THE RAILROADS MAY BEAT THE GOVERNMENT.

A STATEMENT THAT THEY HAVE A MAJORITY IN CONGRESS.

THURSTON'S DARK VIEW.

ANTICIPATES FORECLOSURE OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE ON PACIFIC ROADS.

MAGUIRE IS STILL HOPEFUL.

HE OUTLINES THE FIGHT THAT WILL BE MADE TO SUSTAIN FEDERAL RIGHTS.

During the ensuing session of Congress it is anticipated that the problem of the Pacific railroads will come up, and all the indications are that in the solution of the problem the Government will get the worst of it.

SENATOR THURSTON OF NEBRASKA

The statement is freely made by railroad men from Washington to San Francisco that a majority of the members of the next Congress are railroad men to the extent that they will vote for a bill similar in form to the Reilly funding bill, which was only defeated through the strenuous efforts of Congressman J. G. Maguire, Mayor Sutro and a few others. That such a bill will be introduced at the coming session there is no doubt. It will be accompanied of course by a measure awarding the payment of $1,800,000 to the Southern Pacific Company for services rendered the Government.

It is not disputed that the Central Pacific Railroad is hugely in debt to the Government. If Jones owes Smith $70,000,000 and Smith owes Jones $1,800,000 the smaller debt will be applied upon the payment of the other, but if Jones is a railroad and is wise he will incorporate as the Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky and assume all his own leases and assets and repudiate his $70,000,000 debt and try to get a bill through Congress compelling Smith to pay him $1,800,000 for services rendered. This is the situation of affairs between the Central Pacific Railroad and the Government of the United States.

A considerable number of Senators and Representatives who fought the funding bill at the last session of Congress failed of re-election. The experts in guessing at Federal legislation have decided that enough of the members of the new Congress are friendly to the railroads to insure the passage of almost any legislation the railroads desire. Some of the members having encountered the power of the road now believe that the Government is lucky if it saves anything from the clutch of such shrewd financial jugglers as the railroad people and are honestly in favor of a funding bill on the proposition that it is better to save some than lose it all. Other legislators are with the railroad as a matter of habit.

Senator Brice, who will be the strongest proponent of the pro-railroad legislation in the upper house, is a magnate of no small degree himself, and the others—the motives of Congressmen are sometimes as easy to presume and as difficult to prove as those of State legislators.

Of course the bills will not go through without a struggle, even if the railroad has as many friends in Congress as it thinks it has. Maguire will be there, and with his strong lieutenants will fight the bills from the moment of their introduction. He would not admit that the situation was hopeless, yet that it was serious he did not deny.

Senator Thurston of Nebraska took a more pessimistic view, and indicated that it was his belief that the railroads had at last succeeded in their long fight against paying their debts to the Government, and prophesied that the Government would lose its claim.

The funding bill was only beaten last session by the hardest sort of fighting. Whether the powers that defeated it before are strong enough to make a successful defense now that the railroads claim a majority of Congress, is a matter of serious moment.

Senator John M. Thurston, the Nebraska Senator who is at present in the City in the legal interests of the receivers of the Union Pacific road, confined himself to the laziness of Congress more than to the probability of there being any definite action taken at the next session.

"About six years ago," said Senator Thurston, "I sat in the gallery of the Senate with Mr. Storey of Boston watching the proceedings of the day. He turned to me and said, 'The Pacific funding bill will come up now in about an hour.' I asked him if he had ever said that before and further told him that I had heard the same thing said two years previous. Since that time I have been watching for the matter to be introduced and it is still in apparent hiding. Sometimes I think it will never be brought up in any way, shape or manner and that nothing will ever come of it. If Congress does not act soon the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific will go to foreclosure under the first mortgage. If this occurs the roads will become the property of whoever cares to purchase them, and the Government will get nothing. The first payments of the mortgage fall due about December of this year, and as the Government, through Congress, authorized the first mortgage ahead of the Government debt it will necessarily have to be paid first.

"You ask me what in my opinion ought to be done. I have always claimed that Congress should act as an individual and make some terms with the railroad whereby something can be gained for the Government. Even if we only got the principal without the interest it would be better than to lose it altogether through the first mortgagees taking it to satisfy their claim. The principal debt of the Union Pacific is alone about $27,000,000.

"Others think it would be a good plan for the Government to pay off the first mortgage and take the road, but I do not consider that we are in a position at the present time to go into the ownership of railroads.

"Bryan of Nebraska suggests that the first mortgagees take the road and put in cheaper rates, made possible by reducing the fixed obligations of the company.

"The situation is simple. No one will pay more than the amount of the first mortgage, and I am under the impression now that the Government has idled along to such an extent that it will get absolutely nothing out of the muddle.

"The reason I have no faith in Congress doing anything at the next session is simply because it precedes a Presidential election, and you will recall the fact that political bodies do very little important work under such circumstances. The political parties will begin to define their partisan desires, and such matters as would pertain to the railroads will receive very little attention. Senators and Congressmen will begin shaping their acts so as to inspire the confidence of their constituents, and enjoy the emoluments that follow re-election.

Congressman J. G. Maguire.

"You can almost assure yourself that Congress will be busy with something far different than the funding of railroad debts and other matters that do not particularly concern party desires."

"I anticipate," said Congressman Maguire, "a determined effort to accomplish the end for which the Pacific railroads have striven so long. It is claimed by the people favoring the legislation desired by the railroads that a majority of the new Congress is in favor of some such measure as the Reilly funding bill. On what this statement is based I am not in a position to know, and of course I hope it is not true.

"It is difficult to state in advance what our campaign in Congress will be. It depends upon the action of the other side. Of one thing you may rest assured. The railroads will not have a walk-over. Should the funding bill, such as the defeated one, be brought before the House it will be fought from the moment it is filed.

"As soon as such a bill is referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads I will ask to be heard against it before the committee. I will doubtless be accorded a hearing, and whatever action the committee takes it will take with its eyes open. We shall see that it is fully informed as to the demerits of the bill. This applies equally to the bill authorizing the payment of $1,800,000 for services rendered the Government. If we can kill the bill in committee well and good. If, on the contrary, it is reported favorably I will fight it on the floor of the House until the last and I will not be by any means alone. There are many men in Congress who have the rights of the people at heart even if the railroads do claim they have a majority.

"But if it develops that the railroads have a clear majority?"

"That will not make our opposition to the measure less strong. We will filibuster to the extent that filibustering is permitted under the new rules and seek to convince adherents of the bill of their mistake in the position. In any event the measure will be fought to the last."

"And if you fail?"

"There is still the President's veto as a possibility. We do not know what views President Cleveland entertains other than the hope expressed in his message that the matter should be adjusted by Congress. Of course, we hope that he will take the view that the railroad debt to the Government is like any other obligation and insist on its payment.

"When the Reilly refunding bill was before Congress the threat was made that if it failed of passage the first mortgage would be foreclosed and the Government left with a valueless second mortgage on its hands. The threat was not heard of after the Reilly bill was defeated. It is not clear to us why the railroads should not pay every cent they owe. Certainly no obligation was ever more just than this.

"The Southern Pacific Company does not own a mile of railroad, not even the Southern Pacific. The Central Pacific Railroad leased the lines of the Southern Pacific and the Western Pacific and their branches. It was in operation until after the Thurman act went into effect. This act required the Central Pacific to make payments into the sinking fund to meet the bonded indebtedness of the company.

"In order to avoid the obligations of the Central Pacific imposed by the Thurman act the Southern Pacific Company was incorporated in Kentucky in 1885. Although not owning any roads, it took in all the leases held by the Central Pacific, and leased the Central Pacific at a nominal rental for 100 years. After this change the Southern Pacific Company earned $1,800,000 from the Government by carrying the mails. If this had been earned by the Central Pacific Company it would have been held by the Government under the Thurman act. The Southern Pacific Company at best is but a mere agency of the Central Pacific Company, and Congress very properly refused to allow the money to be paid to that company, taking the position that money so earned should be applied to the Central Pacific debt. A majority of the last Congress twice defeated the proposition to pay this money to the Southern Pacific Company, and it is now claimed that they have sufficient strength in Congress to pass a bill authorizing its payment. I hope, however, it is not true."

SOLD ADULTERATED MILK

A MEMBER OF A BIG FIRM PLEADS GUILTY TO SELLING THE STUFF.

CANS WATERED FROM TROUGHS WHERE GLANDERED HORSES HAVE STOPPED TO DRINK.

The first case arising out of the crusade by Milk Inspector Dockery against milkmen who sell watered and adulterated milk was tried in Judge Joachimsen's court yesterday morning.

The defendant was Ambrose Fuller of Fuller Bros., one of the wealthiest dairy firms in the State. They have a store at Fourth and Clara streets, and it was for selling watered and adulterated milk to the residents in that neighborhood that the arrest was made.

The price of good milk is 10 cents per quart; but the poorer classes want cheap milk, and the dairymen have been selling them what purported to be milk at 5 cents. They were able to do this from the fact that what they sold was half pure milk and half skim milk or water with burnt sugar to give it the necessary color.

Fuller Brothers were willing to admit that to compete with others they had been selling milk which was half milk and half water, with burnt sugar for coloring, and when the case was called in court yesterday the defendant pleaded guilty, as he did not desire any notoriety, and the Milk Inspector was willing that in the first cases a light fine should be inflicted. The Judge reserved his decision till to-day.

Frank Fuller was also arrested, but when his case was called the Judge was in doubt as to whether he could fine him also, seeing he was a member of the same firm. He continued his case until this morning.

It is well known that half pure milk and half pure water is a safer and healthier combination than half pure milk and half skim milk, so that Fuller Brothers are not so bad as those who sell the latter. As an expert remarked in court, they were as honest as any milk-dealers in the City, and simply watered the milk to be able to sell a cheap article.

It is not firms like Fuller Brothers that the Milk Inspector is determined to punish, but those who sell utterly unwholesome milk, knowing it to be such. Five or six dealers will appear in court either to-day or to-morrow who are in the latter category, and the Milk Inspector intends to show just how they have been acting.

Along Mission street there are water-troughs in front of corner groceries. Italians who own vegetable gardens along the Mission and San Bruno roads when they drive into the City water their horses at these troughs, and it is well known that a number of their horses are glandered.

The effect of watering the milk with the water in these troughs can be imagined. Inspector Dockery has evidence that milkmen have been caught watering their milk from these troughs in the early hours of the morning and then delivered it to their customers in the City.

G. A. R. Entertainment.

The entertainment given by Lincoln Post No. 1, G. A. R., at Washington Hall last night, was one of the most enjoyable gatherings held under the auspices of the Grand Army during the year. The hall was crowded to the doors by members and friends of Lincoln Post.

Commander Joseph Steele presided, and John Lakin assisted in the arrangement and presentation of the following programme:

Overture, piano, Christopher Seybold; veterans' quartet, "Comrades, Touch Elbows"; dialect recitation, by Mrs. Gray-Chittenden; cornet solo, by Fred Kimball; duet, by Joseph Sutton and Fred Everett; ballad, by Mrs. W. F. Boswell; vocal solo, by Henri Fairweather; recitation, by Thomas Mahar; zither solo, by F. Lauterbach; recitation, by William Burgess.

The singing by Messrs. Sutton and Everett was received with marked approval, as was also the recitation of Mrs. Gray-Chittenden and also that of Thomas Maher. The entertainment, on the whole, was one of the best ever presented by the above organization.

THE watermark Bank Stock is in every sheet of Bank Stock paper, none genuine without it. For students, clerks, etc., it is invaluable as an eye-preserver. The Mysell-Rollins Company, 22 Clay st. *

IS DURRANT A SEER?

MORPHEUS CARRIED HIM A PREMONITION OF THE COLIMA DISASTER.

HAS HAD NUMEROUS VISIONS.

A REPORT THAT DR. GRAHAM WAS THREATENED BY DEUPREY PROVES UNTRUE.

Theodore Durrant has had a great many peculiar experiences during his incarceration in the County Jail, and some very strange stories might be told concerning them. Among others which have never been related is one that is singularly interesting, as in it the accused medical student figures as a seer of some pretensions.

Durrant does not hold regular seances, but his slumbers are ofttimes disturbed by troubled dreams, and after several such occasions he has foretold events which subsequently transpired as he had predicted.

One episode in particular, a premonition of which was carried to Durrant by the road of dreams, was the Colima disaster. Three days before the news of the sinking of the ill-fated vessel appeared in the newspapers, Theodore Durrant told his mother she would hear bad news from the Colima; that he had had a warning in his dreams the night before, and that from the awful vividness of the vision that appeared to him he felt certain some calamity would befall the ship. Durrant had an intimate friend on the Colima in the person of Freight Clerk Thomas E. Berry, who was to have been an important witness for the people in the trial for his life, and it is to this fact he attributes the cause of the extraordinary presentiment.

The story of Durrant's singular dream is best told in his own language.

"It was three days previous to the day on which the first news of the accident came by telegraph," said he, while relating the story a few days ago. "I had been studying rather hard that day and had stood at the wicket of the cell a considerable time talking to rather an unusual number of visitors, some of whom had tried my patience somewhat. As a result of the day's experiences I was very tired and when I went to bed I fell into an exceptionally heavy sleep—at least I suppose I must have—and I dreamed the Sheriff came and unlocked my cell door and ushered in Rev. Mr. Gibson.

"I remember I was astonished at the visit, for Dr. Gibson had not been near me before, and I fell to wondering what had prompted the call, as I waited for him to open the conversation.

"He did not speak, however, but sat down on the foot of my bed, with a heavy, solemn face, and began unrolling a strip of parchment. When the roll was unwound he held it up for me to look at, and I beheld a picture of the Colima as I had so often seen her, for I was acquainted with the vessel.

"The picture showed her foundering—going down stem first and with pandemonium let loose on board. Some of the passengers were on their knees praying. Others were jumping overboard into the sea, while others were cutting away the lifeboats. I could not see the crew anywhere. I looked for my friend and it seemed as though I could see through his stateroom door. He was inside going over his freight bills at the desk, apparently oblivious of the danger. I know I tried to yell to him to fly to one of the boats, but he could not hear me or did not heed, for the ship disappeared in the sea with him still at his desk. I remember reading afterward that poor Tom really never left his stateroom.

"When I again looked from the picture to Dr. Gibson he had vanished. Then I looked again for the picture, but it, too, had gone, although I could still hear the awful shrieks of the drowning passengers. I think it must have been this that wakened me, for that is the last I remember of the dream. The terrible screams were still piercing my ears when I regained consciousness, as usual under such circumstances drenched with perspiration.

"The next day I told my mother of my dream and told her she would hear of some disaster. A few days later my prophecy was fulfilled."

Mrs. Durrant corroborates her son's statement concerning the dream and repeats the story in detail as told by him.

Another incident of Durrant's power of divining in his slumbers transpired only a few days ago. A CALL reporter visited the home of his parents on Fair Oaks street at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and had to ring several times before Durrant Sr., who was asleep within, was finally aroused and answered the bell.

The reporter, immediately the interview was at an end, went direct to the County Jail to see the son, by whom he was accosted upon his arrival there with the following:

"Hello! You've been out at my house, haven't you?"

Upon being told such had been the fact Durrant said: "I was lying down a few minutes ago and fell into a doze. I dreamed you had been out to the house and that you couldn't get in, so you knocked down the door."

Durrant relates several other incidents in which his dreams have come true.

It has been reported at various times during the trial of Durrant that the prosecution, in rebutting the testimony introduced by the defense to give the accused a good character, would call several keepers of disreputable houses to testify to outrageous conduct on the part of Durrant at times when he had visited their places.

District Attorney Barnes stated yesterday that no such evidence would be introduced by the prosecution, even if it were to be had, as he did not believe in charging any man on the testimony of such characters.

Mr. Barnes has also decided not to call Harry E. Snook to the stand in rebuttal. Snook is the Mission-street undertaker who believed he met Durrant and Blanche Lamont together on Bartlett street the afternoon of April 3. Mr. Barnes will not call Mr. Snook, as he feels convinced there has already been offered sufficient testimony along the line of evidence that he would give. The people's case in rebuttal will be substantially as published in Wednesday's CALL.

The latest sensational story to be circulated in connection with the case was one which gained some currency yesterday to the effect that Attorney Deuprey had threatened Dr. Gilbert F. Graham with all sorts of bodily injury if he should go on the witness-stand and testify that Durrant told him he had no notes of Dr. Cheney's lecture, and asked him to take his notes to Mrs. Durrant and let her copy them. It was said that Dr. Graham had been taken violently ill with nervous prostration as a result of the threat, and that his father had been sent for, as the son's condition was considered dangerous.

Dr. Graham was seen last evening and was found to be as well as ever. He strongly denounced the authors of such rumors, and said that Mr. Deuprey had not only never uttered a threat toward him but had always shown him every consideration.

Dr. Graham will be on hand Monday to testify as the first witness in the prosecution's rebuttal.

Mr. Deuprey was still gaining yesterday, and was sufficiently well on the road to recovery to feel he would be able to appear in court Monday. Should he not realize his hopes in this respect he is determined to be in court when it comes time for him to make his argument.

Suing on a Beer Contract.

The Enterprise Bottling Company is suing the Enterprise Brewing Company for violation of a contract in relation to the sale of beer, and an accounting of sales is demanded.

KNICKERBOCKER BANQUET.

Volunteer Firemen Unite at the Festive Board.

The Knickerbocker Engine Company held its forty-fifth anniversary banquet last night at the Franco-American Restaurant.

The following were present: President E. B. Vreeland, who was foreman of the old engine 5 in 1855, and Mrs. Vreeland; Mr. and Mrs Martin Bulger, Miss Bulger, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kenard, Mr. Bunner and wife, Harry Wheeler, G. W. Kentzel, J. Mahony, J. McCarthy, Daniel Kenard, Thomas MacCauley, C. J. Riley, James Grady, Charles Wilson, John Hall and E. T. Anthony.

Mrs. Howard Coit (nee Lily Hitchcock) sent a beautiful flower piece to grace the table.

Many speeches were made by the members recalling old times of the fire-machine.

All the members of the company present had been officers and active members of the old Volunteer Fire Department and recalled the time when it was merged into the paid Fire Department of the City.

Lily Hitchcock.
[Drawn from a painting in Pioneer Hall.]

Ever since the year 1851 the Knickerbocker Fire Company has celebrated the anniversary of the organization of the company.

IN DEMAND IN AFRICA.

ASSEMBLYMAN JAMES H. TIBBITS IS SENT FOR FROM MASHONALAND.

WILL ASSIST IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SIR CECIL RHODES' MINES.

It is evident that Californians are at a premium in Mashonaland. Only a few days ago the assaying firm of Thomas W. Price & Sons received a cablegram from Harry H. West, manager of the South African mining properties in which Sir Cecil Rhodes is interested. The cablegram asked that some reliable man, thoroughly informed as to mining methods in vogue in California and Nevada, be sent as assistant manager of the mines. As a consequence the Hon. James H. Tibbits, who represented Amador County in the last Assembly, has a ticket for South Africa in his pocket, and will start on his long journey Monday.

Hon. James H. Tibbits, the Assemblyman, Who Will Manage African Mines.
[From a photograph.]

Mr. Tibbits is a Californian, having been born on the "mother lode." He has been interested in mines since he was old enough to toddle, and as a boy worked in a mine owned by his father at South Creek, Amador County. Mr. Tibbits was on the Comstock during the bonanza excitement. He worked in the Ophir mine as a miner, and was assistant engineer in the Con. Virginia mill.

He has been connected with the State Mining Bureau as a field assistant for some time, and for nearly ten years has superintended the working of mines in Amador County held by Eastern capitalists.

Tibbits has selected Malcom McCallum, an expert miner and timber man, to accompany him. McCallum worked on the Comstock for many years. He has been to Alaska twice, and was sent to Central America once to exploit mineral grounds for local capitalists. Tibbits is a married man. His wife will follow him later.

Mashonaland is only a little over a year old as a mining district. Harry H. West, who has sent for Mr. Tibbits, is a graduate of the State University. He went to South Africa last May under John Hayes Hammond, and rich finds have been made since then. Mr. Tibbits' salary will be £1600 or about $8000 a year.

UNREQUITED LOVE.

It Leads to the Arrest of August Pou, a Teacher of Languages.

August Pou, a teacher of languages, is desperately in love with Mrs. Josefa Espinosa of 2326 Clay street, and for some weeks he has been making life a burden to her. Every time she went to church he followed behind her, and after she returned home he would sit on the front steps of the house for hours gazing up at the windows. He wrote her two letters in Spanish declaring his undying love for her and imploring her to marry him.

Saturday afternoon he was sitting on the front steps as usual when Miss Anna Canfield, who lives with Mrs. Espinosa, got a policeman and had him arrested for disturbing the peace. He appeared before Judge Conlan yesterday and, after hearing the evidence of Mrs. Espinosa, Miss Canfield and some witnesses who testified to the defendant's good character, the Judge reserved his decision till to-day, remarking that if he found such offensive conduct could be construed into disturbing the peace he would impose the fullest penalty.

THE TERRY ESTATE SOLD.

FEW OF THE FRIENDS OF THE DEAD JURIST ATTENDED THE AUCTION.

PORTER ASHE VERY INDIGNANT.

SARAH ALTHEA'S FORMER GUARDIAN CHARGES GROSS NEGLECT.

The estate of Mrs. Sarah Althea Terry has been sold at last. Yesterday morning a typical crowd of auction-buyers assembled in the salesrooms at 211 Pine street.

There were almost no friends of the deceased jurist and his demented widow present, and the entire property, including the piano, which brought $160, realized only $438 45.

Senator John Fay strolled around a short time, but went away without buying anything. Harbor Commissioner Colnon came in just as a lot of colored photographs in gilt frames were being sold. He said he had come to buy something, but he left the place a short time later declaring that he knew all the Terry household furnishings, and he had never before seen those pictures.

Thomas H. Williams Jr., the horseman and guardian of Mrs. Terry, was absent. R. Porter Ashe, the former guardian, was on hand, though, and watched the sale with great interest. With the exception of a few trinkets which he bought in, the property was almost entirely disposed of to dealers in second-hand goods.

Little interest was manifested in the sale till the jewelry of Mrs. Terry was reached. Two ladies' gold watches, which Mr. Williams' appraisers had valued at $30, were sold for $47 25. A jasper matchbox appraised by Williams at 10 cents brought $2 50. The box had been appraised at $7 50 by Ashe. A pair of bracelets valued by Ashe at $15 and by Williams at 50 cents was sold for $8 75, while a pearl brooch and earrings which Williams had valued at $1 was bid up to $8 25.

Porter Ashe declares that the methods employed by the guardian at the sale were outrageous.

"I had the jewelry alone appraised by an expert from Hammersmith & Field," he said. "This man after a careful examination placed the value of the goods at a little over $1000. Yet they were sold for about $125. The Judge's law library of 150 new books, which he purchased only a short time before his death to replace the library destroyed by fire, brought only $66 85. Everything else went at similarly ridiculously low figures.

"But what could you expect? Almost nobody was informed of the sale. My brother Will hadn't heard of it till to-day. When I went to see Mammy Pleasant she fairly cried and said that if she had only known she would have sent some one to buy in the jewelry. A number of Judge Terry's friends have told me they would have gone had they known of the sale. Then something like the proper value of the goods might have been obtained, instead of their going for nothing to the pawnbrokers and old clothes dealers."

Mr. Ashe also showed that a piano, some trashy pictures and cheap-john wares had been listed with Mrs. Terry's goods. This he thought was wrong, and had affected the price brought by Mrs. Terry's property.

STORY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Professor Davidson's Lecture Before the Geographical Society.

Professor Davidson talked to the members of the Geographical Society, at the Young Men's Christian Association hall last evening, on the story of San Francisco and its surroundings. The hall was crowded. The lecture was read some weeks ago before the Teachers' Association, and met with such a favorable reception that Professor Davidson was asked to have it printed.

The lecturer has gathered his material from Spanish archives, early histories of the State and personal travels. Very many of his facts and figures, from the date of the gold discovery, have been gathered from the lips of pioneers, so his chronicle is of a certain historic value.

In last evening's reading he omitted a great many pages filled with dates and prosaic facts and dealt with the action that led to the settlement at the Presidio and the Mission Dolores. After the missionaries who came up from Monterey in search of the fabled bay came the soldiers seeking possessions by conquest to glorify Spain and surpass if possible the acquisitious of England, Russia and France. They settled at the Presidio.

Dull life there was electrified by the discovery of gold and the rush of Argonauts. All this had been providentially prepared for when Commodore Sloat took possession of California during the Mexican War. The next great event was the admission of California into the Union. Through it all San Francisco grew like Jack's famous beanstalk.

At the conclusion of the reading Professor Davidson was thanked by C. L. Taylor on behalf of the Geographical Society.

Healthy, happy babies are generally the offspring of healthy, happy mothers. It would hardly be natural if it were otherwise. The baby's health and happiness depend on the mother's. The mother's condition during gestation particularly exerts an influence on the whole life of the child.

Impure blood, weakness and nervousness in the mother are pretty sure to repeat themselves in the child.

If a woman is not careful at any other time, she certainly should be during the period preliminary to parturition. It is a time when greatest care is necessary, and Nature will be the better for a little help. Even strong, well women will find themselves feeling better, their time of labor shortened and their pains lessened if they will take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. To those whom troubles peculiarly feminine have rendered in any degree weak, it will prove a veritable blessing. It is a good general tonic for the whole system, and at any time will promote the proper and regular action of all the organs. It is a medicine for women only and for all complaints confined to their sex is of inestimable value.

Dr. Pierce has written a 168 page book, called "Woman and Her Diseases," which will be sent sealed, in a plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents to part pay postage.

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62 dozen VICUNA AND CAMEL'S-HAIR, fine all wool, at.....$1 00
Positively worth $1 50.

62 dozen DERBY RIBBED, fine all wool, at.....87½c
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96 dozen RIBBED AND PLAIN, in gray and camel's-hair color, FINE ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, at.....50c
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NEW LINE JUST ADDED!
GREAT BARGAINS!
SUPERB ASSORTMENT!

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OVERCOATS, ULSTERS AND CAPE COATS, at.....$1 50, $2 00 and $2 50 each

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