

WHY NOT LET THEM COME IN?

The Territories' Divine Right to Statehood.

Utah, New Mexico and Arizona on the Threshold.

Political as well as Economical Reason for Their Early Admission—The Democratic Congress Will Open the Door.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The result of the recent elections has been to bring joy to at least one section of the Democratic party. The territories which have been knocking for admission to the union some years how feel cheered by the outlook. Democratic delegations from Arizona, New Mexico and Utah are expected to arrive in the city immediately after the opening of the session to urge upon the party in congress the necessity of prompt action on measures conferring statehood upon territories.

It seems to be an inexorable law that political events must move in cycles, and the demoralization of the party in the recent elections has warned the older heads of a general defeat next year and that the turning over of the house of representatives to a Republican majority is among the possibilities. Then too power in the hands of representatives ever since the reconstruction days, has alternated with mechanical regularity, and if the rule of the past is to be a criterion to the future, the Republican era of supremacy in the lower house of the next congress may fairly be realized.

This possibility, added to another fear which has become general in the Democratic ranks, that the United States senators to be chosen at election upon terms of office in March, 1895, may make that body Republican, makes the leaders anxious to gain at once whatever political advantage is possible to derive from new statehood.

Measures for the admission of New Mexico, Arizona and Utah are now pending in congress, and all are to be pressed to a vote without delay. The delegates from all of these territories are now Democrats, and it is confidently asserted by the Democrats of these prospective states that there is no doubt that the United States senators and congressmen to be elected in the new states will be of the same political faith, thus materially assisting to maintain the supremacy of the Democracy in congress, as well as furnish a significant quota of Democratic electoral votes to the electoral college in the next presidential contest.

The house committee on territories has shown unprecedented punctuality in disposing of these measures. Bills for the admission of New Mexico, Arizona and Utah have already been reported favorably and will come up early for consideration in the house. Senator Rankin, chairman of the senate committee on territories, says prompt action will be taken on the statehood bills by his committee.

The house report favoring the admission of Utah is of peculiar interest, because of the deep-seated opposition to the admission of Utah on account of the predominance of the Mormon element. The report is prefaced by the proclamation of President Harrison, issued in January, declaring polygamy dead in the territory, and granting full amnesty and pardon to all offenders previous to November, 1890, who have since led law-abiding lives. The reports and recommendations of judges and various commissions are quoted at great length. The committee further says:

"Many myriads of people who heretofore have looked upon the Mormons as moral outcasts, it is believed, will change their opinion and admit that people showing the character of the Mormons possess a territory which is ripe for statehood, with full admission to all the rights of American citizenship." The committee concludes as follows: "All months should be hushed and all opposition silenced after the president has announced part of the offense; after both parties in the national convention assembled have declared the same has come for the admission of all the territories, of which Utah is one; after the territorial conventions of 1892, wherein both of said great parties declared for statehood, and that the hour is ripe for the admission of Utah; after the legislature of Utah has declared unanimously for statehood; after the governor of the territory, all of its territorial officers and its judiciary, all of whom are Republicans in politics, have declared in their opinion, polygamy is abolished and at an end; after all the members of the Utah commission, created expressly to crush and obliterate polygamy, have declared their work practically accomplished; after the Mormon church, through all its heads and officials, publicly, privately and in every way possible for mortals to do and to proclaim, have with bowed heads if not in anguish pledged their faith and honor that never more in the future shall polygamy be found within the Mormon church, her doctrine, faith or practice, there certainly can be but one sentiment, but one opinion among just-minded legislators in congress upon the question of duty, and that justice is to admit Utah into the federal union."

The report favoring the admission of New Mexico is of special significance at this time because it meets the so-called "Know-Nothing" arguments which have been so often advanced against the admission of that territory, with its heavy Mexican-born population. The committee produces statistics showing that the proportion of foreign to native population is but 1 to 14 in New Mexico, while it is 1 to 4 in Washington, 1 to 3 in Montana, 2 to 3 in Dakota, facts which will be a great surprise to the public, but which seem to be fully borne out by official reports.

Continuing, the committee said: "Can it be said the native of New Mexico, who has renounced his allegiance to the republic of Mexico over 40 years ago, has less interest in the government of the United States; less devotion to republican principles, or less fitness for full American citizenship than a subject of an European kingdom who has within a few years left his native home?"

The report urging the admission of Arizona is chiefly devoted to reviewing the resources of the territory and declaring the days of lawlessness and bloodshed have passed.

It is hoped by the Democratic leaders having charge of these measures that all three law may pass the two houses and become law before next March.

Physicians prescribe TUTT'S PILLS.

A PROSCRIBED PRESS.

El Paso Newspapers Not Allowed to Circulate in Juarez.

EL PASO, Dec. 4.—This morning the censor of the Mercury was arrested in Juarez for leaving his paper on that side of the river. The Times has also been barred from Mexican territory. The reports from Deming regarding battles between rebels and federal troops are declared to be absolutely unreliable. There is no revolution except in the minds of ambitious newspaper correspondents.

The Herald and Tribune, both afternoon papers, have been proscribed in Mexico. This afternoon the carriers were met at the international line by police officers and the papers taken from them. Both papers heretofore declared that no disturbances existed in Mexico.

WAITE ON THE WARPATH.

The Governor of Colorado After the Scalp of a Prison Warden.

DENVER, Dec. 4.—Governor Waite removed State Penitentiary Commissioner Reynolds this afternoon on the ground of malfeasance in office. He is charged with having kept on deposit in his bank in Cañon City prison money which should have been turned over to the state treasury, and with having been interested in prison contracts. By the appointment of Reynolds' successor, the governor will obtain control of the penitentiary board and will then attempt to remove Warden McLister. The warden has fortified himself by the appointment of guards who will sacrifice their lives, if necessary, in the defense of his interests. He says he will not surrender the prison until the courts decide against him.

A DEAD LETTER.

The Alien Contract Labor Law Rendered Null and Void.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The supreme court has rendered an opinion which, while affirming the constitutionality of the alien contract labor law, will embarrass the practical enforcement of the law. The question came up on the appeal of Joseph Lees and John S. Lees from the decision of the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, fining them \$1000 for importing Frederick Graham of England, to perform labor in a mill at Bridgeport, Pa. The court holds the act valid, but upon the accused parties were compelled to give evidence against themselves in criminal proceedings, their constitutional rights were violated and hence it reverses the decision.

STOCKHOLDERS DISAGREED.

The Rio Grande Land Company in the Hands of a Receiver.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Dec. 4.—The affairs of the Rio Grande Land Company, including about 25,000 acres of land a few miles west of this city, have been placed in the hands of a receiver, by order of Judge McKinley of the Los Angeles superior court, and E. S. Rowley has been named receiver. The business of the company, sales of land, etc., will continue without interruption. The difficulty has grown out of a misunderstanding and want of harmony among the stockholders. The property is valued at several million dollars and comprises one of the best lemon and orange districts in this part of the state.

MEXICAN REBELS.

The Revolutionists' Address to the Federal Soldiers.

DENVER, Dec. 4.—A copy of the proclamation of the Mexican revolutionists was received at military headquarters today. It is addressed to Mexican soldiers, and appeals to them as brothers who should not meet with arms in hand to destroy one another. Says the appeal: "You grasp arms to defend a despotic tyrant. We want to be free or die, but not to be slaves. If you want to avoid bloodshed join the revolution."

A CELEBRATED CASE.

Dr. Meyer and Wife on Trial for Wholesale Poisoning.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Dr. Henry F. Meyer, who is charged by life insurance companies with poisoning people in various parts of the country for the purpose of getting the insurance on their lives, was put on trial for his life this morning in the court of oyer and terminer, together with his wife, who, it is claimed, was a party to the crimes. The court room was crowded long before the hour for court to open.

DIXON WILL GET EVEN.

A Deposed Kansas Official Threatens to Expose Mrs. Lease.

OLAHE, Kas., Dec. 4.—The board of charities has dismissed T. L. Dixon, steward of the deaf and dumb institute of this city, and his wife, Matron Dixon, in an interview denounced Mrs. Lease as the cause of his dismissal, and declared he would expose her doings. "When I get through exposing her," he said, "no political party will claim her." Dixon is high in the councils of the Populists.

Benjamin's Race.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The track was heavy.

Four and one-half furlongs—Torch-bearer third; time, 0:56.

Four and one-half furlongs—Miracle won, G. W. Cook second, Jim Norvell third; time, 0:57.

Seven furlongs—Miss Bess won, Dillon second, Bonaventure third; time, 1:31 1/2.

One mile—Pekin won, Ely second, Strathmore third; time, 1:48 1/2.

One mile and a quarter—Bessie Bland won, W. B. second, Philora third; time, 2:14.

Five and one-half furlongs—Johnny won, Yencatan second, Rama third; time, 1:10.

Frederick's Trial.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The trial of Pren, dergast, the slayer of Mayor Harrison, which was to have begun today, has been postponed till Wednesday.

Fire at Whittier.

WHITTIER, Cal., Dec. 4.—The residence of William Noble, on Philadelphia street, was burned at 6 o'clock this morning. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. No insurance.

Reckless's Arnie's Sale.

The best sale in the world for cuts, bruises, sore throats, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles on no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by C. F. Heinze, 222 N. Main street.

A BOOK OF ESTIMATES.

Anticipated Expenditures for the Fiscal Year 1894-5.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The book of estimates for appropriations for the fiscal year of 1894-5 was sent to congress today. The amount estimated to be necessary to carry on the government for the fiscal year is \$411,879,041, against estimates for 1894 of \$421,612,215, and appropriations for '94 of \$432,456,525. The estimates for '95 are made up as follows: executive, \$203,380; legislative, \$7,903,723; state, \$1,853,638; treasury, \$120,455,980; war, \$65,277,499; navy, \$28,888,774; interior, \$180,229,220; post-office, \$8,307,866; agriculture, \$2,233,843; labor, \$161,870; justice, \$6,273,345. Forty-three thousand dollars is asked to pay the salaries of the examining force of 30 clerks of the civil service commission investigating pension cases; \$500,000 is asked, as against \$200,000 appropriated.

The amount asked for salaries and expenses of the bureau of animal industry is \$700,000, a decrease of \$150,000 from the appropriation for the present year. The amount asked for the purchase and distribution of seeds is \$35,000, as against \$135,000 the present year. For the continental railway commission \$50,000 is asked; for ordinance supplies of the army, \$615,621; an increase of \$120,621; ordinance stores of the navy, \$350,000, against \$200,000; gun plant at the Washington navy yard, \$17,000; equipment of vessels, \$1,000,000, against \$925,000; steam machinery for the Chicago, Hartford and the Ives Standish and Southwell, \$320,000, against \$200,000; armor of domestic manufacture for vessels authorized, \$6,500,000. The total estimate is \$6,831,156, as against \$79,82,011 for the present year.

In pension appropriations the principal change is a reduction of \$5,000,000 in pension payments.

For the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act \$550,000 is asked; repairs and preserving public buildings, \$225,000. The total for public buildings under the treasury department is \$1,650,135, against \$650,500 for the present year.

For the Gray's Harbor light station \$39,500 is asked; navy yard at Brooklyn, \$140,000; navy yard at League Island, \$86,000; navy yard at Mare island, \$87,011.

For rivers and harbors \$12,510,000 is estimated, an increase of more than \$5,000,000 over the appropriations for the current year. Of this amount \$7,600,000 is expended upon works directed by congress. Some of the items are: For the Benicia arsenal, California, \$23,500; gun and mortar batteries, \$1,800,127; sites of fortifications and sea coast defenses, \$500,000; torpedo harbor defense, \$101,550; armament of fortifications, \$4,370,437, against \$1,635,405 for the present year; \$7,438,413 is asked for fortifications and other works of defense, \$5,000,000 over the present year; \$16,350,000 is asked for in compensation of postmasters; an increase of \$1,650,000; free delivery, \$12,327,885, an increase of over a million; railway postal service, \$28,900,000, an increase of \$2,400,000. The estimated postal deficiency is \$5,470,000, which may be appropriated is asked; for the expenses of the territorial courts of Utah, an increase from \$35,000 to \$70,000.

A note accompanying the statement of the appropriations made for the present year to pay the bounty on sugar, says: "The secretary of the treasury having recommended the repeal of the sugar bounty law, no estimate is made for 1895. In case the law is not repealed, \$11,000,000 will be required for the purpose."

RAILROAD SCRAP IRON.

It is Carefully Saved, Assorted and Then Sold by the Companies.

Nothing goes to waste on a big railroad, and every scrap of iron and much secondhand material is valued at a fixed price and carried on the books as so much stock on hand. The system followed by the storekeeper's department of one railroad is a sample of many. The secondhand metals are gathered and placed in piles, regularly assorted.

Then they are classified by the foreman and taken into stock by the storekeeper or assistant. There are regular schedules—one of material which can be used again, which is denominated secondhand, and another of material which has to be melted before it can be used, which is known as scrap.

The classes are arranged something after the following order: Steel scrap, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, at prices ranging from \$28 a ton down; wrought iron, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; cast iron, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Even borings are taken into account, brass borings being credited at eight cents per pound and brass scrap and copper at twelve.

This material is shipped to division headquarters when a carload has accumulated. Here it is disposed of by the storekeeper on order of his chief, being shipped in carloads to big dealers in old metals in large cities. Much of it goes to Pittsburgh. Cincinnati and such places. Orders are as high as 500,000 pounds of one kind of material are occasionally received from single firms. Most of the secondhand material is used over again in the shops, but it is provisionally stored on the books at a fixed price by the storekeeper and is charged up to the account of the articles for which it is used. All usable No. 1 wrought iron is received and charged up at 1 1/2 cents a pound, and cast iron at one cent.—Philadelphia Call.

Cannibalism in Saghalien.

The Vladivostock, a newspaper published in eastern Siberia, reveals a terrible state of affairs among the convicts on the island of Saghalien. It would appear that the convicts there have been treated by some of the subordinate prison authorities so harshly that the governor of the island has been obliged to interfere for their protection.

A warden named Khanoff and some of his assistants, who at one time were convicts themselves and had been raised to the rank of jailers, have been removed from their posts. Khanoff's treatment of the prisoners was so abominable that a number of them crippled themselves, cutting off fingers and toes, in order to be treated as invalids and to be freed from his terrible cruelties. Others fled to the impenetrable forest, where they suffered all the horrors of hunger.

In a satchel belonging to a fugitive convict who had been hunted down were found some pieces of human flesh. Investigation revealed that this man had been one of a party of four, and that only one of them now remained. The others had been killed and devoured by their comrades. Similar cases of cannibalism are, according to the Siberian journal, not infrequent.

EAGER FOR THE ENCOUNTER.

Peixoto's Ships Anxious to Meet the Enemy.

The Nietheroy and America Leave the West Indies.

They Are Appraised of Admiral Mello's Movements—An Interesting Naval Engagement Fondly Anticipated Soon.

By the Associated Press.

ST. THOMAS, West Indies, Dec. 4.—As this dispatch is sent the Brazilian cruisers Nietheroy and America are preparing to sail under sealed orders for some point in Brazil. The Nietheroy arrived here Monday and steamed outside Hottchick target practice was done. The gun crews handled the new weapon in a most admirable manner. The America arrived here yesterday after a rough trip, and both vessels are expected to weigh anchor tonight and head for the coast of Brazil. The officers and crews of the Nietheroy and America are full of fight and are most anxious for a brush with the enemy. A cable message is said to have been exchanged here between the commanders of the Brazilian cruisers and the home authorities, and the former are said to have been notified that Mello has left Rio to meet their ships. This has caused all the more enthusiasm among the crews of the America and the Nietheroy. Their destination is secret, and it is reported they will not be allowed to communicate with the shore. It is doubtful when any further news of President Peixoto's two cruisers will be forwarded to the United States. The Associated Press cable reports on board the Nietheroy has been well treated by the officers of the ship and anticipates witnessing the most novel naval battle in the history of maritime warfare.

THE DESTROYER DETAINED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The Destroyer, which expected to sail for Brazil today, was seized this afternoon by deputy United States marshals. The seizure was made at the instance of John K. Robbins, lessee of the Boston dry dock, who has done all the recent work upon the vessel. The claims for indemnity amount to \$6,400 for alleged breach of contract.

MELLO'S MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The Herald's special from Montevideo says: General Saideuba de Gama has assumed command of the rebel ships left in the harbor by Mello. It is now said in Rio that Mello sailed for Santos, with the intention of landing aid to the rebel forces in Rio Grande do Sul. The insurgents left in Rio bay have fortified Cabras island with guns and ammunition, which they had time to take off the Javary before she sank.

In Frozen Russia.

In Russia, where the cold is very intense, the markets are very curious things. The meat is frozen, the carcasses of dead animals, as sheep and pigs, stand upright outside the stalls; everything, even game and poultry, requires to be thawed before it can be cooked, and the market people's dress is as picturesque as it is warm and comfortable.

Then the rivers are frozen over all the winter long, and so thick is the ice that every one can skate, anywhere and any time. Stalls are put up on the ice and busy markets held there.

In the Asiatic part of Russia the people live chiefly by hunting and fishing, and the fur of the Russian animals is very beautiful—the ermine, fox, sable, sea otter and others.

At the end of the winter, when the snow melts, the huntsman pursues the elk, wearing long shoes, in which he can glide over the snow very quickly, while the poor elk sinks into the snow deeper and deeper every step and at last overtaken and killed.—Good Words.

A Widow.

Our house servant is a Japanese, polite as most of his race. Among his duties is taking care of the chickens. One day he chanced to find a nest of fine eggs at the barn, away from the chicken yard, contributed by a hen that had escaped from the others, and as a consequence the eggs were not fertile. In ignorance of this fact, however, an old lady of our household—widow—immediately put a hen to "set" on them. Biddy stuck to business, but to no purpose. When the required time had more than elapsed, the lady was very much put out and puzzled that no chickens had been hatched. Turning to the Jap, she said, "What do you suppose is the matter of those eggs, George?" George (bowing low): "Excuse me, ma'am, excuse me, but I think [bows again] I think that hen was a widow." Widow satisfied.—California Review.

Told at the Liars' Club.

"No sooner was I seated in the chair than the barber commented on the weather and directed a current of discourse into my ears.

"Je ne comprend pas," said I, with an inward chuckle, thinking his volubility would be checked.

"In very good French he started in afresh. I looked at him as if bewildered and then interrupted him by asking: "Was sagen Sie?"

"He began to repeat in German all that he had been saying, when I shut him off with: "Oh, talk to me with your fingers. I'm deaf and dumb!"—Truth.

Their Belief.

Bloomfield—There are very few infidels in Arizona, New Mexico and the other territories.

Beliefed—Is that so?

Bloomfield—Yes; every man there believes in a future state.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

World's Fair Columbian Edition Illustrated Herald.

This beautiful publication, printed on the finest book paper, is now on sale by all the newsdealers and at the Herald's business office. It contains 48 pages of information about Southern California and over 50 illustrations. As a publication to send to eastern friends it has never been equalled. Price, 15 cents in wrappers.

Rheumatism positively cured by Prentiss' Rectifying Pills. Try 175th St., 239, Druggists.

Sacred Serpents.

A general belief in the divine character and healing powers of the sacred serpent is to be met with all over Egypt. Even the myths which the old Egyptians associated with the snake are still prevalent. Egyptians of all classes still believe that when "a serpent grows old wings grow out of its body," and that there are serpents which kill by darting flames in the victim's face. How old such beliefs are in this country need not be repeated to those who have seen the pictures in the tombs of the kings at Thebes. The seraf, or "flying serpent," and the snake from whose mouth flames issue are among the commonest of the figures painted on their walls.

It is not, however, as Kakodæmon, but as Agathodæmon, that the divine serpent of ancient Egypt still maintains his chief hold on the belief of the Egyptian people. Each house still has its harras, or "guardian snake," commonly known as the harras el bet, "the protector of the house." The snake is fed with milk and eggs, and care is taken not to do it harm. A servant of mine, who was born at Helwan, near Cairo, has often told me about the guardian snake of his father's house. It was a large one, and used to come out at night for the sake of the food that was offered it and to glide over the bodies of the sleeping family. It never did any of them any mischief, "as it was always treated well." One day a stranger snake made its appearance at the door of the house; the harras at once went against it, and after a short struggle killed the intruder.—Contemporary Review.

Would See Her Later.

Coming over from the east side the other day a University car was filled with all sorts and conditions of passengers, conspicuous among them being some jolly university students. Opposite the boys sat a hard featured female, evidently on her way from a meeting. Next to her sat a bright faced woman talking with a friend. Naturally the talk drifted upon the subject of the "revival meetings, and the friend asked: "I suppose you have been to some of them?"

"No, I have not," the other replied. "I haven't had time," and as she spoke she signaled the conductor to let her off at the car.

At her words the hard featured female sitting next to her quickly turned, and leaning forward said in solemn tones: "Haven't had time! Will you have time to go to hell?"

The car had stopped and as the lady reached the door she hurriedly retorted: "If I have, I'll see you later."

Then she stepped into the street perfectly conscious of having been able to squelch a woman who didn't know enough to mind her own business.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Novel Manifold.

An Italian inventor proposes a novel method for duplicating copies of writing. The mechanism for this purpose is provided with two pens, supported by a framework in such a manner that their points are always in the same horizontal plane; a pen at the right is intended for the operator or writer, and the least stroke made by this pen at the same time duplicated by a pen at the left. The framework is so joined and hinged that the pens can be moved in any direction, and a counterbalance takes the weight of the frame from the hand, so that the act of writing is made almost as easy as with the usual pen and holder.

Two ink wells are provided at the base of the stand, and the dipping of a pen in one well causes the pen to dip in the opposite well; and when the two sheets of paper to be written on are placed parallel to each other and secured the remainder of the work is as simple as ordinary writing. The instrument is designed in especial for furnishing duplicates of contracts and of those legal and other documents which it is often desirable to have duplicated not only in words, but also in the paper and handwriting.—New York Sun.

Fooled the Professor Twice.

The examinations at a certain "prep" school were in progress. The boys were working busily over their papers, and the grim old professor was watching sharply from his desk. Presently he noticed that one of the students, a prominent one, was consulting his watch with considerable frequency. The professor studied him. In five minutes he had looked at the timepiece three times. This was enough for the guardian. He called the student to his desk and demanded the watch. It was given him, and he opened it. Across the face was a piece of paper bearing the legend "Fooled." But the worthy professor was not to be so easily deceived. He gave the student a sharp, knowing glance, turned the timepiece over and opened the back cover. It opened with considerable difficulty, and behold, there was another piece of paper bearing the information, "Fooled again, old fogey."—Boston Budget.

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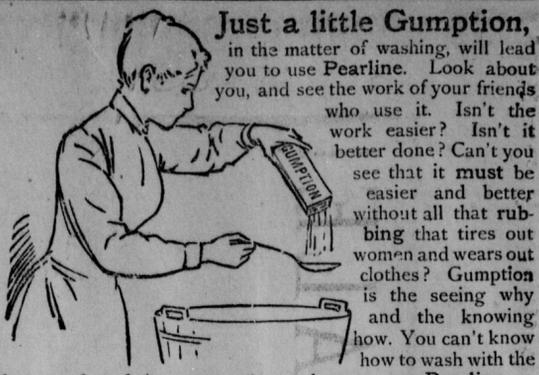
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Just a little Gumption, in the matter of washing, will lead you to use Pearline. Look about you, and see the work of your friends who use it. Isn't the work easier? Isn't it better done? Can't you see that it must be easier and better without all that rubbing that tires out women and wears out clothes? Gumption is the seeing why and the knowing how. You can't know how to wash with the least work and the most saving, unless you use Pearline.

Send it Back. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." It's FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.

MANHOOD RESTORED! NERVE SEEDS. This wonderful remedy gives rest to the nerves, restores the vitality, and cures all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakesfulness, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, and all other ailments of the nervous system. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the vitality of the system. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the vitality of the system. It is a powerful tonic, and restores the vitality of the system.

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COURTSHIP IN GREENLAND. How an Arctic Beauty Is Mildly Bullied Into Matrimony.

Since the Danish missionaries have gained the confidence of the natives of Greenland, marriages in the far north are celebrated by the representatives of the church. In a recent issue of one of the Danish papers one of the missionaries gives the following account of the way courtship and marriage are brought about: "The man calls on the missionary and says, 'I wish to take unto myself a wife.' 'Whom?' asks the missionary. 'The man gives her name. 'Have you spoken with her?' 'As a rule the answer is in the negative, and the missionary asks the reason. 'Because,' comes the reply, 'it is so difficult. You must speak to her.' The missionary then calls the young woman to him and says, 'I think it is time that you marry.' 'But,' she replies, 'I do not wish to marry.' 'That is a pity,' adds the missionary, 'as I have a husband for you.' 'Who is he?' asks the maiden. The missionary names the candidate for her love. 'But he is not worth anything. I will not have him.' 'However,' suggests the missionary, 'he is a good fellow and attends well to his house. He throws a good harbor, and he loves you.' The Greenland beauty listens attentively, but again declares that she will not accept the man as her husband. 'Very well,' goes on the missionary; 'I do not wish to force you. I shall easily find another wife for so good a fellow.' The missionary then remains silent as though he looked upon the incident as closed. But in a few minutes she whispers, 'But if you wish it.' 'No,' answered the pastor, 'only if you wish it. I do not wish to overpersuade you.' Another sigh follows, and the pastor expresses regret that she cannot accept the man. 'Pastor,' she then breaks out, 'I fear he is not worthy. But did he not kill two whales last summer while the others killed one? Will you not take him now?' 'Yes, yes, I will.' 'God bless you both,' answers the pastor and joins the two in marriage.

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Kamame Remedies Are the Cheapest as Well as the Best in This Market. \$1 per Set.

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