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 Sunday, except foggy in the evening along the coast; brisk west wind.

BLOOD BEGINS TO FLOW.

The first real set engagement between Spanish troops and our Cuba invading army has been fought. It involved 1,000 of our men and double that number of Spanish troops. We lost over a dozen killed and half a hundred wounded, while the Spanish loss was heavier. But our men, though outnumbered and at a disadvantage as to position, drove the enemy back into the city of Santiago. Victory therefore perched upon our banners. But it was with the greatest loss of life and number of men wounded of any event of the war thus far.

But this loss is a mere trifle to what we must expect. Hundreds of the best youth of the country are to lay down their lives upon the soil of Cuba in a cause sacred to humanity. From this time on we must nerve ourselves to read very often of scores of our men biting Cuban dust and dying in military hospitals. War means the killing of human beings, and this war will be no exception, for the Spanish in Cuba will fight us bitterly. Themselves accustomed to scenes of bloodshed, they will be less moved by them than the Americans, most of whom are new to carnage.

We are now to redouble our efforts at home for the relief of those of our citizens who are fighting our battles in foreign lands. We have in this direction a ceaseless duty, a task that is inspired by every sentiment of humanity and every prompting of patriotism, one that will not end until the last bugle call of the war has sounded, and not even then, for there will be many hundreds, if not thousands, whose condition will be still appealing to our sympathies because of the battles they have fought and the suffering they have endured for us.

Armies are at last face to face, and ours must find no slacking in the work that makes preparation for their aid and succor. The hour has come, of many to follow, which will test the Red Cross professions to the fullest. We have perfect repose of confidence that a nation of 72,000,000 of people will not fail its soldiers in the trying hours now beginning. The war has ceased to be speculation; in grim and horrid reality it is upon us, and with it all the duties imposed by our hearts' desire, and the spirit of true patriotism.

A NEW HEALTH PROMOTING DEVICE.

Opponents of progression and sanitary advance have now another opportunity to rise against advancement. The cleansing of the upholstery of railway cars is now most largely accomplished by hand labor, and not then with such degree of satisfaction as the demands of public health require. The cleaning of the upholstery of a train occupied by all kinds of people, is at best hastily performed, and never completely, except when the car interiors are dismantled and the upholstery laboriously cleaned or renewed.

Now comes a Western railroad official and proposes complete sanitation of the upholstery of travelers' coaches on railway lines by employment of a device that will reduce the sum of human labor sensibly and enlarge the sum of sanitation greatly. By introducing a small hose attached to portable electrical machinery he proposes to exhaust all railway upholstery completely and in the briefest time imaginable for such work, of all dust, dirt, germs of disease and the like. He claims that he can perfectly cleanse a car in this way in a very few moments, with less than one-third the labor now employed, and to the complete satisfaction of the most exacting sanitarian.

This is to be accomplished by the displacement of hand labor largely, but it will add to human security from disease and discomfort. It therefore opens the door for precisely the same objection that has been used against the introduction of every beneficial mechanical device that has been brought into the economy of our lives. If there is any reason in the objection that it displaces hand labor, it is the same that applies in the case of all the most important betterments of the age. If it is what is claimed for it, however, it will be adopted just as have other labor saving comforts and health conserving propositions.

But if the new invention is good for the purposes indicated, why should it stop there; why not apply it in the household? The pneumatic method of cleansing carpets has, we believe, been employed to some extent without taking the tapestry from the floors, though we confess that it seems more cleanly and reasonable to remove such house fittings completely at stated periods to have them cleaned and sterilized apart from the house.

But the pneumatic device may be so cheapened as to take the place of sweepers, and be rendered easy of application from day to day, and thus largely conserve the health of the household. It is possible, too, that it may be extended to the cleansing of walls, and to a certain extent of hangings, bedding and even of wood work, and the house be thus rendered more fit for human occupation, since electrical power is now so freely introduced into the homes of the land.

Then, too, some consideration must be given to the labor saving such devices will be for the housewife with whom the semi-annual house-cleaning is a season of upset, discomfort and irritation. We refrain from thought of what a blessing such application may be for the man of the house to whom the periodical cleaning process gives a foretaste of purgatory.

THE CUBAN INSURGENTS HELP US.

After all the doubting and scoffing about the Cuban insurgents they are coming to the front finely, just when most wanted and at exactly the right place. They are numerous too, and they are fighters besides. Their army is very much more than a myth, and their co-operation is a deal more than promise.

Indeed, the performance of these ragged patriots is such as to draw from our commanding Generals warmest expressions of praise. These black and browned, dirty, half naked, dogged-fighting Cubans are the men who for three years have prevented Spain with all her ships, and men, and millions, from subjugating an insular State without a navy, without a treasury, with nothing but devotion to the cause of liberty, a machete, a rifle and a limited supply of ammunition.

They have held Spain by the throat successfully and won to their cause the greatest of republics and freest of peoples. These insurgents have been scoffed at because they would not come out into the open and fight pitched battles according to Spanish plans. We now see that the poor fellows have all along adopted the part of wisdom in war. They have fought precisely as our revolutionary fathers did when they "pestered" the great army of the British as it moved out of Canada and down to Lake Champlain and met disaster at last at Saratoga. The British then claimed that the rebels would not come into the open and fight, but clung to the hills and the bushes, and made sudden charges and quicker retreats, and shot from behind bushes and rocks, and trees.

The Cubans have had no sea power, have not been able to keep a seaport open, nor to float a single torpedo boat; but for all that they have caused Spain the most tempestuous time it has experienced since unsympathetic storms and British sailors brought dishonor and defeat to Philip the haughty. The insurgents have the best possible knowledge of the country we have invaded. We have clothed and armed them and furnished the ships of war necessary and sent them brave men to help them fight their battles. They will now prove invaluable to us. As guides, as skirmishers, as swift moving scouting bodies, as interpreters of Spanish tricks and tactics, they will serve us splendidly.

They know how to subsist on the country, even when it is as bare of products as a billiard ball. They weary not and sleep not, apparently. They understand the winding of every path and the shelter of every hill and wood. They know how to avoid yellow jack by camping in the highlands, and they have every malarial swamp on the island plotted for avoidance.

Such a force, several thousand strong, we are not to despise nor underrate. They are the men Spain cannot crush. How much less shall she prevail against them when allied with Americans well armed, well provisioned and backed by a navy that can keep the line of communication with the continental base constantly open.

INVENTION THE FRIEND OF LABOR.

They are short-sighted indeed who would arrest the arm of invention because improved machinery temporarily displaces hand labor, as it assuredly does, and equips one man to do with the machine what five before were required to accomplish. The greater truth is, as Professor Gunton has so well put it, that "invention is labor's friend." It lightens labor's task. It gives leisure where leisure was before impossible, and money can do little more than that—give leisure with comfort.

Temporary displacement by reason of invention does not mean retrogression, not even when such displacement is somewhat extended. It does mean new adjustment and betterment. But to arrest invention would mean to limit the opportunity for advancement and betterment. "The increase of employment," says Gunton, "depends primarily upon the creation of new industries, and such improved efficiency of old industries as will make possible cheaper production, and hence larger sales."

Let any one for a moment think what the arrest of invention twenty-five years ago would mean to-day in deprivation of opportunities and advantages every man now enjoys. It is claimed, for instance, that in electrical science and art alone at least 300 new employments of labor would have remained unknown. If that is thought to be a high figure we can safely fix upon 200, and still the change is a wonderful one, and for the better.

In 1880 there were but three electrical manufacturing establishments in the land. They employed only 229 workers, and their output was worth but $458,000. To-day, less than twenty years after, there are hundreds of such institutions, employing tens of thousands of men and women, and representing working capital of $350,000,000.

There are over 3,000 central stations supplying light and power, and 7,475 isolated plants, in all 9,599, representing working capital amounting to $200,000,000. All this is exclusive of electrical railway employment, which displaced the horse and the driver, and the hay the one ate and the whip the other wielded. But there are ten times the employes now, and the wages paid are more than ten times as great.

The telephone knocked out some thousands of messenger boys, but it gave employment to a vast army of men and girls in its operation and in the manufacture of machines and supplies, with its half million and more miles of wire, and its 2,000 exchanges.

The bicycle closed out the horse and wagon to a certain extent, but it has built up an enormous industry and introduced a score of new ones, and has lightened labor, shortened hours, conserved temperance, wage-saving and health building. The invention of the pneumatic tire alone brought on a new industry, now represented by millions of working capital and thousands of skilled workers.

Even the typesetting machine has created new industries and put more advantages to the hand in cheapened reading matter, increased paper making and book publishing, to say nothing of the impetus given to illustration, engraving and designing. It has resulted in the founding of technical and special periodicals, before unknown, which give employment already to quite as many men as the original machines displaced.

Considering the new industries grown up in the last twenty years out of invention unhampered and unrestrained, and it is seen how well it has won its title, "friend of labor." For instance, as Professor Gunton points out, and we add, half-tone engraving, chrome tanning, making of smokeless powder, improved projectiles, war armor, high explosives, acetylene gas, graphaphones and kinetoscopes, the veriscope in all its forms, automatic weighing machines, new tools, lifting devices, photo-engraving, portable cameras, new high-power guns, sensitive plates, films and sensitized papers, new motors, and a hundred others, every one of which are practically new industries, born of "invention, the friend of labor."

A DECISION IN POINT.

Those who are fearful that in holding the Philippines we will involve ourselves in the matter of governing the territory, and be compelled to accord it political rights in our home government, should read the decision of the United States Court of Appeals in the Alaska liquor cases.

The question there was whether Congress has the power under the Constitution to provide and enforce liquor regulations and laws in Alaska unknown to other parts of the country. The Court affirmed such power in Congress, holding that it can make such laws, regulations and rules for Territories and other possessions of the United States as it chooses. This is unquestionably the law and the proper construction of the Constitution. Commenting upon that decision, an Eastern contemporary says

If the United States were to acquire Porto Rico and the Philippines, for example, it could govern either absolutely according to the will of Congress. That body might establish one form of government for Porto Rico and another totally different for the Philippines; it could let some people or all people vote in Porto Rico, and none in the Philippines; it could establish a high-license system in Porto Rico, and pass a prohibitory law for the Philippines; in short, it would possess all the functions of government for both, and could exercise those functions in the case of either as it chose.

A yellow journal the other day published a letter alleged to have been written by Lieutenant Hobson to his affianced. In that letter he is made to speak of himself and his deed in so vain and boastful a way as to disgust the reader of sensibility, and make him regret that the young man was chosen to take the Merrimac into the bay of Santiago de Cuba. When the letter was published we marked it down as a fraud. The evidence was patent on its face that Hobson did not write it, since a man capable of such heroism as he has displayed would be incapable of the bombastic exhibition the alleged letter made him give. It is now established that the thing was a fake, the invention of a fellow who poses as a newspaperman, and who imagines that the ethics of the profession justify anything that will startle, attract attention and read sensationally. Unfortunately such liars are too common in the ranks of the business. It is the part and office of decent journalism to hold such imposters up to public loathing. Unhappily however, mercenary publishers reward these descendants of Annanias so well that they care very little for public contempt. The fellows to hit are the newspaper publishers who hire the scavenger reporters to do dirty work for them. The public is the only influence that can reach these publishers. As long, therefore, as the reading public sustains that order of creation, it must expect to be defrauded, imposed upon and regularly sold out for greasy nickels.

The feeble fearful folk who prate so much of traditions and the precedents of our history, and the teachings of the fathers—respected by us as much as they can be by any others—are like the "case lawyers," who can make no move except upon the wheels of precedents. Suppose President Monroe had cast about for a precedent in the history of his country, the traditions of the new born republic, the teachings of the founders, and all that, the doctrine that has made his name immortal would never have been announced. As Mr. Alden Smith well said in the House of Representatives the other day, "Precedent may do for a rule of law upon which a fixed and definite superstructure must be built; but it is the duty of statesmanship to cease looking at great public questions with a microscope, and sweep the world's horizon with a telescope from a commanding hight."

The San Francisco "Chronicle" says that Senator White is out of touch with his constituents in his attitude upon the Hawaiian question. Yes, but he is in touch with his jaw, and it wags against time as steadily and wordily as if it was the hired jaw of a sugar trust advocate.

When the heart has found its true gravitation, it leaves that rest slowly, and returns to it quickly.—Dora Greenwell.

WARREN'S STRANGE CAREER.

HE WAS WITH LAFAYETTE AT BUNKER HILL.

Interesting Life of a Pioneer Sacramentan Who Knew the Heroes of Long Ago.

The "Record-Union" is able this week to furnish an interesting example of the old saying that "There are heroes in every village, did we but know them." A few leaves from the life of a remarkable pioneer who once lived in Sacramento might furnish the groundwork for a thrilling story of adventure and patriotism.

The comparatively recent death of the oldest white pioneer of California revives many remarkable events in his life. As he spent some years in Sacramento in the early days it will be interesting to recall some of the remarkable experiences that cluster about his career.

Colonel L. L. F. Warren is the remarkable figure meant. He died at the advanced age of 90 and was one of the most interesting and cultured characters that ever crossed the plains.

Though Colonel Warren was probably the oldest military man in America, having served as a guard of honor to Lafayette at the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill monument, he lived a quiet life in a modest little cottage on Howard street, San Francisco.

He was the oldest editor west of New York, and he printed an occasional edition of the "California Farmer" until five years ago. Though this remarkable man was a prominent writer and lecturer nearly seventy years ago, probably less than a score of people know that such a character lived here for nearly half a century, and that his modest residence was a storehouse of valuable historical relics and treasures of art, which he had been collecting for eighty years.

Colonel Warren's passion for curios, and his capacity for prolonged mental and physical exertion had not been dimmed by the long and active life he led as a vigorous brain-worker. Marvelous feats of endurance characterized his daily routine. Born at Brighton, Mass., in 1805, he evinced a desire to travel while quite a boy. He came to California in 1849 and was a merchant in Sacramento from 1850 to 1853. Sixty years ago he traveled in Europe as a speaker with Dr. Chalmers.

In an interview with the writer shortly before his death Colonel Warren said that he was fortunate enough during the last seventy years of his life to be quite intimately associated with such men as Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Elihn Burritt and other representative men. He carefully preserved their letters and an autograph album that had been in his possession since boyhood. He preserved thousands of stamps, coins, newspapers and other rare collections, and a visit to his home was a revelation of patience. His curios stood as a monument of nearly eighty years' industry. At the advanced age of ninety he was still the devoted custodion of millions of inanimate substances that surrounded him in their labeled receptacles—hundreds of boxes, chests, drawers, desks, bookcases, newspaper and music files and stands. The old man was careful of the safety of each old coin, pictures and newspaper. He had thousands of photographs and autographs of illustrious characters who were dead even before the oldest people now living were born. The collector, guardian and owner of these treasures was always a temperate and healthy man, and his energies were apparently unabated and his memory unimpaired until he died.

Colonel Warren was an Orderly Sergant and Guard of Honor to Lafayette during the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill in 1825. In 1823 he dug a cannan ball out of the ground at Bunker Hill, and it is now among his effects. He was promnent in agricultural matters in Massachusetts while the century was yet young, and he bore medals of honor and certificates from the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, which show that he was a winner of prizes at Faneuil Hall as a boy. In 1838 he won the prize of the Boston Horticultural Society for raising the first tomatoes ever produced in the State. He had wax models of the specimens that won the premium. He himself imported the seeds from which they were grown, from Europe.

Arriving in California before systematic agriculture was known, he established an agricultural journal and became the father of husbandry on the coast. For forty years he was a persistent writer on agricultural matters. In 1853 he made the first sack of flour ever manufactured in the State, and it is still preserved among his effects.

In an interview shortly before his fatal illness the octogenarian told some interesting things about his career. His manner was dignified and characterized by the self-respect and rather pleasing hauteur of a gentleman of the old school, whose manner compelled respect.

"It has been my motto for the past eighty years," he said, "to learn something new and useful every day; to eat only when I am hungry, to sleep only when I feel tired, and to keep the commandments rigidly; for the old book says that the youth of them that keep the laws shall be renewed."

The aged Colonel said he never paid any attention to conventional meal hours, nor did he go to bed with the chickens. He was a diligent student, an omnivorous reader, and an exhaustless writer to the last.

"I very frequently write and read until 2 o'clock in the morning," he said, "without any appreciable fatigue or inconvenience. Sometimes I eat one meal a day, sometimes three or four, according to the way I feel. I also eat whatever I crave, but I have never indulged in whisky or tobacco."

When interviewed he had been at the bedside of his daughter for twenty-four hours, but he said he did not feel weak or nervous from the loss of sleep. He practically lived in his library and museum, surrounded by great piles of books, files of newspapers, and curios of every age and clime. When he was 10 years old he resolved to preserve his letters, newspapers and other things that he believed might some day become valuable, and his purpose was carried out to the end without interruption. His administrator found more than 2,000,000 newspapers and thousands of postage stamps among his effects.

Among the dead man's relics are some old programs and bills that show that he was a platform lecturer many decades ago with Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, with the famous Senator Kellogg of Ohio, with the immortal Rev. John Pierpont, and with Dr. Chalmers, the great Scotch philanthropist who made a record early in the century.

Perhaps the most valuable and interesting of all the relics is a visitors' record book of the Nonamtum Vale Gardens of Brighton, Mass., which Colonel Warren conducted from 1820 until 1845. It contains the names of hundreds of such illustrious Americans as Emerson, Burritt, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Longfellow, Bryant and Phillips, all of whom the old octogenarian knew well. Most of these visitors wrote some original and characteristic sentiment opposite their signatures, but Clay would never write more than the simple signature, "H. Clay," not even adding the State where he lived. Colonel Warren and William Cullen Bryant were intimate friends for more than half a century.

There are many autographs and pictures of Ole Bull, with whom Colonel Warren traveled in Europe forty years ago. In 1847 he delivered temperance tectures throughout Europe, and in 1849 he traveled with Rev. Dr. Chalmers, who became famous for his distinguished services in behalf of the sufferers of the great famine of '49.

"From out this storehouse of curios, of books, coins and other rare things," he asked, "what do you think I cherish most?"

After viewing many things that seemed about equally valuable, the visitor designated his great album containing the signatures of so many hundreds of eminent people of a past generation.

"You are wrong," he said. "Let me show you that which is more valuable than the names of the great or than the cannon ball I got at Bunker Hill, something that outranks all medals of honor and all prizes of old fairs." The old man then walked over to a little glass case that contained a dainty basket not more than three inches in diameter, and in this there was a delicate faded bouquet, the variegated colors of which, however, were still distinguishable. Beneath the basket was an inscription dated 1816, and it showed that he presented the bouquet to his mother that year. "And mother gave it back to me with her prayers and blessings when I left home and came to California in the forties," he said, as the tears filled his eyes. "That, young man, there is not wealth enough in the world to buy."

ECZEMA ON EAR

Itching So Severe Could Not Keep From Scratching. Physician's Remedies No Benefit. Cured By Half Box Cuticura.

At the time that I sent for your book, I was suffering from Eczema on the right ear. I could hardly keep my hands off the afflicted surface, the itching was so severe. Every time I would touch my ear small bubbles would open emitting a watery-like substance, apparently poisonous, as when it was communicated to other parts of the body it would produce the same irritation. One of the leading doctors here treated me for a while and applied the usual physician's remedies without benefit. My brother was using CUTICURA at the time and recommended that I try it. I bought a box of CUTICURA (ointment) and had the satisfaction of seeing immediate progress.

The *first application was soothing*, and before the box was *half gone the disease had disappeared*, and I am pleased to say that there has never been any recurrence of the trouble.

H. C. BARNET, 614 Race St., Cinn., O.
Feb. 2, 1898.

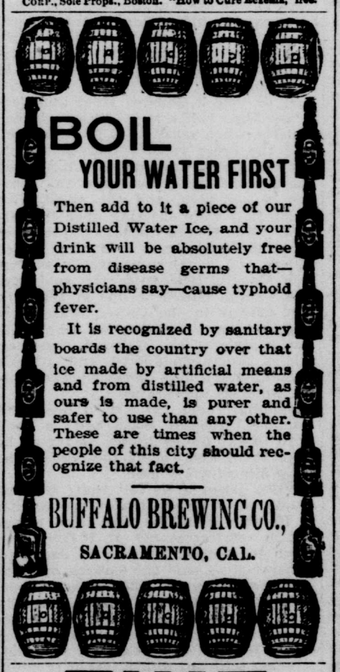
Cuticura WORKS WONDERS

I wish to advise you of my appreciation of CUTICURA SOAP, and the marvellous benefits I have derived by its use. Before using CUTICURA SOAP, my face and hands were just as rough as they could be, and my face was all covered with pimples, I was unfit to look at, but after using CUTICURA SOAP three weeks my face was equal to velvet.

Feb. 6, 1898. PAUL DUPRE, Chaler, La.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR EVERY KIND OF BLOOD AND SKIN HUMOR.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Eczema," free.



BOIL YOUR WATER FIRST

Then add to it a piece of our Distilled Water Ice, and your drink will be absolutely free from disease germs that—physicians say—cause typhoid fever.

It is recognized by sanitary boards the country over that ice made by artificial means and from distilled water, as ours is made, is purer and safer to use than any other. These are times when the people of this city should recognize that fact.

BUFFALO BREWING CO., SACRAMENTO, CAL.

TIME TO SEE US ABOUT FRUIT JARS, CANS AND JELLY GLASSES.

KILGORE & TRACY, CASH GROCERS, Northeast Corner Eighth and J Sts.

TYPHOID FEVER may be avoided and all types of MALARIAL FEVER cured by using the new cure,

NO. "77822," For sale at R. E. GOGINGS' Plaza Drug Store, 904 J Street. Price 60c in tasteless capsules.

DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS ONE FOR A DOSE. Remove Pimples, Prevent Biliousness, Purify the Blood, Cure Headache and Dyspepsia. A movement of the bowels each day is necessary for health. They neither gripe nor sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample free, or full box for 25c. Sold by druggists. DR. BOSANKO CO. Phila. Pa.

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

Try it in Your Next House Cleaning.

A Brooklyn woman, whose husband is connected with one of the Trust Companies of that city, was a sufferer from dyspepsia, and induced to try Ripans Tabules. She says that the effect on her was immediate. They helped her right away, and she was surprised to note what an appetite she had, and became curious to learn what the Tabules could be made of to produce such a result, and so quickly. She laughingly said that her husband threatened to bring suit for damages—because since she began taking the Tabules his grocery bill had increased three dollars a week.

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 Fost 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 Fox, 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, Ecthtyma, 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, Giddiness, 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, Nephrtis, 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, Perrigo, (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, Tothache, Trichiasis, Tubercuosis, Tumors (bony, encysted, fatty, fibrous, vascular and cancerous), Typhoid Fever, Typhus, Ulcers, Uraemia, Urticaria, Vaginitis, Varicella (chicken pox), Varicose Veins, Variola, Venereal, Vertigo, Vomiting, Whooping disease, Worms (round, tape, thread), Cough, Wounds (contused, gunshot, lacerated), etc.

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

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