85 to 80 under circumstances somewhat peculiar [Cries of "Hear!" "Hear!",] and I must frankly own, to myself among others, for reasons totally and absolutely unintelligible. [Loud cheers.] Let us look at the state of the case as it now stands. There are but 80 out of 100, that is to say the wishes of Ireland for Irish self-government in Irish matters, are represented only by four-fifths. [Laughter.] Honorable gentlemen seem to have no respect for such a majority as that. Do they recollect, sir, that never in England has there been such a majority? [Cheers.] No parliament of the last 50 years has come within measurable distance of it. If there be anything in the great principle of self-government which, if it be a reality, never can work except through the machinery and by the laws of representation, at any rate the voice of the Irish people, the persistency of the Irish people in delivering that voice, and the peaceful constitutional circumstances under which it has been delivered [Ministerial cheers and Opposition laughter] constitute a great fact in history.

IRELAND NOT UNITED.

"It is said, and I admit with truth, that Ireland is not a united country. I don't deny that the division which exists is a fact of great moment. In truth, were Ireland united, anything that can render Ireland formidable would become much more formidable. Were Ireland united all opposition would vanish as a shadow. [Hear, hear.] Ireland is not united in this sense, that in one portion of the country not a mere minority of the higher classes, but considerable popular feeling is opposed to the present national movement. I will not attempt to measure the numerical strength of this minority.

"It is said by the party opposite that the minority in North Ireland is arrayed in unalterable opposition to home rule. Unhappily at the successful instigation of those whose plot was to divide the people of Ireland when divided at the close of the last century, through the medium mainly of Orange lodges and through religious animosity, there was an alteration of feeling; but the Protestants of Ireland, during the period of the Independent Irish parliament, were themselves not only willing but zealous and enthusiastic supporters of Irish nationality, inasmuch as their political life was at that period more highly developed, led on by the Roman Catholic population in the political movement which distinguished that period. [Cheers.] This is written broadcast upon the history of the time. Genuine national sentiment, in the sense of national unity, at one time prevailed among the North of Ireland Protestants. We who have seen them alter, not through their own fault, are not ready to be persuaded that they will not alter back again to the sentiments of their own ancestors [Cheers], and with their own blood and their own people, form in one noble, glorious unity."

ENGLAND'S CONVERSION TO HOME RULE.

Alluding to English feeling towards Irish home rule, Gladstone said he would refrain from urging that England would find herself exhausted and her work made unpracticable by resistance to the Irish demands. He could well conceive England maintaining, if so minded, resistance to the Irish demands, but England's conversion to home rule had been rapid. In 1886 England's majority adverse to home rule was 211. It had now declined to 71. In the face of such a fact who would guarantee the permanence of the opposition of the remainder. [Cheers.]

AN ACCOUNT OF THE BILL.

He would now ask the patient indulgence of the house whilst giving an account of the bill. [Cheers.] He could not undertake to supply a mere table of the contents of the bill. If he did it would probably bewilder his hearers. He would rather seem to present the salient points, hoping to leave a living impression on the minds and memories of his hearers. If he might omit what, in the view of some of the members ought to be mentioned, he begged them to wait and consult the bill itself, which he hoped would soon be in their hands. It would be remembered that the bill of 1886 laid down five propositions as the cardinal principles to which he endeavored closely to adhere. Change there was, but not a trenchant change, he declared, from the principles of 1886. The object of the bill remained, as in 1886, to establish a legislative body in Dublin for the conduct of both legislation and administration in Irish, as distinct from imperial, affairs. [Cheers.]

"The limiting conditions which were then observed and have since so far as we were able to do, been sedulously, closely observed," continued he, "were these: We were to do nothing inconsistent with the imperial unity. Of this I will say, whatever our opponents may say, that so far as our convictions and intentions are concerned they would be but feebly stated by being couched in the declaration that we do not mean to impair it. We wish to strengthen it. [Cheers.] We wish to give it greater intensity than it has ever possessed.

"First, then, imperial unity is observed and the equality of all is observed. Secondly, the equality of all the kingdoms would be borne in mind. Thirdly, there would be an equitable re-partition of the imperial charges. Fourthly, any and every practicable provision for the protection of minorities would be included.

THE PLAN PROPOSED.

"The plan proposed ought to be such as to present the necessary characteristics of a real and continued settlement. In the first place we made it the desire to get what we thought no unreasonable demand for the express mention of the supremacy of the imperial parliament. We have chosen a preamble as a worthier and better method, for if done by a clause it would be too much in the character of a mere enactment.

"With reference to the charges that we are destroying the act of union, I wish to challenge inquiry upon this fundamental point. This bill respects and maintains the rights of sovereignty equally throughout the entire range of the three kingdoms. Then the bill constitutes an Irish legislature. The power granted the Irish legislature consists: First, of a legislative council; second, a legislative assembly, empowered to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Ireland, and in respect to matters exclusively relating to Ireland, That power is subject, first of all, to the necessary and odious limitations of imposing certain incapacities on the Irish parliament, including all that relates to the crown, regency or vice-royalty. Subjects of peace and war, public defense, treaties and foreign relations, dignities, titles, law and treason, do not belong to the Irish legislature. The law of alienage does not belong to it, nor anything that belongs to external trade. Coinage and other subsidiary subjects, and other incapacities imposed are similar to those contained in the bill of 1886. These provide for the security of religious freedom, the safeguard of education and the security of personal freedom. Then we retain the viceroyalty of Ireland, but divest it of the party character heretofore borne by making the appointment run six years, subject to the revoking power of the crown, and post freed from all religious disability. [Cheers.]

"Then comes a clause providing for a full revolution of the executive power from the sovereign upon the viceroy. Then comes an important provision for the creation of an executive committee or privy council for Ireland. We propose to make this the executive council for ordinary affairs, or the cabinet of the viceroy. It appeared to us highly inconvenient to alter the number of the legislative assembly. We therefore leave the number at 103 and fix the term of five years."

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Next as to legislative council Gladstone said they came to the conclusion that a nominated council would be a weak council, and therefore propose and elective council. "How do we differentiate this council from a popular assembly? We propose to fix the number at 48, with an eight years' term of office. The term of the popular assembly being the lesser, the bill must include a provision for meeting what is called a deadlock. In case where a bill is adopted by the assembly more than once, and where there is an interval of two years between the two adoptions, or the dissolution of parliament, then upon its second adoption the two assemblies may be required to meet and the fate of the bill is to be decided in joint assembly. [Cheers.] Next, all appeals shall lie to the privy council alone, not to the council and lords. The privy council may try the question of the invalidity of any Irish act.

"Other clauses provide for the security of emoluments of existing judges and officers generally. Then there is a clause intended to correspond with the colonial validity law, the effect of which is, if the Irish legislature should pass any act in any way contrary to the acts of the imperial parliament, such law shall be good except in so far as it is contrary to the imperial enactment.

"Two exchequer judges shall be appointed, under the authority of the crown, mainly for financial business. Besides the exchequer judges, it is provided that for six years all judges shall be appointed as now. We do not reserve for the imperial parliament the power to fix emoluments. These will be fixed in Ireland, and the effect will be to establish joint control of these appointments.

"The month of September is probably the most convenient month for the assembly to meet. There is, therefore, a clause providing that it shall meet on the first Tuesday in September. [Prolonged Irish cheers.]

THE CONSTABULARY MUST GO.

"We propose the gradual reduction and ultimate dissolution or disappearance of the constabulary force, with the discharge of every obligation towards them in such a way as will not adversely affect the interests of that honorable force. During the period of transition they are to be under the control of the viceroy. It is contemplated that they will be replaced by a force owing its existence to the Irish authorities in local areas.

IRISH REPRESENTATION.

"On the important subject of the retention of the Irish members in the imperial parliament, there are strong arguments which may be alleged in defense of the proposition. Although I do not at all admit that parliamentary supremacy depends upon the retention of the members, I yet quite admit that the retention of the members has great practical importance, because it exhibits supremacy in a manner intelligible to the people. Besides it gives Ireland a full voice in all parliamentary matters. [Hear! Hear!!]

"The British budget will more or less influence Irish pecuniary balances. It is therefore desirable, for the purpose of mitigating any inconvenience which might thence arise, that Ireland should have something to say about the British budgets. I know no argument against the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, but do not think it in the wit of man to devise a plan for their retention which would not be open to some serious practical difficulties. [Cheers.] Their retention involves two points: First, as to numbers, and secondly, as to the voting power. Now as to the first question, that of numbers, the population of Great Britain has increased while that of Ireland has diminished and now reached a point that whereas formerly it was entitled to 103 members, it would, according to this same ratio, now have 80. I imply that representation in the house from Ireland would be composed of 80 Irish gentlemen. Now comes the great difficulty—what voting power are these 80 members to have? Ireland is to be represented here fully, that is my first postulate; my second postulate is, Ireland to be invested with separate powers subject, no doubt, to imperial authority, yet still with separate powers over Irish affairs.

"Then the question before us is: Is she not to vote so strongly upon matters purely British? There is reason in both ways, We cannot find an absolutely accurate line of cleavage between questions that are imperial and those that are Irish; unless the Irish members are allowed to vote on all British questions, they must have too little or too much. We do not see a possibility of excluding them from one of the highest and most important functions of the house, that of determining the composition of the executive power. I do not see it possible to exclude the Irish members from voting on the great subject of want of confidence. Next, unless the Irish members vote on all questions you break parliamentary tradition.

"Now come to the reasons against universal voting power. It would be a great anomaly if these 80 Irish members should came here to continually intervene in questions purely and absolutely British. The whole subject is full of thorns and brambles, but our object is autonomy and self-government for Ireland in all matters properly Irish. The Irish people certainly did not raise the difficulty of the retention of Irish members in the house. This is a secondary matter in their eyes, and ought not to interfere with the principal aim.

"In the face of this feeling of uncertainty over the question of the retention of the Irish members we have affixed to the paragraph concerning the question the words, 'excepting and until parliament shall determine the coming financial legislation.'

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

"I wish to supply the keynote to the financial part of the legislation. The keynote is to be found in the provision that there is to be but one system of legislation for all the kingdoms as far as eternal things are concerned. It guided us to the conclusion at which we arrived of the unity of commercial legislation for the three kingdoms. This includes customs and excise duties, postoffice and telegraphs. By adopting this keynote we can attain the most valuable results, and will be likely to avoid the clashing of the agents of imperial and the agents of Irish government. We can make, under cover of this proposal, a larger and more liberal transfer to Ireland in the management of her own affairs than we could make if we proceeded upon any other principle. We hope to escape in this way all collection in the interior of Ireland of any revenue whatever by imperial authority. The principle to which we are bound to give effect in Ireland is that Ireland has to bear a fair share of the imperial expenditure. [Hear, hear!] There are three modes in which this may be attained. The first method is the lump sum method adopted in 1886. Another method is what may be simply described as the method of quotata; but the third method, which one we adopt, is that of deducting from the Irish revenues the amount due England. We provide that the revenue levied in Ireland shall be a revenue really belonging to Ireland; that is a revenue from goods consumed in Ireland. With customs there is a large debt from Ireland to this country. I do not know what the house might consider the right amount due England; judgments might fluctuate. But the amount is £2,430,000 yearly, and £60,000 allowed for collection, leaves £2,370,000 net. Through the rates of excise and post and telegraph rates will be fixed the amount. The authority and whole control over them will be absolutely in the hands of Irish officers.

TRUSTING IRISH PATRIOTISM.

"We are assured that we shall obtain from Ireland a fair share of assistance in a great imperial emergency. I myself am bound to say I think there is very little to fear from trusting the patriotism and liberality of the Irish legislature. [Cries of 'Oh, oh,' and cheers from members on the government benches.] Stinginess was never a vice of the Irish people, and if we look forward very much I am afraid her sufferings will be due to generous extravagances rather than meanness. When we come to a state of war, we have to look to three sources: Customs, excise and income tax. With regard to customs, we propose to leave them in our hands, so there can be no difficulty in adapting the contribution so far as customs are concerned. With regard to excise, we have in view a proposition to retain considerable control in our hands, which will enable Great Britain to make sure of having aid from Ireland if she thinks such a provision necessary.

THE IRISH BALANCE SHEET.

"The Irish balance sheet stands thus: On the credit side would appear excise, £3,220,000, while the taxation, which goes over stamps, income tax and excise licenses, is £1,495,000; postal revenue, £740,000; crown lands, £65,000; miscellaneous, £140,000; making a total of £5,660,000. On the other side, Ireland taxes over the whole civil charges, with the exception of the constabulary charges, £3,110,000; inland revenue, £160,000, and postal service, £790,000. We propose that Ireland shall take part of the constabulary charges, and amounting to £1,000,000. This would bring the Irish charges to £5,160,000. We propose that she shall receive against that the items I have put to her credit, amounting to £5,660,000. Thus she will have a clear surplus of £500,000 with which to start on her mission.

A DANGEROUS ROCK AHEAD.

"I will now release the house from the painful consideration of details which it has pursued with unexampled patience. I have tried to convey the fundamental conception and spirit of the scheme. Although there may be friendly and unfriendly criticisms, I hope I shall not give offense when I express my deep conviction that a plan closely resembling this may shortly become a law. There is one risk, that is, if the controversy is unduly and unwarrantedly prolonged, the law for self-government in Irish affairs may become a demand for the repepl of the union and the re-establishment of dual supremacy in these islands. I hope the ship of state may be steered from that rock.

"Ireland ever since 1886, if not before, but unequivocally and nationally since, has abandoned the whole argument that perhaps she is entitled to make on the subject of union. She has asked you to save for yourselves every imperial power; she has consented to except the house of commons and the universal supremacy of the empire. In return she has asked you only the management of her own affairs, which reason and justice, combined with courage of her people, I hope will soon move this nation to say soon shall be awarded her. If this is to be the end of the matter I think dispassionate men would say the sooner ended the better; the sooner we stamp the seal which will efface all former animosities and open an era of peace and good will, the sooner done the better. But it is a matter which human vision is hardly equal to penetrate.

THE CLOSING PERORATION.

"It would be a misery for me if I had foregone or omitted in the closing years of my life any measures possible for me to take toward upholding and promoting a cause which I believe to be the cause not of one party or one nation, but all parties and all nations. To those nations with the vast opportunities underlying their union, for power and happiness, to these nations, I say, let me entreat you—if it were my last breath I would so entreat you—let the dead bury the dead, and cast behind you the former recollections of bygone evils; cherish, love and sustain one another through all the vicissitudes of human affairs in the times that are to come." [Prolonged Liberal cheers.]

It was 6 o'clock when Gladstone concluded his speech, have spoken over two hours.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE'S CRITICISMS.

When the cheering had died out, Sir Edward Clarke, attorney-general in Salisbury's administration, congratulated Gladstone on the magnificent physical effort which he had just made and then proceeded to enlarge on the proposals of the bill. He dwelt with particular severity upon the absence of any provisions which would remove the objections of the people of Ulster to home rule, and then went on to declare that the bill, as outlined, would not satisfy even the Nationalists.

Thomas Newton, Anti-Parnellite, declared that in its provisions, the bill as a whole, was better than the bill of 1886.

Gladstone in answer to Sir Edward Clarke said the land question was reserved to the imperial parliament for three years.

The members then trooped out into the lobbies where the speech was informally discussed with great animation.

OPINIONS ON THE BILL.

The Gladstonian Liberals were disposed to regard it as a conciliatory, well balanced and peace making measure, and seemed to be hopeful as to its second reading. The anti-Parnellite members, while guarded in their utterances, favored the bill as a whole, and were especially well pleased with the financial arrangements, concerning which there had been apprehensions. All that the Tories would say for the new bill was that it was more sagacious and better drawn than that of 1886. The Liberal-unionists would not make even this favorable admission, declaring it would never reach the committee stage in the house of commons.

ULSTER OPPOSITION.

Meantime, in the house, Colonel Saunderson was speaking vehemently against any and every plan of home rule. Without uttering a distinct threat, he would say merely that unless the whole country was blind it could not ignore the demonstration of the Ulster Unionists last summer.

On motion of Saunderson, the debate was then adjourned.

INCIDENTS OF THE SESSION.

Among the distinguished auditors in the house were the prince of Wales, the duke of York and the duke of Teck. On the table lay the premier's familiar lozenge pot. The presence of a lamp to aid his failing sight added pathos to the scene.

Gladstone started off in a slow, measured voice, but his voice, though fine at the start, weakened manifestly. He recover his voice somewhat during his peroration, which was remarkably fine and impressive.

At the conclusion of the speech Gladstone was overwhelmed with congratulations.

Throughout the time Mr. Gladstone was speaking, Balfour, Goschen, Chaplin, Bartlett and other prominent members of the opposition listened intently and took copious notes. Lord Churchill sat absorbed on the front opposition bench, stroking his beard incessantly.

Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court, in conversation with Gladstone's secretary, declared that the entire speech was matchless and the peroration the most beautiful in pathos he had ever heard.

Seventy-Five Convulsions.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.—There is no one but at some period in life has an experience that stands out prominently beyond all others. Such is the case of John B. Collins of Romeo, Mich., who says: "From September to January, before using Nervine, I had at least 75 convulsions. After three months' use I have no more attacks. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine also cures nervous prostration, headache, poor memory, dizziness, sleeplessness, neuralgia, etc., and builds up the body. Mrs. J. R. Miller of Valparaiso, Ind., and J. R. Taylor of Logansport, Ind., each gained 20 pounds of flesh by taking it. Sold by C. H. Hance, 177 North Spring, on a guarantee. Get the doctor's book, free.

Heng Lee's Holiday Goods.

Chinese and Japanese curios, silk dress patterns; ladies' embroidered silk handkerchiefs, two for 25 cents. Manufactures ladies' underwear and gents' furnishing goods. Also an extensive line of new holiday goods at very low prices. Please call and inspect our stock before purchasing elsewhere. No. 505 North Main street, near plaza.

A Little Girl's Experience in a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the government lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter 4 years old. Last April she was taken down with measles, followed with a dreadful cough and turning into a fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones."—Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery, and after the use of two and a half bottles was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at C. F. Heinzeman, druggist and chemist, 222 N Main street.

Whiskers that are prematurely gray or faded should be colored to prevent the look of age, and Buckingham's Dye excels all others in coloring brown or black.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

POLITICIANS FOLLOW HIM TO HIS RESREAT.

Each Has a Favorite to Urge for a Cabinet Position — Harrison Offers Cleveland the Hospitalities of the White House.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 13.—Senator West of Missouri came out on an early train and had a long talk with Cleveland today. He urged the claim of ex-Governor Francis of Missouri for either the interior or agricultural portfolio.

Senator Martin of Kansas and Dr. S. F. Noly, from the same state, arrived here today in the interest of ex-Governor G. W. Glick of Kansas for secretary of agriculture.

Cleveland received a letter today from President Harrison, couched in most friendly terms, and proffering the hospitalities of the White House before the inauguration. Harrison also offered to assist Cleveland in every way in his power in regard to public business and matters of state.

CLEVELAND'S SILVER VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Josiah Quincy was asked tonight as to the correctness of the reports that he brought some message regarding President-elect Cleveland's views upon the silver question. Quincy replied: "I have no authority to speak for Cleveland upon the subject. So far as I am aware, Cleveland is not expecting any further action on the silver question at this session of congress."

LATEST CABINET RUMOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—A special to the Press from Washington, says: One of the latest cabinet rumors is that ex-Solicitor-General George C. Jenks will be asked by Cleveland to accept the attorney-generalship. Jenks is a Pennsylvanian.

THE BURGLAR FAINTED.

How a San Francisco Nocturnal Prowler Was Captured.

OAKLAND, Feb. 13.—George Black, a shoemaker, tried to burglarize the residence of Don Pierson this morning, and when crawling in the window the noise awakened Pierson. The latter drew a pistol and ordered the burglar to throw up his hands. Black was so startled that he fainted and fell to the floor. The police were summoned and he was captured. It transpired afterward that Black is afflicted with heart disease and Pierson's sudden summons brought on an attack.

ARIZONA.

News Notes From That Sun-Kissed Territory.

[Yuma Sentinel, Feb. 11th.]

Two Cholo Mexican Indians got into a row Saturday night, near the foot of Main street, when one of them drew a knife. While Watchman Pete Burke was trying to quell the disturbance, one of them drew a pistol and fired, with the seeming intention of shooting the peace officer, the bullet missing him, but passing through the hat of a brother Cholo, cutting out a very nice lock of his hair. The would-be assassin ran off and the man he shot, after him, when he fired again. He escaped in the darkness, and has not been seen here since. His companion said that his name was Pedro, and that he worked as a section hand at Ogilby.

Sam Cameron, the government guide for the boundary line survey party, was in from Cook's Wells, Thursday. The water is still running in Carter river at that point. The advance guard of the survey party have reached a point in the sandhills, four miles west of the iron monument just below Hall Hanlon's.

Mrs. Nelson Williamson and her daughter arrived Saturday evening from Los Angeles to spend some time in town. Mrs. W. has a large circle of friends here, who are glad to welcome her back to Yuma.

[Tombstone Prospect, Feb. 10th.]

Fifty per cent more cattle have been shipped out of the county during the past year than the total amount shows on the tax roll.

The North and South road will be completed to Prescott by March 10th.

[Prescott Courier, Feb. 11.]

A gentleman here from Colorado who is now out looking at some of Fred. Williams' mines, thinks of putting up a mill in the neighborhood of Prescott for reducing ores.

John Thompson is in from his Mascot mine, 10 miles south of Prescott. He has just completed working several tons of gold ore from that claim, at Quartz mountain mill, with very satisfactory results. A short distance from Mr. Thompson's camp, Messrs. Chambers & Grayson are taking out rich silver ore from their claim. Ore recently shipped by them yielded $300 per ton.

Dandruff.

This annoying scalp trouble, which gives the hair an untidy appearance, is cured by skookum root hair grower. All druggists.

Death of a Noted Jurist.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—Judge John Scholfield, for the past 20 years a member of the supreme court of Illinois, died this afternoon at his home at Marshall. He was one of the most prominent and able lawyers in the state, and in 1886 declined the chief justiceship of the United States, tendered him by President Cleveland.

Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills.

Act on a new principle—regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' pills speedily cure biliousness, bad tastes, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequalled for men, women and children. Smallest, mildest, surest! 50 doses 25c. Samples free. C. H. Hance, 177 North Spring.

"AN EVER WELCOME GUEST IS

Apollinaris

At Banquets, Clubs and in Homes."

THE EXAMINER.

REDONDO.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures—Local Affairs.

REDONDO BEACH, Feb. 13.—"Good morrow, 'tis St. Valentine's day; all in the morning betime."—Hamlet. The 14th of February (St. Valentine's day) continues to be observed among the young people as an epoch in the year, as well as in human life, and the many missives through the postoffice and amusing illustrations in the store fronts (mostly caricatures) give evidence that the traditions of olden times are well preserved.

The Barkentine Portland, Capt. Dermot, remains in port, having rode out the western gale in gallant style. The Portland will depart for Portland city this evening, wind and weather permitting.

Emerald Street Station is the name adopted by the Redondo Railway company, to supercede the old one of Chautauqua station, where the first stop is made from the Redondo terminus.

Mr. Amos F. Sewell of San Francisco, special agent of the Continental Fire Insurance company, was a visitor at Redonda Beach yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Whiteley of Waco, Tex., are guests at Martin villa. Mr. Whiteley contemplates making Redondo Beach his permanent residence.

Mr. Wm. Sidney of Santa Barbara is at Redondo looking after a location for manufacturing purposes.

A fishermen's exchange depot is in contemplation to be established in this place the coming season.

Amon the arrivals at Hotel Redondo are: Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Saulding, Mr. C. H. Woodard, Portland; H. G. Wolff, Denver; F. C. Devendorf, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. L. Baker, T. B. Emerey, F. K. Parke, Los Angeles; Carl F. Rosecrans, Rosecrans; Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Wilson, Flint, Mich.; E. B. Norton, Oakland; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hughes, Kentucky.

Arrivals at Ocean View House are: J. C. Archer, San Francisco; Wm. Sidney, Santa Barbara; Joseph Horn, Dayton, O.; E. C. Treat, St. Louis; Leonard Williams, Monrovia.

OFF WITH LE FAT.

Marshal Gard Goes to San Francisco on Business.

United States Marshal George E. Gard left yesterday for San Francisco with a Chinaman, Le Fat, who will be deported to China. Le Fat came in from Lower California but was caught. He will not violate the exclusion act again for awhile.

It is rumored that while away Marshal Gard will attend to some important political deals that are on in San Francisco, and which involve several fat places under the state government.

How to Save Doctor Bills.

[Chicago Daily Calumet.]

Many a doctor's bill has been saved by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The name is a household word in many parts of the country. Chamberlain's medicines have an extensive sale in the world's fair city and many people testify to the merits of their different remedies. For sale by C. F. Heinzeman, 222 North Main street, druggist.

Crescent City Races.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 13.—Track heavy.

Six and one-half furlongs—Elsie won, Dick Scott second, A. C. Tucker third; time, 1:20½.

Five furlongs—Lady Tom won, Ansel, jr., second, Angeree third; time, 1:05¼.

Six furlongs—Maud won, Excelsior second, Wedgefield third; time, 1:20½.

One mile—Highwayman won, Consignee second, Primero third; time, 1:51½.

Half a mile—Cyrus won, Twang second, India third; time, :63¾.

Lost.

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

Cattle Thieves Killed.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 13.—A party of cattlemen from the Sacramento mountain region overtook a party of cattle thieves Sunday evening some distance from here, and in a battle which followed two of the thieves, Charles Rodins and John Canfield, were killed.

Astonishing Fact.

SUSPECTED BY COMPARATIVELY FEW.—Things that embody the most truth are frequently among the last to be realized. Incredible as it may seem one in four have a weak or diseased heart, the early symptoms of which are, short breath, oppression, faint and hungry spells, fluttering, pain in left side, smothering, swollen ankles, dropsy, wind in stomach, etc. Levi Logan, Buchanan, Mich., suffered from heart disease 30 years. Two bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure cured him. "The effects of your New Heart Cure is wonderful."—Mrs. Eva Dresser, McGregor, Ia. This favorite remedy is sold by C. H. Hance, 177 North Spring, on a guarantee. Get the doctor's book, New and Startling Fact, free.

Lopizich & Banaz

Are now conducting the New Vienna restaurant, 12 Court street, formerly known as "Mitchell's." Everything first-class, with rates reasonable. Quick service and polite attention. Give us a trial.

San Diego Land Office

And Bureau of information; San Diego and Los Angeles excursion office (L. A. and S. D. Steamship Co.), Capt. Alphonso B. Smith, general manager. Office, 121 S. Broadway. Branch office, Strong & Arms of San Diego.

Visiting Cards Engraved

At Langstadter's, 214 West Second, Tel. 762.

Buggy robes and horse blankets at Foy's old reliable saddlery house, 315 N. Los Angeles st.

Wall paper, 237 S. Spring. Samples sent.

Use GERMAN FAMILY SOAP.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE NEW CATARRH TREATMENT

Formulated From Years of Experience by Dr. De Monco and Associates.

It Acts Like a Charm—Mr. Henry Scott.

The $5 Rate for All Diseases Extended Until March 1st.

The great charm of Dr. De Monco and associates' new method of treament is its mild and soothing nature. IT IS THE PALLIATIVE METHOD AS OPPOSED TO THE HEROIC. It is a process of constant and methodical cleansing, healing and soothing the membranes, foul and irritated by the poisonous catarrhal secretions, as a wound must be kept clean from poisonous accumulations, so must the membranes be kept free from these poisonous secretions. The sprays and applications used in healing, soothing and curing the affected parts by Dr. De Monco and associates' new method are effective, pleasant and occasion neither the slightest pain nor discomfort. They relieve the nostrils from their stopped-up and irritated condition, cleanse the parts thoroughly, restore the healthy action of the membranes, alleviate the inflammation, and, with the aid of proper constitutional treatment, in good process of time cure the disease. The harsher methods of treatment are done away with, and Dr. De Monco and associates congratulate themselves upon no one thing more than upon the fact that their new methods are painless as well as scientific and effective.

The $5 per month rate not only applies to the treatment of Catarrh, both local and constitutional, but to all diseases as well.

MR. HENRY SCOTT,

A Retired Business Man, Residing at 721 Myrtle Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal., in Conversation With the Writer Says:

"I have suffered with catarrh in its worst form for fourteen years. At first it began with ringing and roaring sounds in my head, with partial deafness in both ears, and at times entirely deaf in left ear. My eyes ran a stream of water; nose discharged freely. Great quantities of mucous dropped into my throat, making it very sore. I had sharp, shooting pains in the chest—they would dart through my body and lodge under my shoulder blades.

"Gradually the disease, which first affected my head and throat, extended until my entire system was undermined. I suffered terribly with catarrh of the stomach and indigestion; after eating my food laid like so much lead in my stomach. I couldn't eat anything without feeling distressed. I came to this climate in search of relief, and while I have improved in some ways, catarrh has always been my main trouble and annoyance. I have spent a great deal of time and money on doctors and patent medicines for the treatment of this disease, but all to no avail.

"After one month's treatment at the De Monco Medical Institute I have been relieved of all these annoying symptoms. I sleep well, eat well, digest my food thoroughly, and no longer have that distressed feeling in my stomach. In fact, I am practically a well man. I would recommend any person suffering from this disease not to hesitate to place their case with Dr. De Monco and associates.

"I tell you, the local and constitutional treatment these specialists administer gets right at the seat of the disease. I felt better from the very first treatment. There's no use talking, I've tried every patent medicine I ever heard of, and I wouldn't give the snap of my finger for any of them, but there is no getting around the local and constitutional treatment of Dr. De Monco and associates. I never heard or saw anything like it before. It acted like a charm in my case.

"Why, I would not go back to the aches and pains I have suffered from catarrh for five hundred dollars, let alone five dollars.

"As I told my son, who came here sometime ago and spent $150.00 with other doctors for the treatment of catarrh, I had received more benefit from one month's treatment at the De Monco Medical Institute for five dollars than he did for one hundred and fifty dollars with other doctors.

"Yes, if any person doubting the veracity of any part of this conversation will take the trouble to call upon or write me, enclosing stamp, I will be more than pleased to give them any information concerning my treatment at the De Monco Medical Institute.

"Yours sincerely,

$5 RATE EXTENDED ONE MONTH.

Until March 1st Dr. De Monco and Associates will treat all diseases and furnish all medicines to all patients at the rate of $5 a month until cured.

No burning, no cautery, 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 to 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.

Inclose 4 cents with application for blank.

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 Rader Building, Rooms 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10,

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DR. DE MONCO AND ASSOCIATES.

SPECIALTIES: Catarrh and all diseases of the Ear, Eye, Throat and Lungs, Nervous Diseases, Skin Diseases, Chronic Diseases.

OFFICE HOURS:
9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. 7 to 8:30 p. m.;
Sunday: 9 to 11 a. m.

CHEAP DINNER TEA TOILET SERVICES

And a full assortment of Crockery, China and Glassware, strictly first-class at bottom prices.

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NOTICE

—TO—

Hotel Men.

THE STEWART HOTEL, at San Bernardino, Cal., is about to be rebuilt. Proposals will be received from responsible hotel men for its lease for a term of years. Parties securing lease will be consulted regarding the interior arrangements of the hotel. Apply to or address J. G. BOart, Prest., San Bernardino, Cal.
1-29 tf

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