

usually leads up to the contents of the book. Do you mean to intimate that the great, complicated questions of finance are so simple that little children can understand them when grown men cannot find anything about them? Is it your idea that when Newton saw the apple fall if a little baby had been with him the babe would have found out a good deal more from the circumstance than Newton did?"

Said Mr. Harvey: "Mr. Horr misinterprets the meaning of that verse. The word 'babes' is introduced to mean those pure of mind and unselfish. It is in that sense that it is used in the Bible, and means that those pure in mind and unselfish can clearly see those teachings which the impure of mind and selfish cannot see or understand. The cause I represent is pure and unselfish."

"In carrying out the ideas of an illustrated book an illustrated preface was adopted to show the rise and decline of civilization concurrent with an increase and decrease in the volume of primary money. The two pictures that appeared in the book were thus used; in the space below the pictures was limited in which to place the illustration; so I used only sufficient authority to establish the principle to be taught and the space would permit of. The authority used was the report of the monetary commission approved by Congress in 1870, reported in 1877 and published in 1878."

"The copy used had the date of its publication on the cover and that date was given in accrediting the authority. It was afterward changed in 'School' to read 1876. I now read from report a paragraph from which the abbreviated statement printed under the picture in the preface was made. It begins with the last two lines on page 49 and is as follows: 'At the beginning of the Christian era the metallic money of the Roman empire amounted to \$1,800,000,000. During this period a most extraordinary and baneful change took place in the condition of the world. Population dwindled and commerce, arts, wealth and freedom all disappeared. The people were reduced by poverty and misery to the most degraded conditions of serfdom and slavery.'"

"The disintegration of society was almost complete. History records no such drastic transition as that from the Roman Empire to the dark ages. Various explanations have been given of this entire breaking down of the framework of society, but it was certainly coincident with the shrinkage in the volume of money which was also without historical parallel. All other attendant circumstances than these last have occurred in other historical periods unaccompanied and unfolloved by such mighty disasters."

"It is a suggestive coincidence that the first glimmer only came with the invention of bills of exchange and paper substitutes through which the scanty stock of precious metals was increased in efficiency. It heeded the heroic treatment of rising prices to enable society to relight and uphold the almost extinguished torch of civilization. That the disaster that the East stands firm for this so-called sound money. We do not expect to derive our strength from the East, but in another year all the States west of the Mississippi River will stand solid for free silver."

Mr. Newlands said that neither of the old parties would commit itself solely to free silver. He thinks both old parties will try to compromise and the result will be a bolt to a third party. When asked about candidates he said: "Senator Cameron will not be a candidate. He refuses to leave his party for a third party. Mr. Sibley has also declined to run, or at least has said that he didn't care to run. No one has a right to nominate any one until the silver convention meets. Senator Teller is a strong man in the West and I know he would stand for free silver if nominated."

all money should be issued by the Government or all or part of it should be issued by private parties or corporations. The necessity for money, the fact that it is the fluid of society, should make it solely a creation of the Government. We regulate interstate commerce by law because it is a matter affecting society. Nothing is so intimately connected with the organization of society as money, and we have a school of financiers who advocate that it is a creation by private parties and corporations and can be regulated by them.

"It should become a fixed principle with us that the issuing of money is an act of sovereignty. Our monetary system should be fixed upon scientific principles by which every dollar is as good as every other dollar. All money should be a legal tender in the payment of all debts and no act of discrimination or nullification or debasement of the currency by any one should be permitted."

SILVER MEN ARE ACTIVE.
Champions of the West Do Effective Work in New York.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 16.—The silver men in this city are still on the alert. Some time ago the Tribune said that a silver headquarters would be kept open here all summer, and that at no time would the New York station, so to speak, be deserted. This statement has been borne out. While the guard has been constantly changing, and the responsibility has been shifted from one set of persons to another, there has never been a time since Congress adjourned that some of the leaders in the silver cause have not been in New York actively at work.

Among the most indefatigable workers have been Senator J. Don Cameron of Pennsylvania, Senator John P. Jones of Nevada and Congressman Francis G. Newlands of Nevada. Others that have been here are: Senator Stewart of Nevada, Senator Dubois of Idaho, Senator Shoup of Idaho, Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, Byron E. Shear and H. B. Gillespie of Denver, and Mayor D. B. Harris of Tennessee. One thing in connection with the silver propaganda is the fact that Joseph C. Sibley, ex-member of Congress from Pennsylvania, who is prominently named as the logical candidate for the Presidency on a silver ticket, has not been in New York all during the summer.

It is hinted, however, that he is expected here shortly, and that when he does come a conference will be held. It is known that Senator Cameron has positively declined to accept the nomination for the Presidency on a silver ticket, and that he is throwing his influence toward Mr. Sibley. Senator Cameron is deeply interested in the fight that Senator Quay is making in Pennsylvania, for largely upon the success of Mr. Quay depends Mr. Cameron's political fortunes. When Congressman Newlands was seen at the Waldorf Hotel to-day, he said:

"The silver strength is growing in the West, but I must admit that the East stands firm for this so-called sound money. We do not expect to derive our strength from the East, but in another year all the States west of the Mississippi River will stand solid for free silver."

Mr. Newlands said that neither of the old parties would commit itself solely to free silver. He thinks both old parties will try to compromise and the result will be a bolt to a third party. When asked about candidates he said: "Senator Cameron will not be a candidate. He refuses to leave his party for a third party. Mr. Sibley has also declined to run, or at least has said that he didn't care to run. No one has a right to nominate any one until the silver convention meets. Senator Teller is a strong man in the West and I know he would stand for free silver if nominated."

STRATEGY WON A BATTLE.

Cubans Routed a Band of Spaniards Without Losing a Man.

Turned Defeat Into Victory by a Brilliant Coup Near Maravi.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 16.—A Recorder special from Santiago says:

Under command of Lieutenant Gurri, fifty marines from the Spanish gunboat Magallanes effected a landing on the 8th on the coast near Maravi, under cover of the big guns of the man-of-war, and engaged 500 insurgents in combat. The marines took up a fortified position beyond the earthworks which had been thrown up the night before. When the insurgents prepared to charge their onslaught was easily repulsed by the shower of shells from the gunboat. The rebels constituted a large part of Felipe Bueno's division. They made several attempts, but they could not rout the marines in the face of the heavy fire both from the ship and the earthworks.

It was then a strategic move was decided upon by the insurgent leaders. By counter-marching they reached a position behind that occupied by the marines and in direct line of fire from the gunboats. A patch of wooded land concealed their approach until they were within firing distance. The entrenched Spaniards, who were making a demonstration in the former position in order to allay the suspicions of the enemy. When the insurgents, with Colonel Agumonte Ricardo at their head, began the attack from the wooded patch they were seen by the gunners on the ship, but the latter dare not fire for fear of shelling their own men. The marines themselves did not discover their predicament until the insurgents were swarming over the breastworks and shooting and cutting right and left. By this time re-enforcements were sent from the vessel, and their landing was protected by the big guns.

The fire detail of marines beat a retreat toward the water line, leaving thirty of their dead on the field. The victorious insurgents regained the cover of the woods without having lost a man. They carried off the arms and ammunition landed by the marines. The Magallanes steamed away at dusk.

General Victoriano Garzon Dead.

HAVANA, Cuba, July 16.—The insurgent leader, Victoriano Garzon, who was reported on the 10th inst. to have been wounded during an engagement with Government troops, has died from the effects of his wounds.

MURDERED BY NEGROES
An Entire Family Brutally Gashed With Knives.

HAVANA, Cuba, July 16.—At Caryajobos, near Artemisa, late last night, a family, comprising a man, three women and two girls, were attacked by five negroes and brutally murdered, their bodies being frightfully gashed with knives and machetes. Two other persons were also seriously wounded by the negroes, who were pursued and captured by the civil guards.

SAW SIGNS OF LIFE.

Sensational Postponement of the Funeral of a Girl.

TAKEN FROM THE GRAVE.

Spectators Declared That Corpse's Countenance Was Lifelike.

SO THE BURIAL WAS STOPPED.

Physicians Soon Discovered That the Poison Taken Caused the Peculiar Appearance.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 16.—A doubt at the last moment that the young girl they were burying was actually dead led to the postponement of a burial service in Torrington. It was the most unusual and thrilling graveside episode that has ever happened in this State, and caused great excitement.

Miss Mara Eichner, the daughter of William Eichner of Newfield, two miles from Torrington, committed suicide Saturday morning by taking a dose of Rough on Rats. The cause of the suicide is said to have been a cruel rumor. Her father received a letter from a man who charged Miss Eichner with improper conduct. She indignantly denied the report, but the story so preyed on her mind that she determined to end her life.

The funeral was held at Miss Eichner's home in Newfield, Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Mr. Roberts, her pastor, conducted the services, and there was singing by friends in Newfield. The bearers were four young men, admirers of the deceased. Following the services at the house the remains were brought down to the Center Cemetery in Torrington for interment.

There was a very large crowd gathered at the cemetery. The members of the Sunday-school class to which the deceased belonged, and other young lady friends, brought a mass of flowers, and the grave was literally lined with them. Rev. Mr. Roberts read a brief part of the final service, and the casket was lowered into the grave.

Then happened a most thrilling scene. When the casket had been opened for a final view of the remains, just before lowering into the grave, several friends noticed that Miss Eichner's countenance was flushed and lifelike. There was a good deal of color in the face, and the hands felt warm. The more they thought about it the more the young lady's friends became convinced that if she were buried there she would be buried alive. As the sexton was about to throw the first spadeful of dirt on the coffin, one of her friends spoke up: "I protest. Don't you fill the grave yet. This young woman isn't dead."

Probably a thousand people were at the graveside and about the cemetery at the time and all were in a quiver of intense excitement. The news quickly spread all over town and a great crowd collected. The opinion that Miss Eichner was still alive became general and excited persons exchanged their views in whispers and half tones. "I pinched her ear," said one, "and the color came and went." "Her hands were warm and moist," said another. "And her cheeks, did you notice, they were pink, as they always used to be," said another.

The upshot was that Dr. Hanchet, the medical examiner, was hastily summoned. The crowd watched him with bated breath descend into the grave and examine the body. He pronounced the girl dead, but her friends were still not satisfied, and Dr. Platt was called. He, too, pronounced life extinct. There were many who were not ready to concede this, however, and the casket was drawn from the grave. Meanwhile Herman Fritz, a cousin of Miss Eichner, without the knowledge of the other relatives, had obtained permission from the Selectmen to remove the body, and it was taken at 6 o'clock to the lockup. The colored people of the town were holding a religious meeting in the town hall, but after they adjourned the body of Miss Eichner was removed to the hall.

The windows were shaded, the great excitement drawing a large crowd to the place. Dr. Hanchet called a council of Doctors Platt, Pratt, Pulver and Hill. Tests were applied and a thorough examination made. A few minutes sufficed to show that the girl was dead. The reason the physicians gave for the lifelike appearance of the corpse was that the corrosive sublimate in the Rough on Rats tended to prevent coagulation of the blood after death, which gave a rosy, lifelike glow to the face. The warmth of the body they ascribed to the ride of two miles in the hearse, whose glass sides concentrated the rays of the sun.

EVICTING THE FARMERS.
Flournoy Tenants Driven Off by Indian Police.

PENDER, NEBR., July 16.—Captain Beck's police were busy to-day ejecting the Flournoy company's farmers in the Emerson neighborhood. Last Sunday the police attempted to evict one of the company's settlers named McDonald, when President Lennon stood off the entire force with a revolver. The captain of the police ordered a charge, but none of the force cared about running any risks. The settlers seem to take more courage, and it will be because of the cowardice of the police if some blood does not flow. The Flournoy company's attorneys were at Coburn Junction to-day, where they were to meet Judge Norris, who will join Beck from interfering with the tenants.

DURD BY A DOCTOR.

Major Russell, Retired, an Easy Mark for Schemers.

HE GAVE UP SOME GOLD.

Incidentally the Veteran Was Seeking a Wife in the Metropolis.

WANTED A WOMAN VERY BADLY

While Assisting, His Friend, Dr. de Krafft, Borrowed Large Sums of Money.

FOND OF SWELL GUESTS.

"Cardinal" Richelieu of Chicago's Fashionable Hotel in Trouble.

Some of the Chappies Fall to Pay Bills and a Receivership Soon Follows.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—Chicago's most fashionable hotel, the Richelieu, is the scene of a receiver's cause, dull business and inability to meet interest on \$900,000 for which the hotel company is bonded. William Huginn, secretary and treasurer of the company, is appointed receiver. He says the embarrassment is but temporary and pending the outcome the Richelieu will be run on the same high plane it has always been. H. V. Bemis, a wealthy brewer, founded the hotel, which is on Michigan boulevard, facing the lake, and fitted it as sumptuously as any public-house in the world.

The Richelieu has always been famed for its magnificent carpets, draperies, pictures and cut glass. Of the latter it has several thousand dollars' worth and a score of China dinner sets valued at more than a thousand each. "Cardinal" Richelieu, as the white-haired proprietor is known to his hosts of friends, has made his house famous for its cuisine service, as well as on the bonds matured. Mr. Bemis is ill at an Indiana watering place, the result of a recent surgical operation. The Richelieu's reputation is second to no American hotel and the aristocratic traveling public will be glad to know it is not to close its doors.

They edit amateur papers. Young men who use the shears early at Chicago. CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—Amateur newspaper workers throughout the United States will combine business and pleasure for three days during the present week. A president of a National Amateur Press Association will be chosen. David L. Holub of San Francisco is looked upon as the man for that place, and his chances for election are good. Charles R. Burger of Jersey City, whose term as president expires at this session, is Holub's opponent.

Among the officers who will possibly be elected to the other offices are: A. W. Dennis of Lynn, Mass., first vice-president; H. C. Morris of San Francisco, second vice-president; Albert E. Barnard of the Chicago Chronicle, recording secretary; Wilson Rubaker of Fargo, N. D., treasurer; Will Hancock of Fargo, N. D., for editor of the National Amateur, the official organ of the association. Either E. A. Hering of Seattle, Wash., or George L. Perkins of St. Paul, Minn., will probably be elected corresponding secretary. Next year's meeting place will be decided on at the close of the annual meeting. Washington, New Orleans and Seattle offer liberal inducements, but Washington is the lead and will probably have the privilege of extending its hospitality to the amateur writers a year from now.

HANGED TO A TREE.

Robert Haggard, a Mulatto, Punished by a Furious Mob.

MANCHESTER, Ky., July 16.—Robert Haggard, a mulatto, charged with having attempted to assault Miss Elkins, a 16-year-old white girl, was captured on Sunday night by a posse of citizens. A rope was thrown about his neck and he was taken to the jail. The infuriated mob started to lynch the prisoner. Just at this moment the Marshal arrived with a strong posse and rescued the negro, who was taken to Ford Jail. The Kentucky State Guard, which had been watching the prison, but at midnight a mob of 200 men overpowered the guard, and early this morning Haggard was taken from his cell and hanged to a tree.

Now Gets the News.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 16.—The Columbus Express, the oldest German daily in Ohio, and one of the most prosperous papers in the State, began yesterday to take the full leased wire service of the United Press.

The Cashier Is Missing.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—A special from Richmond, Mo., says that the Farmers' Bank at Orrick is in trouble. Cashier Parish is missing with \$30,000 of the bank's funds.

DURD BY A DOCTOR.

Major Russell, Retired, an Easy Mark for Schemers.

HE GAVE UP SOME GOLD.

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FOND OF SWELL GUESTS.

"Cardinal" Richelieu of Chicago's Fashionable Hotel in Trouble.

Some of the Chappies Fall to Pay Bills and a Receivership Soon Follows.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 16.—The unsuccessful attempt made yesterday by a Sheriff's deputy to satisfy a judgment brought out the story of the transaction in which it is alleged Major Gerald Russell, United States army, retired, from Colorado, was the loser of a large sum of money. This judgment was entered on Saturday in the City Court in favor of Major Russell against Dr. William R. de Krafft, secretary and treasurer of the Electro-Therapeutic Institute in this city for \$1658.58. The plaintiff's attorneys were Baggett & Ryall.

According to the papers in the case Major Russell came to New York last fall and made the acquaintance of Dr. Krafft. The major and the doctor became fast friends, and the former told the latter of his desire to marry. Mrs. Hughes, a doctor employed as an assistant in the institution he introduced, and cannot tell her very nice lady, but he hurried home to Denver without making any matrimonial contracts.

Shortly after his return home he received a letter signed "Miss C, Johnsonville, near Newburgh." The writer set a glowing description of herself, and stated that she was anxious to meet Major Russell. The major confidently wrote to Dr. Krafft about the matter. In reply Dr. Krafft wrote, so it is alleged: "The affair of Miss C is a complete fake; no such lady lives at Johnsonville, near Newburgh; I am satisfied that you were made fun of, but I am still investigating. I want you to make \$100. It is a loan to a merchant. He wants \$1000 on three months and pays 10 per cent. I have all my money invested and cannot loan it now. I herewith send you my note on three months for \$1500. You can send me your check for \$1440. At the end of three months send in my note for collection and you will have \$1600 instead of \$1440."

The doctor concluded that "Doctress Hughes sends regards and thanks for the photograph." The major hastily forwarded his check for \$1440 to Dr. Krafft and incidentally inquired about Miss C of Johnsonville. Finally the note for \$1600 came due and then the correspondence was renewed. In a letter explaining why he could not take up the note just then Dr. Krafft added: "I thought Dr. Hughes and myself would practice together and you would marry her. Altogether she has nothing. She would be able to earn with me \$1000 or \$1500 a year which would be quite good for your own income; but I have changed my mind completely. I know you could not lead a happy life with her. She would make you from time to time miserable. Besides all this, I know that she would not give one cent of her earnings to the common fund and would want more from you besides what she would earn herself. She would not be a help to you either, a hindrance to happiness. I speak plain to you because you and I are true friends and you can always rely on me. I want you to be happy the balance of your life, not miserable."

"I have looked into the other girl up the country, and I know you don't want her either, because she is a servant girl, a long time in one family. The letters you received were written by the lady of the house, who had made up her mind to have her married off. I have had a great experience to find all this out as well as a few days' stay in the country, and I know the whole business, but it was to find out this for your sake and because I wanted your welfare in every particular.

"There are good women here, virtuous and true, and although most of them have not any money they are good women any way. You shall find one here your equal in learning and standing. Of course they may not have money, but that is nothing." The doctor renewed a proposition to sell the major an eighth interest in the institute for \$10,000. He inclosed a check for \$160 to pay interest on the note, and also sent another note in renewal. The check was returned to Major Russell eloquently indorsed, "Payment stopped; no account."

Later in a letter of explanation to the Major, Dr. Krafft wrote: "I shall make good anything you have paid in protest some time this week." He encouragingly added: "I have got a party in view which will suit. She is one of my patients and about 40 years old; good looking, and has about \$2000 income per year. I shall have more news about her when I get better acquainted with her. I also treated a lady now here from Denver. A very nice woman. I don't know about her income at all. She is about 30 years old. She was sent to me by old patients."

Now Gets the News.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—A special from Richmond, Mo., says that the Farmers' Bank at Orrick is in trouble. Cashier Parish is missing with \$30,000 of the bank's funds.

bank here. It was not received by the bank, but was stolen. Detectives have been placed on the track of the money, and they claim that they know who took it, but are waiting for him to return it, and if he returns it they will make no arrest. They say that it is the man's first offense, and that he has the money yet in his possession and is undecided what to do with it.

FOUGHT IN A FIELD.

Two Men Killed and Others Wounded in a Feudal Battle.

JACKSON, Miss., July 16.—A terrible tragedy is reported at Larned, thirty miles southwest of here, in which two men were shot to death and a half-dozen more wounded. A feud existed between the McRee and Terrel families, and last Saturday one of the Terrels was severely beaten by three McRees. They were arrested and a trial was held in the magistrate's court at Larned to-day. The belligerents were not satisfied and adjourned to an open field to fight it out. Forty or fifty shots were fired. Two men, Forest and Lavell McRee, were killed instantly, while three others, two of the brothers McRee, were seriously wounded, and it is thought one will die by morning. The Sheriff was telegraphed to come prepared to enforce peace, as further trouble was expected.

POLICE WERE IN THE PLOT.

Pursuit of Stambuloff by Assault Prevented by an Inspector.

Foreigners Have Taken Measures to Protect Their Lives and Property.

SOFIA, BULGARIA, July 16.—Late in the day M. Stambuloff recovered consciousness and a magistrate was at once summoned to his bedside to take his deposition.

The ex-Premier said that he recognized among his assailants two men named Holn and Tufekchiev, the latter of whom had been condemned in Turkey to eighteen years' imprisonment in contumacia for murdering M. Vulkovitch. Several witnesses, among them M. Krajew, a member of the Sobranje, declared that the police prevented M. Stambuloff's valet from pursuing his master's assailants. They state that the inspector, who arrived shortly after M. Stambuloff fell to the ground, struck the valet upon the neck with his sword, inflicting a painful wound.

The foreign residents of Sofia have held several meetings for the purpose of considering the situation and taking measures for their own protection, in view of the lack of proper protection by the authorities.

OAKLAND'S VICTORY.

able waters upon the ground of purpulence merely. It is a question of sovereign pleasure only and not a question of public justice."

It might be said that inasmuch as the deed from Oakland to Carpenter is void the defendant could obtain no rights in or to any portion of the land in question. But where the occupation is of such a portion of the premises as might originally be granted by the city (that is to say, would not interfere with navigation and commerce and requiring no Governmental control) and improvements are erected thereon, and subjected to private control, the doctrine of estoppel is invoked.

A party will in many cases be estopped by his declarations or conduct which have induced the contract of another to his injury. But this doctrine is never extended to defeat public policy.

Certainly the city of Oakland has done all in its power to lead the defendant and all others to believe that the lands in question were proprietary lands.

The fact that the code authorizes a writ of possession in actions similar to the one at bar makes it proper to here add that nothing has been adduced upon the part of the plaintiff to show that the land below high tide, upon which the defendant has been occupying, can be taken possession of under the decree to be rendered in this action.

THE DEED TO CARPENTIER.

In view of the foregoing conclusions of law it becomes unnecessary to pass upon the effect of the deed from Marier to Carpenter. It is sufficient to say that viewing it as contended for by defendant, it becomes but a "patent." A legislative grant is fully as high a monument of title as a patent.

It was urged near the close of the testimony taken in this case that the plaintiff should be compelled to bring in as defendants all grantees of the deed, and, and without their presence this court could not decide this case.

Section 738 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides that an action may be brought by any person against another who claims an estate or interest in real property adverse to him, for the purpose of determining such adverse claim.

This action differs in many respects from a bill quiet title.

Formerly, where the defendant's claim was void, it was deemed that the plaintiff was not entitled to relief at equity; but the section 738 just cited changes the former rule.

The section is very broad in its scope and must be held to authorize an action against any one who claims an adverse interest or estate in the property in question, and such action may be maintained against him, whether the plaintiff has or has not been injured by the defendant's claim. It is simply wonderful how harmless it is. You can get it from nowhere but from the Hudson Medical Institute. Write for circulars and testimonials. This extraordinary Revolver is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

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Are blistered and sore because of ill-fitting, poorly made, stiff-soled shoes. Clothe the feet comfortably. Keep them free from disease and pain by wearing

Goodyear Welt Shoes.

ASK YOUR SHOE MAN.

Goodyear Welts are LEATHER SHOES—not rubber.

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THE GREAT HUDYAY

WASTING DISEASES WEAKEN WOMEN fully because they weaken you slowly, gradually. Do not allow this waste of body to make you a poor, flabby, immature man. Health, strength, vigor is for you whether you be rich or poor. The Great Hudyay is to be had only from the Hudson Medical Institute. This wonderful discovery was made by the specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest and most powerful vitality maker. It is so powerful that it is simply wonderful how harmless it is. You can get it from nowhere but from the Hudson Medical Institute. Write for circulars and testimonials.

HUDYAN is purely vegetable. HUDYAN stops prematureness of the discharge in twenty days. Cures LOST MANHOOD, constipation, dizziness, falling sensations, nervous twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. It is as cheap as any other remedy.

HUDYAN cures debility, nervousness, emulations, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back, losses by day or night stopped quickly. Over 5,000 private testimonials.

Prematureness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in twenty days by the use of Hudyay. Hudyay costs no more than any other remedy.

Send for circulars and testimonials.

TAINED BLOOD—Impure blood due to serious private disorders carries myriads of sore-producing germs. Then comes sore throat, pimples, copper colored spots, ulcers in mouth, old sores and falling hair. You can save a trip to Hot Springs by writing for 'Blood Root' to the old physicians of the HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Dr. Gibbons' Dispensary, 633 KERNY ST. Established in 1854 for the treatment of Private Diseases, Lost Manhood, Debility, disease wearing on body and mind and Skin Diseases. The doctor cures when others fail. Try him. Charges low. Cures guaranteed. Circulars or write Dr. J. F. GIBBERY, 633 KERNY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

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NOTARY PUBLIC. CHARLES H. PHILLIPS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and Notary Public, 638 Market St., opposite Palace Hotel, Reference 1620 Fell St., Telephone 570.