

THE HARD LOCK OF A PIONEER.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS TURNED HIM OUT INTO THE STREET YESTERDAY.

HIS WORK IN EARLY DAYS.

A MEMBER OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE AND AT ONE TIME WEALTHY.

Within a few blocks of the place on which he established a wholesale and retail store in 1849 Ferdinand Vassault was turned out of his office into the street by a deputy sheriff yesterday. He was doing business in the Montgomery block as a real estate agent, and being behind over eight months in his rent the Montgomery Block Real Estate Association took action and invoked the aid of the Sheriff.



Ferdinand Vassault. (Sketches from life by a "Call" artist.)

Just eleven days ago an order of court was issued, and as the Sheriff has only eleven days in which to act Mr. Vassault had to be removed to the city jail.

As the old pioneer did not make any preparations to obey the order of the court three deputy sheriffs were sent down to carry it out. When 3 o'clock came their party was exhausted and the old man and his belongings were bundled into the street. A few minutes later a horse-drawn wagon drove up and the old-time books and newspapers, the records of many a real estate transaction in early days, several pictures of San Francisco as it appeared in 1849 and '51, and most of the old-time books were bundled into it and carted away.

A certificate signed by Isaac Bluxom as secretary and J. E. Woodworth as president showed that Ferdinand Vassault had been a member of the Vigilance Committee organized in 1851, and an old woodcut showed Vassault and several other prominent vigilantes in attendance upon the execution of Cora. These pictures Mr. Vassault took away under his arm.

Ferdinand Vassault came to San Francisco early in 1849. It was his father who negotiated the sale of Louisiana on the part of France to the United States. On his way home after accomplishing his mission the father died and the family emigrated to the United States. On his arrival in San Francisco the young man started in connection with several New York houses the firm of Vassault & Co.

There were no roads in those days, and in order to get his goods to the outlying settlers Vassault contracted with the United States to build the old Mission road. It cost him \$175,000 and most of the money was stunk where the road crossed the old Mission Creek, between Seventh and Eighth streets. An attempt was made to pile the approaches, but the timbers sank at sight as soon as a pile-driver struck them. The difficulty was finally overcome by means of large timbers which were laid crosswise, one on top of the other, and so forming a primitive cantilever bridge.

Vassault & Co. branched out and established an agency in Sacramento, and in the '50's the head of the house was one of the leading men in the young city. Like all the pioneers he had his ups and downs, but finally he turned his back on the city and went to live on his own property. He was secretary of the Pioneers for several years, but a dispute over money matters caused him to resign. Latterly he has been earning a precarious living as a real estate agent, but yesterday he was turned out of his office by a deputy sheriff on his career short by setting him out in the street.

TOOTH WORMS.

The Chinese Dentist Looks for Them When His Patients' Teeth Ache. It would seem that in dentistry as well as in ways that are dark "the heathen Chinese is peculiar." C. Robins has communicated some curious essays on the subject written in English by Chinese students at the Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow. They describe in quaint language the performances of the dentists, who are usually itinerants of the Sequah order.

They appear to have three methods of treatment: First, extraction, the patient's attention being distracted and his lamentations overpowered by the beating of a loud gong; second, the application of arsenic to kill an exposed pulp, and third, the extraction of "tooth worms." The latter operation, usually performed by women, is very frequently resorted to, and undoubtedly worms are produced from the tooth, as these amateur dentists adopt the same principle as the lithotomist in the story—who used always to provide against finding his diagnosis had been mistaken by taking a pebble of suitable size in his wistcoat pocket—and themselves introduce these worms, which are usually concealed under their long fingernails. A Chinese student describes the operation thus (we give his own words): "Now let me advise to the practice of arresting the tooth worms. One of my relatives was once attacked by a severe cold, and after the cold was broken up by restoring activity to the skin he had a neuralgia which gave him such an intense suffering that he could neither eat nor repose, but moaned with a voice so audible and so plaintive that it sent a thrill to the heart

of every one in the house. On the second day his suffering increased to a remarkable degree; indeed, it is impossible even at this distance to reflect, without horror, on the miseries of his toothache state. Finally he submitted to the operation of a woman dentist, whose agency was to arrest tooth worms. Her general operation is as follows: A chopstick and a silver pin are the only instruments she requires in her normal act. She is willing to exhibit them to any one who conceives an inclination of discerning her trickery. She brings the chopstick in contact with the diseased tooth and cautiously pokes it through with a pin in search of the odious worm. After a while she scrapes out a lump of yellow minute worms on the chopstick and then she inserts the silver pin into a cyst consisting of from 10 to 15 worms, and sometimes 200 or 300 worms are scraped if the patient makes an exact bargain at first that the fee should be defrayed according to the number of worms scraped. The general fee is 400 cash (2d), and only the poor may take advantage of being in penny to pay 200 cash."—British Dental Journal.

MUSIC AND SNAKES.

Sweet Sounds Have a Charm for Reptiles and Allure Them.

Noises of every kind have a peculiar attraction for water snakes, and incidentally it may be stated that water moccasins of the Dismal Swamp region are nearly or quite as deadly in their bite as the land family of moccasins. If a pistol be fired two or three times over a pond, creek or any still body of water, the reptiles will suddenly appear from every quarter, seeming to be evolved out of thin air, so rapid is their coming, and they swim about for several moments in great agitation. Sometimes their numbers will swell to several hundreds, and they are especially dangerous. The same result is attained if any musical instrument be played along shore or in a boat, except that the reptiles are less demonstrative, remaining nearly still upon the surface or hanging around upon the bushes that overlap the water's edge.

The multitude of snakes to be seen in certain localities is so great that hardly any man can number them. This is especially true after heavy rains, when the swamps are overflowed and they are driven to the higher places. Removed from their regular haunts they appear to be gregarious, huddling and clustering together, and indifferent to everything, as though utterly overcome by homesickness. Yet they are easily aroused and excited at the approach of man, when, seemingly in spite of their numbers, they will not decline to get out of his path and will show fight if he attempts to molest them.—Chicago Tribune.

ADJUTANT-GENERALSHIP.

APPOINTMENT OF COLONEL SHELDON I. KELLOGG TO THE OFFICE IS CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

THE RETIRED NATIONAL GUARDSMAN TO BE HONORED BY THE GOVERNOR.

The struggle for the office of adjutant-general of California, which has been in progress ever since Governor Budd's election was assured, has about closed, and the friends of Colonel Sheldon I. Kellogg of this city now assert that he will surely be the Governor's choice for that office.

Some of the most influential men connected with the National Guard in this city and Oakland have taken an active interest in Colonel Kellogg's fight. There were many who were candidates for the chief among whom were J. Chalmers Scott of San Diego and Park Henshaw of Chico. All of the gentlemen named had good backing, but from authoritative sources it



Colonel Sheldon I. Kellogg. (From a photograph.)

has been ascertained that Governor Budd has selected Colonel Kellogg, and that he would formally appoint him within the next few days. Colonel Kellogg is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was born in 1847. His father was a prominent importer of that city, where he located in 1818. Colonel Kellogg was educated in France and Germany, and in the latter city was secretary of the Pioneers for several years. He served with credit for some time in the Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard of New York.

In 1874 Colonel Kellogg came to this city and for some years engaged in the gun and ammunition business. He is now connected with Shreve & Co. as bookkeeper and correspondent. Since he arrived here Colonel Kellogg has served in the National Guard both as private and officer. He was second lieutenant of the old First Infantry Regiment in June, 1875. In January, 1876, he was made assistant adjutant-general, and since that time he has been an officer of the Oakland Light Cavalry, Second Artillery Regiment, Fifth Artillery Regiment. On January 6, 1894, he was retired, after a continuous service of almost sixteen years in the National Guard of this State.

Colonel Kellogg is a man of many sterling qualities and possesses to a high degree that firmness and executive capacity necessary to the complete discharge of the duties of the office to which he has been called, having an intimate knowledge of National Guard affairs and possessing a character that is above reproach.

Chicago Theaters Used for Churches. It is said that the theaters in the business district of Chicago take in more money on an average Sunday night than is taken in by all the amusement enterprises of any other open Sunday town in America. Every Sunday morning there are services at McVicker's Theater, Hooley's Theater, the Grand Opera-house and Central Music Hall. Sunday-schools held in the Schiller building. Smaller halls, such as may be rented in the Masonic Temple, Auditorium or Athenaeum, are used as meeting-places for denominations limited in membership.—Chicago Record.

THEY WILL NOT TRY THE MANUFACTURERS' WAGES.

THE MANUFACTURERS WILLING TO JOIN HANDS WITH THE WORKINGMEN.

BOTH WILL BE BENEFITED.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE HAS MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CONVENTION.

The advisory committee of the Manufacturers' Convention, President Hugh Craig in the chair, met yesterday to prepare for the convention to be held in this city on the 19th inst. Secretary Barnett read letters from over one hundred manufacturers accepting the invitation to take part in the convention. He said that he had received many verbal responses to his invitation.

On motion of H. T. Scott an assessment of \$5 was levied on each manufacturer or firm that expressed a desire to take part in the convention to defray necessary expenses, and John F. Merrill was chosen treasurer of the fund.

The thanks of the committee were voted to Henry J. McCoy for a tender of the use of the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The president announced that C. J. Swift would deliver the short address on the Ostrander gun, Professor Neuman, of the Ostrander gun, W. J. Martin on meat packing, A. B. Sanford on steam boilers, and George Cummings on forges. It was announced that the shoe manufacturers would attend in a body.

O. Guthrie of Chicago, connected with the constructors of the canal that is to connect Chicago with the Illinois River, will be one of the speakers. "Let him speak," said Mr. Scott, "so that we can get some Chicago ideas. If you can only get Chicago ideas into San Francisco you will double your population in a short time."

It was decided that the addresses should be reduced to writing and limited to ten minutes, as it was not the desire of the committee to tire the visitors with long speeches.

Reception-rooms will be kept open in the Grand Hotel.

W. T. Y. Schenck, A. A. Watkins, L. F. Dundon, J. F. Merrill, Paul B. Perkins, H. L. Davis and H. T. Scott were appointed a committee on resolutions.

H. Halliday offered the following resolution, which was signed by the president and secretary and telegraphed to the Legislature:

The advisory committee of the Manufacturers' Convention, to be held in this city on the 19th inst., has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Senate and Assembly of California, that all things being equal, a clause should be inserted in the constitution of this State, so that the material should be of California manufacture.

A motion to strike out the words "all things being equal" was made by Mr. Scott, who said "San Francisco's manufacturers are equal to any Eastern men to furnish material, and any one who thinks he is not let him go out of business."

The committee will meet again at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. In view of the antagonism that has developed since the meeting of the proposed convention, the opinions of some of the most prominent participants in that movement are herewith given touching the part which California is to play in the upbuilding of the new California.

H. L. Davis, president of the Board of Manufacturers and Employes of California, who signed the call for the proposed convention, said: "I have anticipated this movement it will antagonize only its own best interests, and whatever action may be taken will certainly affect the laboring man, and the objections to labor unions and would be willing to co-operate with them if they would agree to abstain from being antagonized, preventing the material which is necessary to the upbuilding of the new California."

A. S. Halliday, president of the California Wire Works, said: "The interests of the manufacturer and the mechanic are identical. They should not quarrel. They should come together and adopt the same policy. It is not my desire that there be no objection to union men participating in the convention. They might be invited to send representatives, who know, are to be limited to ten minutes. Any differences might thus be made more easy of adjustment."

N. A. Judd of the printing and binding establishment of the Hicks-Judd Company said: "We desire to educate the unthinking into patronizing home products. That is the principal object of the convention. There will be no quarrel between the manufacturer and the laboring man in any way. Of course, people will buy that which they can obtain the cheapest, other things being equal. It is not my desire to discourage or not. What we shall endeavor to do is to show the advisability of sometimes buying even a trifle more, or home-made goods. Every dollar kept from going East to pay for goods that are made here is so much gained toward the permanent prosperity of our home industries."

M. M. Barnett, secretary of the advisory committee of the proposed Manufacturers' Convention, said: "Labor and capital should be in harmony in all things. If the movement is a total failure in the East, we cannot compete with our rivals there. When permanent organization is effected at the meeting of the convention, negotiations will certainly be concluded, but it means to secure the desired ends of the people interested. They must be taken into consideration, for it is the duty of the manufacturer with the unions to solve the problem of the unemployed."

A. McCoughlin of the National Brewery said: "If the labor leaders—and I don't say my union laboring men—will not be so ready to encourage strikes and boycotts, they can materially aid the industrial progress of the State. These evils make capital timid and prevent investment in enterprises which create work for the real laboring man."

Walter MacArthur, editor of the Coast Seaman's Journal, delegate to the Labor hour convention, said: "At the present time I have not the slightest idea how union labor will stand with regard to the forthcoming convention of manufacturers and employers. I believe that it has not as yet been invited to send any delegates to the convention. However, we shall probably give delegates to the meeting of the Labor Council. They will be given proper credentials and sent to demand admission to the floor of the convention as regular members of that body. If they are rejected, we will have to set our wits to work and adopt such measures as the case may demand. We shall consider that the movement is a total failure so far as encouraging and fostering home industries are concerned. How on earth can manufacturing be discussed without taking labor into full and free consideration? Again, how can labor be discussed if it is not represented? The subject of the whole matter is, that home industries cannot be encouraged or set on a basis of success if labor is enemy with those whose capital is invested in the home industries. Labor is not only the great producer but also the greatest consumer. If labor has little or nothing with which to buy goods, the manufacturer's business will wither and die. That proposition has been proved in the past."

The Trades and Labor Unions are heartily in favor of the proposed convention, provided that the movement is not made a party to the laboring man's interests, as was the case with the Manufacturers' and Employers' Association. As set forth in the expressed purposes of the convention, it is to be organized to regulate trades unions and resist their

WILL CONTINUE THE MEAT WAR.

THE WESTERN MEAT COMPANY WILL NOT ABANDON THE STRUGGLE.

CHEAP CHOPS AND STEAKS.

THE BUTCHERS LOSE MONEY, BUT THE CITIZEN PROFITS THEREBY.

G. F. Swift and Nelson Morris, the big pork and beef packers of Chicago and Kansas City, arrived from the East yesterday, and spent a busy day at the offices of the Western Meat Company, in which corporation they, together with Phil Armour, are largely interested, and of which Mr. Swift is president.

For some time past it has been whispered on the street that the representatives of the great Eastern slaughter-house men, who erected the million-dollar plant at Baden, had become heartily sick of the venture, and the arrival here of two of the principals was sufficient to set the tongues of gossip to wagging harder than ever. Rumor had it that their mission here was to arrange for closing out the business and winding up the affairs of the corporation at the annual meeting of the stockholders next Monday afternoon, and much speculation was indulged in as to what was to be done with the immense plant down the bay.

The attempt of Armour and his associates to secure shares of the fresh meat trade of this coast has not been a profitable one. On coming here he announced that he did not aim to control the trade, but only to receive a fair share of it, but word went forth that the ultimate object was to freeze out the smaller men, and at once a Butchers' Board of Trade, colloquially known as the Butchers' Union, sprang into existence to fight the new comers. The war has lasted two years now, and the result has been that both sides have lost money the citizen of San Francisco paid from five to ten cents a pound less for his porthouse than the same cut could be purchased for in the East. In the struggle the Butchers' Union has been the loser, while the wholesalers and their insinuations about "frozen meat" had a disastrous effect upon the sales of the new concern.

The Eastern men deny, however, that they intend to abandon the fight. Mr. Swift, when questioned concerning the matter, was disposed to ridicule it. "If we are going out of business here," he said, "this is the first I have known of it." Manager L. R. Hough of the Western Meat Company said:

You may quote me as positively denying the truth of that rumor. We are in business here to stay, and though our trade is not just what we might wish, it is better than it has been. The increase in the superior quality of our goods, and it would have larger effect except that we do business on a cash basis, while any amount of credit is obtainable in Butternut. It is known that none of our meats are "frozen," and we care for them so that in our establishments the rats do not run and fro over them as they do in Butternut.

A similar inclination to continue the fight was noted among the stockholders of the corporation. James McCullough, the manager of the San Francisco agency for Armour's supplies, said:

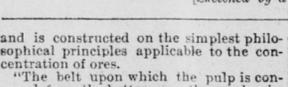
There is no disposition among the stockholders to abandon the fight. This city is at least fifty years behind the age in the matter of the fresh meat trade, and the fight will succeed. The fight against us made by the local wholesale butchers is directly in line with the unfortunate disposition manifested

ON THE OLD PAN SYSTEM. THE FIRST SIMPLE METHODS OF MINING INCORPORATED IN A MACHINE.

AN INVENTION THAT IS LOOKED UPON WITH FAVOR BY MINING EXPERTS.

Henry Rives Ellis, the assayer at 318 Pine street, has invented a machine for the concentration of ores that is regarded by mining engineers and experts as a valuable improvement. It is in fact an improved concentrator, and mining men who have seen it in operation at the metallurgical works are enthusiastic in their praise.

The machine is nothing more than the incorporation of the old-winning method of mining, which was the best method and which has never been improved upon,



THE CONCENTRATOR INVENTED BY HENRY R. ELLIS (Sketches by a "Call" artist.)

and is constructed on the simplest philosophical principles applicable to the concentration of ores. "The belt upon which the pulp is conveyed from the battery or other pulverizing device," said Mr. Ellis, "is a traveling or moving one, as used on many other concentrators, but differs radically from all others in that it is filled with small batea or pan-like depressions, and when the machine is in operation a rotary or circular motion is imparted to the traveling belt, and to each one of many bateas so that the motion and the result produced is precisely like that imparted to the batea or miners' pan by the most skillful hand."

Six during the operation any of the heavier metal-bearing portions of the pulp or concentrates escape from one of the bateas it will surely be caught up by some of the many hundreds of the others and be perfectly separated from the gangue or lighter portions before it reaches the lower end of the traveling belt and be deposited clean in the receptacle attached to the machine for that purpose.

The concentrator works very rapidly, and from practical working tests it is estimated that the four-foot belt machine will handle fifteen to twenty tons of ordinary pulp in twenty-four hours, and that the six-foot belt machine will handle about double that quantity of like pulp in twenty-four hours. "It has been demonstrated that all the gold and amalgam which may escape from amalgamating plates of the mill will be perfectly separated from the gangue and deposited with the sulphures. The values saved, as shown by various tests upon ores difficult to concentrate, were upward of 90 per cent."

Mr. Ellis is a graduate of the mining department of the University of California. The Offices at Fourth and Townsend filled with Coffee. The Butcher Pacific Company has found a tenant for the big brick building at Fourth and Townsend which was vacated when the executive offices of the company were moved uptown. It is now a coffee warehouse—not for the finest grades of coffee, but for the cheap, damaged Central American coffee that will probably ultimately form an adjunct to the "sinks" served at the cafes along the waterfront. On the last voyage up of the hundred cases of coffee on board several hundred cases of coffee were damaged, and the consignees refused to accept it and took its value instead from the Pacific Mail Company.

The Mail Company now has the coffee on its hands and is in a great predicament. The old offices of its good friend, the Southern Pacific Company. Most of the offices in the lower floor are covered with the bean. A Temporary Ferry Service. Persons living in Benicia and that vicinity will no longer be compelled to go around by Suisun when coming to this city, as they have been, for the Suisun ferry has been broken down. A private party has placed a little boat in service between Benicia and Suisun, and will probably facilitate travel between the two sections.

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FOOD OF GENIUS.

Fish Does Not Help to Build Up Brain Matter.

It is extremely improbable that genius derives any peculiarly appropriate nutriment from a fish diet, and it is certain that genius gives no thought to the subject. Mr. Carlyle and Lord Veneson smoked pipes—because they were men enough to smoke pipes—but we do not suppose that their cigarettes would have made a decadent of Mr. Carlyle or an "impressionist" of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The style and character of Dr. Johnson remained the same, whether he drank lemonade and tea or port and punch.

Old Satchells boldly avers that brandy makes the poet, but his poetry would have had the same complexion had he regaled his muse with whisky. On champagne and ortolan Burns would have written neither better nor worse than on collops and toddy. In another field of excellence it is likely that to smoke a pipe and drink a glass of beer would not add or subtract a couple of strokes from Taylor's usual round on the links. It is not because of his great appetite for beef that Sir Andrew Aguecheek fell below a lofty intellectual standard. We do not know whether Shakespear had any favorite dish.

About Thackeray's and Johnson's favorite dishes we know great deal, but are psychologically none the wiser. Appreciation of cockleylee does not account for the statesmanlike qualities or defects of James V. Whatever Mr. Gladstone's favorite food may be it is probably none of the rough-and-ready dishes celebrated by Homer, and it is not to be thought that he takes grated cheese in his claret, like Nestor. In short, food and genius have nothing to do with each other, and the most popular novelists are not to be distinguished at dinner-time from mere critics.—Saturday Review.

REFUSE THE SUBSTITUTE.

I write to admit that notwithstanding my misgivings your Vegetable Sarsaparilla did all that you promised. I had tried so many preparations to no purpose that I had come to feel that I could never get any relief from my skin disease and headaches, but I have had a return of my former trouble since I commenced taking your Vegetable Sarsaparilla. I am permanently cured, but will out of an abundance of precaution, continue to take it regularly for a year. I feel like a new man. You are at perfect liberty to use this in any way you see fit, or you can refer whom you please to CHARLES LEE (with Beamish), Third and Market Sts., City.

I have had for years spells of indigestion and dyspepsia, and have tried nearly everything. Finally I took one of the Sarsaparilla. It did not help me, and caused pimples to break out on my face. This, I was told, was the result of the poash contained in it. Hearing that I had been cured by the Sarsaparilla, I bought a bottle and acted differently, I got some. The pimples disappeared almost immediately, and I felt like a new man. I have no more of a symptom of my old disease, nor do I think it will return. MRS. C. B. STEWART, 400 Hayes St., City.

GOOD HEALTH FOR ALL MANKIND IN JOY'S VEGETABLE Sarsaparilla. To show you my gratitude and for the benefit of others I make it my duty to inform you that your Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I have tried nearly everything. I used to feel like a different person, and all my troubles are gone. I believe I am permanently cured, but will out of an abundance of precaution, continue to take it regularly for a year. I feel like a new man. You are at perfect liberty to use this in any way you see fit, or you can refer whom you please to CHARLES LEE (with Beamish), Third and Market Sts., City.

I take great pleasure in recommending your Sarsaparilla. I have only taken one bottle so far, but I feel like a new man. I suffered from headache and bloating of the stomach, caused, I presume, from indigestion. I shall continue

OUR SUGAR TEACHERS.

Are They Overworked And Underpaid?

A GOOD TIME TO PAUSE.

See That You Do Right With Yourself In Order That You May Be Happy, Strong and Vigorous.

The life of a schoolteacher is not all "sunshine" and "fine spring bonnets." It is true their hours of labor are short, but it is also true that those short hours of labor are unremitting; they are constant; they are ceaseless.

A builder chooses the heaviest steel structural iron to bear the greatest weight of the warehouse he is erecting, for the reason that he knows this great weight will be on this steel constantly.

If you will read seven hours and close your eyes for five minutes after each hour's reading, you will notice little or no fatigue from the reading; but if you will read four hours continuously without closing your eyes, they will be bloodshot, heavy, and if you are not in good condition the head will ache.

Thus it is that the schoolteacher's task is wearisome, because her nerves are constantly on the "qui vive."

She must control the mind of each and every child in the schoolroom, for one rebellious boy or girl would break the discipline of the entire school.

What is of greater proof, that the schoolteacher of California is worked hard enough comes from the fact that so many hundreds of them have been compelled to use the Great Home Remedy—JOY'S VEGETABLE Sarsaparilla.

In the spring testimonials come from these teachers from every little town and hamlet, and when the testimonials are coming in we know that "Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla," like a good missionary, has been out on the high seas of the byways, rendering good for the evil of our civilization.

The Indians use little or no medicine, because they are not cabined or housed, or constricted or "punished" (if you will) daily. But when the Indians do use medicine they use mineral drugs. Their remedies are entirely vegetable, and in this way they show a wisdom which we may well emulate.

Your stomach is filled with gases, if your stomach refuses the food you eat, if your stomach is sour, if your stomach pains you, if your stomach becomes hard as a rock, you need a gentle stimulating herb remedy, and therefore you need "The Great Home Remedy, JOY'S VEGETABLE Sarsaparilla."

If your liver is torpid, if your liver refuses to act, if your liver is inflamed, if you become melancholy, you become morose, you become nervous, you become constrained to fight, and everything seems to go wrong. You become constrained to do that which you should not. Regulate your liver with Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla and you will be happy with the world.

Very often happens that a small blemish destroys the value of a diamond. It very often happens that a careless move in business destroys the huge enterprise. It very often happens that a derangement of the kidneys leads to great suffering. When your kidneys are not working see that you use "JOY'S VEGETABLE Sarsaparilla." It is the great Kidney, Liver and Stomach regulator of California.

Californians are always happy, joyous and buoyant as compared with their Eastern friends, and for the good reason that the sun shines and warms them sufficiently to go out and walk about and recreate themselves. Now, when the stomach, liver and kidneys are not in good working condition everything goes wrong. When your kidneys are not working see that you use "JOY'S VEGETABLE Sarsaparilla." There is a reason for everything. There is a reason for the "shining of the sun." There is a reason for the "growing of the grass." There is a reason for the "building of a church," and there is also a reason for the use of "Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla." The sun warms you, the grass feeds you, the church ennobles you and "Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla" keeps your health.

Testimonials are coming in every day to the Edwin W. Joy Company, 269 Stevenson street, San Francisco, and these testimonials all tell "a tale of joy."

If your druggist is "up to date" he has Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla behind his counter. If he is not, write to the Edwin W. Joy Company, 269 Stevenson street, San Francisco, and these testimonials all tell "a tale of joy."

I have tried several remedies which are advertised as relief for my skin disease, but I never get any relief. I am recommended to try a bottle of Joy's Sarsaparilla. Just as a test, and while taking the first bottle I became convinced of its merits, for it could feel it working a change in me. I have taken five bottles, and now my troubles have left me. Everything is working as it should. My skin is clear, my head is cleansed, purified and braced me up generally. I feel like a new man. You are at perfect liberty to use this in any way you see fit, or you can refer whom you please to CHARLES LEE (with Beamish), Third and Market Sts., City.

REFUSE THE SUBSTITUTE. I write to admit that notwithstanding my misgivings your Vegetable Sarsaparilla did all that you promised. I had tried so many preparations to no purpose that I had come to feel that I could never get any relief from my skin disease and headaches, but I have had a return of my former trouble since I commenced taking your Vegetable Sarsaparilla. I am permanently cured, but will out of an abundance of precaution, continue to take it regularly for a year. I feel like a new man. You are at perfect liberty to use this in any way you see fit, or you can refer whom you please to CHARLES LEE (with Beamish), Third and Market Sts., City.

If for a while, and I heartily recommend it to my friends. It is a credit to you. 1016 Market street, city.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GREAT "HOME REMEDY."

Your Sarsaparilla has done me much good. About a year ago I began to feel very miserable and my skin was turning very yellow. I was all aches and pains. I went to the doctor and he told me my liver was out of order and gave me some medicine, which did me no good. One of my neighbors came in and advised me to try Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. I did, and with good effect. I feel like a new being now, and will every one who knows all about it has done me. MRS. GEORGE DELIBIDGE, Butte City, Mont.

REFUSE A SUBSTITUTE. I had been troubled for a long time with liver and kidney troubles, and had tried many remedies with little or no effect, but your California Remedy acted like magic with me, and with the first bottle I was relieved from a case of the worst sick headache that one ever has