Ojamoe glass is the latest novelty in ornamental ware from Bohemia. It reproduces the antique in form, and like the Phoenician glass, as we know it in the Cesnola collection, has its surface illuminated by prismatic colors. The price of each article, whether vase, jar or bowl, varies, according to its size, from $250 to $50.

* * *

To renovate old lace which has become yellow make a lather of ivory soap and fill a glass jar. Drop the lace into this and set in the sun for a few hours, rinse in clear water, then spread it on a window pane on which the sun is shining.

* * *

Many of the new kid gloves show glaring transgressions or conventional ideas, and illustrate the disregard which fashion has for anything which savors of the old-time virtue of economy. The long-popular, useful, and always appropriate fawn, brown and tan-colored gloves for general wear are not to be altogether abandoned by fashionable women, but their place is largely taken by a host of odd, conspicuous shades—green, purple, orange, dahlia, and begonia colors, with reproductions in paler tints—for evening wear. Most of the buttons on day-gloves are large and showy, and the stitching contrasting and striking. On the more delicate evening gloves, however, the stitching is white or in pale colors.

* * *

The trimmed skirt appears to advance more rapidly and more generally in favor than the draped or overskirted styles. There are more overskirt effects, simulated by various modes of adjusting frills, pipings, flounces, ruches and other fashionable garnitures, than there are genuine double skirts. Panels of silk or of another fabric introduced on either side of the front of a skirt or princesse dress makes a very effective and becoming trimming for short women, a far better arrangement than any frill or flounce going round and round the skirt, as the panels at each side add not a little to the appearance of hight.

* * *

Low-cut blouses and other waists with fancy guimpes a la Russe, yoke effects innumerable, sashes tied looped, or knotted at any part of the waist where they prove the most becoming; princesse dresses fastened at the back, on the left side from shoulder to hip, or down the immediate front under a drapery of tulle, a plastron of silk, jabots of lace, or pleatings of chiffon; graceful surplice waists with serpentine folds crossing the figure in front and terminating in long scarf ends that fasten on the left side; dainty little jacket and basque effects above vests and blouses of lace net or silk muslin, fichus, collarettes, stole-fronted berthas and pelerines, overskirts, ruched, flounced, pleated, frilled, tucked, and plain dress skirts and round and pointed bodices are each and all features of the new Arcadian gowns.

* * *

Some of the most stylish summer tailor costumes worn at Newport this season for morning drives, beach walks, etc., are made of smooth, fine, Irish linen trimmed with rows of white braid or linen lace insertions and edgings.

* * *

Tinted horse chestnut blossoms are very prettily worn on biege colored beach hats of Milan braid trimmed with ficelle lace and brown satin ribbon.

* * *

Many really beautiful dresses for the summer have been formed by using the partly worn silk gowns of past seasons for the foundation for new outer dresses of muslin, net, grenadine, etamine and other transparent or semi-diaphanous textiles. Black and white silks, plaids, moires, brocades, shot patterns, stripes and other plain and fancy silks have been utilized even by fashionable dress makers who have sent the renovated gowns home looking, in not a few instances, prettier and daintier than when they were new.

* * *

Satin striped zephyr goods are very dainty and attractive this season, with plain white or neutral stripes in satin finish and woven about an inch and a half apart and filled in with little checks or lines of pink, violet, ciel blue, mauve, yellow, or gray. Beautifully dyed cotton etamines are also used in great variety with checked grounds in rather small designs. Other patterns in cotton etamine in tan, cream and ecru have lines or bars of silk in contrasting colors.

* * *

For the early autumn there are shown some pretty Paquin coat models in silk or satin, slightly longer than the spring and summer shapes, cut either in continuous lengths from neck to hem or finished with applied basques. These coats are rounded on the fronts, buttoned on the left side and then sloped away to show a full, slightly pouched blouse vest from below the bust to the belt.

* * *

All the round hats this season which tilt over the face, almost concealing the eyes, have very wide, low set, flaring trimmings on the front and sides.

* * *

"The eternal fitness of things," as applied to fashion in dress and adornment, has but an evanescent force or meaning. No one can trace from its source, manufacture and almost universal use, the once popular shoe shaped a la Arkansas Traveler, with its huge projecting sole, its sturdy heel and crimped upper. Nor can any one write the history of the V-shaped shoe, which so quickly supplanted the broad, stubby one, the shoe which makes the foot appear as if it had been chiseled down to one single toe. And no one can tell who first brought out the insignificant little Derby hat, and persuaded men with massive heads and broad shoulders to ignore their common sense notions of fitness and consistency and wear the little toy chapeau. It would be useless to attempt to discover the man who inflicted upon us the ridiculous "ulster" reaching to the heels, which raged for many seasons and is not yet moribund, being still resorted to by short men who wish to make themselves look taller, but who only make themselves appear really inches shorter by sheer contrast. This garment and the gown which trails the muddy sidewalks; the hoopskirt, the distended, disfiguring bustle, the grimy looking tan glove, not long since deemed suitable for wear with an immaculate white evening toilet—these are but the types and instances of the fancies and foibles, and ever changing modes of fashion which come and go with the changing seasons of the year.

* * *

This season there has been an unusually pretty variety of durable cotton and linen braids and fancy gimps for trimming chambrays, zephyrs, piques, French ginghams, linen lawns, etc. Especially useful are the flat headed gimps overlaid with slightly raised woven flower devices in white or colors, which give the dainty effect of fine silk figures done by hand. The handsome woven all overs are in very beautiful color effects and patterns. French gimps in pure white have a close back ground with a silky looking lattice design of white cord crossing it, forming scallops either round or pointed.

* * *

Ribbon trimmings of every description are still in the highest vogue, and, according to indications from Paris and elsewhere, seem likely to remain so during the entire autumn season. When this means of decoration finds expression in ruches or pleated frills, it has much to recommend it, particularly in black or dark satin of narrow width.

* * *

A matter to make a point of is the constantly increasing admiration for the ubiquitous color-net or orange yellow, this striking tint obtaining prominence in a hat or bodice trimmings on quite a third of the stylish gowns worn at noted watering places. Not only is orange combined with cream, black, gray and white, but also with blue (either pale or dark), violet or mauve, green, brown, and crimson or bright cherry.

* * *

The patriotic accessories introduced early in the season have been taken up with great enthusiasm, not only by the million, but by the elect 400. Old Glory effects are rampant at the most fashionable watering places. Soldier caps are worn by cyclers, yachtsmen, and golfers; gilded eagle-stamped buttons trim blouses, jackets, bathing suits and costumes of army and navy blue serge. Red, white and blue hat trimmings are universal; the tri-colors appear on both day and evening gowns, and even belts, sashes, bows, neckties, scarfs and parasols show the brilliant national colors.

* * *

On smart summer gowns for trimming capes, fichus, skirts and bodices, great use has been made of Lierre and Venice point laces. Some of the designs are rather heavy, resembling guipure, and are in widths of from two to ten inches. There are also pretty new edgings with insertions to match, which will be used on autumn evening toilets. Some have a purled edge and are finished with an entre deux or heading through which narrow ribbon can be run.

* * *

Muscovite, poule de soie, faille comtesse, faille francaise, fleur de suede, damas royal, and a dozen or more different novelties in French taffetas, are among the silks that importers have ready for the making of handsome gowns for autumn wear.

* * *

In spite of the fact that all sorts and conditions of skirt decorations, draperies, overdress, and overskirt effects, both long and short, produced by countless methods of arranging frills, pipings, ribbons, gimps, etc., have been developed, there will be a rather general adherence or return next season to the plain, perfectly hung and simply trimmed tailor skirt. These complicated and fussy furbelows and other cut-up decorations are effective and appropriate on airy summer textiles. As for cloth, heavy silk, brocade, satin, and all other weighty or protective materials, the plainer they are made, the richer and better they look, and the less garnishing do they require.

* * *

The most frivolous woman up to date is the one who followed assiduously all the fashions and fads to an extravagant and foolish extent. She so carried this habit to excess that it extended even to her wedding ring. This she changed from time to time as the fashions changed and a new width or shape came into favor. When it was first placed upon her finger the ring was a broad, heavy, oval topped ring, with rather sharp edges. That poor little circle has gone through the fire enough times to change it into a flat ring with square edges, into a perfectly round wire, into a half wire, into a flat top band with round edges, and even to eliminate its identity entirely as a wedding ring, and it is now no more her original wedding ring than any other ring which she wears. But she still calls it her wedding ring, and her wedding ring is always in the latest fashion. Whether she does this entirely for the reason that she cannot bear to wear anything out of date even in jewelry, or whether she wishes to appear a bride, or whether she imagines that it will help her to appear younger than she really is, is a mystery. She herself is scandalized at the very idea that any one will insist upon wearing an old fashioned wedding ring, and expresses great disgust with any woman who allows herself to be out of fashion in this matter. Quite a discussion took place the other day, between her and another woman who had romantic ideas concerning her ring and had never allowed it to be removed from her finger since it was placed there by her husband during the marriage ceremony, considering it a sacred emblem, too precious to be removed even for a moment. The frivolous woman, however, is not utterly devoid of the proper sentiment about this important ring, or she would put it away in her jewel casket and buy a new wedding ring with each new style. It would cost less money than to have the old one done over.

* * *

All skirts are lengthened even for street wear, and every fashionable gown at all dressy in style has at least a demi-train. Most of the long skirts are cut this year to hang very gracefully, and some of the newest French models have front and side breadths long enough to allow of a very slight drapery on each side, just back of the hips. Pink and gray, separately or in artistic combinations, are marked favorites among summer colors, these rivaling the melange of green and white and black and white, on both day gowns and evening toilets.

PRESENT-DAY THOUGHTS.

By G. Grosvenor Dawe.

Look and learn from the armed camp of Europe, where, by reason of false ideas of safety, the sons of the people are offered to the Moloch of militarism. It is a pitable condition of disregard for the highest hopes and purposes of the young. If we compare the condition there with the one that prevailed here prior to April, 1878, we have cause for the most justifiable pride. Though blessed with a population that has increased by leaps and now exceeds 70,000,000, though called on to guard 9,000 miles of coast line, and to control 3,557,000 square miles of territory, we have not found it necessary to maintain an army larger than 25,000. Even that number more than included the venturesome spirits who were too restless to work, for it has been well understood that there has been great difficulty in even keeping the army up to a peace footing. We have proved that this handful was sufficient for our needs, and it has been cause for surprise in Europe, where, as previous letters have stated, the conditions are almost reversed.

* * *

We have done well to regard an army as being of minor importance. How unerringly the instinct of our people has led us may again be learned by looking abroad. It would not be fair to intimate that these vast European armies are maintained in order to control the home population. That is far from true. Yet as the nation is made to feel that its very existence depends upon that of the army—much as a drowning man will clutch at any object, even though it sink him — the army by transference of thought comes to regard itself in a wrong light. From a feeling of self-satisfaction there is the advance to a feeling of doubt regarding other means of national maintenance. Then grows up the tendency to repress the popular will and so, despotism. This is true of autocratic Russia, of Kaisercratic Germany, and of bureaucratic France. Our peaceful, energetic, useful nation has done well to refuse hitherto the temptation of a large army. So far, except during times of public danger, the army has been kept to police proportions, and the common people have held their rightful positions as kings of our fate. As a nation of farmers, traders and mechanics we have been too busy to show our spirit of combat except at the time that it was needed.

* * *

But now we are at the parting of the ways, with no sign-post to guide us save good sense. In less than six months we have been thrust out from theoretical isolation into actual involvement in the clashing interests of world-nations. Hawaii is ours already by peaceful concession. The Carolines and Ladrones are ours by seizure. The Philippines and Porto Rico are undoubtedly to pass under our control; and possibly the Canaries. Glorious and vain-glorious Spain is to be stripped of the last of her radiant colonial vestments, and, to save them all from the destructive anarchy of racial and religious jealousies the hand that freed must be the hand that manages after the freeing is effected. Suddenly called into military and naval activity by reason of Spain's wrong-doing, our army has increased twelvefold and our navy has grown to include 285 vessels of all descriptions. It is not strange, therefore, that the nervous and fearful, who see dangers in shadows and mountains in mole hills, and who confuse conquest and administration, should demand a great increase of a permanent character in both army and navy.

* * *

To show how mistaken this clamor will prove to be we need only to look at our own internal safety and quietude, and to see how it has been brought. Free speech, free press, free pulpit, and majority rule have led us safely along to the present. The wildest theorists have been able to expend their energies in talk instead of being repressed and forced to supposed martyrdom. And each and all of them has had the flickering light of a majority dancing along ahead and keeping them out of mischief. Also, those who have had no theories have been just content to live and move under happy conditions, though repression and injustice might under other circumstances have transformed their sweet content into the vitriol of revolution. Human nature is very similar wherever we go. The blood is red beneath the darkest skin. The heart can feel though the language is strange. If, therefore, in our new possessions we grant the reforms that are needed; if we deal fairly with poor, trembling wretches whose souls will rejoice at the faintest glimmer of rights, we shall have no serious difficulties with them. Successful administration in such a case and in practically all cases (a lesson Europe is slow to learn) consists in doing justice and showing religious toleration. Just men and upright in public positions at every point we control will be mightier for peace and for success than the most imposing army we can gather together. In fact, let it be said, we doubt the propriety of the United States taking any outside territory if there is to be reliance on mere physical force for its retention. We have not been brought up with such weak, bolstered, crutched ideas of government.

* * *

This is not quixotic and visionary. It is the purest of national good sense. The quixotic thing is belief in the physical repression of a people. The discontented never yet learned to be contented by being further outraged. Our own Indian experience ought to have taught us this. If our Congressmen therefore yield to noisy and unreflective demands for the control of our new charges by men armed to argue with bullets, we shall not only place a large burden on our shoulders but come near to proving ourselves as unworthy as Spain to administer colonies. There is of course another aspect of the present demand for an increase of our army and navy. It relates to the fear of outside interference and the filching from us of our new frontier trading posts. The groundlessness of this fear also will be touched on in our next.

"RECORD-UNION" HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Though great progress toward reaching the conclusion of the Spanish-American war was probably made during the week just ended, there were very few marked military or naval demonstrations.

Following along the line of great victory with little bloodshed to Americans, in which the illustrious Dewey set the first marvelous example, General Miles on Thursday captured the port of Ponce, Porto Rico, without the loss of an American life, the Spanish fatalities being but three. The accounts of this last victory of the American army read more like the description of a triumphal march, in the nature of an ovation to the victors, than like the account of a battle.

The most significant and far-reaching event of the week, however, was the opening of peace negotiations by Spain on Tuesday, through the French Embassador, M. Jules Cambon. Though there had been frequent rumors that Spain was about to take this step, her decision to do so was quite sudden and her appeal was made directly to the United States, without the request of an armistice.

By Saturday the President and Cabinet had promulgated this Government's formal reply, which under diplomatic rules, was withheld from the public. The chief features of the week may be summarized brefly, as follows:

On Monday General Shafter's report of the 22d reached Washington. It will live in history from the fact that it gives a succinct account of the hardships endured by the army. He warmly thanks all the officers and men for their gallant conduct during the battles and privations that led to the victory at Santiago. He sets forth in detail the fact that the Americans endured hardships heretofore unknown to them, facing dangers and overcoming obstacles that seemed insurmountable. On the same day a report from General Shafter stated that there were nearly 400 new cases of yellow fever.

By Tuesday news was received that the invasion of Porto Rico by General Miles' forces had begun, the first disembarkations having been made without trouble on Monday, about fifteen miles from Ponce, on the southern coast. Later and completer details follow.

While Monday's landing was being quite peacefully made at a point that was a surprise to the enemy, 7,000 Spanish soldiers laid down their arms to Lieutenant Miley, at Guantanamo.

On Wednesday the War Department received from General Miles the following terse account of the debarkation of his forces:

"St. Thomas, July 26, 9:30 p. m.

"Secretary of War, Washington: Circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to take harbor of Guanica first, fifteen miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished between daylight and 11 o'clock. Spaniards surprised. The Gloucester, Commander Wainwright, first entered the harbor; met with slight resistance, fired a few shots. All the transports are now in the harbor, and infantry and artillery rapidly going ashore. This is a well protected harbor. The water is sufficiently deep for all transports and heavy vessels to anchor within 200 yards of shore. The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag raised at 11 o'clock to-day. Captain Higginson, with his fleet, has rendered able and earnest assistance. The troops in good health and the best of spirits. No casualties.

MILES,
"Major General Commanding Army."

On Tuesday the Navy Department made public Rear Admiral Sampson's report on the destruction of Cervera's squadron. It was published on Wednesday and followed by the reports of other officers who took part in the engagement. These reports were of great interest because they showed that there were many well aimed Spanish shots which lacked penetrating force. It seemed marvelous that the Brooklyn survived the fusillade to which she was exposed, and that other ships were hit and not injured badly.

On Tuesday the Spanish Government appealed to the United States for peace, through the French Embassador, M. Jules Cambon. The appeal sought a termination of the war and a settlement of the terms on which peace would be granted. The Cabinet took the matter up at once and discussed it until Saturday.

On Wednesday the Government received word from Captain Higginson that there had been a successful landing of Americans at Guanica. About the same time a report from General Shafter, dated July 27th, showed that there were 3,770 Americans on the listof sick, of whom 2,924 had typhoid or yellow fever. It was also reported that 538 fever cases had returned to duty.

On Friday the War Department received definite news in detail of the victory of General Miles at Ponce. It appears by General Miles' report that when the Spanish Porto Rican city surrendered, after the loss of three Spanish, the inhabitants greeted the American army and saluted the flag, cheering the troops with enthusiasm. The Stars and Stripes were at once hoisted (Friday afternoon) the Spanish troops evacuating their position in the city when they knew that the American forces were coming. The formal surrender of the port was made to Commander C. H. Davis, of the auxiliary gunboat Dixie. The naval forces captured several prizes and seventy lighters. The only casualties were on the 26th, when there was a spirited engagement on the skirmish lines. General Miles reported the weather delightful and the army in good health and spirits.

On Friday the St. Paul sailed for Manila from San Francisco, carrying 800 troops, chiefly composed of the South Dakota volunteers, and recruits from Minnesota and Colorado.

Yesterday morning a dispatch was received from General Merritt, dated Manila on July 26th, via Hongkong, July 29th, showing that he had arrived safely and that the ships of the third transport should be along in a few days. He got to Manila on the 25th.

Though the terms of the American demands are not made public, it is thought that they include: An independent Government for Cuba, the granting of Porto Rico to the United States, one of the Ladrone Islands to the United States, also the granting to this country of a coaling station and adjacent territory in Manila.

One of the annoying features of the Philippine situation is the recurrence of stories concerning the bold attitude of Aguinaldo. Yesterday word was received that he assumed absolute control and that it would require a very large army to subdue him. It is thought that these reasons might cause the President to relinquish further hold on the Philippines than the terms stated in the foregoing.

An Unhappy Patriot.

Dey's got me here inlisted an' I's willin' foh ter fight,
But de Cap'n he's got notions an' he doesn't treat me right.
I's hankerin' to meet dem yaller Spaniards face to face,
An' scatter 'em an' spatter 'em permisc-'ous roun' de place.
But my heart's mos' broke
By the way de Sergeant spoke,
He's got me whah his 'pinions is de law,
Dese rifles make me nervous,
I could do a heap o' service
Ef dey'd lemme take my razzer to de wah.

You squints along de barrel an' you shoots a mile or so,
Perhaps you done hit sumpin', but how is you gwinter know?
De onlies' assistance dat I cares foh in a fight
Is a weepin dat you handles close up, so's to steer it right.
An' my heart's mos' broke
By de way de Sergeant spoke.
He's got me whah his 'pinions is de law.
But I's privileged to mention
I could stop de whole contention
Ef dey'd lemme take my razzer 'o de wah. —Washington Star.

Quite Ridiculous.

Shopwalker—We are selling these goods, madam, at ridiculous prices——

Customer—I should say so! I can buy them cheaper at half a dozen places.—Ally Sloper.

There are 1,500 people upon the German Emperor's list of employes, including 350 female servants, who are engaged in looking after the twenty-two royal palaces and castles that belong to the crown. Their wages are small. The women receive not more than $12 a month, and the men servants, who number over 500, from $15 to $25 a month.

IT IS WRONG

to put "cheap" baking powder into your husband's and children's food.

Schilling's Best is pure and true.

G3

HUDYAN CURES

NIGHT SWEATS
NIGHT SWEATS
NIGHT SWEATS
NIGHT SWEATS
NIGHT SWEATS
NIGHT SWEATS

One of the sure signs of a decline of health, strength and power is the night sweat. If this night sweat comes on only once in a while and leaves no had effect in the morning, nothing is the trouble. If it does come frequently, comes and brings with it early morning tired feelings, wakeful heaviness, sense of loss, sense of bitterness in the mouth, burnt eyes, bleary eyes, quivering eyelids, then there is fair ground for your being troubled.

Your are on the bad road, young man; your are on the road that leads to Nervous Exhaustion, Nervous Debility and Nervous Diseases. The reason why few men are permanently cured is because they do not live properly, they keep on committing the same errors and do the same reckless things as in the days of their recklessness.

It is time for you to be a better man, to be a moral man, to be a man who is not ashamed to look his fellows squarely in the eye. If your mind and body is diseased, then you should use the great Hudyan. You can get Hudyan only from the doctors of Hudson Medical fame. Hudyan cures. It is not a mere remedy, but really a good treatment. Hudyan does cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Stockton, Market and Ellis Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

BLOOD POISON 30-DAY CURE
BLOOD POISON 30-DAY CURE

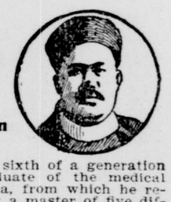
CIRCULARS FREE.

When you drink, drink the best.

RUHSTALLER'S GILT EDGE STEAM is the Best Beer in the world. Made from the best malt and hops, it is healthful, stimulating and invigorating.

RUHSTALLER'S
Gilt Edge Steam Beer.
CITY BREWERY, Twelfth and H Streets.
SuMWF

WHEN OTHERS FAIL TRY
DR. WONG HIM,
THE FAMOUS HERB DOCTOR.
Office—115 and 117 Mason Street, San Francisco, California, U. S. A.



DR. WONG HIM, 831 S. Hope street, Los Angeles, Cal.—Dear Sir: In justice to you and for the benefit of others, I wish to make a statement of my case. I was afflicted with ulceration of the rectum and hemorrhage of the bowels. I was treated by two good doctors, until I lost 32 pounds of flesh and became so weak from loss of blood that I was unable to attend to business. I then commenced doctoring with Dr. Wong Him. The bleeding stopped and I commenced to improve with the first dose of medicine, and at the end of four months I had regained my lost flesh and health, and to-day am well and sound. In Dr. Wong Him's honesty, integrity and ability to cure any disease that he says he can cure I have unbounded confidence and faith, and would recommend him to all needing a doctor. Yours truly, R. B. TAYLOR, President Citizens' Bank, South Riverside, Cal., September 9, 1897.

DR. WONG HIM, 831 S. Hope st.
Los Angeles, January 20, 1898.
To the Public—Having suffered a long time with a tumor, stomach troubles and a bad cough, I doctored with several doctors but found no relief. I then decided to try Dr. Wong Him of 831 S. Hope street. After feeling my pulse he described my case, and after four months' doctoring with him I am now entirely cured. No knife or operation was performed, and I here certify the above and recommend him to suffering humanity.
MRS. J. D. CORKEN, Chino, Cal.

Los Angeles, January 1, 1896.
To the Public: I was seriously afflicted for about ten years with lung, liver and kidney troubles. Tongue could never express the misery I endured during those years. I was reduced in flesh until I was a mere skeleton; my sight and hearing were badly impaired; was constantly troubled with constipation and piles, and had a severe chronic cough. In short, life was a burden and death would have been welcome. I was treated by various specialists without avail. I finally resolved to give Dr. Wong Him of No. 639 Upper Main street a trial. Of course, like many others, I had no faith in a Chinese doctor, but it only took a few doses of his life-giving herbs to knock all the skepticism out of me. In just five weeks the doctor pronounced me cured, and now I can truthfully say that I never was healthier and never felt better in my life. My sight and hearing are both fully restored; that obnoxious cough, constipation and piles are entirely cured, and I am rapidly gaining in flesh, having gained forty pounds in two months.
I earnestly recommend all sufferers and skeptics to give the doctor a trial and be convinced of his superior skill as a physician. JOHN M. STEVENSON,
620 Bellevue avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

The doctor is the sixth of a generation of doctors; a graduate of the medical universities of China, from which he received his diplomas; a master of five different languages. His practice in the hospitals of Canton, China, and his treatment of diseases of the human body for more than twenty years in this country, without a single failure, has prepared him fully to undertake the work of curing the sick. The doctor, by the pulse alone, determines the cause and nature of diseases and the remedies necessary to cure them. The many testimonials given him of his wonderful cures should most certainly remove any doubt from the minds of the most skeptical of his wonderful powers over diseases by use of his teas and herbs alone. Send for circulars and testimonials, or call and be fully convinced. The doctor also prepares and keeps for sale at $1.00 per bottle a remedy that is absolute proof against seasickness. A discount of 20 per cent. is given on all remedies to members of the United States army or navy or to their families. Consultation free.

Cured of Stomach and Liver Troubles by Dr. Wong Him, 831 S. Hope street, Los Angeles, Cal.
To the Public: It gives me great pleasure to say that Dr. Wong Him's treatment in my case has been most successful. For years I have been troubled with the kidney and stomach troubles. I tried various remedies from other physicians, but received no permanent help. Dr. Wong Him's treatment has removed all tendency of these troubles and seems to be permanent in its results. I like Dr. Wong Him's ideas of Herb Treatment, cleaning and renovating the system before building it up again. I am certainly pleased to say that he has done a great deal of good to me, and that I have found him to be a well-educated man, unassuming and kind, commanding the respect of all good people. Very respectfully,
MISS STELLA HUNTER,
Los Angeles, Cal., April 30, 1897. 620 Bellevue avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 1, 1897.
To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that Dr. Wong Him cured me of liver and kidney troubles. I was greatly constipated and my back ached so much that I had great trouble in sleeping. When I went to Dr. Wong Him he felt my pulse and said my troubles were caused by la grippe, which I had several years ago. He knew more about my system than I thought anyone could know. I took his medicine as directed, and am now well. I have gained eight pounds during the last month; eat better, sleep better and feel better in every way than for years. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Wong Him to the sick. Yours truly,
HARVEY DAVIS,
109 West Ann street. Police Officer Los Angeles, Cal. SuTuTh