,098,117, an increase over May last year of $3,281,225. The receipts from the several sources of revenue, and the increase, as compared with May, 1897, are given as follows

Spirits, $7,096,460; increase, $1,988,057.

Tobacco, $3,754,062; increase, $1,087,075.

Fermented liquors, $3,131,055; increase, $247,997.

Oleomargarine, $88,043; increase, $23,001.

Miscellaneous, $28,074; increase, $9,224.

The net increase in the receipts during the last eleven months was $9,918,998.

SPANISH SHIP VIDOSA.

Indications That the Vessel Has Been Wrecked.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Captain Rowe of the British steamer Wraggae, which arrived here yesterday from Shields, reports picking up a dory on June 12th in latitude 44 north longitude, 53 and 50 minutes west.

On the bow of the dory was painted the name "Vidosa," while on the stern was the number 6. There is a full-rigged ship by the name of Vidosa in the Spanish merchant service. She was last reported at Tuxpam, Mexico, several months ago. She loaded at that port and Tampico for the Bermudas and West Indian ports. She has not been heard of since that time, and it is supposed she was wrecked.

An Alleged American Spy.

CORUNNA, June 21.—The Spanish commandant here has taken measures to arrest an alleged American spy who arrived here on the British steamer Hornac. Up to the present, the commandant has been unable to find the man for whom he is looking, but the man is believed to be still on board. The identity of the British steamer Hornac could not be established by reference to the different maritime registers available here.

French Cabinet Crisis.

PARIS, June 21.—Owing to the refusal of former Premier Dupuy to accept the Foreign Office portfolio, and of M. Delambre to become Minister of Finance, M. Sarrien has decided to relinquish the task of attempting to form a Cabinet, and will so inform President Faure this afternoon.

Prize Steamship Panama Sold.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Spanish prize steamship Panama, which was captured by the lighthouse tender Mangrove, off Havana, April 25th, was sold at auction to-day, and was purchased by the Government for $41,000.

WAR REVENUE ACT.

Secretary Gage Asks For Changes in the New Law.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Secretary Gage has written a letter to the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee, stating that it is absolutely impossible to put the adhesive stamp section of the war revenue measure in operation on July 1st, and asking that the time be extended to July 15th, and asking that the commission be increased from 1 to 3 per cent., in order to increase popular interest in the distribution of the stamps.

SENATE COMMITTEE OPPOSED TO CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Senate Committee on Finance will not recommend any changes of any kind in the war revenue bill, notwithstanding the Treasury Department's desire for a delay in beginning operation under the bill.

Relative to the statement by the Secretary of the Treasury that it is desirable to have the stamp tax portion of the war revenue bill go into effect July 15th, it is stated that the Senate Finance Committee is of the opinion that the extension should not be made. A member of the committee says the date fixed was suggested by the Internal Revenue Bureau; that an extension would mean a great loss to the Government, and besides, if the question is once opened, the bill will be loaded with amendments in the Senate, and would be difficult to secure any action. Many amendments have been suggested, and the House has sent a bill to the Senate, but it will not be reported.

Chess Tournament.

VIENNA, June 21.—Four games in the fifteenth round of the international chess masters' tournament had been completed, when recess was taken at 2 o'clock to-day. Burns, Schlechter and Steinitz beat Schowalter, Trenchard and Caro, respectively, and the Lipk-Maroczcy game was drawn. At this stage Tarrasch and Pillsbury stand on even terms, with ten games won and three lost.

A British Steamer Founders.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A dispatch received in this city from St. Johns, N. F., says that the British steamer Para, from Swansea, June 8th, for Tilt Cove, N. F., in command of Captain Gausden, has foundered near Tilt Cove from contact with ice. The crew were saved.

Noted Temperance Lecturer Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.), June 21.—Luther Benson, the noted temperance lecturer, died at Rushville, Ind., this morning.

Pears'

Pretty boxes and odors are used to sell such soaps as no one would touch if he saw them undisguised. Beware of a soap that depends on something outside of it.

Pears', the finest soap in the world is scented or not, as you wish; and the money is in the merchandise, not in the box.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people are using it.

Burlington Route

Overland excursions

Personally conducted—
In tourist sleepers.
Cheap, Quick,
Comfortable.
Leave Los Angeles
every Wednesday,
San Francisco
every Thursday.
Thro' to Boston
via Salt Lake, Denver,
Omaha, Chicago and
Niagara Falls.

Particulars at So. Pac. ticket offices or of W. D. SANBORN, Gen'l Agent, 32 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

FEVER THERMOMETERS.

Fully certified to, guaranteed correct and safe to depend upon in case of dangerous sickness. They are indispensable in serious malarial and typhoid attacks. Usually sold for $1.25, Now offered at $1.

McMORRY'S RELIABLE PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY, Sixth and K.

In the Matter of Ordering an Election of Trustees in Reclamation District No. 341, of the State of California, in and for the County of Sacramento,

ON THE WRITTEN APPLICATION of J. M. Upham, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this board from the evidence adduced, that the petition for the formation of Reclamation District No. 341, of said State, was presented to and approved by this board, and that said district has adopted by-laws; that the said J. M. Upham is a landowner in said district, and that more than two years have elapsed since any election was held for Trustees of said district. It is ordered that an election for three Trustees of said Reclamation District No. 341, be held at the house of J. M. Upham and sons, on Sherman Island, at the junction of Threemile Slough and Sacramento River, in said district, on the 12TH DAY OF JULY, 1898, and that J. M. Upham be and he is hereby appointed inspector, and G. J. Hughston and George Knight, be, and they are hereby appointed judges, to constitute a board of election for said district, at said election, it appearing that said three are landowners in said district.

It is further ordered that notice of such election be given by publication of this order for one month prior to said election in the "Record-Union," a newspaper published in said county.

Dated June 8, 1898.

(Seal) Attest: W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County.

By B. H. Gallup, Deputy.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR—THE WEEKLY UNION. The best weekly.

"WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO USE SAPOLIO ARE QUICKLY MARRIED.

Try it in Your Next House Cleaning.

My heart is very sad to-night, unrest is in the air, I cannot tel' just what it is—dyspepsia or despair.
If it's dyspepsia, a Ripans Tabule will dispel it.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS 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 (12 packets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce St. 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 $6 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.

San Francisco, Feb. 16, 1898.

This is to certify that I have been entirely cured by Dr. Tom She Bin's treatment of acute stomach trouble. I had been a great sufferer from this complaint for years, but was induced to try his medicine of herbs, which after a short time gave me relief, and I am now in splendid health. I can and do heartily recommend him to all who have like troubles. H. S. DAILY,
618 Post street, San Francisco.

San Francisco, March 2, 1898.

To all who are suffering I wish recommend Dr. Tom She Bin. I was a terrible sufferer from catarrh of the stomach and inflammation of the lungs. I was persuaded by a friend to try Dr. Tom She Bin's herb remedies; in a short time my lung trouble was gone and after two months' treatment I was entirely cured of my stomach complaint. At the time I placed myself under the doctor's care I weighed 151 pounds; I now weigh 178 pounds, and never felt better in my life. JOHN WILLIAMS,
Coso House, Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal.

San Francisco, Cal., March 3, 1898.

For many months I was a great sufferer from stomach worms. Terrible pains would shoot through my stomach and bowels; everything I ate distressed me; to add to my misery a rash broke out all over my body, which became sores, and my life became a burden to me. When I had begun to wish for death to relieve me I was induced to try Dr. Tom She Bin's herb medicines. In a short time I got relief, my body healed, the trouble in my stomach improved and at the end of two months I was a well man. I can never repay the Dr. for his wonderful cure in my case, but heartily recommend him to all who suffer from troubles similar to mine. JOHN P. KELLY,
716 Clementina street, San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., March 11, 1898.

For more than a year I was afflicted with sciatica rheumatism. My suffering was simply awful. At night or day I could neither sleep nor rest, and was often tempted to end my sufferings by violence, when Dr. Tom She Bin was recommended to me. I was taken to his office. He at once told me that he could cure me. I began to take his teas; in a few days I was relieved, my condition improved rapidly, and at the end of two months I could attend to my business, and to-day I am entirely cured. GIOVANNI DONDORO,
522 Green street, San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., March 14, 1898.

I wish to add my testimony to the many of efficiency of Dr. Tom She Bin's herb remedies. I had been a great sufferer for a long time from bladder trouble. I tried many remedies and several good doctors, but received no permanent benefit. I was as a last resort induced to try Dr. Tom She Bin's treatment. Very soon I felt much relieved, and I am now entirely cured; never felt better. I cheerfully recommend Dr. Tom She Bin to any and all who need his services. W. P. HERKEY,
Yuba City, Cal.

San Francisco, Cal., June 6, 1898.

For several years I was troubled with jaundice. I tried many remedies; none seemed to do me any good. I became so yellow and sallow that I was disgusting to myself and no doubt to my friends. I was persuaded to take Dr. Tom She Bin's herb tea; almost immediately I felt better, and after three months' treatment I am as well as I ever was. I am very grateful to the doctor. W. L. KENNEDY,
739 Harrison street, San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., May 28, 1898.

I want to tell the people how grateful I am to Dr. Tom She Bin. I was for over three years a sufferer from liver and stomach trouble. I was in misery all the time. I tried everything I heard of, but got no better. I was told to try Dr. Tom She Bin's medicines. I did not like a Chinaman, but I suffered so much that I went to him. He gave me some of his herb tea. I got better very soon, and after four months' treatment I am well. MRS. E. J. TOOHEY,
No. 5 Williams street, between Geary and O'Farrell, San Francisco.

Portland, Or., April 10, 1898.

Dr. Tom She Bin: I wish to thank you for the benefit I have received from your herb remedies. I suffered for over four months from acute trouble of the bowels. After your medicine for four weeks I was entirely cured. I have recommended you to all my friends and shall continue to do so whenever opportunity presents. I wish you every success. MRS. T. C. BAKER,
449 Montgomery street, Portland, Or.

I can fully guarantee to cure all of the following-named diseases if my medicines are taken according to my directions. DR. TOM SHE BIN.

DR. TOM SHE BIN,
Chinese Tea and Herb Sanitarium.

Abscess (acute or chronic), Acne, Ague, Alcoholism, Amaurosis, Amenorrhoea, Anaemia, Anasarca, Aneurism, Angina pectoris, Aphonia, Aphthae, Apoplexy, Ascites, Asphyxia, Asthma, Astigmatism, Atrophy of muscles, Biliary disorders, Biliary caculi, Diseases of the Bladder, Blindness, Blood Diseases, Boils, Inflammation of the Brain, Diseases of the Breast, Bright's Disease, Bronchitis, Bronchocele, Bubo, Burns, Calculi, Cancers, Cancrum oris, Carbuncle Cataract, Caries, Catarrh, Chancre, Chancroid, Chilblains, Chicken Pox, Chlorosis, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Chorea, Colds, Colics, Coma, Conjunctivitis, Consumption, Contusions, Convulsions, Corns, Corysa, Coughs, Cow pox (vaccinea), Cramp, Croup, Cystitis, Dandruff, Deafness, Debility, Delirium Tremens, Dementia, Dentition, Diseases of Dentition, Diabetes, Diabetes Mellitus, Diarrhea, Diseases of Digestive Organs, Diphtheria, Dislocations, Dropsy, Dumbness, Dysentery, Dysmenorrhoea, Dyspepsia, Dysuna, Dyspnoea, Earache, Echthyma, Eczema, Ectropium, Elephantiasis, Emphysema, Empyema, Enteric Fever, Enteritis, Entropium, Epidemic, Epididymitis, Epilepsy, Episaxis, Epulis, Eruptions, Erysipelas, Erythema, Exhaustion, Paralysis of Face, Fainting, Felons, Fevers, Flatulence, Fistula in Ano, Fracture, Furuncle, Gangrene, Gastralia, Gastritis, Gid-diness, Diseases of Lymphatic Glands, Glaucoma, Gleet, Goitre, Gonorrhoea, Gout, Granular Lids, Gravel, Haematemesis, Haematuria, Haemoptysis, Haemorrages, Haemorrhoids, Hare Lip, Headache, Diseases of the Heart, Hectic Fever, Hemiplegia, Hernia, Herpes, Hiccough, Hydrocele, Hydrocepalus, Hydrophobia, Hysteria, Hydrothorax, Hypochondriasis, Ichthyosis, Impetigo, Impotence, Incontinence of Feces, Incontinence of Urine, Indigestion, Inflammations, Influenza, Idiotism, Insanity, Iritis, Itch, Insomnia, Intertrigo, Jaundice, Keratitis, Kakke (Beriberi), Kap Shik, Diseases of the Kidneys, Lameness, Laryngismus Stridulus, Laryngitis, Leprosy, Leucopathia, Leucorrhoea, Lippitudo, Lichen, Diseases of the Liver, Lockjaw, Locomotor Ataxia, Lumbago, Diseases of the Lungs, Lupus, Malaria, Mammary Abscess, Mania, Masturbation, Measles, (Rubeola) Meningitis, Menorrhagia, Metritis, Moles, Myalgia, Myelitis, Naevus, Nephritis Albuminous, Necrosis, Nephretis, Nervous Disorders, Neuralgia, Neuralgia of Stomach, Night Sweats, Sore Nipples, Nosebleed, Onychia, Opacity of Cornea, Ophthalmia, Orchitis, Ostalgia, Ozoena, Otorrhoea, Paralysis, Paraphymosis, Parotitis (Mumps) Peritonitis, Pertussis, Pestilence (Plague), Phagedaena, Pharyngitis, Phimosis, Phlegmasia Dolens, Phthisis, Piles, Pityriasis, Plague, Pleurisy, Placenta, Previa, Pneumonia, Poisoning, Polypus, Porrigo, (Scald Head), Prickly Heat, Prolapsus Ani, Prolapsus Uteri, Prostatitis, Prurigo, Psoriasis, Pterygium, Puerperal Fever, Purpura, Pyaemia, Pyamea, Pyrosis, Quinsy, Rabies, Rachitis, Ranula, Retention of Urine, Rheumatism, Rickets (Rachitis), Ringworm, Roseola, Rupia, Salivation, Scobies, Scaldhead, Scalds, Scarlet Fever, Sciatica, Scrofula, Scrofulous Ulcers, Scurvy, Sea Sickness, Small Pox, Shingles, Sore Throat, Spasm, Spermatorrhoea, Enlargement of Spleen, Sprains, Stammering, Squint, Staphyloma, Diseases of Stomach, Strabismus, Strangury, Strictures, Synovitis, Syncope, Syphilis, Tenesmus, Tetanus, Thrush, Tongue-tie, Tonsilitis, Toothache, Trichiasis, Tuberculosis, Tumors (bony, encysted, fatty, fibrous, vascular and cancerous), Typhoid Fever, Typhus, Ulcers, Uraemia, Urticaria, Vaginitis, Variolla (chicken pox), Varicose Veins, Variola, Venereal disease, Vertigo, Vomiting, Whooping Cough, Worms (round, tape, thread), Wounds (contused, gunshot, lacerated), etc.

Hundreds of testimonials testifying to my skill as a skillful physician.

615 Kearny Street, between Sacramento and Commercial Streets,

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

PRINTING D. JOHNSTON & CO. 410 J STREET. ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY FILLED

W. J. Taylor, Dentist. 718 J St.