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UPTOWN BRANCH OFFICES.

At Thomas W. McAuliffe & Co.'s Drug Store, southeast corner of Tenth and J streets.

OAK PARK AGENCY—Carter's Blacksmith shop, corner Thirty-fourth street and Sacramento avenue.

Weather Forecast.

Northern California—Partly cloudy Monday; cooler in the interior; fresh west wind.

"The world is God's bequest to mankind. All men are joint heirs to it. You are among the number, and because you have taken up residence upon a certain part of it, subdued, cultivated and beautified that part, improved as you say, you are not, therefore, warranted in appropriating it as private property. At least, if you do so, you may at any moment be justly expelled by the lawful owner, society."—James G. Maguire in a speech in Congress March 10, 1898.

TRADE JOURNALS ON OUR POLICY.

While trade journals differ widely regarding our Philippine policy the majority appear to favor retention at least of Luzon Island, if not of the entire group. The "Tradesman" of Chattanooga, Tenn., reflects a very prominent sentiment among technical journals when it says:

The West Indies may suffice for our Northeastern mills, but the natural home of cotton-spinning and weaving, the Southern States of America, need and demand sound footing, ample protection, and wide opportunity in the vast field wherein alone their leading industry can reach its highest development. They will not be selfish in demanding so much, for the entire Pacific maritime commerce already amounts to $5,000,000,000, and requires wellnigh every commodity that this nation can produce. Nor need they be shamefaced in asking it; profit and progress will come to this nation from safeguarding the Philippines; the islands are already the indispensable base of a profitable trade with the whole Orient; but that profit will come as a reward, not as plunder, for our duty and destiny there is not partition, but protection—not spoliation, but guardianship.

On the other hand, "The Manufacturer" of Philadelphia, organ of the Manufacturers' Club, holds views favoring a concert of action with another Power in controlling the islands. It thinks that an alliance can be arranged with England for the control of the islands, England having such wide experience in governing colonies successfully. It adds:

An Oriental "concert" in the Philippines, with England and the United States acting as allies, would be an Eastern policy on which the Republican party could go to the country this fall with a free conscience.

"The Bankers' Magazine," New York, has small fear of our successfully controlling the Philippines. It believes that we are to change our policy and become a colonizer, and while the experiment is fraught with danger and encumbered with difficulties, it thinks in the end we will succeed. It says:

The dangers of extending our territory to distant parts, and of absorbing semi-barbarous populations, both in a physical and a moral sense, are no doubt great. They involve demoralization to the dominant race, and more or less injustice and even cruelty to the inferior peoples. The history of the American pioneer in contact with the Indians shows what will happen when the tide of American adventure seeks to develop the resources of the annexed domain wherever it may be. But it is also true that in the long run the civilization of the countries taken under our flag will be improved, and that the forces which make for better government will be strengthened.

The "American Grocer," New York, rather favors the expansion policy. It is not exactly certain that this has been decided upon, but appears to have no fear of it, if that is to be our new course. It says:

If the United States is a unit among the nations of the earth, then its greatest power is to come through its working with all other units. It must abandon a policy of exclusiveness and assume international responsibilities. It is not necessary, however, in order to secure commerce to own territory, for nations buy, as do individuals, in the cheapest market; but it is necessary to have coaling and naval stations the world over, and we must exert our influence in favor of the "open-door" policy.

It may be that the mission of the United States is to break the moral and physical fetters which bind the eight or ten million natives of the Philippines, and possibly this cannot be accomplished without the retention of the islands under the protectorate of the Stars and Stripes. If it is made clear that that is the nation's duty, let it be met bravely and with faith in our mission.

The "American Wool and Cotton Reporter," Boston, believes we cannot now retire from the Philippines; that we have incurred responsibilities there of moral character which must be shouldered. It declares:

But the disposal of the Philippines is not to be accomplished thoughtlessly. Before it takes place the real nature of the task and of the contingencies to which it is likely to give rise will be fully discussed and disclosed. We shall then see that both morality and expediency render it impossible for the Administration to pay any attention to the few persons in this country who would have us give up any part of the Philippines. At that time President McKinley will regret that he was not more decisive in the wording of the protocol which was signed not long since by M. Cambon and Mr. Day.

Thomas H. Berkey is the regular Republican nominee for the office of County Assessor. Mr. Berkey has the advantage of experience in the office, besides having served in county office previous to his election as Assessor. It is conceded that Mr. Berkey will be elected, for his course has won for him the strong support of the people without political consideration. He has in the fullest sense of the words, capacity and courage for the exceedingly onerous trust, one that always invites considerable antagonism, since its duties require action and judgment which largely run counter to selfish interests.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

A review of the reports from all sources concerning the Indian troubles in North Minnesota justifies the judgment that the Indians have been brought under control and that the gathering now reported is for the purpose of registering for rations and other supplies, as required under the law, and for the purpose of listing all the Indians under Government control. The alarm of the settlers in the Leech Lake region, however, was fully justified, and it is not at all surprising that they should complain that troops enough have not been sent to the section.

But the alarmist Governor of Minnesota, who has forwarded an insulting dispatch to the Government, should be rebuked. He has nothing whatever to do with the disposition of troops. When he is called upon he must turn out the militia, and the Government having made requisition upon him, and then revoked its call, should have been sufficient indication to him that it knew what was necessary for the defense of its reservations and posts.

The Government order of revocation was based upon the report of General Bacon, in charge, who must be assumed to understand his business. If the Government is to be regulated in its military operations against Indian tribes by the demands of groups of people here and there and the fears and policy of hysterical Governors, nothing but confusion and defeat would ensue. This, however, is to be said, that it was a mistake to send in so small a body of United States troops as originally went to Leech Lake to sustain the United States Marshal in serving papers. In dealing with these northern tribes experience has taught, or should have done so, that treachery is their chief characteristic, and that it is well at all times to meet them with strong armed forces. In this case, however, it is evident that General Bacon has the upper hand, and that the reinforcements which have now reached him are sufficient.

Thomas Jenkins, present incumbent, is the Republican nominee for Supervisor in the Fifth District. Mr. Jenkins has long been a member of the board, and this fact testifies to the strength of the candidate among the people of his district. He is entirely familiar with the important duties incumbent upon a Supervisor—a local legislator and administrator. He has the push, energy, courage and ability necessary in such office, and his long experience in addition especially qualifies him for re-election to the trust, and that is foregone.

CHANGE OF TONE.

The dispatches report a decided change in the tone of the German press toward America. This is unquestionably due to our firmer attitude concerning the Philippines. As long as we were wavering and in doubt as to what course to pursue, the Germans, with something of pardonable assurance, assumed an attitude that was annoying to us and decidedly threatening.

This was to have been expected. Germany desires room for colonizing purposes, and she is bound to secure it as best she may. The density of her population demands more elbow space, besides she is anxious for trade enlargement in the Orient. That she should, therefore, stand ready to trade for a portion of the Philippine Archipelago is natural. But when the United States manifests the firm purpose of not yielding any of the islands to a foreign Power through claim of Spanish title, and prefers, besides, a demand for the cession of the island of Luzon, and for security as to stable government over the other islands administered with entire justice to the people—for that we have made such a demand is to be believed—the Germans yield, and their attitude becomes more friendly. It is, or has been a case of bluff. Germany has attempted to "do us" out of a goodly portion of the Philippines. Of that we have not the slightest doubt whatever. The evidences supporting that belief are innumerable and not to be mistaken. If Germany acquires anything now in that section it will be by our concession, and that we do not believe will be accorded to any foreign Power.

We will either hold the Philippines absolutely or the larger island, and we will maintain a protectorate over all others until the waves of civilization and enlightenment shall have whelmed the whole group, and enabled the native and adopted people to stand alone against Spain or any other Power. That would seem to be the wise course for such a Government as ours to pursue, and there are many reasons for the belief that it is the policy of the Administration of President McKinley.

It goes without saying that A. S. Greenlaw, the Republican nominee for County Treasurer, will be elected. Few men in the county enjoy as much of the respect, confidence and esteem of their fellow-citizens. He has proved an efficient, safe, prompt and courteous Treasurer. He is distinctly a representative of the agricultural community. He is an old-time citizen, who has won the high place he holds in the esteem of the people by reason of sterling worth and the virtues which command admiration.

A strange custom is followed by Mexican farmers. They use oxen of one color in the morning, and another color in the afternoon. They do not know why, but they know it must be the right thing to do, because their forefathers did it.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSION.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Mail of Woodland: Colonel Taylor, son-in-law of John Wolfskill, manager of the estate located in this and Solano Counties, and a life-long Democrat, is out enthusiastically for Gage for Governor and Victor Metcalf for Congress. He says he don't want any single-tax or cranks in his. It is said that he is very outspoken and pronounced in expressing himself.

SCHOOLS IN CUBA.

San Diego Union: The announcement from Santiago that schools have been opened in that city is one that will doubtless be repeated from each place in Cuba that is occupied by the United States forces, when the evacuation takes place. Whatever may be the future of the island, there is a cheerful prospect that American occupation means education for the masses, and they need it. In 1890, the last year for which reliable statistics are obtainable, the number of pupils attending public schools in Cuba was 38,106, and the number attending private schools 23,142. This was out of a population of 1,600,000 souls. The following figures indicate the prevalence of illiteracy in three out of the six provinces into which the island is divided: In Havana 47 out of every 100 white persons and 15 out of every 100 colored persons could read and write; in Puerto Principe the proportions were 44 white and 28 colored, and in Pinar del Rio only 17 white and 3 colored in every 100 inhabitants.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

Los Angeles Times: By far the most difficult of the problems presented in the negotiation of a formal treaty of peace between the United States and Spain is the disposition of the Philippines. At the time of the signing of the protocol, Spain was literally on her knees before our Government. Her navy had been destroyed, her army in Eastern Cuba had capitulated, and the surrender of Manila was virtually an accomplished fact. There was nothing for Spain to do, in point of fact, but to throw herself upon the mercy of the United States, and this in an indirect way, she did. Our Government, considering the completeness of its victory, was exceedingly generous. Under like circumstances, any nation of the old world would have demanded a heavy war indemnity and would have found some way to enforce payment if it were refused. But we demanded no cash indemnity, and even agreed, in a certain contingency, to restore to Spain, in part, her sovereignty over the Philippines, which lapsed with the signing of the protocol. The establishment of a liberal Government in the archipelago will be insisted upon as one of the conditions of restoration, and other reforms of a radical character will be made a part of the final terms of peace. These terms will be dictated by the Government of the United States, which, as the victor, has the right and the power to dictate them.

UNIQUE PILGRIMAGE.

Los Angeles Herald: The proposed pilgrimage of the Emperor of Germany to the Holy Land is one of the latest freaks of that imperial idealist. William is nothing if not eccentric. Posing and bidding for the attention of the nations seem to be among those "divine rights" which his majesty claims as titulary to the sovereignty of the house of Hohenzollern.

It will be remembered that during the war last year between Turkey and Greece it transpired that German military officers had trained and led the Turkish army, and that the triumph of the forces of the unspeakable Turk over the Christian Greeks was largely due to that fact. The intended visit to the domain of the Sultan is an incident of the very valuable services thus rendered Turkey in that war.

TRADE FOLLOWS THE SCHOOLMASTER.

Portland Oregonian: What we call foreign trade is the resultant of many and complex forces. Yet if there are any who see this truth, they must be few indeed. Busy plodders have a narrow point of view. Mr. Cleveland thinks free trade would be the making of commerce for us. Mr. Cramp's formula is subsidies to ships. Mr. Kasson would solve all difficulties by reciprocity treaties, and Mr. Eddy by establishing international banks with American capital. There is some truth in all of these theories. Their mistake is in forgetting that the whole is greater than a part, and in failure to see that trade is a growth, which takes, whatever else, time.

One of the most interesting elements of trade expansion is the part played by the schoolmaster. His work, among Asiatic peoples, is necessary and preliminary. Hawaii shows what he can do. The work of American missionaries there, often referred to with reproach by the enemies of the church, has been not only the transplanting of American ideals and principles, but the gradual development of American tastes, appetites and desires. The educational form of American missionary effort has finally triumphed over the stricter proselyting idea. And in so doing it has made itself the effective promoter of American trade in all imperfectly developed countries.

INCONSISTENT RECORD.

San Jose Mercury: The pinto party, in order to divert attention from the inconsistent record of its nominee for Governor and the principles which he advocates, is industriously engaged in slinging mud at the Republican nominee, with the hope of obscuring the real issues of the campaign. Those issues are free trade, free silver and the single tax. Mr. Maguire as Congressman was opposed to protection to the industries of the country, including the great fruit industry of California. He favored Bryanism and cheap money. And, above all, he stood and he still stands for the confiscation of farms and town lots through the method of the single tax. He is to-day flooding the State, under his frank as a Congressman, with copies of a speech delivered by him in the House on the 19th day of February of the present year. It is a brief speech, and was intended simply to introduce an article by Henry George, which he incorporated with it and which he enthusiastically indorsed. That speech and that article he is now using furtively through the mails, under his frank, as a campaign document in this State. In the article incorporated as a portion of his speech and thus published by Mr. Maguire's request in the "Congressional Record," Henry George said: "There is but one cure for recurring business depression. There is no other. That is the single tax—the abolition of all taxes on the employment and products of labor and the taking of economic or ground rent for the use of the community by taxes levied on the value of land, irrespective of improvement." So Mr. Maguire, while declaring that the single tax is not an issue in this campaign, is distributing single tax literature throughout the State at the expense of the National Government, and in the meanwhile, as a blind, he is publicly denouncing the Republican party of California and its nominee for Governor as slaves of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. The pinto party's campaign is based upon fraud, insincerity and misrepresentation.

FUSION IS ANNIHILATION.

San Diego Tribune: In an excellent and even tempered editorial on the present peculiar political situation in the United States the Ontario "Observer" thus forcibly states the case:

"Within two or three years there has come a new term into American politics—a term which seems out of place and quite incongruous with the idea of a party system of government. That term is 'fusion.'

"If a party has any excuse for existence, it has a clearly defined scheme of government to put into operation should it succeed in obtaining popular support and executive power. Its scheme must be essentially different from the projects of other parties. When, therefore, two or three parties have fused they have lost their individual identity and become something else. Fusion in politics is the name for the first step toward disintegration and reorganization. If two parties are seeking a common end, they have no reason for maintaining separate organizations. They are one or nothing.

"The coalition outfit that has sprung into existence within two or three years is negative toward measures progressive, and only positive in things illogical. It is a conglomeration of all the irreconcilable economic propositions on earth. It goes about afoot and horseback simultaneously. It is a sidewheeler stern propelled.

A. S. PINKERTON.

The Newly Elected Grand Sire of Sovereign Lodge, I. O. O. F.

The newly elected Grand Sire of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., is Hon. Alfred S. Pinkerton, whose residence is Worcester, Mass. He is 42 years old and joined the Odd Fellows in 178, becoming Noble Grand in 1882. He entered the Grand Lodge in 1882 and in 1886 was made Grand Warden.

His promotions have been rapid. In 1888 he became Grand Master, and in 1890 was chosen Grand Representative, having held the position by re-election ever since. He has been Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. He was elected Deputy Grand Sire at Dallas, Texas, in 1896, being one of the few men ever elected to that position on the first ballot. He will be one of the youngest men ever occupying the position of Grand Sire of the I. O. O. F. He began life as a bookkeeper and devoted his evenings to preparing for the bar.

Fame.

Full many songs he wrote—alack!
He gave his whole youth to his art—
Yet not a single line came back
From other lips to cheer his heart.

"This is the last song from my pen!"
He cried; his heart was like to break.
He wrote it, then from haunts of men
He fled away for poor pride's sake.

His time of prime he lived alone
And labored with his hands for bread,
Nor ever struck a tender tone,
Nor willing words to music wed.

But in the twilight of his years
His heart grew restless, and one morn
He rose with all an old man's fears
And sought the town where he was born.

He strayed within the busy street—
No face he knew, and none knew him—
He looked about for some retreat,
And found a doorway cool and dim,

And rested there—"How sore to die
When there is naught to lose by death!"
A beggar woman paused hard by,
And whined her song with gaps for breath.

It was his song—the one he wrote
That day he set his muse to fast.
Joy, like the lightning, flashed, and smote
His heart—and Fame was his at last!

—J. J. Bell in The Spectator.

COMPARE THE RECORD.

The farmer of California must receive the assistance of the Government if he is to prosper. What has been the record of the two great political parties regarding this question? The Republican party has ever striven to foster and encourage the horticultural interests of California by means of favorable tariff legislation; the Democratic party has always endeavored to break down and sweep away this protection. The McKinley tariff placed a rate of 2 cents a pound on prunes and plums in order to protect the California product against the ruinous competition of Southern Europe. The Wilson tariff reduced this to an ad valorem duty equivalent to less than 1 cent a pound. The Dingley tariff has restored the duty of 2 cents. On figs the McKinley rate was 2½ cents, the Wilson rate equivalent to about 1 cent, and the Dingley rate 2 cents. On raisins the McKinley rate was 2½ cents, the Wilson rate 1½ cents, and the Dingley rate 2½ cents. On oranges the McKinley rate was 10 cents a cubic foot, the Wilson rate 8 cents, and the Dingley rate about 12 cents. On almonds the McKinley rate was 5 cents, the Wilson rate 3 cents, and the Dingley rate 4 cents. On walnuts the McKinley and Dingley rates are 3 cents and the Wilson rate 2 cents.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Try McMorry's 60c uncolored Japan tea; E. B. tea, 70c; G. P. tea, 85c; P. F. Japan tea, 50c. 531 M street. *

Delicious Old Dry Wines

CLARET, ZINFANDEL, BURGUNDY, Rieslings, Sauterne—unexcelled in purity and wholesomeness—at the

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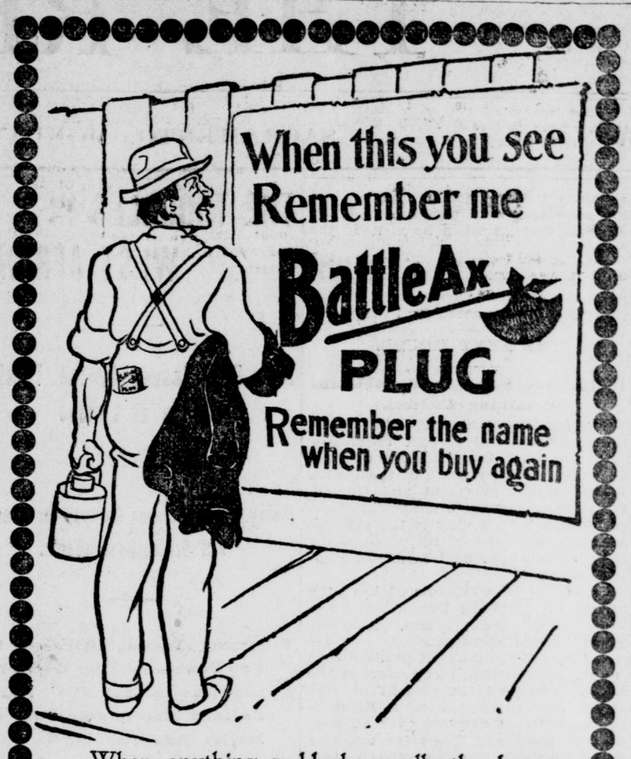

When anything suddenly recalls the happy days of childhood ("when this you see, remember me")—we are kindly disposed toward it, but when this sentiment is associated with something that we know (Battle Ax)—and have known daily and hourly—for years perhaps—it strengthens the bond of confidence and satisfaction.

Ask anyone who has chewed Battle Ax—if he would change for any other brand.

No matter what brand you have been chewing—Battle Ax is better!

Remember the name when you buy again.

"WELL BRED, SOON WED."

GIRLS WHO USE SAPOLIO ARE QUICKLY MARRIED.

Try it in Your Next House Cleaning.

The largest retail drug store in America is that of Hegeman & Co on Broadway in New York City. A reporter who went there to learn how Ripans Tabules were selling bought a five-cent carton and asked:

"Do you have much call for these?"

The head of the department replied: "The sale of Ripans Tabules is constant and is increasing. Almost every third customer asks for them. Satisfaction with them is very general. When once they are begun I notice that a permanent customer for them is made. This, I believe, is through their intrinsic merit. I think them specially useful in the general run of stomach troubles."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

The Brewery

at Twelfth and H streets is where Ruhstaller's Gilt Edge Steam Beer is made. There everything is conducted with absolute cleanliness as well as utmost skill. Everybody knows about the kind of hops and malt Ruhstaller uses—the very best.

RUHSTALLER'S

Gilt Edge Steam Beer.

TIME TO USE FERTILIZERS.

BRADLY FERTILIZERS APPLIED NOW WILL INSURE GOOD CROPS NEXT SEASON.

WOOD, CURTIS & CO., Northern California Agents.

POLITICAL CARDS.

GROVE L. JOHNSON,
Republican nominee for
Assembly, Twentieth District.
Election November 8, 1898.

THOMAS JENKINS,
Regular Republican Nominee for
Supervisor Fifth District.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

J. C. BOYD,
Republican nominee for
County Surveyor.
Election November 8, 1898.

DOUGALD GILLIS,
Republican nominee for
Supervisor, First District.
Election November 8, 1898.

D. McKAY,
People's Party nominee for
Supervisor, First District.
Election November 8, 1898.

W. F. GORMLEY,
Democratic, Populist and Silver Republican nominee for
Coroner.
Election November 8, 1898.

W. T. FORSMAN,
Democratic, Populist and Silver Republican nominee for the
Assembly, 21st District.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

W. D. KNIGHTS,
Regular Republican nominee for
Assembly, 21st District.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

MORRIS BROOKE,
People's Party, Democratic and Silver Republican Nominee for
Assemblyman, 22d District.
Election November 8, 1898.

WM. JOHNSTON,
Regular Republican Nominee for
Assemblyman 22d District.
Election November 8, 1898.

J. CHARLES JONES,
(Now Assistant District Attorney.)
Independent Candidate for
District Attorney.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

A. J. JOHNSTON,
(Incumbent)
Regular Republican Nominee for
Supt. State Printing.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

FRANK D. RYAN,
Regular Republican Nominee for
Congress (Second District).
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

H. N. BAUMANN,
Regular Nominee of the People's Party, Democratic and Silver Republicans for
Assessor.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

GEO. C. McMULLEN,
Regular Republican Nominee for
Coroner.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

FRANK T. JOHNSON,
Regular Republican nominee for
Sheriff.
Election November 8, 1898.

J. M. MORRISON,
Democratic, People's Party, Silver Republican Nominee for
Sheriff.
Election November 8, 1898.

WM. B. HAMILTON,
People's Party, Democratic and Silver Republican nominee for
County Clerk.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

T. H. BERKEY,
Republican nominee for
County Assessor.
Election November 8, 1898.

CHARLES T. JONES,
Republican nominee for
District Attorney.
Election November 8, 1898.

S. B. SMITH,
Republican nominee for
Public Administrator.
Election November 8, 1898.

A. S. GREENLAW,
Republican nominee for
County Treasurer.
Election November 8, 1898.

ERSKIN GREER,
Democratic, People's Party and Silver Republican nominee for
County Treasurer.
Election, November 8, 1898.

W. A. HENRY,
(Present incumbent.) Regular nominee of the People's Party, Democrats and Silver Republicans for
Township Justice.
Election, Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

I. BOYSEN,
Independent Candidate for
Supervisor, First District.
Election, Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

GEO. G. DAVIS,
(Present Incumbent.) Regular Republican nominee for
City Justice.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

RICH T. COHN,
Regular Republican Nominee for
Auditor and Recorder.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

M. FAY,
Democratic, People's Party and Silver Republican Nominee for
Public Administrator.

EUGENE E. WELTY,
Regular Republican Nominee for
Township Justice.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

C. W. BAKER,
Silver Republican, People's Party and Democratic Nominee for
District Attorney.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

JOHN J. DWYER,
Fusion Nominee for
Assemblyman.

B. F. HOWARD,
Regular Republican Nominee for
County Superintendent of Schools.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

JOHN F. DREMAN,
Independent Candidate for
Supervisor, First District.
North of K and west of Twelfth streets.
Election Tuesday, November 8, 1898.

DR. GIBBON.

This old reliable and the most successful Specialist in San Francisco, still continues to cure all **Sexual and Seminal Diseases, Skin Diseases, Nervous Debility**, the consequence of excesses producing the following symptoms: sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, palpitation of the heart, weakness of the limbs and back, loss of memory, pimples on the face, coughs, consumption, etc. **Dr. Gibbon** has practiced in San Francisco over 37 years and those troubled should not fail to consult him and receive the benefit of his great skill and experience. The doctor cures when others fail. Try him. **Cures guaranteed.** Persons cured at home. Charges reasonable. Call or write. **Dr. J. F. Gibbon, 625 Kearny street**, cor. Commercial, **San Francisco, Cal.**

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