

MADERA'S MYSTERY UNSOLVED

Friends of Deputy Tax Collector Krohn Believe Him Innocent.

Place Confidence in His Story of the Alleged Robbery of the County's Vaults.

MADERA, May 28.—This community is in a state of suppressed excitement over the facts connected with the alleged robbery of Deputy Tax Collector William Krohn, which occurred about 11 o'clock last Tuesday night.

The intensity of this feeling was made manifest to-day at the meeting of the Democratic county convention. The friends of William Krohn, who is still confined to his bed from the effects of the beating administered by unknown men whom, he claims, assaulted him and then looted the office vault of more than \$7000 in gold coin, placed him in nomination for the office of Tax Collector.

The present Tax Collector is Lew Krohn, though the business of the office has been for three or four years entirely under the charge of William Krohn, his brother and official deputy. Both brothers have a host of friends in the county and for this reason it may be seen that the whisper of suspicion that has gone out concerning the circumstances of the alleged robbery has not met a cordial reception.

The story of the alleged robbery as told by Krohn, as well as the circumstances immediately following it, may be briefly retold in order to make clear the facts upon which the county officials have seen fit to base their act in ordering a rigid examination into the case, as well as the open assertion made by Detective Curtin, who is directing the investigation at the instance of District Attorney Larew, that he believes no robbery was committed, and that Krohn's wounds were either self-inflicted or were inflicted by an accomplice for the pre-concerted purpose of making it appear that the office vault had been looted of money it did not contain.

Krohn's story is that he went to his office on Tuesday evening to work on the delinquent tax roll. At about 10:30 o'clock two masked men entered the office by the rear door and ordered Krohn to throw up his hands. When he had complied one of the men took Krohn's keys, locked the front door and then ordered him to open the vault.

Krohn protested that the time lock on the safe where the cash is kept inside the big vault. The men replied that they knew that the time lock did not begin to work until 11 o'clock and threatened to kill him unless he opened the vault and the safe. He complied with the demand, and while one man stood guard the other looted the vault of a bag containing \$7000 in gold coin.

The robbers then tried to lock Krohn in the vault, but a struggle ensued, during which the deputy threw an iron bar at the robbers. The missile missed its mark and smashed one of the glass windows of the counter railing. The robbers stabbed Krohn twice, slashed him across the palm of the left hand, beat him over the head with what he believes to have been a piece of lead pipe and left him unconscious on the floor of the inner office.

It will be remarked that Krohn asserts that he was attacked at about 10:30 o'clock, that the time lock was not set until 11 o'clock, and that he was not looted until 11 o'clock. Night Watchman Tooker heard the crash of breaking glass and located the sound in the Tax Collector's office. He tried the door, but found it locked.

The interior was brightly lighted, but no one was visible in the office. As no reply was made to his repeated knockings Tooker concluded that it was a false alarm and went about his business. At midnight Tooker was accosted by Mrs. Krohn, who told him that her husband had not returned from his office and that she was afraid something had happened to him. They went together to the office, but found the lights were out, the electric current having been shut off. They could hear some one moaning inside and presently discerned Krohn crawling along the floor toward the front door. He was repeating somewhat incoherently, "Don't take me any more. Don't kill me. Beat the money. Don't shut me up in there."

The door was forced open. Krohn was dragged out, and also on the roof of a low shed over which the robbers are supposed to have escaped to a vacant lot in the rear. "No, don't take me back in there," physicians were summoned and they pronounced Krohn to be unconscious from the effects of a concussion of the brain. He remained in an apparently unconscious condition until 8 o'clock the following morning when he regained control of his faculties.

Dr. Hayden says all of Krohn's wounds are superficial; that all could have been self-inflicted; that he might have been drugged; that he might consider the latter two surmises were probable. Dr. Reed was of the opinion that the patient's unconsciousness was not feigned. An investigation of the premises disclosed the fact that the back door of the office was open; that there were bloody finger prints on the railing of the back porch and also on the roof of a low shed over which the robbers are supposed to have escaped to a vacant lot in the rear.

There was nothing in the inner office to indicate that a struggle had taken place there, except the broken glass of the counter rail. There was no blood in the inner office or the one adjoining it, but near the front door were bloody hand prints on the marble flagging, where Krohn had crawled to the door. There was also the print of a bloody hand on a paper covered package in the floor of the vault. Forty or fifty dollars in silver coin was scattered over the floor of the vault.

about. A bag containing about \$200 in silver was on top of the safe and in the open package containing about \$100 in currency. The robbers had not made a very clean sweep. On the desk where Krohn had been working at his books was a small sheet of paper containing the following letters and figures: "Memo S 210 178.50. C 91.00. Small 8.45. Total 487.95. Bag 7500.00. Total 7987.95."

The "S" stands for silver coin; the "C" for currency; the word "small" for small coins and the word "bag" for the bag containing gold taken by robbers. Krohn explains that this was a memorandum of the amount of money contained in the safe. When search was made silver, currency and small coins were found, but the bag of gold was missing. Though the robbers left behind them more than \$900 in cash they carried with them the piece of lead pipe they are supposed to have used as a weapon and the bunch of keys. Neither has yet been found.

"To-day the tax collector's books were turned over to Expert M. D. Wood. His investigation of the accounts has as yet failed to produce from the books any corroboration of the figures contained on Krohn's memorandum of cash on hand. It has been Krohn's custom to make frequent cash deposits with a local bank. The last deposit made by him was on May 12, when he received credit for \$2000.

Those who claim to disbelieve the story told by Krohn point to the following list of what are alleged to be suspicious circumstances: That the robbers did not begin to work until so late an hour as 11 o'clock at night; that fifty-five minutes elapsed from the time Krohn says he was attacked before the night watchman heard the crash of breaking glass; that Mrs. Krohn should become alarmed for the safety of her husband at so early an hour as 12 o'clock; that the robbers left behind them several hundred dollars and carried away with them the lead pipe and keys; that a memorandum of cash should be left in a conspicuous place on the desk, when the books fail to show the amount; that the back door of the office should be open; that the bloody finger prints outside the back door show that at least one of the robbers was wounded, when Krohn has no remembrance of having inflicted a wound; that Krohn was rendered unconscious by wounds that are merely superficial; that being unconscious he should protest against a suggestion to carry him back into the office; that the night watchman was unable to see the robbers in the office after hearing the breaking of glass; that there is a trail of blood from bloody hand prints in the vault to hand prints on the marble flagging near the front door, where Krohn was found; that the time was at hand when Krohn would have to make his final accounting for the collection of taxes which became delinquent on April 25; that so great an amount of money had accumulated between May 12, the date of the last deposit, and May 24, the date of the robbery; that there were no evidences of a violent struggle.

On the other hand, Krohn's friends rightly assert that there are none of the foregoing alleged suspicious circumstances that are not possible of innocent interpretation when considered as possibilities or even probabilities. They point to the fact that Krohn has always been a young man of exemplary habits; that he has never been known to make use of greater amounts of money than would be justified by his circumstances. They also point to the fact that Krohn, the Tax Collector, has signified his intention to make good to the county the amount stolen, as, under the law, it should have been turned over to the county treasurer some time ago. He considers that this fact renders him responsible for the loss, even though the money were stolen—a question of which he has no doubt.

SALE OF TROTTING STOCK. Grandly Bred Ones From San Mateo Stock Farm to Pass Under the Hammer. The great San Mateo Stock Farm dispersal sale will take place at Burlingame on Thursday, June 2, 1898, commencing at 10 a. m. and continuing until 10 p. m. The property to be sold consists of, bred by William Corbett, comprising stallions, brood mares, colts, fillies and geldings, by such richly bred sires as Gay Wilkes, 2:15; Noble Wilkes, Oro Wilkes, 2:11 at four years; Le Grande, Arthurton, Nutwood, 2:18 1/2, and other sires of more or less note. Killip & Co., the well known auctioneers, call the particular attention of all lovers of the harness horse to the superb quality of the yearlings to pass under the hammer. They claim as their sires Oro Wilkes and Prince Airlie and should assuredly have a future in turf history.

Trains will leave Third and Townsend streets at 9 a. m. and 10:40 a. m., stopping at Burlingame station, which is on the farm.

Church Picnic Arranged. The committees appointed by the parishioners of St. Paul's Parish to arrange for the annual excursion and reunion met last evening in St. Paul's Hall, Twenty-ninth and Church streets. The committee on grounds reported that El Camp had been secured for Monday, May 30. A literary committee reported that arrangements had been made for a series of patriotic addresses by the representatives of the various societies connected with St. Paul's Church. The chairman of the committee on prizes stated that seventy-five valuable prizes had been received and would be awarded to the successful competitors in the various games. P. Brodbeck was elected secretary of the committee on transportation, to replace William Meagher, who, with his two brothers, has gone with the First Regiment to the Philippines. The boats for the excursionists will leave Tiburon ferry, foot of Market street, at 9:45 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. A band, playing national airs, will accompany the excursionists on the first boat.

They don't do things in a half-hearted way in China. Their national hymn is so long that the people take half a day to listen to it. Advances made on furniture and pianos, with or without removal. J. Noonan, 1017-1023 Mission.

WHEAT TO REACH TWO DOLLARS

Ex-Senator Butler Is Confirmed.

MORE BRIGADIERS NOMINATED

H. G. OTIS NOT AMONG THOSE APPROVED.

Additional Members of the Regimental, Brigade, Division and Corps Staffs Are Selected.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, May 28.

The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate: To be major general of volunteers, Matthew C. Butler of South Carolina.

To be brigadier general of volunteers—James R. Watson of Texas. Nelson Cole of Missouri, William Coats of Alabama. To be assistant quartermasters, with rank of captain—First Lieutenant Charles D. Palmer, Sixth Artillery; First Lieutenant George M. Williams, Eighth Cavalry; Thomas D. Weaver of Nebraska; Robert L. Brown of West Virginia; Frank S. Polk of New York; Major W. Kimball of New York; Moses Walton Jr. of Ohio, Charles J. and Goff of West Virginia; J. A. Patten of Iowa, Richard J. Fanning of Ohio.

To be commissaries of subsistence, with rank of major, Edmund Beach of Montana. To be chief of commissaries of subsistence, with rank of major—First Lieutenant Sydney A. Cloman, Fifteenth Infantry; Philip Mottersill of New Mexico.

To be commissaries of subsistence, with rank of captain—Warner Harrison of Ohio, Charles E. Cabell of Virginia, John Dubarry Jr. of Pennsylvania, Winslow S. Lincoln of Massachusetts.

To be chief surgeon, with rank of major—Frank S. Bourns of Georgia.

To be assistant adjutant-general, with rank of captain—Theodore S. Botkins of Kansas, Frederick J. Kountze of Ohio, First Lieutenant William S. Scott, First Cavalry.

To be additional paymasters—Fred T. Jones of Ohio; George E. Pickett of Virginia, Brewster C. Kenyon of California, George H. Ray of North Dakota, Edward S. Fowler of New York, James S. Harvey of Florida, William H. Rife of Ohio, James D. Sherman of Illinois, John P. Townsend of Missouri, D. W. White of New Hampshire, John M. Sears of Tennessee, Winfield M. Clark of Pennsylvania, James W. Dawes of Nebraska, James Canby of Colorado, Otto Gecker of Georgia, Louis Knapp of New York, Samuel M. C. Hays of Colorado, John W. Fogler of Kansas, Beverly Waugh Colner of Washington.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of ex-Senator Butler as major-general without reference to committee.

The Senate also confirmed these nominations: To be brigadier-general: Colonel R. H. Hall, Fourth Infantry; Colonel E. C. Sumner, Seventh Cavalry; Colonel P. C. Haines, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Colonel L. P. Miller, Third Artillery; Colonel J. E. Keene, Twenty-first Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Ernest, Corps of Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel L. Wheaton, Twentieth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel A. McArthur, Second Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Gilmore, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Randolph, Third Artillery; Major J. P. Sanger, inspector-general; Charles King of Wisconsin; Colonel M. V. Sheridan, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. A.

To be first lieutenant—T. R. Sullivan of Colorado.

The nomination of Harrison Gray Otis, which was presented yesterday with the foregoing, was not confirmed.

ATTACKED THEIR LANDLORD. Lively Row in a Photograph Gallery on Market Street.

There was a lively row at 731 Market street last night, which for a time threatened to result in bloodshed.

Some time ago Frederick Hauser, a photographer, sublet part of his gallery at 731 Market street to Charles Holzman, who advertised himself as German specialist. According to Hauser's story he grew tired of the tenants and ordered them to vacate. As they persistently refused he turned off the gas supply in their apartments and put a lock on the door. Last night he says he was walking along the street and chanced in his hand when one of the men struck him in the face, knocking him down. He then repeatedly kicked him, and when his wife interfered he was also brutally treated. "The German specialists," however, tell a different story. They claim that Hauser attacked them with a hatchet, and to protect themselves they knocked him down. They deny kicking him, and say that he was only a few days ago their landlord walked through their office with a rifle on his shoulder and threatened death to anyone who attempted to stop him.

While the row was in progress several police officers, who were attracted to the scene by the shouting, entered the place and arrested the combatants. They were taken to the City Hall and booked on charges of disturbing the peace.

ROBBED HIS BENEFACTOR. Edward Stanley Arrested for Stealing a Cornet.

Captain Charles Hogenon of the Volunteers of America last night caused the arrest of Edward Stanley for petty larceny. Hogenon claims that Stanley was recently discharged from San Quentin, and was promised to lead a band of boys in the city. He allowed him to occupy a cot in the barracks of the Volunteers. To repay his kindness Stanley visited the barracks yesterday afternoon and stole a cornet belonging to his benefactor. He was accompanied by another man, for whom the police are now looking.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD. General Organizer Rogers and Special Organizer Temple are in the southern part of the State and it appears that they are doing well for the order. Mr. Temple will remain in that portion of the State permanently.

Special Organizer Rutherford having organized San Francisco Camp is now devoting himself to other fields. A new camp will soon be instituted at Weaverville, Trinity County.

On Sunday, June 5, the members of the order will observe their memorial day, when they will strew the graves of all deceased members with flowers.

Last Thursday Redwood Camp re-elected its officers. The new officers are: President, J. H. Hauser, who has been elected for the ensuing term, they having proved so satisfactory.

RATHBONE SISTERS. The Jenny Jinks that was to have been given last Thursday night by San Francisco Temple has been postponed until next Thursday night. Ida E. Maguire of this temple was at the session of the Grand Temple elected last senior. At the next meeting of the temple the officers for the ensuing term will be elected.

Joseph Leiter's Big Deal Will Be Closed Next Tuesday.

By Clever Manipulation the Young Chicago Millionaire Has Made Big Money.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Joseph Leiter's, the greatest May wheat deal on earth, will end Tuesday. The shorts have but one day's grace left. They must get in before 1:15 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The tip is out that the price will be marked up to \$2. No one disputes Joseph Leiter's ability to put the price up for the time being, and might, if he desired, bid it up to \$5. Those very near him say he will be satisfied with \$2.

In the famous Hutchinson corner, in September, 1888, it advanced 58 cents on the last day of the month to \$2, and Leiter has a desire to see \$2 wheat again. It will be necessary to take but very little, as there is very little wheat held outside of his office. The tallies who usually follow a deal have generally been driven out. A good many of them sold out yesterday at \$1.70, when Jackson Brothers bought 150,000 bushels for New York short, which would be the largest outstanding individual line. The remainder interest is in small lots. The price yesterday was held at \$1.70 to \$1.75, and closed at the top figure. For three consecutive days Leiter has bid the price up to \$2.50.

A week ago the short interest was over 1,000,000 bushels. It is now less than 400,000 bushels. In seven days Leiter has had about 600,000 bushels cash wheat delivered him on May contracts. He has also bought 500,000 bushels cash stuff, paying within 3 cents to 5 cents for May, to keep it out of the hands of the elevator people and the market.

His expenditures for cash wheat the past three weeks have averaged \$200,000 a day, and he is loaded with more high-priced wheat than any other trader in the world. He has bought about 1,500,000 bushels of wheat in store here, all owned by Leiter. Tuesday 300,000 bushels will be received, as it is being rushed in from the country in time for the last day.

Trading has been carried on in May wheat since last July, when it sold at 77 cents. That was the low point. It did not get above \$1 until February. Since then it has ranged between \$1 and \$1.50.

There was a reaction two weeks ago to \$1.25, but for the past three days prices have held around \$1.75, or nearly \$1 above the low point. Leiter's large holdings were bought around 90 cents and many of them below that figure. Within the past three weeks he has been forced to raise his average by buying large quantities in the vicinity of \$1.50.

"When May is all cleaned up," said Joseph Leiter the other day, "we will have handled 40,000,000 bushels." This wheat has been merchandized at a profit, so far as they have gone, and in September 1 there have been between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 bushels cash wheat merchandized, the greater part of which was sold abroad, all of it at a profit.

In one instance it paid over 5 cents a bushel. How much he has left is known to no one but Leiter. It is estimated at from 5,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels. Most of it is either abroad for Europe or in store here. The stock here being about 1,500,000 bushels. He has a little in the Northwest and some at the seaboard, but the greater part of his holdings are in transit.

By the time the world has never seen anything like the extended operations of Joseph Leiter, and probably never will again. They were made possible only by the shortage in the foreign wheat crop. Leiter, with \$30,000,000 at his command, and without any speculative experience, was able to cope with existing conditions and to take full advantage where an older operator would not have dared to. He operated on the theory that the consumption would overtake the supply and that higher prices would surely result. There have been times within the past two months when the conditions didn't look any too favorable, but as he controlled the greater part of the cash wheat crop, he was able to operate heavily about it, and he was finally able to start things his way.

The war coming on created a rush for supplies among foreigners and added over 75 cents a bushel to the price of wheat. One feature of Leiter's operations was in his borrowing money. There was never a time when he did not have a sufficient supply, but he believed that in arranging for it it was good policy to get about double the amount that he was likely to use. This enabled him to enlarge his operations and carry his point.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. W. F. CODY—Subscriber, City. W. F. Cody was at the Bush Street Theater with his show within the past sixteen years.

MADEIRA-LONDON—F. S. Oakland, Cal. No ship has ever made the voyage from Madeira, Africa, to London in the United States.

THE PHILIPPINES—C. N. City. The Philippines compose an archipelago of about 3000 islands, with an aggregate area of 114,000 square miles.

UNITED STATES NAVY—A. S. City. For a list of the fighting ships of the United States navy see The Call of Sunday, May 22, 1898.

A CONTRACT—L. City. From the statement in your communication it appears that there has been a breach of contract, and the remedy for the party aggrieved is to comment upon it in a court of competent jurisdiction.

COMFORT BAGS—Mrs. F. M. H., Mayfield, Cal. The president of the Red Cross Society in San Francisco is Mrs. W. B. Harrington and the secretary is Mrs. J. F. Merrill. Their office is in the Claus Spreckels building, southwest corner of Third and Market streets. Write to that society for information about the manner of making comfort bags and other articles for the use of soldiers.

IVORY TURNED YELLOW—J. F. S., City. Ivory that has turned yellow may be whitened by washing several times a day with soap and exposing in the sun. A solution of sulphurous acid will also restore the whiteness, but the use of these on piano keys would be a

dangerous experiment by one not proficient. If the keys of your piano have become yellow with age, better send for a person competent to restore the color to yourself. It will be cheaper in the end.

JURY DUTY—R. J. C. Vallejo, Cal. Women not having full political rights in Washington they are not called upon to perform jury duty.

LADRONES—C. N. City. The Ladrones, or Mariana Islands, are a group of about twenty islands, the northernmost of the Austroriparian group. They were discovered by Magellan in 1521, who named them Ladrones on account of the thievish propensities of the natives. They were afterward called the Lazarus Islands, and then the Mariana Islands by the missionaries who settled in 1667. The largest of these islands, which are west of the Philippines, is Guajan.

NATIONALITY OF SOLDIERS—D. E. P., G. City. There are no exact figures of the nationality of the soldiers who enlisted in the Federal army during the War of the Rebellion. Such figures as are given are only estimates. In reply to a question on this subject the office of the adjutant-general of the United States army asserted some time since that no official compilation of nativity had ever been made. That being the case the exact figures cannot be given.

DIVORCE AND PROPERTY—D. E. P., City. The law prohibiting the marriage of a divorcee in this State within a year after the granting of the divorce was approved February 25, 1897. If a person was divorced after that date and was married within a month after that divorce, the marriage is not only void, but the divorcee is liable to prosecution, if there is any community property at the time of the divorce that is settled by the court before the decree is signed. After the divorce the former husband and wife are, in law, strangers to each other, and neither has any rights in the property of the other.

ANOTHER CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS COMING.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A Chicago special to the Herald says: An other call for at least 100,000 troops is coming as soon as the 75,000 called for can be organized and equipped. Information to this effect, apparently authentic, is coming to Chicago and other sources. Before Governor Tanner left the city he told a friend that he was almost ready to hold up his right hand and swear that this would be the case. "I am informed from Washington," he said, "so directly that it almost comes from President McKinley himself, that the troops will be called out until there are 500,000 ready for action. This will be done to prevent any possible interference by European powers, and to make the nation ready for even the invasion of Spain itself. The reason why more are not called out at this time is that the contractors and the Government are not in shape to equip them."

MAY TAKE GERMANY TO TASK

Reported Shipment of Arms to Spain.

INVESTIGATION WILL BE MADE

THE POSITION OF NEUTRALITY HAS BEEN VIOLATED.

Concessions Such as Were Extended to Italy May Not Be Expected, as They Were Simply Acts of Courtesy.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A Washington special to the Herald says: President McKinley expressly stipulated in settling the claim of Italy for indemnity because of the death of Italians in New Orleans riots that in paying indemnity this Government did not establish Italy's right to claim damages for injuries offered by her subjects. In fact, it was stated that it was merely an act of courtesy. Should the Austrian claim of indemnity for damages because of injuries to Austrian subjects in the Hazelton riots of last summer be settled, as Austria confidently believes it will, that Government will also be notified that the action of the United States is not based upon its

belief in the justice of the claim, but because of its wish to display friendly feelings for Austria.

The report that Germany has permitted agents of Spain to purchase and ship Krupp guns into Spain was the subject of a thorough investigation by the Government officials.

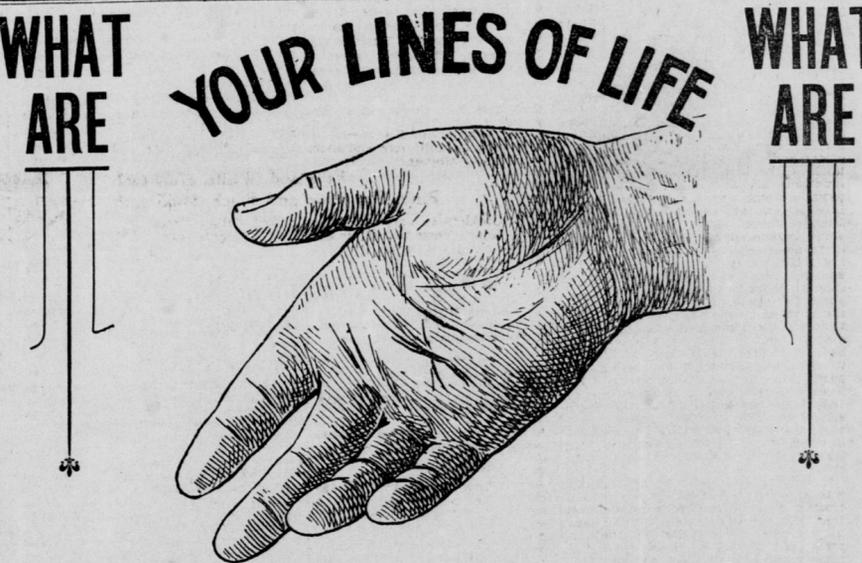
Germany has declined to issue a proclamation of neutrality, and its authorities do not know just where she stands, but appreciate the fact that she has violated her position of neutrality if she has permitted any shipment of munitions of war to Spanish territory. If the investigation about to be made should develop the correctness of this report there is every reason to believe that representations will be made to the Berlin Government.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Kensington will keep in good standing all its members who enlist for the war in the army and navy of the United States. A team of married men of the court a short time since played a game of baseball with a team of the single men, and the latter were victorious. The losers were assigned all the committee work for the entertainment to be given by the court to-morrow night.

On Friday, the 20th Inst., M. Boehm, H. George Brown, H. C. J. B., paid an official visit to Court Apollo and a number of interesting and instructive addresses were delivered for the good of the order. Last week there were official visits by the high chief ranger and other grand officers to Court Adelaide, Bohemian and Oak Grove. At each candidate were initiated.

A new court, to work in the Italian language, was instituted in Los Angeles last week.

THE OHIO SOCIETY. The Ohio Society of California at its meeting in Mystic Hall in the Red Men's building last Friday night received a number of applications and elected the following named, who were recommended at the previous meeting: H. A. Wadsworth, John G. Spence, J. M. Long, H. C. Firebaugh, E. J. Ensign, George E. Bates, R. A. Bourne, Charles H. Murphy, Henry M. Bosworth, Eber G. Mathena, A. W. Jackson, Theodore F. George, Theodore Reichart, Ed. T. Shepard, Elmore A. Kidd, Henry Hill, John T. Harris, L. E. Clawson, John L. Griffin, Dorsan Nichols and George E. Gaylord. The society is in a flourishing condition and exceedingly patriotic. When the Ohio troops reach here the society and as many Ohioans as can will turn out to receive them.



ARE YOU ASHAMED OF THEM?

Nearly every man has "a skeleton in the closet." Have you one? The tell-tale signs are often seen, but sometimes there is little to go by. Take the cases of those men who have to acknowledge to themselves that they have lost most, if not all, of their vital force. Some look worn and tired; their cheeks are drawn; they are depressed and full of gloomy thoughts; their knees shake and they have spots continually before their eyes; they get giddy. All these are certain signs of weakness. But there are men who look quite healthy and happy who are in reality weaklings and puny mortals. They have their "skeleton" nevertheless. But both of these classes of half-men crave for full strength and power. They long to be as perfect men as they once were. Many men ask, "What has brought me to such a state that life is a burden instead of a pleasure?" There is the "skeleton." You may have overworked; you may have been guilty of follies in youth; late hours and burning the candle at both ends may be responsible. One thing is certain, and that is that in some way you have abused some gift of nature. You were full of grand strength once, but you have wasted it in some way. Knowing that the damage has been done, the only sensible thing to do now is to strive to repair it at once. When properly treated nature will again reassert herself. Think of it for a moment. You can become a great and grand man again. Life will again be full of pleasure. The rich, warm blood will go bounding and dancing through your system, as it did in the olden days. The systems of over 20,000 men. It makes many men. It stops waste in a week. Then it builds up afresh. Nature feels its grand effect at once. Bright, happy spirits and vitality return. Write and ask about it. Circulars and testimonials, telling you what it has done and can do, are gladly sent you free. Ask for them to-day. Ask for free medical advice, too. It is the best there is on earth. Remember, no cost to you. Let us repeat that

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