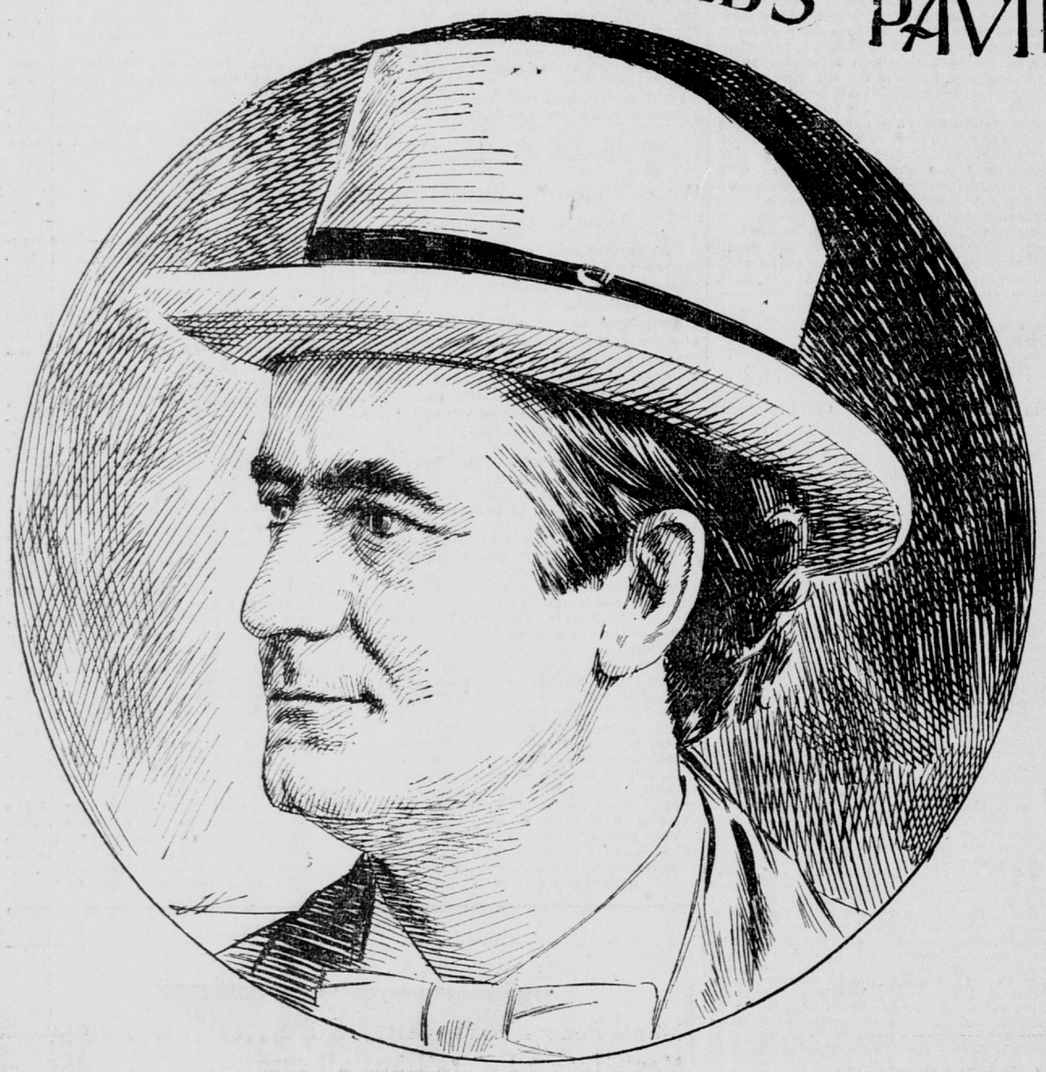
HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN ADDRESSES IMMENSE GATHERINGS

AT CENTRAL PARK AND WOODWARDS PAVILION



ALAMEDA, CAL., July 7.—The train bearing the visiting Christian Endeavorers and William J. Bryan arrived at the Oakland mole an hour late yesterday morning because of the stops made at Bakersfield and Tulare for meetings, and at Fresno for the attaching of three sleepers containing Christian Endeavorers.

Committeemen from Oakland and Alameda met the party at Martinez about as soon as Mr. Bryan had dressed for the day's labors, and the old wearisome but welcome handshaking was resumed.

At the Oakland mole the party changed to the Alameda local train and were received at the nearest station to the Park Hotel by a reception committee with carriages for the visitors. Mr. Bryan was seated behind four prancing black horses and was driven to the Park Hotel, where a light breakfast was partaken of.

Alameda County did not extend to Mr. Bryan that enthusiastic welcome that had been expected. Fresno sent 12,000 of her people to hear him; Los Angeles furnished 18,000 and Bakersfield and Tulare 3000 each, but Alameda mustered only 3000, not all of whom were Democrats and many of whom attended purely out of curiosity.

On the speakers' stand were N. J. Munson, Greene Majors, John O'Brien, C. A. Brown and other prominent Democrats of Alameda County.

Mr. Majors introduced the speaker as "the people's hope, the Nation's pride and our next President."

Mr. Bryan began by saying:

This is rather an unusual spectacle—a large number of people gathered in time of peace rather than of political excitement to discuss political questions. I would rather talk at such a time and discuss political questions when no candidates are before the people and when party prejudice does not blind the judgment.

Of all places in California I don't know of any place than Alameda that I would rather speak in. Where there is a strong political feeling the opinions with regard to those who are candidates for office are often widely separated. Those who are opposed to a candidate will be bitter against him, and those who are in favor of such candidates are prone to overdue praise.

This is a city of homes. I have been pleased to notice this morning how many beautiful homes there are here. That indicates that they are owned by those of the middle class—not great, big, overshadowing homes, not little, humble homes, but the homes of those who are the hope of our Nation. The only thing that bothered me as I rode along was that there were more signs "To rent" than ought to be seen in a city where confidence had been restored.

But I care not in what kind of a house a man lives, he ought to be interested in this principle of equality before the law. If he lives in a great house and has a large income, should he not be satisfied with that advantage over those who live in more humble homes? Should he not be satisfied with using the instrumentalities of Government for private gain, instead of attempting to rob some weaker citizen to make his own pile greater? And the man who occupies a smaller home, should he not be willing to indorse the principle of equality before the law?

Should he not be satisfied with the Government that protects him in the enjoyment of the proceeds of his toil? The humbler and weaker citizens ought to be interested in this Government, because it is the only Government in which their rights will be protected.

Among the common people will be found the bulwark of our Government, because they can leave to their children no great fortune to protect them from possible want and therefore they are more anxious to leave their children a good government, which is a richer inheritance than any man can leave his children.

The speaker disputed the suggestion that financiers were the proper persons to regulate the finances of the country. There must be an agreement of interest between those who counsel together, and there is no agreement of interest between the money-changers of the world and those who are known as the wealth-producers. That policy which makes the money-changers rich makes the masses poor.

Mr. Bryan concluded by discussing the financial question, and advised his hearers to fight against the invasion of a foreign financial policy.

Mr. Bryan received a round of applause when he had concluded. A carriage with four gray horses was in waiting with a committee from Oakland, and the silver-tongued speaker was whisked away to the city of culture and pretty girls

IN OAKLAND.

An Audience Which Was Not Enthusiastic.

OAKLAND, CAL., July 7.—From ten to fifteen thousand people stood in the Lincoln Plaza to-day under the noonday sun for a full hour to listen to a speech by William J. Bryan.

The result at the polls last November left no doubt that Alameda County is not a free-silver stronghold. But this did not deter thousands of people from coming to Oakland to hear the man who became famous by his speech referring to a crucifixion on a golden cross.

During the last campaign, when silver literature and silver oratory were freely circulated, the people of Alameda County made an effort to induce Mr. Bryan to visit this locality. He was, however, unable to do so, but the desire to see him among the ardent fusionists only increased with time, and to-day their wish was gratified.

Mr. Bryan drove over from Alameda, and promptly at noon was ushered on to the temporary platform in Lincoln square by Hon. W. W. Foote and George W. Baker. His appearance was the signal for a mild cheer. He faced probably 13,000 people, fully half of whom were ladies and the remainder men of all creeds. The visitor was regarded not as a Presidential candidate, but as a citizen expressing his views on the silver question and incidentally showing the alleged inconsistencies of the gold question.

About a hundred vice-presidents surrounded the guest of the day. They were not all Democrats, neither were they all Populists, although leading members of both parties were present. Some of those who occupied seats were stanch Republicans and took advantage of the canopy so as to better hear Mr. Bryan's words.

Somehow or other the Nebraska man's speech did not enthuse. Probably no other truly famous man has ever greeted a colder audience of such proportions than that which stood sweltering on the plaza to-day. Probably the heat of the sun robbed them of all energy, but the fact remains that Mr. Bryan's arguments did not call for that warm response which was expected by his friends and which was said to be the result of his oratory wherever he has been.

Chairman Foote set a precedent for all political meetings where there is a star attraction. Instead of occupying a large portion of the time during which the people very naturally would prefer to hear the stranger Mr. Foote merely said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I take pleasure in introducing to you our honored citizen, William J. Bryan."

Mr. Bryan was attired in a manner that no stretch of imagination could call aristocratic. A single white pink was in his buttonhole, and there was no fob or watchchain, and not even a ring on his finger. He stepped to the front of the platform, raised his hand, the applause ceased, and the eyes and ears and in some cases the mouths of that vast audience were opened to hear what he might say.

He commenced by paying a tribute to the floral beauty of California.

When I reached Florida I thought I was in the land of flowers, but you are strong competitors, and I am glad that nature still blooms and blossoms as brightly under a vicious financial policy as they could even under a restoration of the money of the constitution. If you ask me to express the highest and only commendable form of selfishness, I find it in the eleventh commandment, where we are commanded to love our neighbors as ourselves.

The paramount issue in this struggle of selfishness is for the best financial policy which gives you a dollar that is equal and just—a dollar that will rob neither the debtor nor the creditor, and one that will smile upon the rich as well as upon the toiler. The man who tells you we must not have free coinage of silver because property will rise in value and the dollar decrease is evidently not going to be injured by the transaction. We have been adjusting ourselves to the gold standard for the past twenty years, and have not yet reached an end.

The conflict is indefinite, while there is a decline in prices and gold rises in its purchasing power. Gold has no level; it is constantly on the descent. We Americans must take the lead in restoring silver to its level, and there must be enough dollars to keep pace with the demand for dollars.

If we haven't a majority now it is only a question of time when we will have it. You may deceive the people once, but you can't keep it up. Lincoln said you can fool some of the people all the time and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all of the time. My friends, the people were fooled last fall. They would not believe that the only thing that would do away with idleness was the restoration of bimetallism.

It has been found that you can't give employment to labor unless you can sell what labor produces. No prosperity can come unless it comes from the masses.

I believe bimetallism is good for me, and what I believe is good for myself I recommend to you.

AT CENTRAL PARK.

Twelve Thousand People Heard the Unsuccessful Champion of the Silver Men.

Twelve thousand people greeted Mr. Bryan when he made his appearance in Central Park yesterday afternoon. It was a crowd in point of numbers that any baseball game might be proud of, and there have been some big crowds in that park.

Owing to the excellent order preserved by the police Mr. Bryan found a clear passageway to the speakers' stand. He was escorted by his guardian angel, W. W. Foote, and by Frank Gould of Stockton, George W. Baker, Congressman Maguire, W. P. Lawlor and others of the local committee and Assemblyman Shanahan of Shasta.

Mr. Bryan's voice had recovered somewhat from that almost fatal hoarseness which had afflicted him in Oakland, but it was yet a little worn and husky but strong and clear enough to be heard wherever it could have been heard were it at its normal. Mr. Foote was very anxious about it, but when he heard the opening sentences he heaved a sigh of relief and said "Bryan is all right."

The ex-candidate of the Democratic and Populist parties was hospitably greeted. A general cheer went up from the great crowd, and the ladies, who, though having no vote, composed the major part of the crowd, waved their handkerchiefs at him.

The speech, with the exception of the introduction, was the same as that delivered in Stockton by him. The good points were keenly appreciated by the crowd and the applause was as liberal as could be wished.

Frank H. Gould of Stockton opened the meeting with an appeal to the audience to maintain order. He said:

Ladies and gentlemen: Let us maintain order. It is impossible for a word to be heard unless each individual present maintains quiet. I now take pleasure in introducing to you the chairman of this meeting, Hon. James G. Maguire.

Mr. Maguire was cheered heartily as he came forward. He said:

Ladies and gentlemen: I am not here for the purpose of introducing to you the greatest living Democrat; to remind you that this is happily the anniversary of the meeting of the great Chicago convention, which, as one of the greatest results of its labor, nominated our honored guest for President of the United States on the free silver platform. [Cheers.] Though it has been said that he is a man of but one idea, he is a statesman true and tried. His fame was made on great questions of State years before his nomination. His first fame was in the leadership of the great tariff fight in the Fifty-first Congress, and he endeared himself to the people of California for all time when in the Fifty-third Congress on ten minutes' notice he came to our assistance and lent his powerful aid in defeating the infamous funding bill. I take pleasure in introducing to you the next President of the United States.

There was great cheering when Mr. Bryan came forward. The crowd became uproarious. Men and women raised hats and sunshades, and continued to cheer for several minutes. Mr. Bryan held up his hand for order, and when the noise had somewhat subsided began his address in a voice which showed signs of the hard usage it had been getting since he left his home on his Western trip. He said:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I have been talking so constantly that even the climate of California cannot keep me from becoming hoarse, and I am compelled to ask you to assist me by preserving quiet. My voice will go much further if you will be still. I am very grateful to the people of the State for the courtesies which they have extended—grateful to the Democratic committee, to the Populists and to the Silver Republicans, because they have vied with each other in making my stay among you pleasant. I am under obligation to your committees, and I am no less delighted that I am presented to this vast audience by a former colleague in Congress whom I learned to respect, esteem and love as I saw him in battle in behalf of the interests of the great mass of the people.

I wish that the owners and patrons of the roads shall have justice done, but speaking for myself I hope to live to see the day when a ship can be loaded in San Francisco and cross by a canal and go to New York without going around and across South America.

In my talk this afternoon I want to call your attention to the question of bimetallism, but leave the details of that subject to be discussed at the night meeting. I want to assure you that we are engaged in carrying out the principles of the Chicago platform. We are not trying to take from those who have and give to those who have not. We are trying to administer justice in legislation and come back to the time when it will be administered to the people regardless of wealth or power.

Mr. Bryan then touched upon some of the injustices of legislation and claimed that the spirit of the constitution was being violated, inasmuch as while the constitution promised equal rights to all, the wealthy and powerful were being constantly favored by legislation which operated to their benefit and to the detriment of the masses. This was peculiarly the case in the payment of taxes he claimed, for the people do not pay taxes in proportion to the wealth they own. Men with small incomes were paying more taxes than those with large incomes. He suggested that the right way to justify the matter was by the income tax.

The speaker then turned his attention to the money question and humorously referred to the definition of the honest dollar as given by the advocate of the gold standard.

I call the advocate of the gold standard a "gold bug," but I use the word with the same candid opinion as the gold bug does when he calls me a lunatic. [Laughter.] I do not object to being called hard names, and the fact that I do not object is the reason why I have got along so well. [More laughter.] The gold bug was asked by a man what he meant by an honest dollar, and he looked wise and said that by an honest dollar he meant sound money. It is hard to get him out of the circle. He will tell you that by an honest dollar and sound money he means which will stand the melting-pot test. The point of that definition is that Mexican money is honest money, according to the definition of the gold bug, because you can melt it.

Mr. Bryan then spoke of the criticism he had been subjected to because of his statement that there never would be an absolutely honest dollar and said:

There never was an absolutely honest dollar and there is not to-day, and I don't think there will ever be because it is the work of human hands and however nearly they may approach they will never reach perfection. We simply do the best we can.

The speaker then related several anecdotes to show that his views of the money question were the correct ones and the applause he received evidenced the fact that his auditors believed with him.

He used an argument, the statement that the silver issue had caused capital to be tied up for fear of the effect on the business of the country to show that any system that feared the discussion of a new system was bad.

If you have to go to foreign financiers to get them to protect the treasury in time of peace I want to ask you how you are going to get along should they turn against you and leave you?

After some further remarks on the financial question, Mr. Bryan concluded his address and was given several hearty cheers by the audience.

AT WOODWARD'S.

For Two Hours He Thrashes Over His Old Platitudes and Sophistries.

It was fully an hour after the appointed time when Bryan made his appearance at Woodward's Pavilion last night. He came under escort of the Iroquois Club. His entrance was greeted with applause by the gathering, which comfortably filled the edifice. He was accompanied to the speaker's platform by William P. Lawlor, William H. Alford, Lieutenant-Governor Jeter, Congressman James G. Maguire, Hon. W. W. Foote, Mayor Phelan, J. J. Dwyer, Thomas V. Cator, Frank H. Gould and George W. Baker.

A notable fact in connection with the affair was the absence of the most prominent and ablest members of the Democratic party of this City. No new points were treated by the speaker of the evening. He simply thrashed over the old straw of sophistry, or set up men of straw of his own creation to tumble them over for the amusement of his hearers.

No time was lost after his arrival. Mr. Alvord had the task of introducing Mayor Phelan, which he did as follows:

I highly appreciate the honor that has been accorded me this evening in being made the chairman of this great meeting. I take pleasure in introducing to you the gentleman who is to welcome the speaker of the evening. I take pleasure in introducing Hon. James D. Phelan.

Mayor Phelan, in the course of his introductory remarks, said that the people of California are free; that they are not wedded to any prejudice. The State, he declared, is debatable ground. He referred to Bryan as the foe of monopoly, and in the name of all who believed in the silver cause welcomed Bryan to the City.

The substance of Bryan's speech follows:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: For a dead cause the silver question is showing remarkable vitality. I am glad to address the residents of a city which came nearer to giving its vote to our principles than any other large city in the country.

After returning thanks for his kindly welcome, he stated that he would devote the evening to meeting arguments that had been made against the free coinage of silver in the ratio of 16 to 1. He continued:

Our platform meant affirmative action, and therefore every person who was not convinced to our way of thinking was on the other side. That campaign set the people to thinking. In our contest we had to begin at the bottom and build up.

He referred to the many ludicrous interpretations of the meaning of free and unlimited coinage in the ratio of 16 to 1, and declared that with further education the people would better understand the issue, and would be more likely to support the cause of silver. He added:

Before the Republican party came into power we never asked the consent of any other nation as to what our financial policy should be. Those silver Republicans who joined us in the last campaign ought to have it said for them that the Republican platform of the last campaign was the first that ever said we should be controlled in our affairs by other nations.

He denied the charge that had been made against him of having disrupted the Democratic party. He declared that he had been selected to rescue the party from its enemies, and continued:

The same reasons that justify the free coinage of gold into money ought to justify the free coinage of silver into money. They are both needed for the same purpose. They are both needed for money.

One reason why the Government should coin both gold and silver gratuitously is that coinage is a function of government.

There is not a dollar in circulation to-day that is not a creature of law. You can increase the crops of wheat and fruit, but if you attempt to create more money you are sent to the penitentiary. It is not only the right but the duty of the Government to provide enough money to carry on the business of the country.

We want unlimited coinage. I don't mean the coinage of the American product.

He sought to refute the idea that free coinage meant the coining of silver for the benefit of other nations. He declared that imported silver would, under unlimited coinage, be coined for the benefit of the people of this country. Continuing he said:

We are told when we ask for free coinage that this country would be made a dumping ground for the silver of all the world. I have a five-acre tract of land back near Lincoln which will hold all the silver in the world. They say we would be threatened with a flood of silver. I will save the people from this flood by donating the use of my piece of land as a dumping ground.

In France silver money is now coined in the ratio of 15½ to 1, and that country is not likely to send it to us to be coined in the ratio of 16 to 1.

He declared that other nations could not spare all their silver, as it was used largely in the arts and for subsidiary coins. "If we offer to buy for $1.29 an ounce all the silver that is offered to us," he said, "all the other nations would be compelled to pay the same price."

In explanation of why the silverites asked for the ratio of 16 to 1, he said that this ratio was the one in use in this country at the present time. For this reason, he said, it was thought proper to maintain this ratio. If any change were made it would necessitate the recoinage of either the gold or silver coins. If the silver dollar is to be recoined it would mean the recoinage of 4,000,000,000 silver dollars, and would decrease the silver coins just half, and so decrease the metallic money of the world. He then went on as follows:

We want 16 to 1 because we own property and owe debts, and we don't want to decrease the value of our property and increase the value of our debts by changing the ratio of 16 to 1.

By opening our mints we can raise the value of silver. When India closed her mints it drove down the value of silver in this country and thereby decreased the value of our products. Thus by the legislation of England the value of our silver product was affected. Yet they tell us that legislation cannot do anything for silver.

We have history, we have experience to justify us in the opinion that the opening of our mints would raise the price of silver.

He said the Government would not be criticized for deepening the harbor of San Francisco even though thereby the value of real estate in the City would be increased. For the same reason he thought there should be no objection to the free coinage of silver because the silver mine owner would be benefited by it. He concluded as follows:

We were told that confidence had been destroyed by the agitation of bimetallism. We were told that prosperity was driven out of this country by the discussion of the silver question; and, my friends, it makes me sick at heart to think that just now, when confidence has been fully restored [laughter]—when prosperity has come back to make a permanent home among us—that we should send a commission abroad to commence agitating the money question and destroy confidence in Europe.

You will see, therefore, that the American people are committed to the principle of bimetallism. Why? Because, my friends, bimetallism is both defensible in theory and it is necessary in fact. Let me give you the theoretical advantage of the double standard.

De la Vela has said that if a river is fed from two sources it will be more uniform in volume than if fed from one source, his explanation being that when one of the feeders is swollen the other may be low and vice versa. Therefore the volume of water in the river will change less than if it is fed from one source, and must change with the change in one feeder.

This illustrates bimetallism. In bimetallism the volume of money is derived from two sources—the gold mines and the silver mines. In the beginning of the century we were producing $3 of silver to $1 of gold. Fifty years later the world produced $3 of gold to $1 of silver. Then silver increased, and within the last two years gold has increased in production. But if the volume of money is fed from two sources that volume is less changeable and the value of the dollar is less fluctuating than if the volume of money is fed from one source, whether it be gold or silver.

On this point, however, I want to remind you that it is necessary that the debtor shall have the option in order to maintain bimetallism.

How can you compel the financier to help maintain the parity? By making it to his advantage to maintain the parity. Give the option to the creditor and what is the result? Why, you say to the creditor class that if they will use their influence to drive the metals apart and force one metal to a premium, that then you will give them the right to demand the premium and thus profit by their action in forcing the metals apart.

Those who say that we must have international bimetallism, that we must maintain the gold standard until foreign nations join us, are adopting a policy which, in my judgment, will never result in securing the aid of foreign nations. You ask me why waiting for an international agreement and promising to maintain the gold standard until it comes, will fail to bring bimetallism? And I will tell you. You send a commission abroad and what will the commission say? I will give you about the speech that must be made if that platform or idea is carried out:

"The American people want bimetallism. The American people are tired of the gold standard and want to get rid of it. The American people have suffered from falling prices, and while they have suffered from falling prices, you, the financiers who hold the notes and mortgages, have profited by the rise in the value of the dollar. We want you to join with us in restoring bimetallism. We want you to help us to stop the advantage you have been getting, and to stop the laws from which we have been suffering, but before you give your answer we want to tell you that if you refuse to join us, we will stand by you as long as the world lasts."

Isn't that the substance of it? Isn't that what the platform says when it declares that we must maintain the gold standard until they join with us? It is giving them notice in advance that we will stand in with them if they refuse to listen to our petition.

The independent bimetallist makes the same argument up to a certain point, but a very different one after that. The independent bimetallist says to the foreign financier: "The American people want bimetallism. The American people have suffered from the gold standard. The American people have suffered from falling prices, and you, the financiers, who hold our notes and our mortgages, have profited as the dollar rose in value." We say to these financiers that seventy millions of people have as much right to protect themselves from falling prices as a few financiers have to legislate value into dollars and the notes which they hold. We say to them that we have suffered as long as we will; that we are going to open our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver as it existed prior to 1873. We tell them that we are going to restore the money of the constitution of the United States. We say to them, "We would be glad to have you help us, and in order to make it more probable that you will, we are going to make it to your advantage to help us. We are going to give to our silver equal legal tender rights with gold. You have made contracts for coin in the United States. You know that coin means gold and silver. We will open our mints. We will give legal tender to our silver, and then if you conspire to degrade the value of silver, we will pay you in that metal which you yourselves make cheap, and make it to your interest to join with us."

Now, my friends, can there be any difference among reasonable men as to which plan will bring foreign aid soonest?

I may be in error, but if I mistake not the hearts of the American people a vast majority to-day are awaiting for the signal that shall declare that the American people have at last achieved their financial independence. There may be a number on our Eastern shore who spend a part of each year in Europe who will not support our cause, but I know that between the Alleghanies and the shores of the Pacific there dwells a people who dare to battle for and help to maintain the Republic's financial independence.

Mr. Bryan spoke for about two hours.

AT THE PALACE HOTEL.

Mr. Bryan Is Given a Dinner and Later He Makes an Eloquent Speech.

After his address at Central Park, Mr. Bryan was taken to the elegant rooms at the Palace, engaged for him by W. P. Lawlor and other prominent Democrats. These rooms are on the first floor above the street at the northeast corner of the caravansary.

An elaborate dinner had been prepared in one part of them. In a room adjoining, many party leaders and their friends had gathered to meet their silver advocate. There were introductions and handshaking for a little time, Mayor Phelan and others meeting Mr. Bryan for the first time.

The following persons then sat down to the dinner: W. J. Bryan, Governor Budd, William W. Foote, James G. Maguire, Lieutenant-Governor Jeter, Mayor Phelan, W. H. Alford, W. P. Lawlor, Edward H. Hamilton, J. J. Dwyer, T. J. Clunie, Frank Gould, Tom Lane, T. V. Cator and George W. Baker.

The room was beautifully decorated with colored bunting, and the table was adorned with roses and illuminated with soft lights. There were no speeches at the dinner.

When Mr. Bryan returned shortly after 11 o'clock from the Pavilion, where he had spoken for several hours, he found a packed throng in the driveway of the Palace. The people had been waiting for him for two hours. Roncovieri's band had discoursed many airs. Bryan had first gone to his apartments, and the crowd caught sight of him on the floor above overlooking the court. A deafening shout went up. Mr. Bryan came forward. He thanked them for their interest in bimetallism, spoke of the many Eastern visitors here, all for one purpose, and said that though each might differ in the method, owing to the difference of environment, all were really anxious to do what was best. He believed this was so with the people regarding government.

Mr. Bryan made a speech full of original ideas, and it was frequently cheered. He was quite hoarse when he began. As he closed he was repeatedly cheered.

SAN JOSE WAITS.

Preparations for the Orator's Reception To-Day.

SAN JOSE, CAL., July 7.—Preparations have been completed for the grand reception to be tendered William Jennings Bryan upon his arrival here on the 10:55 train by way of Menlo Park. At that place he will be met by a reception committee consisting of J. H. Henry, Jackson Hatch, Nicholas Bowden, William Gill, Judge Hyland and S. N. Rucker. Upon the arrival of Bryan and the committee they will be put in carriages and driven to the Carnival Pavilion. F. B. Brown, chairman of the Populist Central Committee, will call the meeting to order and introduce J. H. Henry, chairman of the County Democratic Committee, as president of the day. There will be no speech-making by either of the gentlemen, and Mr. Bryan will be at once introduced. He will talk for about an hour and a half.

After the meeting Mr. Bryan will be taken to the Hotel Vendome, where he will be given a luncheon at 1:30. Then an informal reception and more speaking will be held on the hotel grounds. At 4 o'clock Mr. Bryan will leave for Sacramento by special train, arriving there at 7:30. He will be accompanied by the same committee that met him at Menlo Park.

The Carnival Pavilion, which seats 6500, will be thrown open to the public at 9 o'clock, and it is expected every seat will be taken long before 11 o'clock. Commencing at 10 o'clock the Fifth Regiment band will give a concert until Mr. Bryan's arrival, shortly after 11.

Bryan's special car will be handsomely decorated with flowers during his stay here by a committee of ladies under the direction of Mrs. E. O. Smith.

The largest telegraph office in the world is in the General Postoffice building, London. There are over 3000 operators, 1000 of whom are woman. The batteries are supplied by 30,000 cells.

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HUDYAN CURES

ALL YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN WHO FIND themselves weak and debilitated through over-work, excesses or folly, will do well to have a private consultation with the doctors of the Hudson Medical Institute. It is not to be believed for a moment that these doctors can cure incurable diseases. No one must have so false a notion; but it is a fact that the Hudson Medical Doctors treat and successfully cure all those disorders of men, so called, private diseases. These cases are amenable to treatment and can be cured. The doctors have justly achieved widespread reputations for their discovery, Hudyan. This is a remedy treatment. It is the outcome of years of thought, study and practice. Hudyan restores man to his natural bodily health. It is certain in its effects. When one is cured, the cure is permanent. Hudyan cures premature Weakness, Melancholia, Nervous Exhaustion and Nervous Debility. If you are suffering from a nervous affection, and are at all skeptical, read the testimonials of those cured patients who have allowed their names to be used for the benefit of like sufferers. There are 10,000 of these cured ones. Write for circulars and testimonials, or call on the doctors in person. Each one seen in private consulting rooms.

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Made of the blood, the sputa, and the waters of the body. These will be made for you free. If you are suffering from a blood taint or from Blood Poison, consult the doctors. If you are suffering from Catarrh consult the doctors. If you are weak and sickly, listless and unable to sleep, consult the doctors free.

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