until 3 p. m. This was also defeated on division.

Filibustering continued, but without a roll call having been secured. The silver men made an ineffectual attempt in that direction, but on division only 29 demanded the yeas and nays, while 185 were against the motion and it was lost. Thus the silvermen had not been even able to muster sufficient strength to secure a roll call. After this they again resorted to alternate dilatory motions for adjournment and recess.

TAKEN OFF THEIR GUARD.

Speaker Crisp took advantage of a momentary lull to put the motion for the previous question, which was declared carried. Bryan of Nebraska was demanding the attention of the speaker, but was not seen. It was all done so quickly that the silver men did not seem to know what had happened. The result was greeted with loud applause.

Snodgrass of Tennessee moved to adjourn, but the speaker said he had recognized Wilson, and he could not be taken off the floor.

Wilson asked Bland to consume the 15 minutes to which his side was entitled, and Bland began his address, but not before Snodgrass asserted that dilatory motions would be continued in other stages of the proceedings, before a vote could be reached on the main proposition.

BLAND CREATES A SENSATION.

Bland created a sensation by declaring that the extra session and this whole legislation had been thrust upon the people as a stock-jobbing speculation.

Bryan of Nebraska followed Bland.

When Bryan's time had expired, Pence of Colorado moved that he be given 10 minutes more.

Outhwaite of Ohio objected.

Wheeler of Alabama followed, exhausting the silver men's time, but Wilson yielded five minutes to Springer of Illinois, then five to Livingston of Georgia, then five to Reed of Maine.

Reed said the country generally was better off when the Democratic party was disappointed. This was a serious experiment which must be tried. Congress had at least done its duty, but the delay had robbed the measure of most of its good. He predicted calamity and misfortune despite the passage of the bill and referred to the impending changes in the tariff as the cause.

Tracey of New York talked two minutes.

Wilson closed the debate at 2 p.m. and demanded a vote.

Bland moved to commit to the committee on coinage, weights and measures, with instructions to report the law of 1837, which would provide for free coinage at 16 to 1.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion was defeated--109 to 175.

THE FIGHT GIVEN UP.

Bryan announced that the anti-repeal men would no longer filibuster, as there were too few silver men ready to join in such proceedings. He left it to the future to determine who were right on this great public question. He called on the American people to send to the next congress representatives enough to solve the financial question independently of the influence or interference of foreign governments.

THE BILL FINALLY PASSED.

A vote was then taken on the motion to concur in the senate amendments. The motion carried by a vote of 193 to 94. The vote in detail is as follows:

AYES.

Adams,	Alderson,	Aldrich,
Apsey,	Avery,	Babcock,
Baker (N. H.),	Baldwin,	Barnes,
Bartlett,	Barwig,	Belden,
Beitzhoover,	Berry,	Bingham,
Black (Ga.),	Black (Ill.)	Blair,
Brawley,	Breckinridge (Ark.),	
Bretz,	Brickner,	Brookshire,
Brossius,	Brown,	Bunn,
Bynum,	Cabaniss,	Cadmus,
Caldwell,	Campbell,	Cannon (Cal.),
Caruth,	Catchings,	Causey,
Chickering,	Clancy,	Cobb (Mo.),
Cockran,	Cogswell,	Compton,
Coombs,	Cooper (Fla.),	Cooper (Ind.),
Cooper (Wis.),	Cornish,	Covert,
Crain,	Cummings,	Curtis (N. Y.),
Daniels,	Davey (La.),	DeForest,
Dingley,	Donovan,	Draper,
Dunn,	Dunphy,	Durborow,
Edmunds,	English,	Erdman,
Everett,	Fellows,	Fielder,
Fitch,	Fletcher,	Forman,
Gardner,	Geary,	Geissenhainer,
Gillet (N.Y.)	Goldzier,	Gorman,
Gresham,	Grout,	Haines,
Hall (Mo.)	Hammond,	Harmer,
Harter,	Haugen,	Henderson (Ia.)
Hendrix,	Hines,	Hitt,
Holman,	Hopkins (Ill.),	Houk (Ohio),
Houk (Tenn.),	Johnson (Ind.)	Johnson (N. D.)
Johnson (Ohio)	Joy,	Kiefer,
Kribbs,	Lapham,	Layton,
Le Fever,	Lester,	Lilly,
Linton,	Lisle,	Lockwood,
Loudenslager (N. J.),		Lynch,
Magner,	Mahon,	Marsh,
Marvin (Ind.),	Marvin (N. Y.)	McAleer,
McCall,	McCleary (Min)	McCreary (Ky.)
McDannold,	McDowell,	McKittrick,
McGann,	McKaig,	McNagny,
Mercer,	Meredith,	Meyer,
Milliken	Montgomery	Moon
Morse,	Mutchler	Oates
O'Neil (Mass)	Outhwaite	Paschal,
Patterson,	Payne,	Paynter,
Pearson,	Pendleton (W. Va.)	
Phillips,	Pigott,	Post,
Powers,	Price,	Randall,
Ray,	Rayner,	Reed,
Reilly,	Reyburn,	Richards (O.)
Richardson (Mich)	Ritchie,	Rusk,
Russell (Conn)	Ryan,	Schermerhorn,
Scranton,	Settle,	Shaw,
Sherman,	Sickles,	Sipe,
Somers,	Sperry,	Springer,
Stevens,	Stone, C. A.	Stone, W. A.
Stone (Ky.),	Strer,	Strong,
Swanson,	Talbott (Md.),	Taylor (Ind.)
Thomas,	Tracey	Tucker,
Turner,	Turpin,	Tyler,
Van Voorhis,	Warner,	Washington,
Waugh,	Weadock,	Wells,
Wheeler (Ill),	White,	Whiting,
Wilson (W.Va.)	Wo verton,	Woomer,
Wright (Pa.)—Total 191.		

NAYS.

Aitken,	Alexander,	Allen,
Arnold,	Bailey,	Baker (Kan.),
Bankhead,	Bell (Colo.)	Bell (Tenn.),
Bianchard,	Bland,	Boatner,
Boen,	Bower (N.C.),	Branch,
Brooderick,	Bryan,	Burns,
Cannon (Ill.),	Capehart,	Clark (Mo.),
Cobb (Ala.),	Cockrell,	Cooper (Tex.),
Cox,	Crawford,	Culberson,
Curtis (Kan.),	Davis (Kan.),	De Armond,
Denson,	Dinsmore,	Dockery,
Doolittle,	Ellis (Ore.),	Epes,
Fithian,	Funston,	Fyan,
Grady,	Hainer (Neb.),	Hall (Mo.),
Harris,	Hartman,	Heard,
Henderson (N C)	Hermann,	Hilborn,
Hopkins (Ks.),	Hudson,	Hunter,
Hutcheson,	Ikirt,	Jones,
Kem,	Kilgore,	Lane,
Latimer,	Livingston,	Lucas,
Maddox,	Maguire,	Mallory,
Marsh,	McBearmon,	McKeighan,
McCullough,	McRae,	Meikejohn,
McLaurin,	Morgan,	Moses,
Money	Richardson (Ten)	Robbins,
Pence,	Sayers,	Shell,
Robertson (La)	Smith,	Snodgrass,
Shibley,	Stockdale,	Strait,
Stallings,	Talbert (S C),	Tarsney,
Sweet,	Terry,	Wheeler (Ala),
Tate,	Williams (Miss)	Wilson (Wash),
Williams (Ill),	Total, 94.	

The following pairs were announced:

Abbott with Walker.
Brattan with Hager.
Bankhead with Gear.
Lawson with Taylor of Tennessee.
Lucas with Northway.
Breckinridge with O'Neill of Pennsylvania.
Coffeen with Lacey.
Page with Pickler.
Conn with Childs.
Goodnight with Stephenson.
Lawson with Tawney.
O'Ferrall with Hepburn.
Russell of Georgia with Barthold.
Enloe with Boutelle.
Brattan with Dolliver.
Graham with Van Voorhis of Ohio.
Hatch with Cousins.
Simpson with Gillett of Massachusetts.
Wise with Strong.
Ellis with Dalzell.
Hare with Loud.
Hooker of Mississippi with Grosvenor.
Hayes with Bowers of California.
McMillin with Barrows.
Woodward with Henderson of Illinois.

ROUTINE MATTERS.

When the din subsided the house began rushing through routine matters preparatory to final adjournment.

Weadock of Michigan presented the conference report upon the bill suspending the statute one year which compelled work to the amount of $100 on all mining claims. The bill was amended in the senate to exempt South Dakota. The bill was opposed by Ray of New York, who objected to the exemption of South Dakota. Pence of Colorado, Hartman of Montana, Wilson of Washington and Lucas of South Dakota supported the bill. The conference report was adopted—199 to 3. Somers of Wisconsin, who was absent when the roll was called, was granted unanimous consent to be allowed to have his vote recorded. Then, at 4:10, the house adjourned.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The Bill to Amend the Geary Act Under Consideration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—In the senate today Hill offered a resolution to amend the rules and prevent endless filibustering. Referred to the committee on rules.

Hill also offered a resolution to authorize the presiding officer to count a quorum when present but not voting.

Hoar had read a bill providing for an appropriation of $50,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the recent storms on the sea islands on the coast of South Carolina. With it was a memorial prepared by Clara Barton of the Red Cross society.

The house resolution for printing, instead of writing engrossed and enrolled congressional bills, was agreed to.

The bill amending the act for the exclusion of Chinese was taken up, and Gray explained its provisions.

Hoar offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute, striking out all but the enacting clause. The amendment suspends Chinese immigration pending the settlement of the whole question by a treaty with the Chinese government, and amends the provisions of the existing law regarding the registration and trial of Chinese aliens.

Davis also offered a substitute providing for the repeal of all existing laws excluding Chinese immigration.

Palmer took exception to the provisions of the bill rejecting the evidence in court of Chinese witnesses and the clause refusing bail to Chinese arrested under the provisions of the bill before their guilt is established.

Perkins of California said the California people were satisfied with the present law. It was the administration and the attorneys of the Chinese that were making the request for a change. Perkins said the Chinese now see their mistake, and if the time for registration is extended according to the provisions of the bill, they might comply. The people of California and other Pacific coast states have doubts, however. He thought that the result would be that the Chinese Six companies and their attorneys would ask for another extension.

Perkins read a letter from the chief of police of San Francisco, saying of the arests for crime, except drunkenness, in San Francisco, about 80 per cent were of Chinese inhabitants. Not 20 per of the Chinese in California had been converted to Christianity. A careful computation reveals the fact, Perkins said, that since the Chinese began coming to this country in numbers, they have taken or sent back to China $810,000,000 American money.

Dolph spoke in defense of the Geary law.

At 3:55 the clerk of the house appeared and presented the repeal bill, announcing the concurrence of the house in the senate amendments. The vice-president announced his signature to the bill.

Consideration of the Chinese exclusion act was resumed and Squire offered an amendment appropriating $100,000 for the enforcement during the present fiscal year of the several acts regulating and prohibiting Chinese immigration and addressed the senate in advocacy thereof.

Frye said the Geary law was a dishonor to the country, morally a crime and commercially a blunder.

Gray attempted to secure unanimous consent to vote on the pending bill at 4 o'clock, saying the hope was expressed on the Democratic side that there could be an adjournment of congress day after tomorrow.

Hoar objected.

After a brief executive session the senate adjourned.

Pomologists and Farmers.

ONTARIO, Nov. 1.—A joint meeting of the Southern California Pomological society and the Farmers' institute will be held here Thursday and Friday. Among the important papers presented will be those of Prof. Hilgard of the state university, and C. H. Shinn, state inspector of experiment stations. The prospects for a large attendance are good.

The Old Liberty Bell.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—The old Liberty bell, with its distinguished escort, arrived from Chicago this afternoon. The escort was received by the city officials and tendered a reception. Tomorrow the bell will be transferred to a public landing, where school children and citizens will view it.

Useless Purchases.

Two eminent French gentlemen, who were great friends, used to relate an amusing story of their impecunious days. Neither fame nor fortune had come to them, but they were always hopeful. The years had weighed heavily enough upon Jules, however, for him to have become entirely bald. One day Alphonse met him with a beaming countenance and cried gayly: "What do you think, Jules! I have been buying a strong box!" "Then, Alphonse," replied Jules firmly, "I shall buy a hairbrush."—Argonaut.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"Exceptionally favored, potable, pure and agreeable to the taste." 3

N. Y. MEDICAL RECORD.

DASHED INTO AN OPEN DRAW.

A Most Horrifying Accident at Portland, Ore.

An Electric Car Plunges Into the Willamette River.

Passengers Drowned Like Rats in a Trap—Five Bodies Recovered. Two More Believed to Be in the Wreck.

By the Associated Press.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 1.—One of the most horrifying accidents in the history of this city, occurred about 7 o'clock this morning. An electric car from Oregon city plunged off the Madison-street bridge into the Willamette river, drowning all of the occupants, who are thought to have been five in number. Two bodies have been already recovered, but not yet identified. The car contained about 15 passengers, but 10 of them escaped by jumping just as the car left the bridge. A heavy fog was prevailing at the time of the accident and the draw of the bridge was open for a passing steamboat. James Steel, president of the railway company, has been placed under arrest.

A heavy fog was prevailing and the draw was open for the passage of the steamer Elwood. So far as known the car contained about 20 passengers. Just before the car reached the edge of the draw the conductor saw the impending danger and gave the alarm. The passengers rushed out of the car in a confused mass and it is thought all but six of them succeeded in getting off the car before it took the fatal plunge.

Three bodies have been already recovered and taken to the morgue, viz: Charles Breckman, a book-keeper, leaves a wife; Alex. Campbell a saloon-keeper, leaves a wife and child; Johsn P. Anderson, a cabinet-maker, leaves a wife and five children. Three men named Bennock, Sladter and Scott are missing.

Several of the passengers received slight injuries in jumping from the car.

Motorman C. F. Terry gives the following version of the accident: "When the car came on the bridge the power was thrown off and the car approached the draw at a low rate of speed. The fog was so heavy that I was unable to see the lights at the draw. When about four spans from the draw I put on the brakes, but owing to the slippery condition of the track they refused to work and I had no sand. When within one span of the draw I reversed the car, but the momentum was so great that it was of no avail. Seeing that it was impossible to avert the accident, I jumped, catching the railing of the bridge just as the car crashed through the wooden gate in front of the chasm."

Conductor W. C. Power states that he was standing in the front end of the car making out a report, when he saw the impending danger. The car was then but a few feet from the gate. He shouted to the passengers to jump, and a scramble followed. The conductor states that his register of the fares paid showed 11. This, however, is no index to the number, as many of the passengers who came from Milwaukee or points outside the city limits paid double fares, which were shown by the register as two fares while representing but one passenger. In addition there were a number of passengers riding on tickets issued by the company which were punched by the conductor but not recorded. The conductor thinks there were 18 or 20 persons on the car.

Preparations are being made for divers to go down to the car which lies at a depth of 30 feet. The conductor and motorman were placed under arrest, but released on their own recognizance. There was only one lady passenger on the car, a Miss Thayer, who in the scramble to get out of the car got caught in the doorway, from whence she was extricated without serious injury. The railroad company are the recipients of a great deal of censure in not providing the cars with sand.

Late this afternoon the body of T. Bennick was recovered. This makes the fifth. Bennick was a deaf mute. He leaves a wife and three children. Paul O'Dear and a boy named Albee are missing, and it is thought possible they are among the drowned. The coroner will hold an investigation tomorrow.

A Perugian Superstition.

The girls of the Perugian highlands believe as firmly as any heroine of Theocritus that a person possessing a lock of another person's hair can will pain, disease and even death to the owner of the hair, and thus when maidens give their betrothed lovers the customary plaited tress it is virtually their life and all their power of suffering that they give into those trusted hands.

If the man should prove unfaithful and disease descend upon the unhappy woman, she is not, however, utterly lost, the experienced matrons of her village have means to transfer the complaint to a tree, to an animal or to cast it into running water. The patient must rise in the early dawn, touch a certain plant in a certain manner, saying, "May thou wither and I flourish again," or bind her complaint to a tree in a given fashion, taking care never to pass again before that tree lest the disease, recognizing its former possession, return to her again.—London Athenæum.

Ice Cream Poisoning.

This is a reproach to the professions of medicine and chemistry. Year after year, with mournful reiteration, there are many reports of fatal cases. The deaths from this source must immensely exceed those from hydrophobia, but Pasteur institutes spring up like mushrooms in every country, while the deaths of the victims of poisoning by the cream are passed over in silence. Would it not be well to look into this matter? Would it not be well to prove or disprove the theory of a writer that the common ice cream freezer is often an electric battery decomposing toxic products by means of the mixture acting as an electrotype?—Medical News.

A Stammering Mute.

Hobbs and Dobbs were discussing men who stammer.

"The hardest job I ever had," said Hobbs, "was to understand a deaf and dumb man who stammered."

"How can a deaf and dumb man stammer?" asked Dobbs.

"Easily enough," replied Hobbs. "He had rheumatism in his fingers."—London Tit-Bits.

MECHANISM OF A WATCH.

A Wonderful Little Machine That Took Hundreds of Years to Perfect.

Open your watch and look at the little wheels, springs and screws, each an indispensable part of the whole wonderful machine. Notice the busy little balance wheel as it flies to and fro unceasingly, day and night, year in and year out. This wonderful little machine is the result of hundreds of years of study and experiment. The watch carried by the average man is composed of 98 pieces, and its manufacture embraces more than 2,000 distinct and separate operations.

Some of the smallest screws are so minute that the unaided eye cannot distinguish them from steel filings or specks of dirt. Under a powerful magnifying glass a perfect screw is revealed. The slit in the head is 2-1,000 of an inch wide. It takes 308,000 of these screws to weigh a pound, and a pound is worth $1,585. The hairspring is a strip of the finest steel, about 9¼ inches long and 1-100 inch wide and 27-10,000 inch thick. It is coiled up in spiral form and finely tempered.

The process of tempering these springs was long held as a secret by the few fortunate ones possessing it and even now is not generally known. Their manufacture requires great skill and care. The strip is gauged to 20-1,000 of an inch, but no measuring instrument has yet been devised capable of fine enough gauging to determine beforehand by the size of the strip what the strength of the finished spring will be. A 1-20,000 part of an inch difference in thickness of the strip makes a difference in the running of a watch of about six minutes per hour.

The value of these springs when finished and placed in watches is enormous in proportion to the material from which they are made. A comparison will give a good idea. A ton of steel made up into hairsprings when in watches is worth more than 12½ times the value of the same weight in gold. Hairspring wire weighs 1-20 of a grain to the inch. One mile of wire weighs less than half a pound.

The balance gives five vibrations every second, 300 every minute, 18,000 every hour, 432,000 every day, and 157,680,000 every year. At each vibration it rotates about 1¼ times, which makes 197,100,000 every year. In order that we may better understand the stupendous amount of labor performed by these tiny works, let us make a comparison.

Take, for instance, a locomotive with 6 foot driving wheels. Let its wheels be run until they have given the same number of revolutions that a watch does in one year, and they will have covered a distance equal to 28 complete circuits of the earth. All this a watch does without other attention than winding once every 24 hours.—Locomotive Engineer.

Effect of Lightning on the Body.

In describing the recent death of a boy by lightning a dispatch stated that an accurate picture of trees and foliage in the vicinity of the accident was made on the boy's body, which phenomenon was supposed to have been produced by the lightning in a manner similar to that of making pictures or photography.

This, however, is not correct. While such marks are observable occasionally on the bodies of persons killed they bear no relation whatever to foliage of surrounding trees, although they bear a certain resemblance to those objects. There is really no photographing of the image of the trees on the body. That the actual cause is quite different can be proved by experiment in the laboratory. When electricity is discharged at high tension, as lightning is, on the surface of a body having a poor conducting power, a luminous arborescent image is formed, showing the path of one or more of the sparks resulting from the discharge.

This was most beautifully shown in the experiments carried out with high tension currents in London by Swinburne. The current would exhibit scattered lines of light that would develop into most exquisite tracery and take the form of plants or trees. The theory of this phenomenon is that the irregular courses taken by the spark may be due to the compression of air in the path of the discharge, or to superior conductivity of some parts of the surface of the body.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Wise Advice.

In the "Life of Rowland Hill," by Mr. Charlesworth, published in London some years ago, there are many anecdotes of that remarkable man.

At one time when Mr. Hill was preaching for the benefit of a charity a note was handed to him, the writer of which asked whether it would be right for a bankrupt to contribute to the good cause.

"No," said the preacher after he had read the note, "but, my friends, I would advise you who are not insolvent not to pass the plate this evening, as people will be sure to say, 'There goes the bankrupt.'"—Youth's Companion.

Algiers Has a Stream of Natural Ink.

In Algiers there is a small stream which the chemistry of nature has converted into real ink. It is formed by the union of two rivulets, one of which is very strongly impregnated with iron, while the other, meandering through a peat marsh, imbibes gallic acid, another ingredient in the formation of ink. Letters and manuscript matter are satisfactorily written with this singular natural compound of iron and gallic acid.—Exchange.

Quick, but Seldom.

Mrs. Watts—Goodness! Aren't you afraid you will ruin your digestion by eating at so rapid a rate? You ought to eat more slowly.

Hungry Higgins—I may not eat slow, mum, but I eat mighty seldom.—Indianapolis Journal.

His Forte.

Hill—MacShorte has sold a poem to Scribbler's entitled "Ode to a Fair Lady."

Hulls—Has he? Well, he is more competent to write verses entitled "Owed to a Landlady."—London Tit-Bits.

Hood's Sarsaparilla absolutely cures where other preparations fail. It possesses medicinal merit Peculiar to Itself.

Constipation and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver, are cured by Hood's Pills. Unequalled as a dinner pill.

Finest Variety and Cheapest

Place in town for fish, game, oysters, etc. Fred Hanniman's, Mott market.

Small Fortune Between the Cracks.

A cigar dealer was recently compelled to move from his down town stand, which he had occupied for 35 years, because of the demolition of the old building.

He packed his belongings with many a sigh of regret. When he had got his things all out, he turned to the workmen, who were waiting to begin tearing down the building, and remarked in a rather sarcastic tone:

"Well, boys, you may have all you find in this old trap."

The workmen began on the old floor, which had been worn into hollows by age. It had not been replaced since it was originally laid.

One of the men ripped up a board with his crowbar, raising a cloud of dust. When he got it out of his eyes, he saw something shiny in the crack.

He picked it up, and it proved to be a dime. Further investigation revealed the fact that the crack was lined with silver.

This was an incentive to the workmen. They plied their crowbars with remarkable energy for men poorly paid. In this instance they were amply rewarded.

In every crack of the floor silver dimes were found. Some of them bore dates of nearly half a century ago. The men gathered the coin in handfuls.

The cigar dealer, in speaking of the occurrence, said that he hadn't the slightest idea that so much money could be lost through carelessness and a poor floor even in 35 years.

"But it won't happen again," he said. "When I heard of it, I immediately gave orders to have my new store refloored with hard wood, and no cracks, at my own expense."—New York Herald.

A Striking Presentiment.

It is curious how future events are occasionally prefigured by some anticipatory token which, unlike presentiments and premonitory dreams, makes perhaps no impression at the time on those whom they concern.

Here is a striking example. One of Charles Dickens' sons, from some childish oddity of expression in his large, wondering eyes, was given by his father the very unique sobriquet of the "Ocean Specter," by which he was always called. The great novelist never knew of the weird significance his playfully bestowed appellation was to bear, for he himself had been nearly two years in his grave at the time his little "Ocean Specter," then a lieutenant in the royal navy, died and was buried at sea.—London Tit-Bits.

THOSE troublesome bacilli
Which knock the Doctors out
Are in their turn "knocked silly,"
By Dr. Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery,
Which lung complaints and all
blood-taints
Will cure, we guarantee.

Ward off disease by removing the cause of it. It's with the liver or the blood, nine times out of ten. A sluggish liver makes bad blood—and bad blood makes trouble. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes *pure* blood. It invigorates the liver and kidneys, rouses every organ into healthful action, and cleanses and renews the whole system. Through the blood it *cures*.

In Dyspepsia, Biliousness; all Bronchial, Throat and Lung affections; every form of Scrofula, even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages, and in the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases—if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

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ANOTHER INSTANCE.

Catarrh of the Head, Throat and Stomach

Yield to the New Method of Treatment.

The marked efficiency of the new method of treatment in general catarrhal derangement and poisoning of the entire system is aptly illustrated in the case of Miss B. Gonden, of 831 South Los Angeles Street, who says:

MISS B. GONDEN.

"For about eight years I had been troubled with chronic catarrh, but the past two years it became so much worse that life was almost a burden to me.

"I most always got up in the morning with a dull headache, mostly above the eyes. My hearing was impaired; sometimes roaring in ears, nostrils were stopped up, mucous dropped into my throat, and a watery discharge from nose, which was very annoying. The past year I had a very annoying cough, some pains through the chest and distress in stomach. Also suffered with loss of sleep at night, and a tired feeling during the day.

"Being advised by friends, I decided to try Dr. De Monco and associated. Now I have nothing to complain of; really, I feel like myself again. Have no headaches, sleep splendidly, and no more trouble with my stomach. What more can I say—except to recommend all sufferers to Dr. De Monco and associates."

MAIL.

Patients unable to visit the office can be successfully treated by mail.

Question blanks sent free on application.

Only $5 a month for Catarrh and kindred diseases. Medicines free.

The De Monco Medical Institute,

Located Permanently in the Newell and Rader Building, Rooms 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10,

121½ SOUTH BROADWAY,
LOS ANGELES.

A. DE MONCO, M. D.,
J. S. HAYES, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians.

SPECIALTIES: Catarrh and all diseases of the Nose, Throat and Lungs, Nervous Diseases, Skin Diseases, Chronic and Special Diseases of both sexes.

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

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MY SPECIALTY IS FITTING . . . THE FOOT . . .

Comfort Combined With Style. Have a Full Line of Shoes, Made of the Best Selected Leather, and Manufactured Expressly For Me by Reliable Shoemakers.

FOR FOOT-FORM SHOES. FOR SHOES THAT DON'T HURT THE FEET,

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CALL ON CUMMINGS,

120 S. SPRING ST.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.
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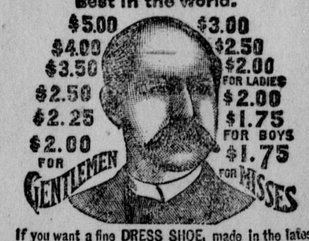

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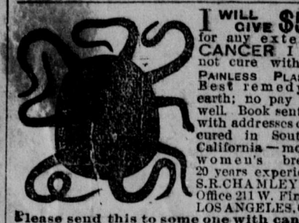
MISS M. G. BROCK,
48 Hinton ave., Los Angeles, Cal.



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