DAILY RECORD-UNION

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.
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This paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange, California street, and the principal news stands and hotels, San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES—Eclectic Book Store, corner Second and Main streets.

SANTA BARBARA—Hassinger's News Depot.

FRESNO—C. T. Cearley, 113 J street.

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EASTERN BUSINESS HOUSES.

The Tribune Building, New York City.

Western Business Office, "The Rookery," Chicago.

The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, sole agents foreign advertising.

Weather Forecast.

Northern California—Fair Sunday, except foggy along the coast at night; brisk to high west wind on the coast.

NOT A WAR FOR THE INSURGENTS.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Colusa "Sun," appears to have wandered into a maze from which it is unable to extricate itself; it reasons in a circle, and gets deeper into the tangle. We pointed out the other day that our contemporary was wrong in its statement that the United States went to war with Spain to establish the Government of the Cuban insurgents. But the "Sun" returns to the subject in this wise:

Yet it was to maintain the "Government" set up by these fellows that we began this war, and we have pledged ourselves to maintain them in self-government. When the war is over—when Spain says she has enough and leaves the island—are we in honor bound to leave too? Is it any wonder that the people of Cuba are declaring that they will fight to the last against any such arrangement as we have proposed? What kind of a "Government" will these barbarians be able to give Cuba? A "republic," eh? We would like to see them conducting an election. But we are in for it now, and we must whip Spain to a finish; but as we go along the fact that we are ostensibly fighting for men who are simply a band of robbers ought to ameliorate our feelings toward Spain and make our terms less hard—should make us more magnanimous. And when the end of the war comes it may be that the humanity we invoked in the beginning may impel us to refuse to leave Cuba in such hands, and take possession of it ourselves.

The conclusion of our contemporary as to the possible if not the probable outcome of the war is sound, but its intended sarcasm is ill directed. It proceeds from false premises. We did not go to war with Spain to establish the insurgent Government, but to put an end to an intolerable nuisance. The United States distinctly and positively refused to recognize the insurgent Government, or whatever it is. It positively refused to go so far even as to recognize the belligerency of the insurgents. It held no official communication with them, refused to recognize their representatives accredited to Washington, and over and again declined to give the leaders recognition of any kind.

Arrived in the island, we found certain bodies of men, armed or asking arms, to aid us in our contests, and we very properly accepted their aid. We went so far as to send guns and provisions to some of these armed bodies in order to secure this assistance, but this cannot be tortured into recognition of their Government. The United States started out to do two things—drive out the Spanish forces and disestablish Spanish rule, and thus put a stop to their barbarities and warfare upon noncombatants; secondly, to secure for Cuba a free, stable and competent Government.

How that was to be done we did not state, but we distinctly, affirmatively and unmistakably did set forth that a safe and free Government must be established. This, on the basis of the belief that the Cuban people are capable of setting up and maintaining such a Government, in which justice, mercy, humanity and liberty shall predominate. This implies and carries with it, of necessity, the negative of the proposition, that if these people prove incapable, we will keep the peace in Cuba and maintain over it a protectorate until the time arrives when the end in view can be accomplished.

If the people themselves, insurgents, noncombatants, Cubans and all others, those in arms and those who are not, fail to avail of the opportunity we offer them, but one thing remains, and that is to hold Cuba, and this we may do indefinitely or by annexation. But in the latter case we apprehend that it will be done upon a vote of that people, and in accordance with their freely expressed desire. This we believe will be made manifest. With the Spanish forces driven out there will come to the front the greater body of Cubans now cowed, those who are not in arms, with most of those in the field, and these will see permanent safety and peace for their land beneath the sheltering wing of the American Republic, and there only.

This war has given the world many important lessons, says the Washington "Post." True; and Dewey, Shafter, Schley, Miles and Sampson have been the schoolmasters.

Whatever we may say of the revengefulness of the cry, "Remember the Maine," there is no use in longer denying that with our bluejackets, marines and naval fighting men generally it has been an inspiration and a motive. Human nature is what it is, not what we might wish it to be.

A HALF HOLIDAY.

The San Francisco "Post" is out in advocacy of the half holiday movement for Saturday afternoons. It advances strong reasons for it. They are much the same as the "Record-Union" presented two years ago and even before that. This journal has long favored and urged a movement to secure a half holiday on Saturday for a large body of the people, believing it to be in the direction of moral reform and physical betterment for many people, and that the output of labor would not under that system be materially less, because workers would be the better prepared for labor on Monday and would do more in five and a half days with a half holiday than in six without the week day resting period.

These views were combatted when the "Record-Union" advanced them by certain business men on the ground that the wage earners would take harm by the enlarged opportunity to spend their earnings. That it would work intolerable hardship upon a large portion of the community which must make Saturday market and supply day. That business interests could not, with the narrow margin of profits competition now allows stand this further shave. That the full day, Sunday, one in seven, is sufficient rest and that mankind for ages has so demonstrated the fact to be.

These and other reasons were advanced. But the fact remains that in several countries the half holiday is established and there has come no harm to business; that just as much work is accomplished, and just as many supplies sold. That a very considerable portion of the community now suspends business for half of Saturday, is a confession to that extent, that it is desirable and beneficent. Why, then, should it not extend to as many more vocations as it may be possible to embrace? We agree with the "Post" when it says:

The Saturday half holiday is an established institution in many countries. In the Australian colonies it has become a feature of the Government, and to dispense with it would almost produce a revolution. In many parts of Europe business and labor of nearly all kinds are suspended at the stroke of 12 on Saturday, and labor enjoys a needed rest from toil until Monday morning. Not a few of the employers in the East have been forced to the belief that a Saturday half holiday is a positive good to them, as well as to the workmen. In California, where the climate does not stand in the way at any season of the year of out-of-door enjoyments, the Saturday half holiday would be a distinct benefit to employes and employers alike.

Senor Ros of Santiago, by grace of our permission holding over as civil Governor, has had a tilt with General Shafter, in which the former found the value of short, sharp, meaning words in an American mouth. Ros wanted to run things his own way, and Shafter was bound to do the same. The result was much like that when an irresistible force meets a body incapable of resistance. The error was in permitting this man Ros to remain in power for even civil purposes. We confess to just this much of dissent from the opinion of General Shafter, that when the Spanish military power was broken down there should have gone with it the Spanish civil officers appointed by the Crown and sent out from Spain, who have been sustaining as best they could the military arm—as witness its inhuman imprisonment of political suspects, even women and small children, with whom the jails of Santiago were found crowded, people who had never been given a trial.

THOUGHTS FOR BRAIN WORKERS.

Dr. Biggs, Surgeon in Chief of the Stamford Hospital, says in a monograph in the last number of "Modern Medical Science," that brain work is more complicated than muscular. "If it is possible to obtain for the brain true rest in labor, then it will be possible to work uninterruptedly without fear of exhaustion." But that is impossible, for in labor complete rest is not to be found. But, and here is a hint for all workers, especially head workers, "there is work which is more laborious than it should be, and also change of work which gives rest by relieving parts previously in action."

This all men know, and it did not need Dr. Biggs to tell them the truth. But it was needed that he, and it is needed that all of his profession should constantly push the knowledge before men, since they are prone to retire it in their intelligence and refuse to give heed to its warnings. Every man should have an avocation distinct from and in strong contrast with his vocation. It matters not, we think, what it is, so much as to have it. Our observation has taught us that the avocation should be productive, not merely trivial, not something without fruits, since no labor and play that results in nothing, not even gratification of a taste is profitable to the mental or physical.

Dr. Biggs, without indulging in such reflection, however, comes close to our understanding when he says that the brain works with most ease in the manner in which it has been accustomed to work. This is in accordance with the law of habitual action, and it is proved by the difficulty of getting the middle aged and the old to engage in new work; it accounts for many failures by elderly men who have retired and after experiencing the agony of "nothing to do," have re-engaged in activities of business along new lines and found that they made failures, whereas, along their old lines, they were successful with ease.

Dr. Biggs says that, theoretically, at least, we should say practically, it is better to have stated hours for labor, for rest and for recreation. But in the regular alternation of work and rest individual differences are very great. Some minds are systematic from birth, in others system is impossible, in others it is acquired. Whether the peculiarities of the brain are inherent or acquired, they are to be consulted. It is injustice, therefore, to attempt to warp an unsystematic mind to the rigid system of another. The best thing to do is to encourage that mind to labor with least friction, and thus gradually create in it a love for order and method.

But we must always remember that the brain works most easily in accordance with its peculiarities as manifest in the individual. One man, says Dr. Biggs, studies most fruitfully at night, another by day; one writes more easily in the morning, another in the late afternoon, when the day's business has been adjusted in his mind. Now the former is given as a rule to asserting that the true hours for brain work are those of the night time; just as positively the second will insist that the brain is freshest and best for work in the early morning, while the latter will eloquently proceed to prove by his experience that the early evening is the fittest of all times for intellectual labor. On that subject Dr. Biggs says:

The truth is that there is no inherent indisputable superiority for brain labor of one time of the twenty-four hours over another. English laws are all made during the night watches, although the day is seemingly the natural period of labor.

Systematic arrangement of time, regularity of work, is exceedingly important to many, but not to all minds. The fact is most brain workers are laws unto themselves in this respect, and individual characteristics dominate in their method of working, as well as in the character of their work. But whatever the method, brain rest is to be had largely by variety in work. Not wholly is this true, of course.

For all there should be some period of absolute cessation in waking hours, and in each year an absolute and radical change for a period that the intellectual part may be bettered and refreshed, and given new vigor by the process of taking hold again. But during mental labor, what all people want to do is to introduce variety if they would not wear out prematurely. When the Indian tires of walking he runs. The change of pace rests his muscles, and the same law applies to the brain. Just as in the horse a change of pace refreshes and steadies, so with the brain worker; he should change the pace. Indeed a daily change is not only possible, but the more beneficial.

There is one crop Spain has cultivated and reaped larger harvests of than any country on the face of the globe—insurgents. She is prolific of the breed.

Thanks to you, all the same, Emperor William, but, along with Spain, we are in a fair way to settle this little trouble without your aid. Send for Diedrichs to come home and try it on some other fellow.

STRATEGIC ADVANTAGES OF PORTO RICO.

Some days ago we commented upon the importance of Porto Rico to the United States, pointing out several reasons why we should possess the island. Professor Ober, who was the Commissioner to Porto Rico for the Columbian Exposition, has contributed a paper on the subject to an Eastern magazine, in which he dwells upon the strategic value of the island, and in which he says:

Until it was discovered that Porto Rico possessed great value as a "strategic center" of naval operations, the fair isle slumbered undisturbed, merely a link, and no important one, in the emerald chain that separates the Atlantic and the Caribbean. Suddenly naval folk became aware of its importance; they saw that while it borders on the Caribbean Sea, yet it breasts the rough Atlantic waters; that it is equidistant, or about a thousand miles from Key West and Colon; from New York fifteen hundred miles, which is half the distance from Cadiz; thirteen hundred from Newport News, which is half the distance to the Canaries. It lies, in fact, at the very point that we should have selected for a coaling station, had we unrestricted choice of location. All the arguments that have been advanced for the acquisition of the island of St. Thomas, sixty miles distant, and for which at one time we were almost ready to pay $7,000,000, apply with tenfold force to Porto Rico, with its six good harbors to the one of St. Thomas, and its commercial as well as strategical potentialities.

Porto Rico, he points out more in detail than did the "Record-Union," though along the same lines, does not present the obstacles to occupation that are so formidable in the case of Cuba. It is of superior climate. Its lands are higher. It lies farther east and its shores render it capable of easy fortification. It is devoid of the swamps and forests and deep mountainous recesses which make Cuba ideal for the revolutionist. In brief, Porto Rico by its natural features lends itself with ease to whatever system happens to be in power.

In a word, there are no points of vantage whence a rebel against authority may emerge to annoy his enemy, no retreats that are not also accessible to the Spanish soldier. This is the simple reason why uprisings have never made head in Porto Rico, why they never will. Many a time the banner has been raised with "Patria, Justicia, Libertad! Viva Puerto Rico libre!" inscribed thereon, but only to be trailed in the dust at the point of Spanish bayonets, and those who bore it sent, some to Africa, some to be shot.

There was one woman saved—only one—when the French liner Bourgogne went down. That is not strange. When that terrible Bazar fire in Paris occurred the women were beaten back into the flames by the canes of polished French "gentlemen." What should we expect of forecastle hands? Did any one ever hear of an American crew taking to the boats and leaving the women and children to perish?

Prime Minister Sagasta has made himself the laughing-stock of schoolboys by his ridiculous claim that from the moment Spain conceived and advanced the idea of negotiating for peace America should have ordered her soldiers to cease fighting. If his idea is a correct one, how about the Spanish soldiery? Were orders sent to them to rest on their arms? Suppose his doctrine to apply all around, then whenever one side wishes to gain time advantage, or work a shrewd strategic trick, all it will have to do will be to propose to negotiate a peace, and thereafter withdraw it and avail of the gain. The thing is absurd, unknown to international law or the codes of warfare. There can be no cessation of hostilities until the second party has received the proposition of the proponent and concurred in it. Then, and not until then, are arrangements for an armistice in order.

The high value of the capture of Nipe, on the north coast of Cuba, which was so gallantly accomplished by three of our lesser warships, is illustrated by a fine map in the "Literary Digest," which shows a good line of railway from the bay of Nipe direct to Santiago, thus crossing the southern peninsula of Cuba from shore to shore. We have not full control of the line as yet, as some of it runs through unsurrendered parts of the enemy's country, but it will not be long before Yankee engineers in army uniforms will be making time over that road.

When peace negotiations open humanity will demand that the unfortunate political prisoners Spain has sent from Cuba to her penal colonies, shall not be overlooked, but that they shall be restored to their liberties and their forfeited property in Cuba.

CHESS NEWS.

Tournament of the Capital City Chess Club at Last Finished.

The final games in the late chess tournament were played last Tuesday evening at the rooms of the Capital City Chess Club, Presley B. Johnson winning first prize, Colonel Robert L. Peeler second, and Egbert A. Brown third. Below is given the result of another one of the Vienna tournament prize games:

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

White. W. Steinitz.	Black.
1. P-Q4.	1. P-Q4
2. P-QB4	2. P-K3
3. Kt-QB3	3. P-QB3
4. Kt-B3	4. Kt-B3
5. P-K3	5. QKt-Q2
6. B-Q3	6. B-Q3
7. Castles	7. Castles
8. P-K4	8. PxKP
9. KtxP	9. KtxKt
10. BxKt	10. Q-B2
11. R-Ksq	11. P-QB4
12. P-QKt3	12. Kt-B3
13. PxP	13. BxP
14. B-B2	14. P-Q Kt3
15. B-Kt5	15. B-Kt2
16. BxKt	16. PxB
17. B-K4	17. K-R sq
18. Q-Q2	18. BxB
19. RxB	19. R-K Kt sq
20. Q-B3	20. B-K2
21. Kt-Q4	21. QR-Q sq
22. QR-K sq	22. R-Q4
23. QR-K3	23. R-KR4
24. P-Kt3	24. P-QR3
25. Kt-K2	25. P-K4
26. Kt-B4	26. R-R3
27. Kt-Q5	27. Q-Q2
28. KtxB	28. QxKt
29. P-B4	29. Q-R6
30. PxP	30. R-Q sq
31. PxP	31. R-Kt3
32. R-K8 ch	32. R-Kt sq
33. RxKB	33. RxR
34. R-K2	34. P-QR4
35. Q-K3	35. Q-Q3
36. Q-K7	36. Q-Q5 ch
37. K-Kt2	37. Q-Q6
38. Q-K4	38. Q-Q3
39. Q-Q5	39. QxP
40. R-KB2	40. Q-B6
41. QxP	41. R-Q sq
42. Q-K7	42. R-K Kt sq
43. Q-Q6	43. Q-K6
44. Q-B6 ch.	44. R-Kt2
45. R-B3	45. Q-K7 ch
46. K-R3	46. Q-K5
47. R-B4	Resigns

G. Marco.

WHIST CLUB.

Winners at the Games During the Past Week.

Following are the winning scores at the Whist Club during the past week:

Saturday, July 23d, drive whist—Mrs. R. O. Cravens and E. B. Taylor, 6.37 per cent.

Monday, July 25th, compass whist—North and south, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, plus 2½; east and west, Mrs. James Seadler and Mrs. C. T. Mouser, 7½ plus.

Wednesday, July 27th, Hotaling duplicate—J. G. Berger and C. T. Gorman, plus 8½.

Friday afternoon, compass, ladies only—Tie north and south, Mrs. H. C. Bell and Mrs. C. T. Mouser, and Mrs. J. H. McKune and Mrs. J. Steffens, 3 plus; east and west, Miss Ann Schaw and Miss Nellie Schaw, 6 plus.

The Northey prizes in this contest fell to Mrs. J. W. Lindner, Mrs. Frank Miller, Miss Nellie Schaw and Mrs. H. E. Wright.

Weather Reports.

The Weather Bureau reports show the highest and lowest temperatures yesterday to have been 103 and 61 degrees, with gentle to fresh southerly winds and clear or hazy weather prevailing

The barometrical readings at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. yesterday were 29.79 inches and 29.72 inches, respectively.

The highest and lowest temperatures one year ago yesterday were 92 and 56 degrees, and one year ago to-day 100 and 59 degrees.

The average temperature was 82 degrees and the normal 73 degrees, showing yesterday to have been 9 degrees warmer than usual for the 30th day of July.

Filed Amended Answer.

E. H. McKee, F. A. Shepperd, B. Wilson, J. M. Connor, H. A. Root, Wm. McLaughlin, Wm. Friesleike, Philip Douglas, S. H. Davis, Mary H. Lowry, A. Neilson, Henry Burnham and Thomas Dunn have, by Attorneys Hinkson & Elliott, filed amended answers in the suits brought by Receiver O'Neil of the Union Building and Loan Company against them for the recovery of moneys paid by the association on the sixth series of its stock.

Try McMorry's 45c tea. 531 M.

RED CROSS.

The State Association to Meet on the 11th of August.

A meeting of the directors of the Red Cross was held last evening at 1500 M street.

Reports of special relief committees were submitted, and after auditing a few bills the following communication was read:

California Red Cross State Association, San Francisco, Cal., July 28, 1898—Red Cross Society of Sacramento: A meeting of California Red Cross, State Association, will be held at Golden Gate Hall, No. 625 Sutter street, San Francisco, Thursday, August 11th, at 8 o'clock p. m.

It is earnestly requested that each auxiliary society send at least one delegate to be present at the meeting.

Judge Joseph Sheldon, delegate from the American National Red Cross, will be present, and will address the meeting, and it is desired to present a full report of all work done by auxiliary societies since the organization, up to August 1st.

It is Judge Sheldon's request that each society make out a triplicate financial report, one of which shall be sent to Charles Schieren, Treasurer American National Red Cross, care Shoe and Leather Bank, New York City; one to the State Association, and the third to be retained by the Treasurer of your society. Will you kindly comply with Judge Sheldon's request? Make report to August 1st and send the report to the State association as soon after August 1st as possible, so that a full report may be made at the public meeting.

We shall be pleased to have as many of the members of your society attend the meeting as possible.

The following is an extract from a letter from Judge Sheldon:

"California Red Cross, State Association, is recognized as an auxiliary to the American National Red Cross."

Very sincerely yours,

MRS. L. L. DUNBAR, Secretary.

Mrs. T. W. Sheehan and Miss Emily Thompson were appointed delegates to attend the meeting of State Association.

It is hoped by the local board that other members of the Red Cross Society who may be in San Francisco will also attend.

The Secretary was instructed to prepare a report to be read at that meeting.

BRIEF NOTES.

In the City Justice's Court yesterday Edward Brady, Henry Sendt and Daniel Reid pleaded guilty to violating the ordinance requiring high sideboards to be placed on wagons used for hauling crushed rock, earth, etc., along the streets. As they had, since their arrest, complied with the provisions of the ordinance, judgment was suspended.

E. Hawes was yesterday arrested on a warrant charging him with violating the sidewalk ordinance. He gave bonds for his appearance in court to-morrow. The arrest was made by Officer Bailey.

River Still Falling.

The water in the river is steadily falling, and yesterday registered seven feet five inches at the official gauge. The big river steamers are having a great deal of difficulty in getting over the bars down the river.

McMorry sells groceries. Agent for Coronado water and Stockton sarsaparilla and iron. 531 M street.

The largest piano house in Northern California, carrying the most complete and extensive stock, is the Wiley B. Allen Co., 415 K. Jobbers and retailers.

Try McMorry's Blend Coffee. 35c.

ECZEMA WORST KIND

Face and Neck One Inflammation. Not Able to See. Unable to Sleep for Weeks from Severe Pain.

Friends Did Not Recognize Me Face So Swollen and Hideous. Three Doctors Could Not Relieve.

CURED IN 2 WEEKS BY CUTICURA

I have suffered with a case of Eczema of the worst kind, my face and neck down to my shoulders were one inflammation, was not able to see out of my eyes for quite a while, and was unable to sleep for weeks, on account of the severe pain, which nearly drove me insane. My face and neck were swollen and made me look hideous. I hardly recognized myself in a mirror, and my friends would not have known me, only on account of my clothes and carrying myself.

Three doctors, of good practice, at different times were attending me, and not one of them could relieve me of my pain, swelling, and blotches. I gave all up. A friend advised me to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. I did, and there was *immediately a great change*, my shoulders and neck turning to their natural color. I used three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, four boxes CUTICURA (ointment), three cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and my friends and one of the doctors are surprised, and asked "Who cured you?" and I tell them quickly "CUTICURA REMEDIES." J. V. KAFKA, March 4, 1897. 33 Schole St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

CUTICURA REMEDIES have effected the most wonderful cures of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, ever recorded. They afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure, when the best physicians, hospitals, and all else fail.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR TORTURING, DISFIGURING HUMORS.—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 Torturing Skin Diseases," free.

Isn't It Comforting

to know without being an expert that when you drink

Buffalo New Brew

that you are supplying your system with an unadulterated, pure stimulant, made by the ever famous

BUFFALO BREWING CO.,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

General Sir Evelyn Wood.

SIR EVEYLYN WOOD says:

"Regarding the infantry marching in the recent maneuvers, it was the best seen during my command at Aldershot. Many officers availed themselves of the tonic and reconstituent properties of the well-known Mariani Wine, the most certain as well as the most palatable method of inducing resistance to fatigue."

From the "London Sketch."

VIN MARIANI

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Mariani Wine is indorsed by more than 8,000 American physicians. It is of especial value in cases of Neuralgia, Nervous Debility, Muscular Relaxation, Mental and Physical Depression and Exhaustion, Overwork or Overstrain, Insomnia, Headache, Nervous Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation and Consumption; it builds up the vital forces and is a powerful rejuvenator. It gives strength to the nervous system, firmness and elasticity to the muscles, and richness to the blood. It benefits all and injures none.

For Overworked Men, Delicate Women, Sickly Children.

MARIANI WINE MEANS SALVATION.

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MARIANI & CO., 52 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK.

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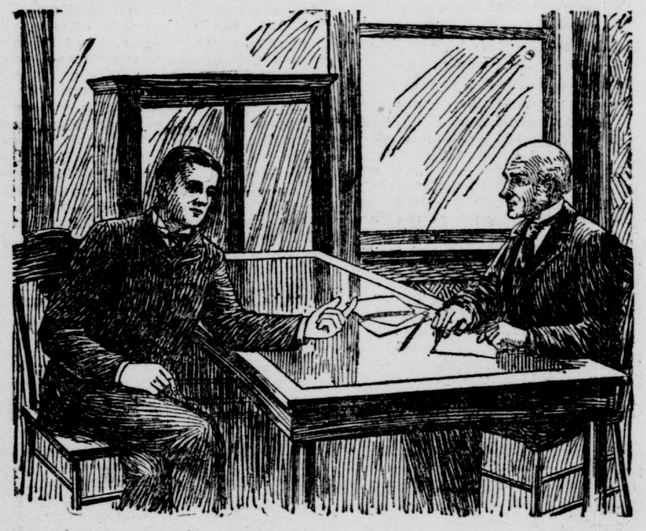

I have a friend, in fact he is my brother-in-law, who is the outside man for a New York crockery warehouse, a sort of salesman, purchasing agent, collector and what not. He used to suffer from a catarrh of the stomach. When he woke in the morning there would be a gripping, a contraction, a tightness of the stomach, which, he said, seemed to be clogged with a slimy, phlegm-like substance. Carlsbad salts always did him some good, but now he uses a Ripans Tabule. He only takes one when occasion requires, just one now and then. When this man, his name is Spalding, was asked to describe the effect of the Tabule on him, he said: "Why, it brightens me up. It has an effect like dry air; makes me feel something as I used to of a spring morning when the air was crisp but tempered with sunshine. I don't know how they produce such an effect, but that is the way they work with me."

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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.

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GIRLS WHO USE SAPOLIO ARE QUICKLY MARRIED.

Try it in Your Next House Cleaning.

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NO SHOOTING OR HUNTING WILL be allowed on the Rancho Del Paso. Any violation of this order will lead to arrest.

JOHN MACKEY, Superintendent.

Business Houses, Contractors and Public Men —FURNISHED WITH— NEWSPAPER INFORMATION OF ALL KINDS —BY ALLEN'S— PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU, 510 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

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GRANTS DIPLOMAS AND CONFERS degrees. Seminary course accredited to University. Rare opportunities offered in music. One hour's ride from San Francisco. Write for catalogue to MRS. C. T. MILLS, President, Mills College Postoffice, Alameda County, Cal. Thirty-second year. Fall term opens August 3, 1898. jy14-3w4p

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