

He peace is hereby established, to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon.

Third—Such provisional government shall consist of an executive council of four members, who are hereby declared to be: S. Dole, J. A. King, P. C. Jones and W. O. Smith, who shall administer the executive departments of the government, the first named acting as president and chairman of such council and administering the department of foreign affairs, and the others severally administering the departments of interior, finance and attorney-general, respectively, in the order in which enumerated, according to existing Hawaiian law as far as may be consistent with this proclamation, and also of an advisory council which shall consist of 14 members who are hereby declared to be S. M. Damon, L. A. Thurston, J. Emmelet, J. A. McCandless, F. W. McCheeny, W. R. Castle, W. C. Wilder, A. Brown, J. F. Morgan, H. Waterhouse, E. D. Tenney, F. Wilhelm, W. G. Ashley, O. Bolte. Such advisory council shall also have general legislative authority. Such executive and advisory council shall, acting jointly, have power to remove any member of either council and to fill such any other vacancy."

VOLUNTEERS CALLED FOR. The new government then called for volunteers, who assembled armed, to the number of 500. The old government surrendered without striking a blow, although it had about 400 men under arms and a battery of Gatling guns.

The new government then notified the foreign representatives of the change in government and asked recognition. It was at once granted by all the powers but England. The provisional government promised peace and requested all parties to continue in the government service except the following: Queen Lilioukalani, Charles B. Wilson, marshal; Samuel Parker, minister of foreign affairs; W. H. Cornwell, minister of finance; John F. Colburn, minister of the interior; Arthur P. Peterson, attorney general.

The new government has assumed formal control of the palace and barracks.

THE QUEEN'S RETIREMENT. The ex-queen has retired to her private residence at Washington place, and the government has granted her an honorary guard of 16 men. The household guards were paid off to February 1st and disbanded.

A strong force of volunteers took possession and is now in charge of the palace, barracks, police headquarters and other government buildings. At headquarters the work of military organization was rapidly pushed forward, and volunteers continued to pour steadily in from all quarters. It is not expected that any difficulty will arise upon the other islands.

The provisional government spent the day and a large part of the night in perfecting organization and adjusting the wheels of government to the changed order. Meantime the ordinary routine of government work is going ahead with but little break.

THE GOVERNING IDEA. The governing idea of the provisional government is to maintain peace and carry on the business of the government until a treaty of annexation to the United States can be negotiated.

The Hawaiian steamer Claudine was chartered and left Honolulu on the morning of Wednesday, January 16th, with five commissioners aboard instructed to proceed to Washington and negotiate a treaty of annexation. The commissioners are Lorrin A. Thurston, William C. Wilder, William R. Castle, Charles L. Carter and Joseph Marsden. The Claudine also brought up representatives of the deposed queen.

THE ENVOYS TO WASHINGTON. Messrs. Carter and Wilder Outline the Object of Their Mission. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Charles L. Carter, one of the commissioners to Washington, appointed by the provisional government of Hawaii, made the following statement to the Associated Press: "The object of our visit to Washington is to have the United States take possession of the Hawaiian islands; we want to join the union, not as a state, however, but under a territorial or district form of government. A government like that of the District of Columbia, with the addition of a governor appointed by the president, is preferable for many reasons. There are so many Chinese and other cheap laborers on the islands, who cannot be trusted to vote intelligently, that if universal suffrage is declared, the whites who represent almost the entire business interests of the country, would be out-voted and powerless. An entire new system of government must be built up, and the only way is to have the United States take charge. It must come to this or the whites must leave the islands. Their interests are too great, however, for them to give up without a struggle, and a revolution was the result.

"The new constitution which was brought out by the queen granted her almost absolute power and disfranchised the white voters. The natives themselves, as a rule are not in favor of the ex-queen's plans. She is supported by a certain clique of about 20, who are anxious for political power. The queen is jealous of the power of the whites, and is an ambitious, scheming woman, badly advised. Under the old regime she had no cause to complain. She enjoyed an income of between \$75,000 and \$100,000 a year, with no responsibility. But she undertook to mix in politics and got the worst of it. The queen was supported by her favorite, C. B. Wilson, marshal of the kingdom, and government troops. Wilson swore a number of deputies, and in all the queen's forces amounted to about 400 men. The queen's plan was a clever one, but she lacked the nerve to carry it out. She waited until after the legislature had adjourned, and then got 20 natives and dressed them up in long-tailed coats. She gave them a petition for a new constitution, which they did not understand. Everything went according to programme until the members of the cabinet requested to be dismissed.

"The revolution was almost a bloodless one. Only one man was hurt, a native policeman, who was shot by Mr. Good. Good was in charge of a wagon containing supplies of ammunition for the revolutionists, and the police attempted to capture it. Good, who is a man of great firmness and resolution, shot down one of the policemen and took the ammunition to the place where it would do the most good—to the men who were waiting for the queen. Fortunately there was no necessity for a resort to arms, and further bloodshed was avoided."

"Our commission," continued Mr. Carter, "will call on the president and secretary of state at Washington, and we will do our best to negotiate a treaty of annexation. We do not have the power to make such a treaty, but will

have to refer all such matters to the provisional government at Honolulu."

MR. WILDER'S STATEMENT. William C. Wilder, another of the commissioners, explained the situation of affairs to an Associated Press representative. Mr. Wilder is president of the Hawaiian Interisland Steamship company, and is heavily interested in Hawaiian property. He said: "If the United States wants the Hawaiian islands she can have them now, and on terms more favorable than ever before offered, or than will ever be offered again. All the Americans on the islands are a unit for annexation, and the new provisional government and its aims are supported by nearly all the English there, and all the Germans. The foreign interests in Hawaii amount to about \$40,000,000, \$30,000,000 of which is in the hands of Americans. Honolulu is as much an American city as San Francisco itself."

"If the United States government should refuse to annex the islands, do you think Great Britain will step in and take possession?" was asked. "The question I can not answer," said Commissioner Wilder, "but this I do know, the queen is strongly in favor of British rule; and if, allowed, would, I have no doubt, apply to Great Britain for protection."

"Why was the British government the only one of the powers represented in Honolulu that did not recognize the provisional government?"

"That I do not know. England is represented on the islands by Commissioner J. H. Woodhouse. He is in common with the other representatives, was notified of the change in the government, but returned no answer to the communication. He may have changed his mind, however, as he had an interview with the acting president just before we left."

"Queen Lilioukalani," continued Mr. Wilder, "if she had been allowed to carry out her plans, would have become absolute despot of the islands; no whites would have been allowed to vote. The house of nobles would have been abolished; the supreme court judges, who are now appointed for life, would have been appointed for a six-year term only, and would have been subject to dismissal at the whim of the queen."

"We were glad to have the United States ship Boston in Honolulu harbor. She was the only man-of-war in port, and while she did nothing beyond the landing of armed sailors who patrolled the streets, yet the moral effect was good and probably quelled any disposition to fighting on the part of the natives, had there been any. The Hawaiians, as a rule, are a simple, peaceful and indolent people, and would probably make no trouble if let alone. They are easily influenced, though, by politicians, and were convinced by the queen that she was acting in their interests."

"I understand that the United States warship Mohican has been ordered to proceed at once to Honolulu to assist the Boston in maintaining order. We would much prefer to have some modern warships like the Charleston and San Francisco, which are now on the Atlantic coast. I think the Boston will be able to control the situation without trouble, but more ships would do no harm."

SAN FRANCISCO MERCHANTS INTERESTED. The commissioners this morning received an invitation from the San Francisco chamber of commerce to meet the directors of that body and discuss the situation of affairs with the merchants. The invitation was accepted, and the chamber of commerce will probably adopt resolutions asking the United States government to annex Hawaii.

The commissioners have arranged to leave for Washington Sunday afternoon via the Central and the Union Pacific and Chicago and Northwestern roads. They will arrive in Washington next Friday.

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON. State and Navy Departments Excited Over Events in Hawaii. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The news that Queen Lilioukalani has been overthrown came to the United States government with an emphasis that precluded any doubt as to its authenticity. An official dispatch to Secretary John W. Foster, received this morning, brought the startling intelligence. He immediately sent the information to President Harrison and Mott Smith, the representative in Washington of Queen Lilioukalani. Mott Smith, however, had already been informed, and hurried to the state department with a dispatch from Thurston, leader of the commission sent to negotiate the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. Secretary Foster sent the news to the office of the secretary of the navy with the request for an immediate interview with Secretary Tracy. Tracy had not reached the department at the time, but Assistant Secretary Soley, recognizing the importance of the information, went at once to see Secretary Foster.

FEW AVAILABLE VESSELS. They had a consultation with reference to the naval strength of the United States in Hawaiian waters, and Soley informed Foster that the only vessel there was the cruiser Boston, now at Honolulu. No other vessels, he said, were in the vicinity. Foster thought it would be well to have better naval representation at Honolulu, and Soley went back to the navy department to ascertain what vessels were available for service in this connection. Secretary Tracy arrived soon after Soley returned, and, upon hearing the news, went over to see Secretary Foster.

It will take at least 10 days for one of our naval vessels to join the Boston at Honolulu. It is probable the new coast defense vessel, Monterey, will be sent. This vessel is completed, with the exception of having her turret armor in place, and likely she will sail at once from San Francisco, to support the Boston. The interior lining of the iron to which the armor is riveted has been placed in her turrets, and her stores are all on board.

NO DISPLAY OF FORCE NEEDED. After an interview with Secretary Foster, Mott Smith told a reporter he thought the new government could be maintained without the display of force by the United States. He believed, he said, the people themselves would regulate matters, and that there would be no trouble. Smith had believed a revolution inevitable, but thought it would not come so soon.

The interview between Secretary of State Foster and Dr. Smith continued for some time. At the close Secretary Foster went over to the White House and had a conference with President Harrison.

ANTI-ANNEXATION FEELING. While, of course, no statement of the policy to be pursued by the United States in the matter will be made, at least until after the arrival of the commissioners from Hawaii, it may be said that the visit of the Hawaiians will

hardly be successful if the purport thereof has been correctly stated. Aside from the innovation upon the policy of the government since its organization, which annexation would be the interests of other countries in the Sandwich islands are too large to permit on the part of the governments of those nations acquiescence in such annexation. It would involve consequences the United States would not care, and which its long settled policy forbids it, to assume.

THE SENATE DISCUSSES THE MATTER. In executive session today the senate discussed the revolution generally. The speeches seemed to favor annexation or the establishment of a protectorate. In opposition to these views it was asserted that the debt of Hawaii amounted to more than \$3,000,000, which was sufficient cause for this government to halt before assuming the load. It was also stated by other senators that when we secured our coaling station at the Pearl river, years ago, there was an agreement under which England, Germany and the United States and the other great powers agreed to keep their hands off and permit Hawaii to run her own affairs. In overruling this statement it was claimed that while there might have been a tacit understanding in that direction it was not such a contract between powers as would preclude the United States, in the event of a request from the government of Hawaii, from exercising the power of annexation, if indeed there has ever been any understanding on the subject. In support of the presumption that there is no agreement, it was shown that England had been for a year or so quietly, but industriously, making inroads in the islands and creating a feeling among the people of that country which was harmful and extremely prejudicial to the interests of the United States and her citizens who had invested their money in enterprises that were developing the islands and increasing their trade and commerce.

FEELING IN THE HOUSE. In the house of representatives there was strong feeling expressed by the leading Democrats against annexation. At the same time there was an equally unanimous opinion that no other nation should be permitted to step in and control the destinies of the islands. It was said by several congressmen that the course Hawaii is adopting in seeking annexation is practically the same as that taken by Texas when it became a part of the United States.

NAVAL OFFICERS ENTHUSIASTIC. The naval officers are enthusiastic over the news from Hawaii. One officer, who has an intimate acquaintance with Stevens, our minister to Hawaii, said he was present when Stevens presented his credentials to the government formed on the accession of the queen to the throne. Stevens read to the queen an address in which he virtually outlined her policy. The queen did not relish the suggestions of Stevens, and became very angry.

"If she had adhered to what he said," remarked the officer, "she would be on the throne today."

In reference to annexation, another officer said: "If the United States possessed Hawaii we could make it the Gibraltar of the Pacific."

No Orders to British Ships. VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 28.—As far as known no orders have been received here relative to the movements of British warships in accordance with news from Honolulu. The Wasp is on her way to England, the Melpomene and Daphne are at Panama, the Garnet is due from the south, the Nymph has gone to the China station, the Pheasant and Champion are in southern waters, and the Hyacinth is at Esquimaux.

The Provisional President. NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—S. B. Dole, now president of the provisional government of Hawaii, was one of the late American missionaries to Hawaii. He is a graduate of Williams college, and had been second associate justice of the supreme court of Hawaii. He is a scholarly man, of acknowledged legal and judicial ability.

The Ranger and Mohican Ordered to Sea. VALLEJO, Cal., Jan. 28.—The Ranger and Mohican have been ordered to sea immediately; the Mohican direct to Honolulu; the ranger to proceed to San Francisco and await further orders. The Mohican will leave here at 5 o'clock.

IN FAVOR OF DIVISION. Fresno Citizens Agree to the Disembodiment of the County. FRESNO, Jan. 28.—A meeting was held here tonight to confer on the proposed division of Fresno county. Senator Goucher and Assemblyman Mordecai and H. J. Jacobson came down from Sacramento to attend, for the purpose of ascertaining the desire of the people in the matter. About 125 people came from Madera to present their side in favor of division. Between 400 and 500 people were present. A resolution was presented stating it to be the sense of the meeting that the county should be divided, and that the north side should be permitted to form a new county. The vote on the resolution resulted in favor of the divisionists, 345 for and 65 against division.

From Newberg. C. F. Moore & Co., prominent druggists of Newberg, Ore., say: "Since our customers have become acquainted with the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, we sell but little of any other kind. Chamberlain's medicines all give good satisfaction. For sale by C. F. Heinzeiman, 222 N. Main, druggist.

Typhus in Bellevue Hospital. NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Typhus fever has broken out in Bellevue hospital. One employe has died there and another is suffering from the plague. The fact that both employes mingled freely with the nurses, and 1200 patients are there, makes the situation one of extraordinary gravity. Already there are 11 suspected cases on the hospital grounds.

Lost. Once lost, it is difficult to restore the hair. Therefore be warned in time, lest you become bald. Skookum root hair grows tops falling hair. Sold by druggists.

Trade Mark Case. Judge Thayer of the United States circuit court at St. Louis, recently granted a perpetual injunction, and reference to a master to assess the damages sustained by the plaintiff, in a suit against Joseph Tegethoff, instituted by The Hostetter company of Pittsburg. Defendant Tegethoff is restrained from making or selling imitation Hostetter Stomach Bitters in any manner whatever; sitting in bulk, by the gallon, or by refilling empty Hostetter bottles; and from the use of the word "Hostetter" in connection with any article of stomach bitters, thus protecting the plaintiff in the exclusive use of the word "Hostetter" as a "Trade-name."

BLAINE WAS NOT A CATHOLIC.

A Much Mooted Controversy Set at Rest.

Cardinal Gibbons' Visit Was Very Unsatisfactory.

Grover Cleveland Pays a Warm Tribute to the Dead Statesman—The Funeral Arrangements—Many Marks of Respect.

By the Associated Press. NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Referring to the visit of Cardinal Gibbons to the home of Mr. Blaine, the Sun's Baltimore correspondent says: A priest to whom Cardinal Gibbons related the story of his visit to the Blaine residence in Washington, last month, is authority for the statement that it was at Blaine's solicitation that the cardinal called. Here is the story as related by the cardinal himself to the priest:

"When I went to the house I met Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Blaine's daughter, who seemed very averse to my seeing her father. I was finally ushered into the sick man's bedroom and found him lying almost in a state of coma. Mrs. Damrosch aroused him somewhat and said: 'Father, father, here is Cardinal Gibbons; you wished to see him.' 'Blaine indicated that he understood her, but did not open his eyes or attempt to speak. Mrs. Damrosch then spoke to him again: 'Father, here is the cardinal; did you want to endow a church?' 'Blaine shook his head in the negative. 'Do you want to give anything to the poor?' Mrs. Damrosch asked. 'Again the dying man shook his head.' This, according to the priest, was the full extent of the conversation. Mrs. Damrosch did not inquire whether her father wished to see the cardinal on spiritual subjects, and seemed relieved when the cardinal departed without broaching such a conversation.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 28.—The question of whether or not Blaine died a Catholic is just at present attracting much attention. Rev. Father Phelan, editor of the Western Watchman, yesterday sent a telegram to a member of the faculty of the Catholic university at Washington, asking if Blaine received the last sacraments. The reply today was "no."

CLEVELAND ON BLAINE.

The President-Elect Pays the Dead Man a Glowing Tribute. LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 28.—Mr. Cleveland has given out the following regarding the death of Blaine: "The first time I ever saw Blaine I had a very pleasant interview with him at the White House, shortly after my inauguration as president. While I have seen but very little of him since that time, yet in a personal way, in common with all other American citizens, I have not failed to admire his traits, the breadth of his information and the alertness of his intellect. A figure like his, which has been so prominently before the people, and which they have so long seen in different lights, cannot fail to be long remembered by those of the present generation, and will certainly occupy a large place in the history of the country."

"In common with all his countrymen, I share the request occasioned by the death of a man such as Mr. Blaine, so well entitled to be called an American statesman, irrespective of differences in political beliefs or opinions touching public questions."

Mr. Cleveland announced this afternoon that he will not be able to attend the funeral.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Admission Will Be by Card—Numerous Messages of Condolence. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Blaine's funeral services will be held at the Church of the Covenant. Admission will be by card after seats are allotted to the family, personal friends, the president, members of the cabinet and diplomatic corps, which will leave room for only a few. The pall-bearers will be personal friends. Telegrams of condolence continue to pour in from all parts of the country and from abroad.

The messages of condolence and sympathy which have been received by the family are very numerous and are from men of both political parties.

Among the messages received are the following: From Grover Cleveland, Governor Boies of Iowa, Governor Nelson of Minnesota, Chief Justice Fuller, Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania, Governor Crouse of Nebraska, Robert Lincoln, minister to England, and Andrew Carnegie.

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT.

North and South Alike Honor the Dead Statesman. LANSING, Mich., Jan. 28.—Governor Rich issued a proclamation today eulogizing the late James G. Blaine, and ordering the flags on the state house and on all state institutions half-masted until after the funeral. The capitol will be appropriately draped, and all the state departments closed during the hour of the funeral.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 28.—Both houses of the legislature today passed resolutions eulogizing the late James G. Blaine and extending sympathy to his family.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 28.—Blaine memorial service will be held by the citizens of Augusta in the Congregational church, of which Blaine was a member, during the hours of his funeral.

Failed to Migrate in Time. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 28.—The bodies of John Michaels, his wife and three little children, were discovered frozen to death last night in a hovel in Putnam county, near the Lincoln county line. The fourth child, an infant, heavily wrapped, was found to be alive. The family lived a gypsy life and have been in the habit of going south every winter. It is supposed they failed to get away in time this year.

Found. At the drug store, a valuable package, worth its weight in gold. My hair has stopped falling and all dandruff has disappeared since I found skookum root hair grower. Ask your druggist about it.

The W. C. Forry Company, 159 to 165 North Spring street, carries the well-known Weir stove. You save 40 per cent in fuel by using this stove. Inspect them.

THE SALT LAKE JUNKETERS.

Officials of the Mormon City Reach San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—A large party of officials of Salt Lake City and county arrived in San Francisco on the Oregon overland today. As the train drew up at the depot Supervisors Day, Montgomery and Reis of this city greeted the visitors and escorted them to the Palace hotel. At the head of the party is Judge C. F. Looftbour, president of the council. The party left Salt Lake Sunday last with the purpose of inspecting the public works of the Pacific slope cities. Three days were spent in Portland, Seattle and Tacoma. They will remain in San Francisco until Monday and proceed homeward over the Central Pacific route, visiting Los Angeles, San Diego and Sacramento. President Looftbour stated that Salt Lake was spending a great deal of money for public works, and the object of this trip was mainly to see that the money was spent for honest improvements, and that could only be done by comparing the public works of their city with others and have the defects remedied before it was too late. The delegation also is seeing about drawing the relations between the Pacific coast and middle west closer.

DAMAGED BY SNOW.

Roofs of Some of the World's Fair Buildings Caved In. CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The great banks of snow that have been resting on the roof of the manufacturers' building at the world's fair had their tremendous weight augmented last night and today by a heavy downpour of sleet and rain and the weight proved too much for the structure. The glass work and light iron work in the east annex, or nave, was caved in for a space of about 16 by 500 feet. The great trusses that span the central arch of the building and those that support the nave are still intact, however, and the officials of the fair say they would stand the weight of all the snow that could be dropped on them. Some of the glass work in the roof of machinery hall also gave way. The first reports this afternoon were wildly exaggerated, the damage being placed as high as \$100,000, and it being also stated that the agricultural and transportation building was in danger. President Higginbotham of the world's fair declared tonight that the damage done today will not exceed \$5000, and that it is a matter entirely for the contractors to settle. The report that other buildings are in danger is absolutely untrue.

ROBINSON'S TROUBLE.

A Wealthy Resident of the Riverside Indicted for Perjury. SAN BERNARDINO, Jan. 28.—H. W. Robinson, a large property owner of Riverside, recently indicted by the grand jury on the charge of perjury in having sworn falsely as to registration before the county clerk prior to the recent election, gave himself up to the sheriff today and was admitted to bail in \$500. The time at which to plead was fixed for Monday, February 6th. In his affidavit for registration Robinson swore that his residence was in East Riverside, where he owns several houses and much land, whereas it is said he actually resided in Riverside, that his wife, who is an invalid, might be near medical advisers. Robinson is worth \$100,000 and says that enemies have brought the charges to make trouble for him.

A Sensational Double Tragedy.

PIKESVILLE, Ky., Jan. 28.—A highly sensational double murder occurred near here last night. Isaac Moore, a wealthy lumber merchant, shot and killed William Kelly and then sent a ball through his (Moore's) wife. Moore came home and found his wife with Kelly. The latter ran Moore out of the house. In the yard the fleeing man stopped, turned on his pursuer, and sent three pistol balls through him. Mrs. Moore then attacked her husband with a butcher knife and received a ball in her abdomen in return. Moore is in jail.

Senatorial Contests.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 28.—The twenty-eighth ballot for United States senator resulted: Smith, 26; Carey, 37; Lamoure, 10; remainder scattering. Adjourned in respect to the memory of Blaine.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 28.—The fifth ballot for United States senator today did not show any decided change.

NEWBURY, Neb., Jan. 28.—In the joint ballot for United States senator, today, Powers received 44, Paddock 24; others scattering; no choice.

Colonel Crocker's Movements.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 28.—Vice-President Crocker of the Southern Pacific arrived here this morning from Durango, Mexico, accompanied by General Manager Kruttschnitt. They left this afternoon for a tour of inspection over the Aransas Pass system. Crocker said the formal transfer would take place in a few days. He says he is well pleased with the Mexican international road. The Durango extension is already doing a good business.

Santa Fe Robberies.

LA JUNTA, Colo., Jan. 28.—Two more attacks in connection with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad robberies were made this morning. The prisoners refuse to talk to the press. They are already taking steps toward their defense. Developments today show that the thieving was more widespread than at first supposed. At many places it is claimed that station agents and operators have been in the steal.

Murdered by Brigands.

DURANGO, Mex., Jan. 28.—Albert Gurney, a well-known American, was waylaid, killed and robbed by a party of brigands in the state of Durango.

ONLY TWO DAYS REMAIN

Of the Five Dollar a Month Rate for All Diseases.

Those Wishing to Take Advantage of This Remarkably Low Offer Must Do So Before February 1st.

The Record of Two Weeks—A Word to the Public—Rheumatism Cured.

The two weeks during which Dr. De Monco and associates offered to treat and furnish medicine free to all who applied have expired, and that which was declared impossible has been accomplished. Out of the many hundreds who have applied, none have been turned away, and not a cent of money was accepted on any pretext whatever. The strength of the physicians and the resources of their laboratories were taxed to their utmost, but the work was accomplished.

Many of the patients who have applied have said: "Doctors should like to combine under your care; I have received great benefit during these two weeks, but I suppose your charges are very high." Now, to answer all such remarks as this, Dr. De Monco and associates make the following public offer: In order to give all an opportunity of availing themselves of their skill this season, Dr. De Monco and associates will, until February 1st, make a uniform charge for medicine and treatment of \$5 a month. This is to all patients and for all diseases. All patients applying for treatment before February 1st will be treated for \$5 a month, and all medicines furnished free, each month's treatment, including medicine, to cost \$5 UNTIL CURED.

A Word to the People. Dr. De Monco and associates are permanently located in Los Angeles. Therefore the people need have no fear of hesitating in placing their case in the hands of these specialists. This remarkably low offer of \$5 a month for all diseases, until February 1st, is bona fide in every respect as matters just what it says, nothing less. It is not at all like the offer made by irresponsible, faking itinerants, who possess neither skill, education or means for purpose. Dr. De Monco and associates are graduates of reputable colleges, and are not ashamed to mention the names of their colleges. Whether they hesitate to have their own names appear in print accompanying the methods they adopt, they never advertise free treatment and then charge for medicine, and then they will testify who they availed themselves of their two weeks free treatment, nor do they falsely report anything in any manner whatsoever. They state plainly what they mean in their advertisement, and fulfill all their promise.

Medical failures, rheumatism, neuralgias and alleged staffs will do well to give Los Angeles a wide berth, as their dishonest methods will certainly be exposed for public gaze. If this is not sufficiently convincing more will follow, and then let the people choose. Dr. De Monco and associates welcome straightforward, honest and skilled competition.

RHEUMATISM CURED

An Aggravated Case of Rheumatism Conquered and Cured by Dr. De Monco and Associates—Mr. D. Crane of Lancaster, Cal., Relates His Experience With Rheumatism and Its Cure at the De Monco Medical Institute.

In conversation with the writer, Mr. Crane says: Yes, I suppose nine persons out of every ten do not have lived in California for any length of time, have had some experience with rheumatism. Mine has been anything but pleasant and profitable.



D. CRANE, LANCASTER, CAL.

I was confined to my bed for weeks, not only suffering intensely, but fast using up my funds. My situation was simply deplorable; what to do I did not know. I lived in California, but I went to Los Angeles and consulted a physician. You ask what prompted me to go to the De Monco Medical Institute? Well, I was recommended to go there by a party who was under their care and was rapidly improving, and I will say right here that it was the most profitable advice I ever received in my life.

I went to them all drawn up with pain, in fact it was only with the greatest care and caution that I could walk at all, and then only with the assistance of a cane, the pain was so intense. After giving me a thorough examination they pronounced my case curable. Of course I was much encouraged by this decision, and began taking their treatment at once. From the first I felt a decided improvement, and have continued to improve right along. I have been under their care a short time, and today I leave the city a well man.

I give this statement to let everybody know where and by whom I was cured, and I did not cost me a fortune of her. I can truthfully say Dr. De Monco and associates cured me of rheumatism, and I would advise all persons suffering from this kind of rheumatism to go to them. They do not just agree, and do not misrepresent, or yell.

I hope every patient will feel as grateful as I do toward the doctors of the De M. Co. Medical Institute. They and their treatment and prices are certainly a boon to humanity. Any person who is suffering will call upon or write me, enclosing stamp. I will cheerfully respond. Address, D. CRANE, Lancaster, Cal.

Their Qualifications.

Dr. De Monco is a graduate of the Philadelphia Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., a graduate of the Rocky Mountain University, Medical Department, one of the most notable institutions of the kind in this country. He has held the most honorable positions in his class while at college, has special certificate on operative surgery, and is a member of the American Medical Association, and is also a member of the societies of various county and state medical societies.

No burning, no caustery, no caustic, no nitrate of silver used. A new, successful and painless system of treatment formulated from years of experience. The old, painful and unsuccessful methods must give place to the new.

THEIR MAIL TREATMENT

In addition to their office treatment, and for the benefit of those who cannot visit them, they have "question blanks" which they will send you upon application by mail. Be sure to answer each question carefully, for upon this depends the success of their treatment. Medicines will be promptly shipped to your address.

Enclose 4 cents with application for blanks.

REMEMBER,

Permanency, Education, Experience, Honesty, and Skill Is the Foundation on Which They Build.

The De Monco Medical Institute, Located Permanently in the Newell and Kader Building, Rooms 2,

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