

# BAKERSFIELD FREED FROM TYRANNY

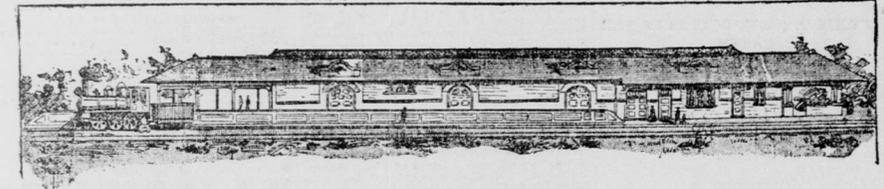
## All Kern County Turns Out to Welcome the Valley Road.

### A Vast Procession in Which All Ranks and Callings Joined.

BAKERSFIELD, May 27.—This has been the most glorious day in the history of Bakersfield. It is but stating a plain fact to say the Valley road jubilee was a most complete success. While the crowd was not what could be considered a "jam," it was nevertheless large and most enthusiastic, and thoroughly representative of the best interests of the community. All were bent upon having a good time, and they had it.

"It could not have been otherwise," said an old citizen. "They were of one mind, and that was nothing short of shouting and glorifying with their neighbors at the release from a terrible and grinding tyranny that has been painfully heavy so many weary, long years."

This old citizen expressed the moving spirit of the celebration better than columns of "burning" words could tell it. There is not a toiling farmer or producer in this rich valley but will say a hearty "Amen" to the sentiment he ut-



VALLEY ROAD DEPOT AT BAKERSFIELD.

tered. It was easy to read in the beaming faces. The elaborate and extensive programme of the day was carried out to a letter, with only a slight delay in the beginning, this being caused by the failure of the Valley road excursion to arrive at the time expected. This bore officials of the road and other guests. The day's programme was begun with a procession of trades and ended with "Home, Sweet Home" at the conclusion of a grand ball in the evening. The procession was a most gorgeous one—"the finest one we have seen yet," said the officials of the Valley road and other prominent visitors. It was fully a mile in length and represented every phase of industry in Kern County.

Strange to say, one of the most gorgeous and attractive features of the procession was represented by Chinese citizens. It was, indeed, brilliant in its oriental magnificence. More than 200 Chinamen, who participated, were adorned in rich silks of gorgeous colors, and all had something to carry and do. They had two bands and numerous noisy and squeaky instruments producing noise, if not melody. There were great cars of fine ladies, chariots of Kings and Queens, Judges and warriors. The Great Dragon led the division and was the center of much interest. All the trappings had been brought from San Francisco and Chinese merchants here had to give a week of \$5000 for their return. For weeks local Chinamen have been wild with interest in the celebration, and from the fronts of their buildings waved American flags. Hundreds of dollars were spent in their honor, and they appeared eager to contribute. Bakersfield contains a population of 1500 Chinese and many of them are wealthy and control large trades. They are, therefore, interested in the progress of the country.

Another feature which excited most interest was a division of 200 horsemen, most of whom were Mexicans, all robed in Mexican costume. The trades, beef, pork, mutton, alfalfa, lumber, mining and other noted products of Kern County being conspicuously displayed, and many visitors wondered at the richness indicated. The procession started at the Valley Road depot at 10:30 and wound through various streets. It then passed in review at the Arlington Hotel corner, on the balcony of which stood the guests. After passing this point it disbanded, and speeches were made from the balcony of the hotel. These were delivered by Senator S. C. Smith, his being the address of welcome; Hon. E. F. Preston, Mayor Snyder of Los Angeles, for the people of that city; Mayor Phelan, for San Francisco, and Hon. C. C. Wright, for the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles. The Mayor presided and introduced the speakers.

The crowd stood in the street below and gave the utmost attention. Senator Smith, after extending a hearty welcome to the assembled throng, gave a little railroad history, and then heartily expressed the appreciation of Kern County at the coming of the Valley Road. He characterized the event as the most far reaching in the history of the valley and State, and one which would prove a blessing to unborn generations as well as to the living. He believed the people would give the road their most sincere support. Senator Smith's eloquent words were applauded vigorously.

Following Senator Smith came Hon. E. F. Preston. While the gentleman was slightly indisposed, he made a most eloquent address, and it set the crowd wild. He expressed his appreciation at the magnificent interest shown at the coming of the Valley Road, and assured the people the road meant to do its part, and expected them to do theirs. Then came Mayor Snyder of Los Angeles. The Mayor gave many complimentary words to Bakersfield and the Valley Road, and referred to the great advantages the road brought to their county. He extended the good will of Los Angeles and spoke encouragingly of the completion of the road to this

city and pointed out the advantages it would be to Bakersfield. Following Mayor Snyder came San Francisco's Mayor. He said many good things. He referred to the brave task of building the road and the plans of its operation, exhorted the people of Kern County to give it their support and stand by it under any and all circumstances. He feelingly referred, as did all other speakers, to the absence of its courageous promoter, Claus Spreckle. He asked the people to remember the brave leader while he was yet on the bed of pain. This simple allusion was the cause of a great outburst of applause.

The speaking ended with an able talk from Hon. C. C. Wright in behalf of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles. He said those who represented were looking forward to the great San Joaquin Valley as the coming market for their products. He favored completion of the road to Los Angeles, and was sure it would give Bakersfield great advantages. He explained that he meant nothing to the disparagement of San Francisco. All were of opinion that the building of the road marked a

grand era in the history of California. At the conclusion of the speaking President Mahon called for three cheers for the road and its promoters. They were given with royal good will. In the afternoon an excursion on the road was run into the rich Poso country, to show the guests what rich fields Kern County can produce, and give a glimpse at the irrigation system. Those who did not go were driven into the country to view the principal places of interest. Some attended the wild west show and baseball game between the Bakersfield and Hanford teams. Early in the evening the crowd was treated to a magnificent display of fireworks. Never before in the history of the valley had such a display of pyrotechnics been witnessed. Many appropriate remarks were shown, besides the blowing up of the Maine and other special features.

After the fireworks the crowd marched to the big warehouse, 8240, and dancing to a late hour. The throng filled the building which had been fittingly decorated for the occasion. Among the contingent were the following gentlemen: Hon. W. Watt and son, Captain Payson, Theodore Hittell, J. S. Hittell, Lovell White, Daniel Meyer, O. D. Baldwin, E. F. Preston and son, Thomas Magee and son, C. R. Winslow, J. A. Hooper, Mr. Ross, J. D. Dehan, W. B. Storey Jr., and Mr. McBride.

The Los Angeles citizens were: C. C. Wright, E. P. Bosbyshell, Mayor M. P. Snyder, E. A. Stewart, J. J. Bergin, G. J. Griffin, George W. Holt, R. D. Benjamin, John E. Sampson Jr., H. F. Wesner, F. D. Haddock, J. H. Kiefer, W. P. Montgomery, A. C. Roscow, G. W. Thompson, L. S. Bay, Frank Lerch, G. C. Muset, F. Rettkowsky, W. L. Maginnis, W. B. Richards, J. F. Theodore Morris, F. H. McMillen, T. F. Fitzgeraid and Alfred Day Jr.

Many prominent citizens from valley towns were present. The marked feature of the program was that it was conducted in the solid business element. Such visitors are worth something, and mean more than a jollification. The Valley Road excursion remained over till morning. There was plenty to eat, and the best of the land, and no one went hungry. The composition of the parade was as follows: C. L. Connor being grand marshal:

First division—Grand marshal, C. L. Connor; chief aid, J. Hunt; aids, H. B. Borward, J. Swain, William Doherty, Charles Whitaker, G. Garfield, E. England, H. J. Tuppman, A. M. O'Brien, J. W. Crain, George Coffee, George Daggett; Bakersfield band; distinguished guests; Los Angeles delegation; Boys' Brigade.

Second division—Chief, H. H. Fish; aids, Charles Rahm, John Black, cadet band; Fire department; Chinese display; Third division—Chief, Wallace Taylor; aid, Robert Still; Kern Valley band; Hanford baseball team; Bakersfield baseball team; Mexican display.

Fourth division—Chief, E. M. Roberts; aids, Thomas Scandret, Hervey Frisselle, D. D. Hill; Hanford band; trades display. The following named citizens acted as a reception committee: H. W. Scriber, O. D. Fish, J. A. Hughes, E. A. Baer, L. Dinkelspiel, D. Hirschfeld, Redlick Bros., Tom Harding, R. J. White, J. B. Jones, H. P. Bender, F. W. Craig, J. B. Banz, B. Brundage, Fay, W. Scott, Charles Day, A. Baker, H. C. Park, L. G. Fauly, R. Hudnut, Board of Supervisors, A. P. Eyrand, J. S. Drury, Tom Owens, J. E. Patten, J. W. Lockhart, John Lester, W. A. Brown, C. C. Cowgill, J. L. Depaul, C. M. Cesmat, A. W. Marion, T. J. O'Boyle, E. A. Arnold, T. W. Lockhart, John O. Miller, Dr. Ferguson, Dr. Snook, Dr. Taggart, Dr. Helm, A. Summerfield, George Price.

The executive committee was composed of R. H. Stevens, chairman; J. B. Hunt, vice chairman; J. M. Hunter, secretary; S. P. Wible, treasurer; C. L. Connor, Paul Galtes and E. S. Rice.

# CORRESPONDENT KNIGHT THROWN INTO PRISON

KEY WEST, May 27.—E. P. Knight, correspondent of the London Times. New York Herald and San Francisco Call, who, on Sunday night, when seven miles off Havana, was lowered overboard from the dispatch boat and rowed ashore alone in a ten-foot skiff, was heard from to-day. He has been thrown in prison and is now in Cabanas fortress. Sir Alexander Gollan, British Consul at Havana, has instituted proceedings for his release. Knight reached Havana yesterday and was at once arrested. Mr. Knight received special permission to enter Cuba and go to Havana. The arrangement was made through the British and Spanish officials, and it was agreed that Mr. Knight would be allowed to visit the island if he was landed by a neutral vessel.

## WAR TAX AND REVENUE TALK

### ARMOR-PIERCING SHELLS FOR THE SIX-POUNDERS

Large Consignment of Death-Dealing Missiles Arrives at Mare Island and Navy-Yard.

MARE ISLAND NAVY-YARD, May 27.—A consignment of armor-piercing shells for the six-pounder guns was received at the storehouse on Thursday evening. There were in all 7500 of these missiles. The tinners are making 150 tin cases for the powder to be used in the Monterey's ten and twelve inch guns. These cases are usually made of copper, but there is a great scarcity of copper now, and they are made of extra heavy tin, which answers the purpose very well. Orders have just been received placing at the disposal of the coasted ships, so that the coal now coming in can be properly stored. The work of repairing will begin immediately. The recent earthquake severely racked the bins.

Surgeon A. M. Moore has received orders to report for duty on the United States ship Brutus, formerly the Peter Jensen. Chief Engineer A. Hartrath has been detached from the Mohican and ordered to the Brutus. The shipwrights are busy constructing foundations for the rapid-fire mounts. Four large towing lugs are to be put on her before she leaves. The Brutus has a gross tonnage of 3077, net 1922, and a displacement of 3440 tons.

Special Dispatch to The Call. Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, May 27. A notable speech in the Senate this afternoon by Gorman (D.) of Maryland. In the course of an argument in support of the tax on corporations, he denounced as "infamous" the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the income tax law of 1894 as unconstitutional. Gorman took decided issue with the majority of his fellow Democrats upon their proposition to coin the silver seigniorage and to issue legal tender notes, and made a powerful argument in favor of the issuance of bonds to raise funds with which to prosecute the war.

Soon after the Senate convened at 11 o'clock this morning the letter reported from the Military Affairs Committee a bill providing for a second Assistant Secretary of War, to be named by the President, and to receive a salary of \$4000 a year. A quorum of fifteen minutes a quorum was secured and the bill was passed. Morgan then offered an amendment to the war revenue measure as follows: "When any of the islands of the Atlantic or Pacific oceans are owned by the United States, or when they are occupied by the civil or military forces of the United States, as a result of war with Spain, or as a necessary consequence of the war, the President is authorized by the President as the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States to appoint a civil or military governor of such island, or any group of such islands, with full authority under such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe, to maintain good order and to protect lives and property and the domestic force and the same are altered, amended or repealed by act of Congress.

Consideration of the war revenue measure resumed. Teller's speech was continued. "Those who ought to know," concluded Teller, "estimate the cost of the war at \$200,000,000. If it is prosecuted for one year, it is not a war of conquest, but a war of humanity. The Philippines ought to hold them until some decision can be reached as to their disposition. We ought to take a month to study the situation, and side of Spain herself, whether it be in this hemisphere or in the other. We ought to have a committee to study the situation of the waters of both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans."

Speeches were made on the bill by Nelson, Cockrell, Gorman and Jones of Arkansas. In charge of the bill, proposed that a time be agreed upon to vote upon the series of amendments relating to corporations. Jones (D.) of Arkansas objected on account of the numerous important amendments offered to the bill, which had materially altered the situation. It was agreed that the Senate should meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow, May 28, at 5:15 p. m. The Senate went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned.

## NOT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RED CROSS.

### San Rafael League Issues a Disclaimers in Regard to a Theatrical Presentation.

SAN RAFAEL, May 27.—What was regarded by the San Rafael Red Cross League as a scheme to reap a golden harvest at the expense of the patriotism now swelling in the public breast was punctured to-day by the ladies comprising the league. For the past few days the show-windows of many stores have been filled with placards in flaring blue type, with a red cross in the center, stating that the California Theater Stock Company would produce Ouida's play "Moths," next Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Red Cross Society of San Rafael. Some space has also been devoted by the local papers to the subject, Frederick Paulding and Phosa McAllister, the well-known histrionic artists, being named among those who would take part in the cast. This morning the executive committee of the San Rafael Red Cross Society held a meeting and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Red Cross Society of San Rafael disclaims any interest in or responsibility for the production of the play "Moths" at the Opera-house to-morrow evening, May 31, and the secretary is directed to publish this resolution in the Daily Evening Journal and in the Tocsin.

"EMMA C. ANGELOTTI," secretary Red Cross Society of San Rafael. General Clay Gets a Pension. WASHINGTON, May 27.—At the night session the House passed twenty-eight pension bills, and a committee of the whole considered a large number of relief and private pension measures. Among the bills passed was one granting a pension of \$25 a month to General Cassius M. In Kentucky and another giving a pension of \$30 to the widow of Brigadier-General Daniel McCauley.

## BIG PANIC AT HAVANA

### There Was a Wild Rush to Get Away.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Among the twenty-seven passengers which the British steamship Arcuana, chartered by the Ward line, brought here from Mexico ports, were three families of refugees from Havana. With many others, they escaped from Havana to Vera Cruz on the French steamer Lafayette. The refugees are: Jose Otero, his wife and five children; Alfredo de la Ferte, wife and two children, and Mrs. F. C. de Miranda. They say the Lafayette tried to purchase coal, but General Blanco would allow none to be sold. The limited supply now there is being guarded jealously, and at night the city is in complete darkness.

The electric plant has been shut down, all factories where coal is used as fuel are stopped, and the gas and water works are forced to get along with as little coal as possible. For this reason water is scarce. When the Lafayette sailed for Vera Cruz there was a stampede to get out of the city. Fully 15,000 Spaniards and Cubans had obtained passports to leave, but exorbitant prices for passage were demanded, and only a part of them could afford to pay the rate asked. As it was, the Lafayette took 300 men, women and children away from Havana—all that she was able to carry. There were thousands left who, although willing to pay the price asked, could not get passage, and they ran about like mad men, offering the fortunate ones twice the amount they had paid for tickets. A passenger named Alques paid \$1400 for passage for himself, wife and two children. Many others paid as high as \$1000 each, and then they were compelled to sleep on the decks or wherever they could find room to lie down. Three miserable days were spent on the Lafayette, with only a scanty allowance of food for each passenger. Nearly all the passengers were wealthy Spaniards and Cubans in Havana and others Cuban citizens.

Jose Otero, who brought his wife and three daughters to this city, was formerly connected with the city government in Havana. He said: "When I left Havana it was said that the insurgents were only fifteen miles from the city, and at night the lights of their camp fires could be seen burning in the hills. From fear of being captured by the United States warships and attack by the insurgents the city is panic-stricken, and a combined attack is looked for every hour. Food is very scarce and fresh meat is scarcely to be had at any price. The blockade is felt more by the poorer classes, and as they are the ones who have been most loyal to Spain the suffering among them is the worst. Mr. Otero says little about the Spanish troops in Cuba under General Blanco, but from other passengers it was learned that the army is about as badly demoralized and panic stricken as the civilians. Ammunition is scarce and many of the troops are clothed in rags and without shoes. Rations are being doled out to them sparingly, but the soldiers watch carefully all places where provisions are known to be stored and the authorities will not allow private families to purchase supplies for more than one day at a time. Senor de la Ferte is a Cuban of French descent, who owns a large plantation near Havana. He said he had brought his family here for safety until the war is over, but at the outbreak of the rebellion Eduardo Garcia, the manager of his plantation, had raised a regiment of 1200 men from his and neighboring plantations and joined the insurgents.

"When the Spanish soldiers heard of this," said Senor de la Ferte, "they marched upon my plantation, burning and destroying everything above ground. We only got away with our lives." Senor de la Ferte said he did not think it was true that the steamer Lafayette had unloaded any arms or ammunition at Havana, or that some of her passengers were French gunners. He said the forts around Havana will be able to make only a poor reply to the bombardment, although some of the batteries are modern and in good condition the supply of powder and projectiles is short. All the refugees were met at the Ward line by Cuban friends living in this city and given a joyous welcome.

Our American Policy. The policy of this country regarding foreign complications seems likely to remain uncomplicated. The Monroe doctrine, according to the declaration of our leading politicians, will be sustained, but patience and prudence in social quarters will restrain the enthusiasm of public opinion. The wisest and most prudent course for the rheumatism and other ailments is to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also cures kidney complaint and dyspepsia.

Will Not Be Tried for Heresy. Presbyterian General Assembly Asks Professor McGiffert to Change His Views. WINONA LAKE, Ind., May 27.—By a large majority, voting viva voce, the Presbyterian General Assembly decided this afternoon not to inaugurate another heresy trial in the case of Professor McGiffert, but to ask him to withdraw if he cannot reconcile his views with the church's standards. Professor McGiffert was practically directed to act as judge, jury and executioner upon himself. The action taken was in the adoption of a resolution which was substituted following the McGiffert case, was substituted in the final paragraph of the report of the committee on bills and overtures, submitted on Wednesday.

## PRISONERS HAVE BEEN EXCHANGED.

### Correspondents Thrall and Jones Have Left Havana on the Maple.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The State Department has been notified by British Consul Gollan at Havana that the exchange of prisoners has been effected between the Maple, with Charles Thrall and Hayden Jones, the American correspondents, on board, has sailed for Key West.

## PEACE UNION'S LETTER ENRAGES PHILADELPHIANS.

### The Society Will Be Ordered to Vacate Its Quarters in Independence Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—At a meeting of the City Council of Philadelphia a resolution will be introduced demanding that the Philadelphia branch of the Universal Peace Union vacate the quarters in Independence Hall. This action is the outcome of a letter recently written by President Sebastopol's Rose Carnival. SANTA ROSA, May 27.—Not to be outdone by larger towns, the juveniles of Sebastopol have instituted a juvenile rose carnival. The little Queen, Miss Norma Finley, was crowned on the main street in the presence of a large throng of spectators. The two days' festivity closed with a parade of decorated vehicles.

Advertisements. Love of the Peace Union to Senor Sagasta and the Queen Regent of Spain, advising that the Spanish Government make further concessions to the United States in order that the present war might be brought to a speedy termination and expressing the opinion that the sentiment of the United States was against the war. That the assembly, which will be introduced by George W. Edwards, denounces the "unpatriotic, un-American and disgraceful expressions of opinion, especially emanating from and under the Independent Hall, the 'cradle of American liberty.'"

# TROOPS IN READINESS TO INVADE

## Will Be Sent to Cuba First Instead of to Porto Rico.

### Forces to Be Moved From Key West When Schley Reports Cervera's Fleet Locked Up.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs: Active preparations for the occupation of both Cuba and Porto Rico are still progressing, although Secretary Alger does not yet feel fully convinced that the Navy Department has definitely located the position of the Spanish fleet. It is the intention of the War Department to move troops from Key West to Cuba as soon as Commodore Schley reports to the Government that he has the Spanish fleet safe in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

Secretary Alger assured me this morning that the report that the first army movement would be made upon Porto Rico was without foundation. He admitted that much pressure has been brought to bear upon the President to first send an army to Cuba, but he further intimated that such a plan was contrary to the policy of the administration. The advocates of the Porto Rico scheme advance the argument that owing to the vast amount of ammunition that has been lately sent to the Philippine Islands, a large army of invasion would not be fully supplied if sent immediately to Cuba. The only foundation for this is that some of the volunteers at Chickamauga are insufficiently provided with ammunition at the present time. The troops at Tampa and other southern points, however, are reasonably well supplied, and the Ordnance Department promises to provide for the Chickamauga troops by the time they can reach Tampa.

It has been found that it will be necessary to send the army to Cuba in two divisions. If it is the intention of the Government to waste no time in making the forward movement against Cuba, it will be impossible to obtain the troop ships necessary to carry an army of 75,000 men to Cuba. At the present time the War Department has thirty-two first-class ships in readiness to take men from Tampa, New Orleans and Mobile to Key West. A preliminary movement of troops to the point of embarkation has already begun. It will take not more than twenty-four hours to make two trips from Key West to the point of landing in Cuba; that is, if the work is carried out without unnecessary delay. It may be necessary, however, to first send the army now on the Gulf to Cuba on account of the time needed to the point of embarkation and delay the second movement for two or three days. The plan of sending 10,000 men to cut off supplies from the fleet of Admiral Cervera is now under serious consideration. The plan is to land troops eastward of Santiago de Cuba and have them get around behind the city and starve the Spanish into submission. Major-General Miles will leave Washington for a tour of inspection to-morrow or Saturday. It is now understood he will not command the Cuban army of invasion. It was announced to-day that Mr. Holland, the inventor of the submarine boat of that name, was expected here to-morrow to discuss with Captain O'Neill, chief of ordnance, the feasibility of using that novel craft in an attack upon the Spanish squadron at Santiago if the vessels are still there.

## MEAT IS VERY DEAR AT MANILA.

Beef Now Costs Two Dollars and a Half a Pound and is Very Scarce at That. HONGKONG, May 27.—The situation at Manila is Lachan-d. The insurgents are quiet. Beef costs \$2.50 per day upon a charge of collecting illegal fees, which complaint was sworn to by Andrew Nelson, resulted in the acquittal of Justice Arnold. This is a case where the Justice collected under the fee bill of 1893. The jury rendered the following: We, the jury in the case of the People vs. Charles H. Arnold, find the defendant guilty, and we further find the prosecution malicious and unfeeling, and would respectfully ask the court to tax the prosecuting witness with the costs of the court and that he be ordered to pay the costs in this case the sum of \$2 per day for time served. (Signed) J. C. GIBSON, Foreman.

## EXONERATED BY A JURY.

Charges Against Justice Charles H. Arnold Proved Groundless. PASO ROBLES, May 27.—The case of the people of the State of California vs. Charles H. Arnold, which was on trial before a jury at the town of Temple to-day upon a charge of collecting illegal fees, which complaint was sworn to by Andrew Nelson, resulted in the acquittal of Justice Arnold. This is a case where the Justice collected under the fee bill of 1893. The jury rendered the following: We, the jury in the case of the People vs. Charles H. Arnold, find the defendant guilty, and we further find the prosecution malicious and unfeeling, and would respectfully ask the court to tax the prosecuting witness with the costs of the court and that he be ordered to pay the costs in this case the sum of \$2 per day for time served. (Signed) J. C. GIBSON, Foreman.

## SEBASTOPOL'S ROSE CARNIVAL.

SANTA ROSA, May 27.—Not to be outdone by larger towns, the juveniles of Sebastopol have instituted a juvenile rose carnival. The little Queen, Miss Norma Finley, was crowned on the main street in the presence of a large throng of spectators. The two days' festivity closed with a parade of decorated vehicles.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

# Talk of War!

How does it find you? Are you prepared to face danger? Are your nerves strong enough to carry you through the perils of battle? These are times that try the nerves, and few men are prepared to meet the emergency. The results of early mistakes and excesses are evident in the relaxed state of the nerves. They need bracing; they lack the snap and vim of youth.

## A GREAT BOOK FOR MEN.

Dr. Sanden, inventor of the famous nerve-builder, Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt, has written a book, which he calls "Three Classes of Men," devoted to the weaknesses of men. If you would be a strong man you should read it. Dr. Sanden will send it free upon request. It gives proof of the great work Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is doing. Your happiness depends upon your strength of nerve, so get this book at once. Direct

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### IMPORTANT NOTICE

Dr. Sanden's offices are now at 702 Market street, corner Geary.