

THE UNIVERSITY IS FREE.

Regents Are Opposed to Charging Admission and Tuition Fees.

A DEFICIT IN THE FUNDS.

Readjustment of Expenses in the Various Departments—The Lick Observatory.

The board of regents of the State University got somewhat tangled up at their annual meeting yesterday in the discussion of finances. It was not a question of touching upon monometallism or bimetallism such as is agitating the minds of political party leaders throughout the country, but it was a question of the financial status of the university.

It appears that the institution of learning which is the pride of the State is "in a hole" temporarily to the extent of about \$17,000, and, according to some of the regents, the prospects are not very bright for the coming year regarding a threatened increase of this indebtedness, unless some decisive action was taken to stem the adverse tide.

The regents had two propositions to face, viz.: First, to reduce the expenses of the university so that they may come within the scope of the appropriation, and, second, to exercise their prerogative and charge an admission and tuition fee of \$25 a year for each student outside of those who enjoyed the privileges of free scholarships within the discretion of the board.

There was a rather large attendance at the meeting. President G. Phelps occupied the chair and those present were Regents Crocker, Marye, Kellogg, Rowell, Houghton, Martin, Hallidie, Foote, Wayne, Slack and Chase. The matter of the \$25 fee came up first, and after a long discussion, the board, who had been asked to look into the law which gives the board the privilege to fix a tuition and admission fee.

Mr. Moorhead said that the law of 1869 gave the board the right, and that in 1883 it was rescinded. The question of right was subject for dispute then, and in 1874 the code was amended and the law of 1869 was reinstated. In 1879, when the constitution passed, that instrument declared that the laws of 1869 and 1874 should guide the board.

This report settled the legal points involved and the question of tuition went into the subject with a vim. A right was made to accept the report, and also to the effect that, owing to the increase in the number of pupils in the university and the increase of expenses caused thereby, as well as the threatened deficit in the appropriation funds, the board find means to maintain the institution by charging an admission and tuition fee of \$25 a year, payable in two installments of \$12.50, provided that the holders of present scholarships and the seventy-five scholarships for those who are unable to pay be not interfered with.

It was at this point the discussion began. President Kellogg submitted a substitute stating that in order to keep the university up to its standard the students be asked to pay \$20 a year admission and tuition fees, and that scholarships be given to those who are established for those who attain certain proficiency in their present schools.

Regent Hallidie said that while he was in favor of a free university, the fact still stared him in the face that the university had a \$17,000 deficit at the end of this fiscal year, and there was every prospect that it would be doubled in the coming year unless something was done. While he was in favor of the \$25 fee, he would not look upon it as a necessity until the next Legislature met to tide over. The people, he thought, would look upon it in such a light.

Regent Foote opposed the proposition. After some further discussion Regent Kellogg withdrew his substitute and moved to lay the whole matter over for a month. This found no favor at all. Regent Martin moved to amend, also, being of the opinion that the board had no right to take such action. If the income was not sufficient to pay all expenses make a reduction down to it. It is the first time in the history of the university that such a matter had come up, and it would not be good policy to change past methods for a year or two. The school system is free and the university should be the same.

Messrs. Marye, Houghton and others expressed their views pro and con, but the proposition of charging admission and tuition fees was knocked out by a vote. There was some little discussion over the internal administration, in it there were several recommendations for increases of salaries and appointments.

Several regents thought this savored of an increase in the appointment of \$250 explained that the whole represented but a readjustment of the expenses of each department, and that the aggregate expense remained the same.

That E. R. Lewis be appointed instructor in physics for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1896, with salary of \$1,200, with salary of \$1,500 for said fiscal year.

That Dr. A. C. Alexander be appointed assistant in physics, with salary of \$900 for said fiscal year.

That Arthur Ince be reappointed assistant in physics, with pay of \$600 for said fiscal year.

That Arthur Jordan be appointed student assistant in the department of physics, vice E. Coleman, with pay of \$200 for said fiscal year.

That the salary of E. R. Drew be increased from \$1,200 per annum to \$1,500.

That Clive Day be appointed instructor in history with salary of \$1,000.

tening to the proposition the board decided that it would take no action until the next Legislature presented more definite proposals.

When this was disposed of the board considered a proposition of appointing Professor Freyer to the Agassiz chair of Oriental languages at a salary of \$3,000 a year. An argument followed as it was represented that the professor could not devote his whole time to the work. It was thought best by some to offer the professor \$250 a month for actual work performed. The result was the secretary was authorized to correspond with the professor and obtain his views regarding salary and his time.

A report was received from Professor Holden of the Lick University announcing the following changes there; Professor R. H. Tucker, salary increased from \$1,800 to \$2,000 a year; W. J. Hussey, appointed astronomer at the observatory with a salary of \$2,000, to take the place of Professor Barnard, resigned; D. G. Aitken appointed assistant astronomer, salary \$600; Professor C. J. Perrine, salary increased from \$1,200 to \$1,500. These changes take place beginning January 1, 1896. It was also announced that T. Eller Beans of San Jose had given another \$100 toward the Crossley telescope.

PRACTICABLE SOCIALISM.

Dr. Scott's Address to the Institute of Applied Christianity.

H. J. McCoy's Reason for Refusing Shelter to the Institute—Coming Speakers.

Dr. J. E. Scott addressed the Institute of Applied Christianity at the Third Congregational Church last evening. His subject was, "Is Socialism Practicable?" "Socialism, as I understand it," said he, "is caring for society and its needs righteously. It is an interpretation of the text, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' There is no reason that socialism shall be deemed other than in conformity to the letter as well as spirit of the gospel of Christ."

Dr. Scott traced briefly the history of socialist movements in this country, and spoke of the Brook Farm as the most important of the attempts. "One reason that the efforts in that line have failed is that they have been as much communistic as socialistic," said Dr. Scott. "There has been an invasion into family life and that cannot be brooked. It was a pernicious error and has no place in socialism. Another difficulty has been disagreement about the distribution of values. Socialism claims that labor is the cause and source of value, and that the holders of present property are unjustly enriched by the labor of others."

"To say that socialism is impracticable because human nature is selfish is to say that the idealism of the present age is impracticable because it is not selfish. If a more forcible revolution occurred it would probably have few harbingers, but come like lightning out of a clear sky."

Mr. Clark said the trouble was caused by the fact that all the money of the world was owned by fifteen persons. Rev. E. J. Dupuy said the young people in the so-called university at Palo Alto are taught that life is a struggle in which the means are more important than the ends. He believes that education is the chief agency of advancing socialism.

It was announced that Rev. E. J. Dupuy would address the institute on the subject of "Christianity Applied to Socialism" on Tuesday evening. Rev. F. B. Pullan will speak on the subject of "Emulation and Competition" on the 23d inst. Rev. G. W. Henning will give his lecture, "A Nation's Religion," before the institute on the 30th inst.

Rev. E. J. Dupuy, secretary of the Institute, had written Secretary H. J. McCoy, asking why the Young Men's Christian Association had refused that inquiry a letter in its building. The following letter, in response to the inquiry, was read:

My Dear Sir: Your esteemed favor of July 9th reached my office during my absence from the city, and I take this, my earliest opportunity, of replying to the same. I am glad to hear of the association for all time to have nothing whatever to do with anything that created a division in public sentiment, and I am glad to hear of the association involved. This was the only reason your society was refused permanent headquarters at our building.

Wishing you all possible blessing and success in your good work, I remain very sincerely yours, H. J. McCoy, General Secretary.

No action was taken in reference to the matter.

A COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

William Hildebrand, who escaped from San Bernardino, in Jail. William Hildebrand, alias William Berninger, alias Walter Meyer, the San Bernardino counterfeiter, was run to earth by Assistant United States Secret Service Agent Dudley Harris yesterday, and is now in the custody of Marshal Baldwin.

Hildebrand is said to have passed over \$500 in counterfeit dollars, halves and quarters before he was suspected. As soon as the authorities went to search his place he fled to San Francisco and has been in hiding at 47 Birch street two months, but notified and the police have been after him for a month, but no trace of him could be found until Agent Harris got on his trail. He tracked him to Oakland, and finally located him at 453 Everett street with the assistance of one of Madison & Burke's collectors.

Hildebrand saw Harris coming and attempted to get away. In escaping from a watchman's room, however, he ran into the arms of Agent Harris, who was waiting for his arrest. He will be sent to Los Angeles to stand trial.

One of the witnesses against Hildebrand was Mrs. Julia McGowan, who kept a boarding house at 47 Birch street, but suddenly from natural causes yesterday, and the authorities will now have to procure evidence from San Bernardino to hold the prisoner.

About a Butcher's Shop. S. B. Badarone was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with obtaining money by false pretenses. The complaining witness stated that he had been deceived by the defendant who alleges that on May 8 Badarone sold him a butcher-shop at 820 Howard street for \$130, but that he had never seen the premises, and that he had been deceived by the defendant who had obtained the money by false pretenses.

DETISTS' CONVENTION.

The Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the State Association.

TECHNICAL PAPERS READ.

President L. A. Teague's Address Recalls Some of the Early History.

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The president appointed a committee on order of business as follows: George Van Orden, R. H. Cool and A. H. Wallace, who exercised over the thought of what the experiment might prove, for they foresaw some of the possibilities.

Dr. Riggs assumed the responsibility by administering the nitrous oxide gas to himself and well divided the responsibility with Dr. Riggs in the removal of the tooth. Dr. Riggs said was a time full of exciting and thrilling thoughts. These were but the birthpangs of a discovery that has tenderly held thousands of mortal beings in deep and sweet sleep during the marvelous operations that have been made possible since that hour.

These two men are entitled to the undivided attention in all that claims our united praise. Very few men could measure up to Dr. Riggs' standard of practical value in professional integrity. His name will ultimately stand in the annals of our history among the foremost of our worthy confreres.

The evening session was devoted to the reading and discussion of papers, and was attended by about fifty members of the profession, among whom were several ladies, Dr. Craig of Oakland and Dr. Treddwell of San Francisco being of the number.

Dr. A. C. Hart of San Francisco read a paper on "Porcelain-faced Crowns." A paper on "Surgical Treatment of Ulcerated Teeth," written by Dr. J. G. Parsons of San Diego, was read by Dr. Lewis of San Francisco.

Dr. L. Van Orden of San Francisco read a paper written by Dr. J. Foster Flagg of Philadelphia on "Zinc Plastics." Dr. Flagg was a pioneer practitioner in California, and the fact was referred to with some feeling by gentlemen who are intimate with him and his work.

Applications for membership were read from Dr. Marion Ward Craig of Oakland, Dr. Walter F. Taylor of Sacramento and the following named graduates of the University of California: Ernest Schlott, W. J. Wilcox and Walter Coke.

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A Home Industry Fair. Large Plans for the Coming Mechanics' Institute Exposition.

Conference Between the Directors and Business Men and Manufacturers. To make the Twenty-eighth Industrial Exposition of the Mechanics' Institute, which opens in this city on August 13, a success in every way the institute directors having the affair in charge are striving to arouse an interest among the manufacturers and producers not only of the City but of the State.

Their idea is to make the coming exposition as distinctly a Californian one as possible in the way of exhibits. In addition to the manufacturers and producers, it has also been sought to bring the various bodies, organized for the purpose of invigorating the State's progress into line.

With this end in view, invitations were sent out to the Manufacturers' Club, the Manufacturers' and Employers' Association, the Merchants' Association, the Manufacturers and Producers' Association and the Board of Trade to send representatives to meet and confer with the trustees of the Mechanics' Institute regarding the matter. A response was made all around, and the meeting took place in the institute rooms last night.

President A. S. Hallidie of the institute called the meeting to order and stated its object. He said that the institute was anxious to get advice and suggestions from business men and others who had the welfare of the home industry at heart as to the exhibition and the proposed plan of making it an exhibition of home products and distinctly representative of Californian industries. It was not alone necessary to have the exhibition open on these lines, but it was equally necessary to arouse an interest among the people of the interior and coast. It was hoped that large numbers of people could be induced to come from interior points to view the exposition and to do so at reduced rates of transportation.

He called upon M. S. Kohlberg of the Merchants' Association to take the chair and preside over the meeting. The discussion of the evening followed based upon the suggestions of Mr. Hallidie. Vandyler Stow said that in his opinion representatives from the Mechanics' Institute and the other organizations should call upon the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and endeavor to get a definite answer as to whether the company would run excursion trains to the city from coast points when the fair was in progress.

Dr. Post read a paper of much interest to the profession that was written by Dr. G. Alden Mills of New York, on the subject of "The Man That Made the First Surgical Operation under Anesthesia." The paper, in substance, follows:

The tooth that was removed from Dr. Wells' jaw was taken away merely to prove the virtue of the chemical in its power to dispel pain. The tooth was not an offender. It was a surgical operation. Dr. John M. Riggs performed the operation on a student with Dr. Wells. They thought first of hiring some one on whom to operate, but feared the responsibility in case the patient should die. They were both much

FOSTER IS TURNED DOWN.

Protest Against His Appointment as Election Commissioner.

A LETTER AND THE REPLY.

As an Old Republican He Reserved the Right to Scratch His Ticket.

The executive committee of the Republican State Central Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon to consider Mayor Sutro's appointment of A. E. Castle and Samuel Foster as Election Commissioners under the new law. Shortly after 5 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the chairman P. B. Cornwall. The members of the executive committee present were: W. W. Montague, H. L. Dodge, James McQuaid, M. Cooney, David Kerr, Frank McQuaid, Leon Denney, H. P. Sonntag and Asa R. Wells.

Earlier in the day Mr. Cornwall dispatched a messenger-boy with the following letter addressed to Samuel Foster at his place of business on California street: "Dear Sir: The Republican State Central Committee of the City and County of San Francisco, July 9, 1895.

There will be a meeting this afternoon of the executive committee of the Republican State Central Committee at the committee-room, No. 27, third floor, 419 California street, to take action on the Mayor's appointment of two Republican members of the Board of Election Commissioners of the City and County of San Francisco.

I had not supposed that there would be any opposition to yourself for the position named, but find that several people are industriously asserting that you voted the Populist and not the Republican ticket at the last election. I have been requested by members of the executive committee to ask you a frank answer to the question whether or no you do so vote. A brief note by the bearer stating that you voted the entire Republican State ticket at the last election would settle the question and I presume that you will be confirmed without controversy. Sincerely yours, P. B. Cornwall, Chairman Republican State Central Committee.

To the foregoing letter Mr. Foster sent the following reply: "Dear Sir: San Francisco, July 9, 1895. P. B. Cornwall, Chairman Republican State Central Committee. Yours of even date is received. I too had not supposed there would be any opposition to myself for the position named. I have never been a Populist or affiliated with that party or voted for that ticket. On the contrary, I have been a Republican from the days of Fremont until the present time. No one acquainted with me can question my Republicanism and no opposition to me has been made on that ground. I believe, the only ground for objection by the law creating the Board of Election Commissioners, is that I have reserved the right to scratch my name on my ticket if I thought, by so doing public welfare was subserved. I am entitled to my party and justly so. The Republican party are the whole people. I remain, respectfully, SAMUEL FOSTER.

Mr. Foster's reply was not sufficiently clear and definite to satisfy a majority of the members of the executive committee and the question was put to vote, after discussion for nearly two hours, the committee decided to protest against Mr. Foster's appointment.

There were no reasons advanced for protesting against the appointment of A. E. Castle and therefore the silence of the committee signifies acquiescence. In the absence of the regular secretary of the committee, Frank McQuaid performed the duties of that office. I informed the duties of that office. The chairman was instructed to prepare a resolution in accordance with the sentiments expressed by the committee, and the resolution was adopted by a very slight majority. The resolution simply sets forth that the Republican State Central Committee protests against the nomination and appointment of Samuel Foster for the position of Election Commissioner on the ground that he is not a Republican and did not vote the Republican State ticket at the last election.

It was ascertained after the meeting adjourned that the opposition to Mr. Foster was led by M. Cooney and Frank McQuaid. Efforts to down him in the committee were begun as soon as the appointment was announced and the result of Tuesday's session proves that they (Cooney and McQuaid) did some very effective work.

It transpires that Mr. Foster had warm supporters in the committee and among them were W. W. Montague, H. L. Dodge and James McQuaid. The resolution of protest was adopted by a very slight majority. The only reason advanced for protesting was Foster's lack of fidelity to the party. The letter given above did not furnish the only ground, for active members of the committee submitted proof which was deemed conclusive that Mr. Foster did not vote for M. M. Estee for Governor at the election last fall. In the absence of clear that he must have voted for Estee, as he is not a Republican and did not vote the Republican ticket at the last election.

A party pressure was brought to bear on the committee to convince members that only Republicans of the straight-out and never-bolting kind should be allowed on the Election Board as representatives of the party. P. B. Cornwall, himself chairman of the committee, and one who entertains high regard for Mr. Foster, is inclined to stand up firm and erect for party assertion in this respect.

Perhaps it would be treating Mr. Estee in a manner which he might regard as unkind to say that his influence was cast against Mr. Foster's confirmation. He says that he has no interest in politics beyond that of securing good men to conduct elections, but he does not neglect to introduce his doubts as to Mr. Foster's fidelity to the party. Mr. Estee affirms that Foster did not vote for him at the last election.

This executive committee which yesterday declared that Mr. Foster was not a Republican was appointed by Mr. Estee last summer to conduct the State campaign in Mr. Estee's behalf as candidate for Governor. The State convention or the State Central Committee created by the convention conceded to Mr. Estee the privilege of naming the executive committee and he designated the following to compose it:

P. B. Cornwall, W. W. Montague, Leon Denney, Henry L. Dodge, Frank McQuaid, M. Cooney, Alvina Hayward, D. M. Burns, J. D. Spradell, Asa R. Wells, A. Ruff, James McNab, J. H. Mahoney, J. J. Jacobi, David Kerr, Wendell Easton, Isaac Upham, Charles Bunnell, J. J. Evans, E. G. Palmer and W. C. Johnson, San Francisco.

A. L. Lemmon, Santa Rosa. Robert Northrup, Los Angeles. O. A. Hale, San Jose. Elisha Hart, Sacramento. J. T. Daly, Ventura. Edward Sweeney, Redding. W. H. Chieserich, Alameda.

Ten of these gentlemen met yesterday in a room overlooking the city hall offices and at that meeting Samuel Foster was turned down. Mr. Cornwall believes that the committee can stand on protesting until Mayor Sutro names a man whose party record will stand the test of committee investigation. "We can keep on protesting under the law," said Mr. Cornwall, "as long as grass grows and water runs, and in the end the act creating the commission may be declared unconstitutional."

Mayor Sutro was interviewed last night on the subject of Mr. Foster's rejection. He said: "I shall make another appointment immediately. I will think over the matter to-night and be ready to-morrow morning with another name."

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IRRITABILITY.

NEW TO-DAY.

IRRITABILITY IS ONE OF THE WORST THAT YOUR SCHOOLBOY LIKES TO SPELL OUT AND FILL HIS MOUTH IN SOUNDING, BUT IT EXPRESSES THE ACUTE OF THE UNDESIRABLE IN THE COMPLEX MAN. AN IRRITABLE MAN WILL MAKE HIS WIFE, HIS CHILDREN, HIS FRIENDS, HIS MASTER, HIS LAWYER, NERVOUS AND UNHAPPY FOR THE MOMENT AT LEAST.

Now, an irritable person is generally a person suffering from a nervous disorder. Sometimes it is due to constipation, overstudy, and is always combined with fretting.

Mr. H. G. Mulkay of Corvallis, Or., suffered not only from irritability, but from nervous exhaustion. He suffers no longer. He sent us his testimonial and photo.

Mr. H. G. Mulkay of Corvallis, Or., February 1, 1894. Hudson Medical Institute, Market and Ellis streets, San Francisco, California. You know more about the horrible distressing, and I might add torturing feelings of a person afflicted with Irritability, than I have had since I was treated by you. I gained twelve to fifteen pounds in weight and was invariably benefited. I have recently been traveling in the mountains and am perfectly well. I shall always speak well of the Hudson Medical Institute. Yours respectfully, H. G. MULKAY.

Mr. A. B. Drinkwater of Pullman, Wash., says: "I now feel as though I were a new man. Hardly any of my friends know me."

Mr. A. J. Hunting of Weaverville, Cal., says: "Your favor received. Have been taken treatment about two weeks since. Last medicine came. Am feeling first class and think I am about as good as I can be. My bowels are regular and I feel particularly bright."

John Sullivan of Fort Spokane, Wash., says: "I feel entirely cured, thank you for your wonderful medicine. I feel like a new man again. They told me to stop the medicine after the first week. You need not send me any more, as I need it no longer."

CITY PEOPLE. Mr. Edward N. Peterson of 205 O'Farrell street, Geary, Graham of 14 Eddy street, Miss Lizzie Gallagher of 1035 Sutter street, and many others, publicly testify to the benefits they have derived from the Hudson Medical Institute.

Now, kind reader, there must be some reason for our great success, and it is easily discovered. A corps of consulting physicians, backed up by the best electrical instruments for the treating of nervous diseases, has been organized. These instruments, used by the best electrical physicians to do excellent work. It is your own fault if you do not consult them.

The Hudson Medical Institute, located at Market and Ellis streets, San Francisco, California, is a complete medical institution. It treats all diseases of the head, stomach and bladder; all bronchial diseases; all functional nervous diseases, St. Vitus' dance, hysteria, shaking palsy, epilepsy; all general diseases; all kinds of blood troubles; uric acid, all skin diseases, rheumatism, gonorrhea, syphilis, all venereal diseases; varicose veins, hemorrhoids, all blood poisoning; varicose veins, nervous exhaustion and prostration, incipient paralysis; all kidney diseases; lumbago, sciatica; all bladder troubles; all diseases of the urinary system; all visceral disorders, which are treated by the departing department. Special instruments are used in all cases.

These are a few of the special diseases in which our medical institute has been successful. We are attended by the specialists, and it may frankly be said that a helping hand is extended to every patient.

Circulars and Testimonials of the Great Hudson sent free.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Stockton, Market and Ellis Streets.

Send for Professor J. H. Hudson's celebrated lecture on the "Errors of Youth and on Last Manhood." It will cost you nothing.

Visit the Institute when you can. All patients seen in private consulting rooms. Out-of-town patients can learn all about their cases if they send for circulars and booklets. Letters are strictly confidential. Two thousand testimonials in the writing of the individuals cured.

Office Hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 12.

UNITED STATES BRANCH STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION AND AFFAIRS OF THE PHENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON, ENGLAND, ON THE 31st DAY OF December, A. D. 1894, and for the year ending on that day, and for the insurance business done in the State of California, pursuant to the provisions of sections 610 and 611 of the Political Code, compiled as per blank indorsed by the commissioner.

Table with columns: ASSETS, Cash Market Value of all Stocks and Bonds owned by Company, Cash in Company's Office, Cash in hands of United States, etc.

Table with columns: LIABILITIES, Losses Adjusted, Losses in process of Adjustment, etc.

Net Cash actually received for Fire premiums, Received for interest and dividends on all investments, etc.

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Now, an irritable person is generally a person suffering from a nervous disorder. Sometimes it is due to constipation, overstudy, and is always combined with fretting.

Mr. H. G. Mulkay of Corvallis, Or., suffered not only from irritability, but from nervous exhaustion. He suffers no longer. He sent us his testimonial and photo.

Mr. H. G. Mulkay of Corvallis, Or., February 1, 1894. Hudson Medical Institute, Market and Ellis streets, San Francisco, California. You know more about the horrible distressing, and I might add torturing feelings of a person afflicted with Irritability, than I have had since I was treated by you. I gained twelve to fifteen pounds in weight and was invariably benefited. I have recently been traveling in the mountains and am perfectly well. I shall always speak well of the Hudson Medical Institute. Yours respectfully, H. G. MULKAY.</