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UPTOWN BRANCH OFFICES.

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

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

Weather Forecast.

Northern California: Fair Tuesday; not so warm in the interior; fresh southeasterly winds.

FOR TRADE INTO RUSSIA.

Consul Monaghan, writing from Chemnitz to the State Department, points out a fine opportunity for our iron trade in Russia, if we will but push it. He declares it to be one of the very best in the world and that all we have to do is to adapt ourselves to the requirements of the Russian people—not a very hard task—and a very large share of her foreign trade will fall into our hands.

He declares that no nation is so well equipped as we are to supply Russia with the very best weapons with which to work out her industrial and commercial destiny. The conditions prevailing in the vast empire could not be more favorable to our manufactures. There are vast forests to be cut away; marshes to be drained; mines of all kinds to be opened; canals to be dug; waste lands to be reclaimed; railroads and mills of all kinds to be built—and we ought to be at the fore in bidding to do the work and supply the material, when necessary.

Austria complains about the very limited amount of iron exported from that country to the Caucasus. She points to the progress made by the Germans, and especially to the competition between Caucasus and Siberia. Siberia produces iron that is very popular in the Caucasus, but the delivery is accomplished only at heavy cost and after long delay, and always with great uncertainty as to the material arriving at the appointed time.

The Russian works in Siberia operate constantly night and day the year round, but cannot begin to supply the demand. Under such circumstances the works fix the prices and the conditions. The import duties are enormous, nevertheless foreign countries send in large quantities of iron. In this Germany is largely represented. Baku buys half of its supply abroad and Germany furnishes 20 per cent. of it. Most German iron sent is for reservoirs, boilers and what is known as facon iron.

The Consul says there is a big opening for iron girders, beams, etc. Belgium has had most of this trade, but it is losing it because of inferior qualities supplied, and the same is true of band iron. The report goes on at some length to specify the needs of the iron trade on the supply side. Among articles in iron which he thinks America can supply at an advantage, are mining machinery, shovels, wire rope, roof tin, furnace fronts and bars for boring chisels. He believes that it will be a very long time before Russia, despite the rapid rise of her industries, will be able to supply more than a small percentage of her vast needs. Even the present enormous duties cannot keep foreign goods out of her markets. He discovers in Russia a fine opening for trade in agricultural implements and machines.

The point of it all is that if we will but improve the opportunity, we can make way through the tariff and find a large and profitable trade in Russia, and open to ourselves one of the best markets in the world. To the manufacturers and traders of the Pacific Coast the thought will appeal with especial force, since the completion of the trans-Siberian railway is going to give the west coast of the United States a relation to the Russian-Siberian domain that no other country will so well occupy, or can so easily avail of commercially.

The apologists for Mr. Bryan are kept busy explaining his State Fair speech about men and hogs — and well they may, for as a matter of fact there is no State in the Union, no place on the globe, where there is more thought given to the development of men than in California; no place where so large a sum is expended per capita for education; no place where the charities and institutions for the truly and justifiably dependent are so numerous or so liberally supported. There are no communities which exceed those of California in their interest in man and the welfare of the race. It is true, probably, that men are wandering from place to place in the State. But so they always have been and will be, preferring a "hand-me-out" from the kitchen door, to honest labor and a fair wage. As we write there comes a wail from Fresno that at exceptionally good wages men cannot be had sufficient to harvest the grape crop, while the towns are full of floating beggars and tireless tramps, beseeching housewives at the back doors for food, and insultingly replying if told where good wages and food and lodging can be had in return for honest labor. The wilfully dependent we may expect to have with us always, but because that is true it does not follow that in California we are not giving such attention to man as becomes us. The larger question as to what share of the results of labor shall go to the laborer, is one that probably as much engages the thought of the Californians as that of any other civilized community, Mr. Bryan doubting to the contrary. Fact is, California has nothing to reproach herself with in this matter of concern for humanity. In that regard she stands upon a level with the best thought, most humane spirit and the highest forms of charity.

A RIDICULOUS FILIPINO.

"A Filipino," who withholds his name for, as he alleges, diplomatic reasons, writes in the "North American Review" a fearful indictment against the United States—that is, if he wrote the paper and is to be credited with all its harsh, untruthful and coarse assaults upon the American Government. It is fair to suspect that in the drawing of the counts of the indictment he had assistance from some of the tribe of Atkinson.

However, let that be as it may, his paper teems with falsehoods and misconceptions. The chief are that we have not kept faith with the insurgent Aguinaldo, though he is careful not to allege that independence was promised the rebel leader by our Government or its authorized representatives. That has been left for American citizens to repeat, though the falsity of the charge has been frequently exposed.

He asserts that England prompted us to make war upon the Filipinos, and that but for the British Government's influence in our affairs we would not to-day be in arms against Aguinaldo. A sample of this charge is presented in the following extract:

Perfidious Albion is the prime mover in this dastardly business—she at one side of the lever, America at the other, and the fulcrum in the Philippines. England has set her heart on the Anglo-American alliance. She is using America as a cat's-paw. What she cannot obtain by force, she intends to secure by stratagem. Unknown to the great majority of the American people, she has taken the American Government into her confidence, and shown it "the glorious possibilities of the East." The temptation has proved too strong. Now, in this, England is playing a double game, on the principle of "heads I win, tails you lose." If America should win, all is well; England has her ally safely installed in the East, ready at her beck and call to oppose, hand in hand with her, the other Powers in the dismemberment of the Orient. If America loses, she will be all the more solicitous to join in the Anglo-American alliance.

Such allegations injure the cause they are supposed to aid. We in America smile at the credulity of the anonymous Filipino who assumes that it is undeniable truth that our policy towards the Philippines is the result of the cunning and secret machinations of Great Britain. Aguinaldo cannot do better for the American cause than by permitting others among his staff to write similar articles for the American press.

Intelligences which are so ignorant of the motives and sentiment of the American people; who so little understand us and the promptings which fortify our activities, are harmless for evil when they address the citizens of the United States. The "North American Review" is really to be thanked for lending itself as a medium for "A Filipino," a member of the staff of Aguinaldo, through which he may voice the insurgent idea of American prompting, thought and motive.

A REPRESENTATIVE PESSIMIST.

Professor Gunton in his last caustic essay takes a decided fall out of the class of people who are at all times pessimistic, and take real enjoyment in predicting dire results for every progressive movement of the age. The accomplished essayist styles them a class of people who occupy the whole of fair weather periods in prophesying storms. When there is nothing really serious, he adds, to alarm anybody the chronic pessimists give us scare crows of their own creation:

Whenever the country is enjoying a period of business prosperity they are sure to be heard laying down the law of the periodicity of panics, and predicting one of unusual severity within a year or two. If crops are good for two or three successive seasons, lest we should become over confident somebody prepares an elaborate magazine article proving that the world's wheat producing capacity has been reached, and that from now on population is going to outrun the means of subsistence, until we shall have to look to wars and pestilences for relief, and Malthus will be vindicated. When this idea is exploded, or its repetition becomes too monotonous for anybody to read, the habitual alarmist takes the reverse tack and proves by statistics of decreasing birth rates in this or that country that the race is degenerating and will become extinct at no very distant period. Finally, if nothing else sufficiently gloomy suggests itself, they figure out the rate at which the earth is cooling, and how soon we shall all be frozen up, or proceed to unfold some mathematical calculation to the effect that in a hundred years or two this planet will be hit by a comet and broken into fragments.

Can it be that Gunton had in mind our amiable prophet of ill, W. J. Bryan, who, having said, while protesting that he wished every one to be happy, that if his ideas are not incorporated into our governmental system, the whole country will go to the dogs, and who refuses to see in the teeming prosperity of the country any failure of his dismal prophesies?

Certainly Mr. Bryan still insists that we give less attention to men than to hogs, forgetting that men are independent and free will agents, and not to be considered as needing watchful concern, though in no other time has there been so much of endeavor to uplift and forward the cause of humanity, nor so much of success attained in that direction. It is necessary to conserve the good of the hog because it is valuable for its weight in pork measured by dollars and cents. Men are not complimented by the Bryanesque comparison, therefore.

Unless we read his expressions without understanding, and are incapable of comprehending his forecasts of ill for the country if the Republican policy of administering affairs is not thrown out utterly, Mr. Bryan is precisely within the definition of Professor Gunton, and is one of those people who fill up the fair weather hours mourning over the foul weather they declare will soon settle down over all the land.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSIONS.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Alameda Argus: Another illustration of how a certain class of public officials refuse to let go after a pronounced effort is made to kick them out is afforded by Dr. Sponogle of the Agnews Asylum. The board dismissed him for cause, and he appealed to the courts. The courts sustained the board and still he refuses to accept the inevitable, but declares he will appeal to a higher. A self-respecting man, one might think, would not hang on to a public position after those who are charged with his employ wanted to dispense with his services. It is almost proof of his unworthiness when he refuses to budge, but resorts to law and the courts to perpetuate a tenure that the good of the service demands should be terminated.

HAPPY FARMERS.

Los Angeles Times: A striking instance of the remarkable development of western territory under a business-like national administration is furnished by the report of Oklahoma Territory. This month there will be celebrated the sixth anniversary of the opening of the Cherokee Strip, which took place in September, 1893. At that time the lands comprised within seven counties were grazing ground. Now they have a population of nearly 100,000, not counting Indians on the reservation.

As an agricultural section, the Strip has taken high rank. One of the counties, Kay, claims to be the banner wheat county in the nation, and is probably entitled to the honor. It raised last year 3,500,000 bushels; the year before 4,000,000, and this year the yield will be about the same. Newkirk, one of the towns in that country, billed out 1,645 cars of grain in the past two years. The prize for the best twelve ears of corn, offered by an Eastern firm, went to the Strip, and the Territory has raised 600,000 bushels of castor beans, nearly all of which were produced in that section of the new lands.

A WORLD BOYCOTT.

Fresno Republican: There is more bluff than sense in the talk of an international boycott of the Paris exposition on account of the Dreyfus verdict. The exposition is a year off, and a great many things can happen, especially in France, in a year. Long before the year is out France will either have regained or utterly lost her position in the family of nations, and it is on the events to come, not on the infamous event just passed, that the attitude of the world toward the big French show must depend.

Just now France is under the stern displeasure of the world. The accredited organs of public opinion of every civilized nation have voiced the deliberate judgment of the world that France has fallen from her high estate. So solemn a conviction needs no boycott to enforce it. Nations exist only by mutual forbearance and esteem, or else by force. France, having lost the esteem of the world and of her own enlightened people is given over to the sole support of force. If she regains the esteem of the world, the Paris exposition will be a success, if she retains the present disesteem, the resultant rule of force will need no help of boycott to make the exposition a failure. The choice is for France to make, and we can neither help nor hinder it.

GENUINELY AMERICAN.

San Jose Mercury: Those who thus remember "Harper's Weekly" and who have always recognized and commended the cleanliness, ability and force of its methods, will be glad to discover in its very recent numbers signs of something like its old patriotic mood. In respect to the duties which have come upon us as a result of the Spanish war, the "Weekly" is again positively and genuinely American in tone and spirit. It looks to good results from our new connections with the Spanish islands. It sees what has been done in the way of administration in Cuba and it ventures the prophecy that high duties with good work abroad will react favorably upon national character and upon our political and administrative life at home.

It is, perhaps, in the matter of the Philippines that the recent and better mood of the "Weekly" is best manifest. It sees the situation very clearly and it stands with those who support the President in his determination to fight the war in Luzon to its finish and to establish American authority on a firm basis. With a slight reservation implied in the phrase "no matter how the war began," it declares that "there is nothing for the patriot but to support it." This is well considered and well spoken. We commend the article from which it is taken to the attention of those who in times past have had reason to condemn the "Weekly" and to doubt its patriotism.

There can be no question as to the spirit of the American people in this war. They will fight it to the end no matter how much time or how much money it may take. We are not going to flunk. In spite of the outcry of the little coterie of American "Aunties" to which our good but mistaken friends Mr. Valentine and President Jordan belong, there is no general feeling in this country opposed to the war in Luzon. The American people are as determined in this matter as they have ever been in any proceeding of our national life.

WHAT BRYAN SAW.

Stockton Independent: Mr. Bryan came to a State in which the conditions are unfavorable to his doctrine of hard times. California courtesy prompts a respectful ear, even to discredited policies, and California courtesy will be attracted to the same old circus, even if it comes again and again. But Mr. Bryan mistook his field and his topics when he came to California to talk against the conditions of the people under Republican policies.

He came in the harvest time and, if his eye is observant of anything besides listeners, he can return to his Nebraska home and tell of the wonderful yield of grain that he saw here and of the cheer in the heart of the farmer because of the abundant harvests and the fair prices. He can tell them of the high prices of wool and of beef that have made the wool growers and stock raisers contented and happy. He can tell them of the unprecedented demand for California fruit that has given the fruit grower the best profits for years. He can tell of the high prices offered for wine grapes, and that vineyardists refused seven-year contracts at $14 a ton—something that never did happen and never could happen under a Democratic administration. And let Mr. Bryan explain that this offer meant $14 in good, hard gold, of standard fineness.

He should also mention that the lumber mills of the State are starting for the first time since hope went out with the Cleveland panic in 1893. He can tell of the demand for labor in the hop fields, the orchards, the mines and the vineyards—that men have found work who hunted for it in vain till the Wilson bill was repealed and the menace of cheap money went down with Bryanism in 1896. He can relate that the tramp is banished from California, that all the factories are humming, that the commerce of our ports was never so active, that mining developments in all sections is most remarkable.

ONE COMMON TASK.

Portland Oregonian: The purposes of modern government have changed, because of a change in its nature. No longer the instrument of royalty, it is now the exponent and the vehicle of popular development. The rise of the common people has so metamorphosed society that whereas government once nerved itself to resist them, it is now content if it can accurately express and realize their ambitions. The struggle of the subject against the monarch has passed into a struggle of "masters lords and rulers in all lands" to protect and advance the productive effort of the particular body of humanity of which they are the respective overseers.

The separate collections of humanity we call nations to-day are engaged in a strenuous competition in industrial achievement. Their aim is to build homes and do business. What we stigmatize as land grabbing and dispute over under the name of expansion is an inevitable manifestation of this industrial instinct, which will not be denied; which pays no attention to the speculations of friendly or displeased philosophy, which employs war with as little hesitation as it employs diplomacy. The advance of the productive nations over the abodes of the unproductive is a process of nature, to be resisted with no more reason or result than attended the stand made by the terrible dinosaurs of the ancient world against the weaker but co-operating mammals.

FOR CONGRESS TO DECIDE.

Los Angeles Times: The whole question of retaining or relinquishing the Philippines is a question for Congress to determine, and the President has no power to decide it. It is the President's duty to enforce the Acts of Congress, and that is precisely what he is doing in the Philippines. Sovereignty over the islands came to us by treaty, which the Senate ratified, and which the House of Representatives indorsed, by appropriating the money necessary to give it effect. The President is bound to maintain our sovereignty in the islands until Congress determines what their status shall be, and those who criticise him for the course he is pursuing and has pursued, criticise him for performing his plain and imperative duty.

LOVEMAKING IN THE TUNNEL.

Young Couple Were Innocent, but the Passengers Didn't Know It.

A young couple whose exteriors bore all of the indescribable, yet tangible, earmarks that they hadn't been "a young couple," strictly speaking, for any great length of time, boarded a Washington-bound train at Baltimore the other afternoon, says the Washington "Star." As usual, of course, in the cases of young couples whose general appearance and demeanor cast them under the awful suspicion of having only recently been married, these two were regarded out of the tails of the eyes of all the other passengers. They smiled indulgently, which seems to be the approved kink in these instances. The two well-attired young men in the seat directly in the rear of that occupied by the young couple looked with especial indulgence and mild pity into each other's eyes when they both concluded simultaneously that they were right astern of a newly spliced pair, but they made no demonstration other than this, and after the exchange of glances went on reading their newspapers.

The sensation began when the Baltimore tunnel was reached, immediately after the young man with the girl had brought her a glass of water. From the seat occupied by the young couple the sound of cooing by the young couple proceeded, followed by male protestations something like this:

"Does oo? And if so, how muchy? Does oo lub him forty-nine cents' worth? (Gurgle.) And how muchy does him lub him angle-birdie? Seven hundred billion dollars? (More gurgle.) And would him angel-cakey trade him for a big doggie and a bushel o' chocolate creamses?" (Lots of gurgle.)

There was no light in the car as the train went through the tunnel, but the coarse, brutal men know how to laugh without illumination. The titter that greeted the beginning of the cooing soon developed into howls, and there were calls of "Time!" and demands for a breakaway, and that sort of thing.

When the train emerged into the light, the young people both looked as mad as hornets. The bride sat straight up in her seat and regarded the water-color at the other end of the car with stony hatred. The young husband was red-faced and probably on the warpath. He turned about in his seat and faced the young men who sat directly behind him. They were smiling, but reading their newspapers.

"I want to know, and know it in a hurry," said the young husband in a quiet but exceedingly intense tone, "which of you two imbeciles has been making a damphool of himself at my expense?"

With one voice, and with every appearance of sincerity, both of the young men disclaimed responsibility, and positively denied that they had opened their heads, except to laugh, while the train was in the tunnel. They succeeded in convincing the angry young benedict of their innocence. The young man resumed his seat when his wife tugged his sleeve.

"I'd like to have hold of the blamed loafer that did it, all the same," he said, savagely.

Then the beady-eyed, shriveled-up little ventriloquist who had been giving his performance at a Baltimore resort during the summer, and who occupied one of the rear seats in the coach, arose and stretched himself and walked into the smoker, with a saturnine leer on his mischievous face.

Nailed Here.

Stubb—What does it say on that sign Wilkins is nailing over his store door?

Penn—It says "Honest Dealings Here."

Stubb—Hm! Another lie nailed.—Chicago News.

Covering the Whole Question.

Briggs—Say, old man, what are you doing for that cold?

Griggs—Coughing.—Harlem Life.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. MTuWTh

Hop pickers wanted at Pleasanton. See want ad. on classified page.

Glenbrook Whisky, Blauth.

Articles of Incorporation.

Articles of incorporation were yesterday filed in the office of the Secretary of State as follows:

Basin Consolidated Mines. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors—H. F. Bulwer, London, England; J. O. Whitney, William Martin, J. S. Severance and C. H. Lindley, San Francisco. Capital stock, $100,000; subscribed, $25.

Commonwealth Oil Company. Principal place of business, Stockton. Directors—H. M. Hanmore, San Francisco; John Doyle, A. R. Hopkins, J. K. Dempsey and M. Brisco, Stockton. Capital stock, $100,000; subscribed, $30,000.

Red Slide Mining Company. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors—M. E. Sanborn, Yuba City; P. T. Turner and Annie M. Turner, Oakland, and J. N. Turner and E. H. Hart, San Francisco. Capital stock, $24,000, all subscribed.

National Oil Company. Principal place of business, Stockton. Directors—F. R. Clark, M. D. Glidden, A. C. Hilton, W. R. Mitchell and H. E. Williamson, all of Stockton. Capital stock, $500,000; subscribed, $125.

Wabash Mining Company. Principal place of business, Los Angeles. Directors—J. W. A. Off, Dr. J. H. Bryant, Joe Maier and L. A. Grant, all of Los Angeles. Capital stock, $1,000,000; subscribed, $50.

Esperanza Oil and Gas Company. Principal place of business, Hanford. Directors—W. W. Parlin, B. L. Barney, N. P. Duncan, W. B. Charles, J. B. Newport and J. N. Hoyt, Hanford, and D. S. Fish, Lemore. Capital stock, $125,000; subscribed, $42,200.

Southern Pacific Oil and Improvement Company. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors—F. P. McCann, E. L. Sadler, J. W. Wright, A. Leonard and W. G. Douglas, all of San Francisco. Capital stock, $500,000; subscribed, $125.

Zenith Mining and Development Company. Principal place of business, Stockton. Directors—J. A. Drains, Jr., Oakland; W. B. Mathews, French Camp; W. L. Morrow, Plymouth, and Nathan Nevin and W. C. Blodgett, Stockton. Capital stock, $250,000; subscribed, $125,000.

Oakley Free Methodist Church. Place of business, Oakley, Contra Costa County. Directors—W. V. Burr, E. Straub and H. G. Crockett, Antioch, and S. C. Scott, Minnie M. Scott, E. Charlton and Mary Charlton, Brentwood. No capital stock.

New Standard Oil Company. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors — J. C. Alvarado, Henry Thompson, A. E. Gray, R. H. McGowan, C. S. Peery and C. H. Wood, all of San Francisco. Capital stock, $150,000; subscribed, $12.50.

Empire Mines and Investment Company. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors—W. B. Bourn, E. L. Griffith, William H. Crocker, C. R. Bishop, H. F. Allen, E. L. Eyre, H. F. Cutter, C. F. Fargo, S. P. Smith, C. P. Eells and E. J. McCutchen, all of San Francisco. Capital stock, $6,250,000; subscribed, $27,500.

Virginia Oil Company. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors—J. W. Wright, A. K. Percival, C. H. Phillips and J. P. Sweeney, San Francisco, and H. F. Peters, Selma. Capital stock, $250,000; subscribed, $62.50.

The Hercules Oil Company. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors—R. Mohr, R. Adamson, Leo Pockwitz, J. F. Seymour and F. P. Plagemann, all of San Francisco. Capital stock, $100,000; subscribed, $125.

Podwell Produce Company. Formed to deal in fruit and produce. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors—H. H. Bodwell, S. W. Linderman, B. F. Heller and J. B. Acton, San Francisco, and W. M. Ramsey, Alameda. Capital stock, $25,000; subscribed, $50.

The Guarantors and Investment Company. Formed to deal in stocks, bonds, mortgages and other securities. Principal place of business, Los Angeles. Directors—E. M. Palette, L. H. Martin, R. G. Van Cleve, F. T. Scott and R. H. Marling, all of Los Angeles. Capital stock, $10,000; subscribed, $1,000.

P. T. Taylor & Co. Formed to manufacture all kinds of gears, machinery, tools, etc. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors—L. A. Taylor, P. L. Bannan, H. H. Taylor, T. F. Bannan and W. B. Kollmeyer, Alameda. Capital stock, $20,000; subscribed, $250.

Los Angeles Incandescent Vapor Light Company. Directors—J. F. Turner, M. J. Blaisdell, E. Hill, C. H. De Voll and C. H. Herrington, all of Los Angeles. Capital stock, $100,000, all subscribed.

He who can take advice, is sometimes superior to him who can give it. —Von Knebel.

Mrs. Bradish, of Detroit, Wrote Mrs. Pinkham and Tells the Result.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 82,310]

"About two years ago I began to run down and soon became almost a wreck. I lost my appetite and began to lose flesh; my blood was impoverished and I had to leave our store.

"The doctors gave me a little tonic, but I steadily grew worse and consulted another doctor. He helped me in some ways, but my headaches continued, and I began to have night sweats and my rest was so disturbed that I would have hysteria and would cry and worry over business matters and my poor health.

"Finally, husband took me South, but with no benefit. This was a year ago; no one can ever know what a winter of misery I spent. Would bloat after eating and was troubled with palpitation of heart and whites. Having read by happy chance of your medicine, I bought it and wrote for your advice, and before having finished the first bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the hysterics nearly stopped and I slept soundly.

"I used seven or eight bottles with such benefit that I am as healthy as I can ever remember of being. I shall never cease to sound your praises."—MRS. E. M. BRADISH, 179 DIX AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

Mrs. Pinkham's advice is at the free disposal of every ailing woman who wishes help. Her address is Lynn, Mass. Every case is sacredly confidential.

TUESDAY, Sept. 12th.

A lot of new

Pattern Hats

arrived at

VAN ALSTINE'S MILLINERY,

817 K Street.

Laughing Babies

Good nature in children is rare, unless they are healthy. Those raised on the

Gail Borden Eagle Brand

CONDENSED MILK

are comparatively free from sickness. This milk is so easily prepared that improper feeding is inexcusable.

SEND FOR BOOK ON "BABIES."

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO., N. Y.

COLUMBIA BACON

has a finer, more delicate and different flavor from anything in the market.

There are no bones in it.
Try it next time.

MOHR & YOERK PK'G CO.,
1024-1026 J STREET.

Mater Misericordiæ Hospital

Twenty-third, bet. Q and R Streets.
SACRAMENTO.

A REAL HOME FOR THE SICK; high, healthy location; best physicians, well trained nurses and tender care, turns out a large per cent. of patients thoroughly cured. Men, women and children received for treatment. The hospital is essentially non sectarian in character. For particulars apply to the Sisters of Mercy, or to the Medical Superintendent, Dr. George W. Duffey. SuMoTu

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Study These Numbers If You Are Weak, Pale or Nervous.

The nervous system plays an important part in the economy of life; therefore it should be well taken care of. Every organ in the human system is controlled by nerves; all our impressions are received through the nerves. Without nerves there would be no human existence, and with poor nerves overworked, overtaxed or broken-down nerves, existence becomes miserable.

Nervous Prostration visits many, and yet it is an affliction that can be avoided, even though the nerves are weak. Let us study the premonitory symptoms:

Figure 1 denotes headache, dull or throbbing. Figure 2, hollow eyes and blurred vision. Figure 3, twitching of muscles of face. Figure 4, fluttering of heart. Figure 5, impaired digestion. Figure 6-6, weakness of arms. Figure 7-7, weakness of legs. Other symptoms are dizzy spells, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, nervousness, lack of energy and impaired memory. The above are all symptoms of nerve weakness—impending nervous prostration.

MEN AND WOMEN ADVISED FREE. Call or Write.

HUDYAN will cure.

HUDYAN is a specific for all nervous troubles. HUDYAN gives strength and tone to the nerves. HUDYAN will promptly relieve the above symptoms. HUDYAN will strengthen all the organs and stimulate them to perfect activity. HUDYAN will cure nervousness, nervous headaches, nervous dyspepsia, nervous weakness, nervous prostration, all nervous disorders. HUDYAN cures are permanent.

HUDYAN is for sale by druggists—50c a package or six packages for $2.50.

If your druggist does not keep HUDYAN send direct to the HUDYAN REMEDY CO., corner Stockton, Ellis and Market streets, San Francisco, Cal.

YOU MAY CONSULT THE HUDYAN DOCTORS ABOUT YOUR CASE, FREE OF CHARGE. CALL OR WRITE.

"WELL BRED, SOON WED."

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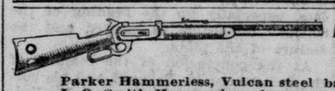

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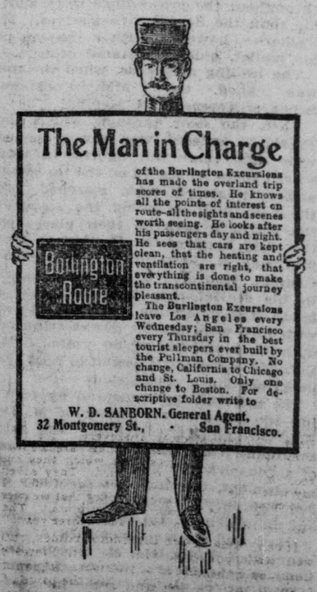

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