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.

For Northern California—Fair Sunday, except foggy along the coast; cooler in the Sacramento Valley; brisk west winds.

ELABORATE PLEA FOR ENGLISH AND AMERICAN UNITY.

As an evidence of the depth of the feeling of the English concerning a better understanding between the English and American people, if not an alliance without entanglement between the nations, we have now a strong, urgent and assuredly a pleading paper in the current number of the "Atlantic Monthly," from Hon. James Bryce, M. P. Mr. Bryce makes no concealment of his own desires and of what he believes is the wish of the mass of the English people, namely, that as five great nations of the world represent but four world races, Britain and America, one race in ideals, civilization, beliefs and habits, ought to draw so much closer together in amity that severance or bitterness will be forever impossible.

Mr. Bryce has been so generous, just and frank a critic of America in past years, and has had so much of good to say of us in times when there was no incident like the present war to quicken feeling, that he commands respectful hearing from an American audience now. While we are certainly not disposed to favor a political alliance with Great Britain, though desirous, as all others must be, of the very best of understandings and of agreement to stand together for pregress, refinement, humanity and civilizing influences, still Mr. Bryce's points deserve to be stated fully to our readers, and to have such root as they may take.

In brief, then, Mr. Bryce holds that the sense of unity and sympathy now existing between the two peoples ought, in reason and nature, always to have existed. He believes there has been long an underlying unity between us, of which we have not been fully conscious, and that the very manifestations of irritation which have occasionally been prominent really testified to an undercurrent of affection which each felt for the other, that made unfriendly and affronting expression more resented than similar language would have been from a nation less near to us in affection.

For twenty years the sense of essential unity has been growing stronger in Britain. Steam and electricity have brought these two of one language nearer together; no age has seen such revolutions in trade and politics as ours from economic and social spheres to the upper realms of politics. The great nations in this age have stretched out their hands and parceled the possessions of savage tribes and peoples, and even of weak, semi-civilized nations, and how this has been done he points out in detail, in the west and east of Asia, in North America, in Africa and Indo-China, until Russia, America and Britain hold each a considerable fraction of the area of the world.

The great stage is now almost cleared of minor actors, and the five great nations look around upon the others, measuring their purposes and strength. Of the four European Powers, not one of them has any special affinity for the other. They are mutually jealous. The alliance of Russia and France is based, not on sympathy and friendship, but upon the hostility France entertains towards Germany. But England has no reason for hostility toward any other Power. She has all the territory she can hope to administer well. Despite what some of her papers and speakers say, her people want the friendship and good-will of other nations. But England feels that she is regarded by her three neighbors with a jealousy that might easily pass into unfriendliness. She perceives that these Powers are disposed to think their interests opposed to hers, though peace, confidence and unshackled commerce are the highest interests of all countries.

England looks about her to ascertain with which of the four Powers she has most natural affinity and least likelihood of clash, and she finds unquestionably that one is the United States. The English have always believed that the special mission of America is to build up a vast, free, industrious, enlightened and prosperous community between the two oceans, and to set other peoples the example of orderly self-government, and the elevation of the masses of the people to the highest point of material well-being and intellectual development.

Some of the English have held that, beyond this, America should expand her influence over the Spanish States of Central and South America so far as necessary to reclaim those countries from misgovernment or barbarism. They have never feared that Canada would be a cause for irritation, because to seize Canada would be opposed to the first principles of American policy, except by consent of the Canadian people. While thinking that the United tSates would be content with the territory she has, the English, says Mr. Bryce, have not been able to see any objection to America acquiring transmarine dominion, such as the Philippine Islands, if she desires. Some English who love the United States next to England may think such a policy fraught with future difficulties, but Britain would regard it, so far as her political and commercial positions are concerned, with entire satisfaction.

Thus the English see no ground or reason for political jealousy between themselves and the Americans. But the narrowing of the world and the prominence of a few great powers upon it, have intensified the self-consciousness and patriotism of each race, rousing in each a stronger sense of unity. One of the four races representing five great powers, has embodied itself in two of these powers, and has built up the American Republic and the British oceanic empire. Even the Teuton and the Celt in the American system are mostly drawn from the same sources as are the people of the British Isles. These are molded into the normal American type, which differs less from the British normal type than the Englishman of Hampshire from Scotchman of Fife, or the Irishman of Galway.

The influences of climate and institutions which tend to differentiate them are less potent than the influences of literature and thought which tend to assimilation. So, when the English speak of foreigners, they never mean Americans. They speak of them as of themselves; as of the Anglo-Saxon race, the best term we have to embrace the thought. The pride of occupation, development of the earth's surface and intensified race consciousness drawing Englishmen and Americans nearer together, as partners and fellow workers in a great common cause of progress.

Even in the time of the rebellion the masses of the English sympathized with the North, because they felt that it stood most for human rights and freedom, though some of the wealthier classes and some of the press said unpleasant things of the Union cause, some times conveying the erroneous impression that they spoke the voice of the nation. This was partly due to ignorance. The United States was not understood by them or even anywhere largely in Europe. With the extension of the suffrage in England things are different, and the people are better heard and more commanding in their expression. The masses were with Lincoln in 1863, but their sentiment told very little then upon the wealthy classes and the papers, where now it is all-telling and powerful.

England looks to-day upon America as the champion of popular government against the great military monarchies of Continental Europe, and as the only country which with Britain has recognized the freedom of the individual as against the official. Thus the chief cause of the change in the ruling sentiment in England is the change in the political conditions in England itself. Another great cause is the better knowledge we are coming to have of each other, due to habits of travel, business relations and interchange, educational influences and common thinking and knowledge of each other as individuals, regardless of Government officials and action and the papers, which formerly were the only vehicles of information.

Governments are brought into contact by differences and their dealing is cold, hard and formal. But it is very different between peoples intermingling and coming to know each other as human beings. Newspapers are prone to dwell on points of difference rather than of agreement. It is more easy to carp, cavil and satarize than to approve and praise. Even in Europe half the ill-feeling is due to the goadings of the press.

A truer insight has enabled British and Americans to realize the substantial identity of thought and feeling between the two peoples. As an instance of this, Mr. Bryce cites the common sentiment of Englishmen and Americans regarding the massacres in the far east in 1895 and '96, which excited in Continental Europe little commiseration, because the facts were kept from the people by the press, and the governing powers. Again, the circumstances of the Venezuelan difficulty show how great is the influence of the personal contact of Americans and Englishmen, since few persons had the slightest idea that the matter would result in a conflict. There was a shock of surprise, then of grief, then of a common feeing that it would be absurd and shameful for the two peoples to go at each other's throats.

Just after that a Continental Power affronted England, and she resented it promptly and vigorously, whereupon there went out a great wave of sympathy for her from America, like that which softens a man's heart toward a relative with whom he has had a coolness, so soon as he finds his kinsman threatened from some other quarter. Alliances of nations are usually based on interest alone, and last no longer than the cause producing them. But when other ties than those of common material benefit exist their existence may give to those relations greatly increased strength and permanence, just as a partnership is stronger and lasts longer if the partners have a personal regard for and a personal trust in one another.

Britain and the United States have nowhere in the world any conflicting interests. In some directions they have identical interests. They are in some respects complimentary to each other; as, one is the great food-raising and cotton-growing country, and the other the great consumer of sea-borne food and raw cotton; the one is becoming the chief producer, the other the cihef distributor. Each has the strongest interest in the welfare of the other, as prosperity or depression in either tells upon the other.

There exists as regards political interest a basis for the establishment of the most close and cordial relations between the two countries, independent of the chances and changes of the moment. Community of blood, similarity of institutions, capacity for understanding and appreciating each other, habits of feeling and thought essentially the same—these draw us together. Nature and history make each profoundly concerned in the well-being of the other. No true American wants to see the ancestral country humiliated and made to suffer; no true Englishman would fail to mourn any grave disaster that could befall a people which it is one of the chief glories of England to have reared and planted.

"Seventeen years ago," says Mr. Bryce, "in addressing an American audience, I venteured to express the belief that if ever England was hard pressed by combination of hostile European Powers, America would not stand idle and unconcerned. The reception given to those words confirmed my belief." When the sympathy of race affects the relations of States, it becomes a force of tremendous potency. It affects not only the Governments, but the people themselves as individuals. The war with Spain gave occasion for an outburst in all England, not of hatred against Spain, but of sympathy for America, general and conspicuously spontaneous, and it was promptly and generously reciprocated in America.

There are obvious obstacles in the way of formal alliance, but they are not insurmountable. If it is ever formed, instead of threatening other States, it will be a guarantee of the peace of the world. But alliance now or in the future, or not at all, the people of the two nations are coming to realize that there is a league of the heart.

The recent suggestion for early morning parades on the Fourth of July and other holidays as advanced in this paper the "Oakland Times" humorously terms "applied common sense." That is what we do with common sense all the time in the interior. We apply it and make it practical.

The San Jose "Herald" agrees with the "Record-Union" that there is need for a grand, strong, simple, easily-moving but partial air for an American anthem. It must be one that all the people can easily learn, and that once learned, will cling to the memory tenaciously.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE HOSPITAL SHIP.

It is proposed to raise means to outfit a hospital ship for use in Manila Bay and wherever necessary in the Philippines. Some steps in that direction have already been taken, we believe, in the way of popular subscriptions. It would be just as well to pause in the movement. As a matter of course a hospital ship is needed for our forces in the Orient. The two we now have on the Atlantic side and the third outfitting there, are as necessary as are ships of the fleet of any order. They relieve the fighting vessels of serious incumbrance, insure the safety of the wounded from the hap of battle, and render their recovery more probable.

The need for hospital ships is therefore not among the open questions. But whatever is necessary in this line the Government should furnish because the hospital ship, new as it is in the scheme of war, is an essential part of the well-ordered navy of the day.

The field is very broad for the exercise of generosity and benevolence in matters and things which the Government does not supply for our soldiers and sailors. It is therefore manifestly unjust to weaken and exhaust benevolence by calling upon the people to bear the additional and very heavy burden of purchasing and equipping a hospital ship for the Philippines. Whatever is indispensable the Government should supply and it will assuredly do so. But it is a waste of energy when benevolence is directed into unnecessary channels, and the new proposition for the purchase of a hospital ship by popular subscription is precisely such direction.

The Government can have a hospital ship in hand in twenty-four hours if it wishes and it ought to desire it, and at once. In two weeks time the ship can be outfitted and on its way to the Orient. To induce the Government to make such prompt provision will be well directed energy—to attempt to drain from the people the money necessary to secure and outfit such a ship, will be misdirected energy. Besides it is unjust to communities to put a burden upon them through appeals to their generosity to do that which the Government representing the whole people should do.

The Colusa "Sun" says:

The Sacramento "Record-Union" has a column article on the importance of having a strong man in the gubernatorial chair during the next four years, no matter of what political faith. The possibilities of the near future are strongly set forth. A strong man, no matter what his opinion may be about the policy of the acquisition of territory seven thousand miles outside our borders, would do a great deal for California if affairs take the turn which a majority of the American people seem desirous that they shall take. Both parties, then, would do well to take this matter into consideration in making their nominations.

This is a reflection of the expression of seven out of ten of our State contemporaries representing all shades of political opinion. The key note then of the gubernatorial campaign has been struck; will the music of the coming election be played in harmony with it?

Trade between Japan and this country continues to grow and rapidly. The proportions it has now reached attracts the nervous attention of our commercial rivals. Our imports have increased 55 and our exports 57 per cent. in a single year. English manufacturers and merchants are alarmed at this tendency, and are doing their best to prevent further expansion in this direction. While our own traffic with Japan has swollen greatly, that between England and Japan has also increased, but not so heavily. France has lost greatly of Japanese trade, while Germany has about held its own. Yet there is good reason to believe that our trade with the Japanese islands is as yet in its infancy. It is this conviction that is disturbing the commercial soul of our English cousins.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

INTERESTING ITEMS GLEANED AT KEY WEST.

Things Seen at Night—Key West as a Naval Base—Hospital Ships—Cuban Patriots.

KEY WEST (Fla.), July 2.—The lines of steam and sailing vessels plying between Atlantic Coast and Gulf and West Indian ports could, if they wished, resume their service, except to the Spanish Islands. There are no Spanish ships at sea to prey upon American commerce. When General Shafter's army sailed from Tampa along the north coast of Cuba and to Santiago de Cuba it was convoyed by twelve warships, including the great battleship Indiana, and the fleet moved in compact order and at a snail's pace, in order that the ships might not become separated. But naval officers say that no convoy whatever was needed, and that the troops for the Porto Rico expedition can sail with perfect safety unconvoyed. There are formidable Spanish warships at Santiago, but they are not likely to get out; there is a torpedo boat at San Juan, Porto Rico, but it dares not come out, either. When a party of newspapermen were seeking to charter a sailing vessel to carry them to Jamaica from Key West the other day they paid no attention to the vessel's flag, except that they rather preferred going in an American ship, on principle. They knew perfectly well that they would not meet any Spanish vessel. The newspaper dispatch boats sail about the island with the utmost freedom. The Spanish flag has been swept from the Spanish main and from the West Indian seas. The steamship line that realizes this first and resumes its customary service will soon be doing a good business.

THINGS SEEN AT NIGHT.

Newspaper boats and little auxiliary gunboats used to come into Key West with stories of having been chased by or having chased Spanish steamers. The stories varied a good deal, but the strangers were always seen at night, and generally carried a bright light by which their movements were easily made out. One boat thought she saw three Spanish cruisers and a torpedo boat. A torpedo boat sighted a torpedo boat destroyer and chased her. Although the American made twenty-three knots an hour, the stranger did better, and got away. Other boats saw all sorts of black steamers that became invisible with the dawn.

The boat that brought in the story about sighting four Spanish vessels caused a great sensation and cost the Government a lot of money, beside delaying the departure of Shafter's army for nearly a week. Scouts sent out to locate the Spaniards failed to find any trace of them. The Captain of the boat was the only man aboard who saw the Spaniards plainly, and he told a story that was full of details, yet there was no doubt that he was mistaken. No one now believes the story; no one now believes that any of the vessels seen at night were Spaniards. Those who thought they saw them were excited, and their imaginations conjured up boats out of nothing in the tropical night.

KEY WEST AS A NAVAL BASE.

One day recently the newspapers published a circumstantial account of the arrival of General Shafter's troopships at Key West; of how the General had complained of the accommodations on board the ships, and even threatened to disembark the men at Key West. The troopships did not come to Key West nor in sight of Key West, and there was no reason why they should have come here. Some of Admiral Sampson's vessels, notably the Yankee, have never called here. Most of the vessels with Sampson have not been here for several weeks, and probably will not be here again until an attack is made on the northern coast of the island.

Probably there is an exaggerated idea in the public mind as to the naval facilities here. The situation of Key West, out in the Gulf of Mexico, and only ninety miles from Havana, is admirable, but man has not done much to improve on what the coral animals have done for the harbor. The engines and machinery of a sidewheel steamer sunk in the harbor during the war lie at the foot of the principal street, testifying to the slowness of change in Key West. A naval officer, who was here in 1866, just after the close of the war, says that at that time there was much talk of making this an important naval station. Some earth batteries were thrown up, and these batteries look about the same to-day. There are more people here, but the town and the harbor look about the same as in 1866.

An officer of the Terror, who was here in 1874, says the facilities then for the old navy were as good as the facilities now for the new navy. There are large coal sheds here, a naval storehouse and a distilling plant whose water is still brackish; but there are no adequate dock facilities, the harbor is so uncertain that every vessel that comes in heaves the lead, and the steamer Mascotte stuck fast in the mud a few hundred yards from the wharf the other day, while large vessels like the first-class cruisers and the battleships are unable to enter the inner harbor at all, and anchor six miles out. The water is often rough in the outer harbor, and coaling is difficult.

The people here are somewhat concerned over Admiral Sampson's letter in the Cadet Jones case, in which he suggested the advisability of sending prizes to Charleston or Port Royal, on account of the anti-Spanish feeling, and imagine that he will not do anything to further the interests of Key West. But the Government will undoubtedly establish a great naval station here. The geographical position of the Key makes this certain. Modern fortifications are being constructed, and the contract for new wharves has been let.

THE HOSPITAL SHIPS.

The United States hospital ship Solace is expected to remain at Guantanamo until the number of wounded is larger than she can accommodate, when she will bring them here. Sick men are very much better off on the Solace, lying in smooth water than they would be in the hospitals in Key West, where the heat is intense and mosquitoes abound. The temperature at Key West sometimes reaches 95 degrees in the shade at 8 o'clock in the morning. The heat increases as the day grows older. The nights are hot, and sometimes the night breeze is very faint. On the Solace, lying in smooth water, wounded men have every comfort that they could get on shore, are cool, and are not troubled by mosquitoes.

The Spanish hospital ship Alicante is not likely to have many patients. If she should venture out of SanJuan harbor, it is thought here she would probably be seized by the United States as a Spanish ship of war. The United States has proof that she was a coal tender for Cervera's fleet. It is known that she coaled the torpedo boat Terror at Port de France, and her English engineers will testify to her career as a naval collier. The vessel's white paint, however, is not the only thing that upholds her claim to be called a hospital ship. She has physicians and nurses aboard, beds for the sick and all the modern surgical appliances. She belongs to Henderson of Glasgow, is chartered by the Spanish Government, is of 3,000 tons, and has a speed of nearly fourteen knots.

CUBAN PATRIOTS.

San Carlos Hall in this city may be called the Faneuil Hall of Free Cuba. It was here that the meeting was held in 1895 when the final steps were taken to begin the last rebellion against Spain. The Cubans of Key West, most of them very poor, have given every possible penny of their earnings to the cause, and many young Cubans have gone from here to fight for Cuba. In fact, a young Cuban who had no helpless person dependent upon him, and who should remain in Key West, would have no standing whatever in the Cuban colony. Most of the young unmarried Cubans have gone to Cuba. The aged mother of General Calixto Garcia lives here in very humble circumstances. She has not seen her famous son in eighteen years. Much of that time he has spent in prisons and in the fields. Mrs. Garcia is a very warm admirer of General Fitzhugh Lee, as is also Mrs. Alexander Rodriguez, wife of the commander of the Cuban forces in Havana province. General Lee rescued her from the Spaniard who sought to wreak vengeance on her for the injury done to Spain by her husband. Mrs. Rodriguez came to Key West from Cuba.

The parents, brothers and sisters of the late General Nestor Aranguren live here. Two of the boys are with General Lacret in Santiago province. Colonel Arnao, Chief-of-Staff of General Diaz, and who has just arrived from Cuba, is a nephew of the elder Aranguren, and General Julio Sanguily, now in the field in Cuba, is a cousin of Mrs. Aranguren.

The family of General Bonachea, who was executed at Manzanillo in 1889, having been captured while trying to land a filibustering expedition, lived here, and the General's son is fighting with the insurgents in Cuba.

Angel Figueredo, Vice President of the local junta, is a son of General Figueredo, who was executed at Santiago during the ten years' war. Angel Figueredo was a child in the insurgents' camps during the ten years' war, and has been fighting Spain for twenty-nine years. Hardly a Cuban family in Key West has not a claim for blood-vengeance against Spain.

Magnetic Iron Ore.

The entire product of the Champion Iron Mine at Champion, Mich., has been contracted for by a New York concern. The Champion is supplying solid slabs of magnetic iron ore, which are being used to replace platinum as anodes in the collection of chlorine gas. The magnet oxide slabs have been proved practically indestructible and are better conductors of electricity than any other agent thus far discovered. Sixty tons have been exhausted in the experiments at New York. Heretofore Russia has furnished the only known magnetic oxide, but the Russian product is said to be inferior to the Michigan ore, and the expense of importation has greatly handicapped the chlorine gas makers.

Ladies insist on having the American Biscuit Company's cakes, cookies and crackers. All first-class grocers. *

Try McMorry's 45c tea. 531 M. *

ECZEMA FIVE YEARS

Intense and Everlasting Suffering Almost Frantic with Itching Four Doctors No Avail

COMPLETE CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

I have been an intense sufferer of that awful, dreaded and everlasting disease, Eczema, for five years. I tried every one's advice in medicines, besides four doctors, one a specialist in skin diseases, with no improvement at all, and from time to time setting me almost frantic with dreadful itching. At last I gave myself up to CUTICURA REMEDIES, expecting them to result as all previous ones. To my great and agreeable surprise I found a wonderful *change in three weeks*, and after using three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT and one box of CUTICURA SALVE, I found myself *completely cured*.

GEO. A. LOWE, 907 Market St., Phil., Pa. Feb. 26, 1897.

ECZEMA SEVEN YEARS

Scalp and Back Covered with Dry Sore. Thought Itching Would Drive Him Mad.

COMPLETE CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

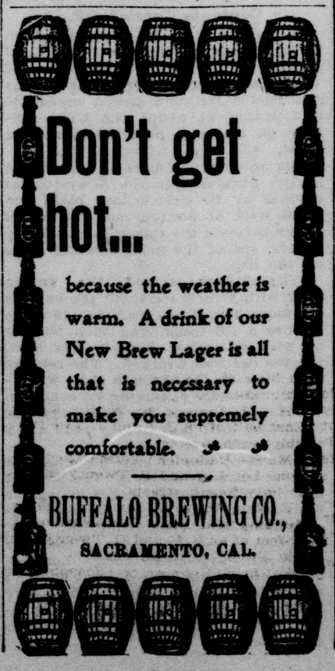
I was afflicted with Eczema for seven years, and my scalp was in a bad state. I had a bad back, three inches of which was covered with a dry scab with a moisture underneath. The itching was so bad I thought it would drive me mad. I tried all remedies I was told of, but could not get cured. I was advised to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. I used five bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, five cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and five boxes of CUTICURA SALVE, and *I was completely cured*. I have not had a pimple on my head or body since.

C. LONG, 325 Wilton Ave., Toronto, Can.

CUTICURA REMEDIES daily perform more great cures of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating skin, scalp, and blood diseases than all other blood and skin remedies combined, and constitute the only unfailing external and internal treatment for all forms of skin, scalp, and blood humors.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOR.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA [ointment], 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.



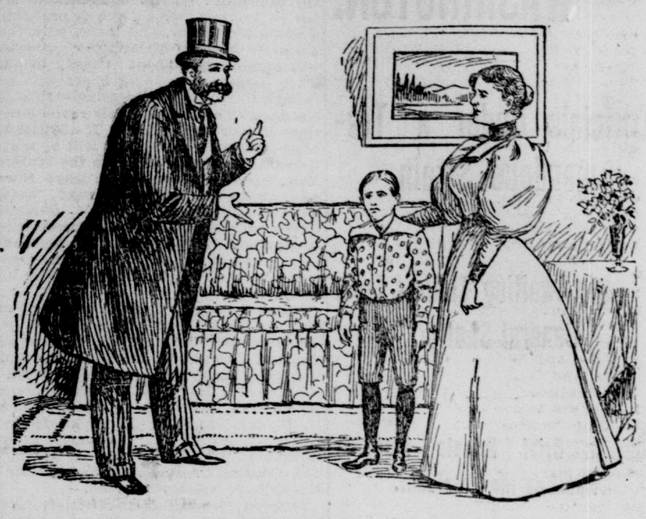
CALIFORNIA STATE BANK

RECEIVES SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

United States Government

3%

WAR BONDS.



An intelligent matron, a resident of Ithaca, N. Y., makes it very plain to all her neighbors that she thinks there is no medicine like

Ripans Tabules.

She believes that they saved the life of her son, a boy of twelve, who had been taken sick with what the doctors called liver trouble and catarrh of the stomach. She says that after treating him a year, without doing him any good, the doctors gave him up to die. About that time his uncle, who had had experience with Ripans Tabules and found that they had done him much good for catarrh of the stomach, insisted that his nephew should try them. After they had been taken two months, according to directions, the boy was able to go to school and four months after he began taking them he replied to an inquiry: "Why, I am just as well as ever I was."

WHO IS HE?

DR. TOM SHE BIN

Is one of a family who have been physicians from one generation to another. They have but one class of remedies, which are extracted from roots, bark and herbs, and whose excellence has been proved by their use for hundreds of years. No minerals are used by us, we thus avoid the dire effects of poisons left in the system so often by the use of mineral remedies. Our herb medicines have never failed to cure any disease that is curable when taken in time. We diagnose any and all complaints through the pulse without asking questions. We guarantee a cure where our directions are complied with. Read the following testimonials, which are only a few of the hundreds now in our possession.

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.

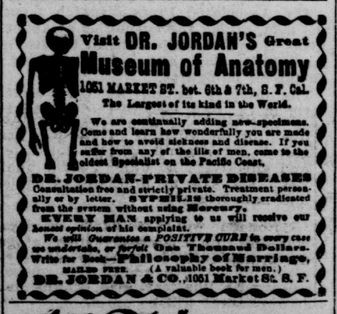
DR. TOM SHE BIN.

615 Kearny Street, between Sacramento and Commercial Streets,

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

Deal with merchants who display

Two-thirds of the people of the United States are collecting Sperry & Hutchinson's green trading stamps. The other third are just beginning. "Beware of imitations."



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

NOTICE TO VOTERS

REGISTRATION!

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF Sacramento County, State of California, having made an order on May 5, 1898, directing a new and

Complete Registration

Of all the voters of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 1064 of the Political Code of the State of California, it will be necessary for all electors, in order to vote at the next general election, to be held on Tuesday, November 8, 1898, to make application in person to be registered.

Notice is hereby given that said new registration will commence on June 1, 1898, and continue to and including August 14, 1898, when such registration shall cease, provided that any elector who has registered and thereafter moved his residence to another precinct in the same county thirty days before said day of election may have his registration transferred to such other precinct upon his application, verified by oath, setting forth the change of residence and containing the other facts required for original registration, but no transfer from one precinct to another shall be made after a date twenty-seven days before November 8, 1898.

The office of the County Clerk at the Courthouse, corner of Seventh and I streets, Sacramento City, California, will be open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. each day except Sunday. All citizens please take notice and get registered.

W. B. HAMILTON, County Clerk.

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