QUIXOTIC MISSION OF FOUR SAN FRANCISCANS

Charter-Savers Rush to the Front to Fight a Will-o'-the-Wisp.

An Interesting Comparison Between the Positions of Knights, Who Resisted Pressure, and Wright, Who Was an Easy Victim.

BY HENRY JAMES.

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 14.—Several gentlemen came from the city to-day with the intention of saving the San Francisco charter. It was a noble mission. The charter was in no more danger than the constitution of the United States, but they came just the same. No Don Quixote charging a windmill ever displayed a courage more reckless. As a matter of fact there is absolutely no opposition to the charter here. The only man known to entertain hostile feelings toward it is Martin Kelly, and what feelings he may entertain toward the charter or anything else are of very little consequence.

The party embraces Mayor Phelan and Messrs. Fay, Dohrmann, Patton and Boyd. As Phelan has been here before and knows the lay of the land, there does not seem to be any good excuse for him, but the others may be excused. Fay does not count, and Dohrmann, as head of the Merchants' Association, is ever ready to defend the public interests. All but Phelan have been led astray by a false alarm, and as for Phelan, he turned in the alarm. Nevertheless he has a mission. He has had the complimentary vote of the joint session once, and he wants it not only again but all the time. No confidence is violated in saying that he will not get it. There are other Democrats to be remembered. W. W. Foote has not yet had a vote. At times when the joint session adjourned it has been supposed to be for the reason that the Democrats were unable to find suitable material upon which to waste their sweetness. Why should Phelan and Tarpey, Maguire and Hamilton and the rest who are not possibilities nor activities be placed ahead of Mr. Foote? I simply ask the question.

Nevertheless the gentlemen are welcome here. Their presence lends respectability to the situation. If they like the climate of Sacramento, if they enjoy the stainless atmosphere of political contamination, if they wish to dwell where a Burns sits serene upon a little throne and rejoices in possession of a halo which he has a gang employed to polish, Sacramento is the place for them. But Phelan has lured them with a gold brick. This expression is becoming trite, but there seems to be no other to suit the circumstances.

The scene at the joint session to-day was more inspiring than usual. There were cheers, and with good reason—the Burns crowd thought they had captured another vote and found that they had not. It was when their failure became manifest that the spectators applauded. They had openly boasted of having won Knights over from Barnes. When his name was called he voted for Barnes. Then the cheering broke loose. It was not that the crowd was for Barnes, but that it was against Burns. A woman sat beside Knights. She looked happy at witnessing his triumph. Her approval must have been no small recompense. The cheers he received were not from hired claquers, but the involuntary tribute of members and of strangers who heard of the bargain and wondered if the deal could be consummated.

At one time after there had been two ballots an effort was made to adjourn and a rollcall became necessary. Senator Shortridge had been in one of his profound and impressive trances. At the summons of the clerk he awoke and responded "Daniel M. Burns." There was a roar of laughter and Shortridge might have looked confused except that he is out of practice. He collected his wits and voted on the question. It is hard that a Senator should cherish Burns during waking hours. When he carries the Mexican into dreams and snoozes with the magic name of the Candelarian at the end of his tongue he is in a bad way. There are those mean enough to say that Shortridge was merely posing; that he was not napping nor off his guard; but that he desired to attract attention to himself and to the fact that he remains true. Shortridge is not new to the making of United States Senators. He expended time and energy on making one of brother Sam. And the success he achieved brought him fame which shall not die if I can help it.

The record of the ballots is given elsewhere. It does not indicate much to the casual observer, but to one who has had the boasts of the Burns crowd dinned into his ears it means considerable. To-day they were going to make a gain, they were going to show just an inkling of that mighty reserve strength with which it is their purpose to sweep the field when they get ready. Why this delay? There never was a better time to do the sweeping than right now. The truth is, they had built their hopes on the defection of Knights from Barnes, and when it proved to be a defection with a fatal defect a sorrow fell upon them. It is as I said yesterday. Burns has no show. His disciples are whistling in a graveyard. Their pretensions are born of a groundless yearning. If they possessed the strength of which they brag that strength would have been in evidence before this. Even if a few members feel inclined to go over to him, they lack the courage, and they are beginning to realize that there would be no honor and scant profit in getting under the banners of the defeated. There is such a thing as honorable defeat, but this is not the variety in store for Burns.

The other candidates are so glad to see Burns on the shelf tht for the moment they forget that there is only one place for several aspirants and that nobody has a mortgage on that place. The Grant men made a gain of one vote, for, while the total looked the same, it embraced Marvin, and Marvin had been voting for Knight or Felton. The circumstance that a Grant man was absent had no real effect on ultimate results, although his presence would have pleasingly fattened the column.

To cling to a forlorn hope may be commendable, but I do not think Scott, Rosenfeld, Bard, Knight, Paterson, Felton or Estee represent even a forlorn hope. On the contrary, they represent a series of bluffs, and the men voting for them will vote for another.

The minute the band wagon comes into sight they will scramble for a place and try to get the front seat. Barnes and Bulla are different. Each has a following and each separately may be regarded as a factor in the situation.

Wright still votes for Burns. The shame of surrender seems to be wearing off. To-day he pronounced the name of his master audibly. In his case, taken with that of Knights, there is opportunity for an interesting comparison. The men were subjected to the same pressure. All the powers of the great political machine, of the railroad and the State Central Committee, were brought to bear upon them. Wright yielded, forfeited the respect of his fellow-men, the support of his constituency and the right to hold up his head as an independent citizen and a good Republican.

Knights refused to be bulldozed. He listened to arguments, and finding them specious declined to be convinced. He heard threats and had the courage to defy them. In consequence he has retained respect and made countless friends. He could ask of the people of this State favors which they would be glad to grant. If he holds out against Burns he will be remembered to his advantage. If he surrenders he will be remembered, but as a person not to be trusted, and he will yet be subjected to every inducement cunning politicians can devise. The Burns gang have not given him up.

To-morrow being Sunday there will be no practical politics. Men will simply meet and talk matters over, debate the qualifications of the various candidates, line up at the bar, button-hole, villify, bet, try to win votes, denounce the press and otherwise deport themselves as becomes a season of rest.

Representatives of this paper have not been barred from the floor of the Assembly, although some of the members are said to entertain ambitions in this direction. It has been intimated to me that they have found in The Call's columns much of interest and tending, I trust, to induce them to lead better lives. Yet not all of them appear to be grateful, and a few have gone to the extent of refusing to buy a paper, thinking the practice of borrowing a copy more in consonance with their imposing and statesmanlike wrath.

SAN DIEGO DEMOCRATS WANT GRANT ELECTED

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 14.—The fact has just leaked out to-night that the Democratic City Central Committee held a meeting on January 4, at which U. S. Grant was indorsed for United States Senator. Three-fourths of the members of the committee were present, and all were unanimous in expressing the sentiment that Grant is the best available candidate for the position to which he aspires. While the committee's action did not take the form of a request to the Democratic legislators at Sacrmento to indorse Grant, it was intended to have the same effect, local Democrats recognizing that Grant is not only a representative citizen of the State, but embodies all the qualities that are requisite in a United States Senator. Chairman George H. Neale of the committee, when questioned on the subject late to-night, said:

"Yes, the committee took action indorsing Grant, but we have kept the matter a secret here until to-night, when the fact was sent to San Francisco. We did not think it would be necessary to make the fact of our indorsement public, and it may not be necessary at all, but in view of the apparent deadlock in the Legislature we deemed it advisable to acquaint our Democrats in the Senate with our position in the matter. We sincerely hope that the Democrats at Sacramento will indorse Grant. We know him and feel that he is the best man for the distinguished honor."

A STATE BUILDING FOR SAN FRANCISCO

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 14.—Senator Braunhart has introduced a bill in the Senate providing for the purchase or lease of a site and the erection of a State building in San Francisco. The bill is identical in its provisions with that introduced by him at the last session and which passed the Senate, but died on the Assembly files.

The bill appropriates $300,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of the building, half of the appropriation to be available during the fifty-first fiscal year and half during the fifty-second fiscal year. The Governor is empowered to appoint a commission of three members, who shall serve without compensation, but shall be allowed adequate contingent expenses. They shall be allowed to appoint a secretary at a salary of $1500 a year. The life of the commission is limited to four years.

The commission is authorized to select a site in a convenient location in San Francisco and acquire title to it by purchase or condemnation proceedings. On this site is to be erected a building for the accommodation of the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court Commissioners, Railroad Commission, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Yosemite Valley Commission, State Mineralogist, Fish Commissioners, Bank Commissioners, Insurance Commissioner, Attorney General, Horticultural Commissioners and other State officers and institutions.

The commission is also authorized to secure at nominal rental, if it deems it advisable to do so, a suitable site on some public square or other city property.

WORKS WANTS TO RELIEVE THE POOR FROM TAXES

CALL HEADQUARTERS, SACRAMENTO, Jan. 13.—Assemblyman Works of San Diego County will in a few days introduce a concurrent resolution providing for submission to the people of a constitutional amendment exempting from taxation personal property to the value of $200 in cases where the party owns no real property.

Assemblyman Works contends that it costs more to collect the taxes and keep the books on an assessment of this amount than the amount collected. Furthermore, the exemption will benefit a poor class of people, and he thinks that as an act of justice to these citizens the amendment should be submitted to the voters of the State. His amendment will also provide that where the amount of real property tax of any one citizen is 25 cents or less, as computed by the rate in the city and county in which the property is located, it shall be exempt from taxation. The argument the Assemblyman advances in favor of this proposition is the same as that he gives for the adoption of the personal property exemption.

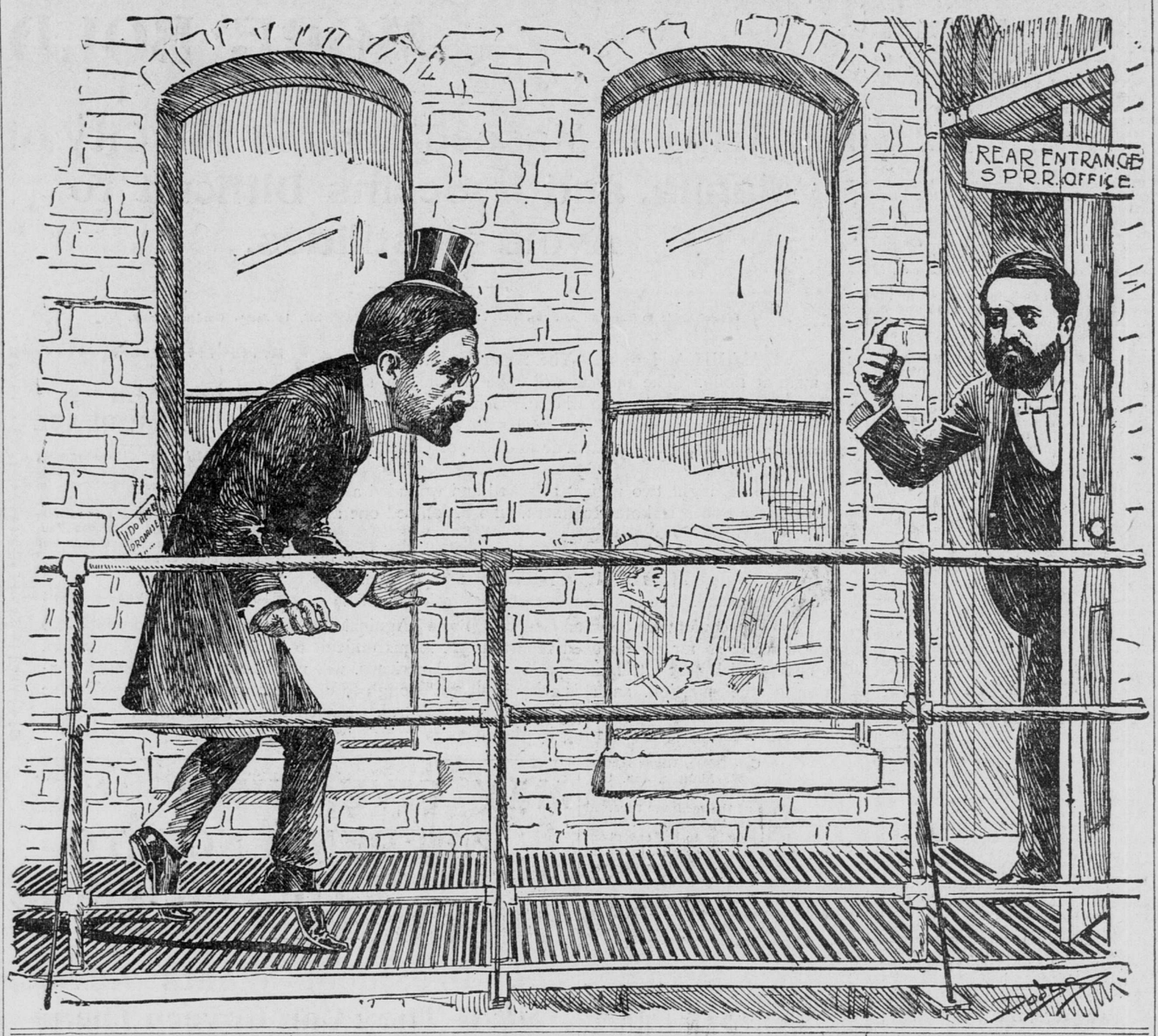
The Old Stone Mill.

There is one thing in Newport that the blizzard could not stir—the Old Stone Mill. The fact seems to be that this old Norsemen relic grows more solid, stolid and fixed the longer it is exposed to the elements. Assail it ever so furiously, from the north, from the south, from the east, or from the west, the storms of years make no impression on it, except, mayhap, to press its everlasting foundations firmer in their bed. Generations of Newporters come and go, but the Old Stone Mill goes on forever. Drenching rains cannot soften its sides, heaving frosts cannot stir its arches, freezing snows cannot split its parts—it is indestructible. Forty centuries pretty soon will look down on the old structure, with the same smile of approval that they favored the Pyramids of Egypt with when the great Napoleon stood at their base. If ever mutilation or destruction comes to the old mill it will come not from the elements, but from the same iconoclastic hand that "for military purposes" is now employed in annihilating the old Dumplings across the bay.—Newport Herald.

FRENCH LADY LAWYERS.

In Paris there are no obstacles in the way of a lady studying with a view to being called to the bar, but it appears that after she has been called, and she desires to turn her studies to profitable account, her troubles begin. A large number of barristers are not in favor of lady advocates, but it seems that a commission which lately sat to discuss the subject has pronounced in favor of the ladies. And it is this decision which is causing emotion at the Palais de Justice just now. The prospect of lady barristers, gowned and bewigged, sitting in the court under the eye of the President is not at all to the liking of old bar hands though the young ones, if the Evenement is to be believed, are disposed to welcome the innovation.—London Globe.

Wright Crossing the Bridge Between the Hobart Building And the Knockery for Senatorial Instruction



RELATIONS WITH GERMANY IMPROVE

Embassador White Is Most Sanguine.

MEAT BILL SATISFACTORY

NO STRAIN CAUSED BY NEW POSSESSIONS IN PACIFIC.

Berlin Newspapers Declare That Inspection Concessions Will Not Be Made to the United States.

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BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The United States Embassador, Andrew D. White, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press to-day for publication:

"Our relations with Germany are thoroughly good and are steadily improving. I look to the proposed meat inspection as a step calculated to help rather than hurt us. What thinking men on each side wish to secure is a single inspection which will be valid throughout the empire and supersede the various local inspections which are often prompted by a panic arising from isolated trichinae cases, justly or unjustly attributed to foreign meats. We have been laboring to obtain this inspection for a long time and now have strong hopes of a successful issue. There are unreasonable men on both sides of the Atlantic, but we believe the reasonable men here and in America are in the majority and they are more and more understanding the importance of good relations between the two countries.

"Regarding the question of acquisitions in the Pacific and elsewhere the feeling of the two governments is excellent. The German Foreign Office shows every desire that this state of things should continue and the German officials in every way work in harmony with us. In the Pacific as elsewhere there is not the slightest cause at present for the slightest ill-feeling arising out of the ambitions of either power and all questions are being steadily placed on a better footing."

The Bundesrath considered the meat inspection bill this week, and the favorable view taken of the measure by the American Embassador is contrasted by the fact that the Agrarian press this week very severely criticised the bill.

The Deutsche Tagezeitung, commenting upon the Cologne Gazette's discussion of the bill on January 9, when that paper took the ground that the measure would be in no way detrimental, but rather advantageous to American meat, describes the measures "unheard of groveling before the United States," and predicts that the Reichstag will not confirm such a bill.

The Deutsche Agrar Correspondenez, which, as the organ of the Federation of Husbandry, recently fiercely attacked the scientific attache of the American embassy for having in the German press disposed of false statements set afloat by that body, goes even further than the Tagezeitung, heaping abuse upon those who are responsible for framing the bill and on the measure itself, declaring it is utterly impossible for the Reichstag majority to indorse some of the essential provisions of the bill, especially the one delegating to the Bundesrath its own powers of prohibition.

On the other hand, the Liberal press joyfully welcomes the moderate provisions of the bill. The Vossische Zeitung says: "If the Agrarians had their own way Germany ere this would have been in the throes of a tariff war with the whole world—England, Russia, Argentine and every agricultural and exporting country."

The Tageblatt remarks that if a Rhenish paper is correctly informed, the bill will not be approved by the Agrarians, for the Tageblatt adds the latter declare they intend to have it framed so as to prevent American imports. This causes the Tageblatt to say: "It would be an enjoyable symptom if the Government began to show a little more backbone toward the Agrarians."

Official statistics of German exports to the United States show that they amounted during the last quarter in the northern half of Germany, excluding the Zittlau consulate, to $12,503,161, compared with $9,024,947 in 1897. In the southern half of Germany the exports to the United States amounted to $8,815,189, being an increase of $626,539. The total increase for the past quarter amounted to about $5,000,000, mainly due to sugar exports, which came to a standstill during the last quarter of 1898. The total exports for 1898, however, show a decrease when compared with those of 1897. This also is mainly traceable to sugar, which from the Brunswick consulate alone the exports diminished over $2,500,000.

The semi-official Berlin Post summarizing Germany's export trade for 1898, says referring to the United States that excepting in the one item of sugar Germany's exports were not nearly so poor as it was at first feared they would be.

A strong movement in favor of a protective tariff has been set on foot by the horticulturists of Germany. A meeting of over 1000 of them has addressed a strongly worded petition to the imperial government, reciting their reasons for demanding protection. The Minister of the Interior, Count von Posadowski-Wehner, has summoned the president of the organization to furnish him with additional information on the subject and there is reason to believe the Government intends to frame a tariff measure which will meet the horticulturists' views.

A sensational high treason trial has been fixed for next month before the Supreme Court of Leipsig. The prisoner, a Pole named Goldhumer, claiming to be a dealer in precious stones, was arrested at Metz on his arrival there from Paris. It is said the evidence collected directly implicates a number of higher government and military officers in France. Some stir has been created by the fact that the Government organs, the North German Gazette, the Kreuz Zeitung and other inspired journals this week have published editorials representing that the two years' military service system adopted in 1895 has not proved a success.

DEATH CUT SHORT HIS WEARY FLIGHT

Dawson Prisoner Escapes and Eludes Pursuers, Only to Succumb to the Cold.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 14.—News of a strange tragedy, which occurred about the middle of December along the Yukon banks, and the details of which would supply the plot for a story like those of Bret Harte, was brought by men who reached here this morning by the steamer Amur from Dawson.

On December 9, while an American named O'Brien, who was sentenced to imprisonment for one month for drunkenness, was engaged at work with the chain gang near the Gold Commissioner's office at Dawson, he suddenly took advantage of the negligence of his guard to make a break for liberty. It was not until night had fallen that his disappearance was discovered, and then the fugitive, having had a good start, had covered a considerable distance up the river on his way to American territory and freedom. The pursuit was not begun until three hours after O'Brien's escape, and, saving his fellow-prisoners, none knew of his escape until the assembly call sounded at the barracks, and the pursuers dashed over the ice after the fleeing American.

Two constables went after him, Constables Macleth and Kelly. They had a fast dog team, and for a night the chase continued. The breaking down of the constables' sled further aided the fleeing man, and it was not until when within but a few miles from the boundary that the pursuers came upon what had been their prisoner, but what was now a firmly frozen corpse.

The prisoner had been overtaken by the cold and fell asleep in a bed of jagged snow and ice, sleeping till death came to him.

How Sound Is Carried.

From a high ridge in Berkshire there is occasionally to be heard the sound of the firing of guns of Aldershot, thirty miles to the eastward. These guns are chiefly noticed in the summer time, when there is very rarely an east wind to help the sound. Occasionally the reports are mistaken for distant thunder, and thus cause alarm at a time when hay harvest is in progress. There is, however, a saying in the district that the "guns are worse than thunder," and this because they forecast, not a passing or local storm, but rather the approach of generally unsettled weather. It is easy to prove that it is a continuity of a uniform moisture-laden air stretching across that part of the country that is the cause of the phenomenon. The testimony of seamen and other trained observers goes to show that homogeneous moist air or mist is the readiest vehicle of sound; that dry air seldom or never conveys sound so readily, while an atmosphere of varying density renders all sound capricious.

From a sheltered, quiet lawn the Aldershot guns had not been noticed all through the late summer until far on in one afternoon in the middle of August, when their sound rolled out with great distinctness, the weather, to all appearance, remaining unchanged and the barometer standing firm and high. In the night, however, thunder was heard for some two hours, the first time for many weeks, and in the morning the guns were heard again more distinctly than before. In this case sound has been the clearest, and indeed the only telltale of a humid layer of the atmosphere brooding over the countryside.—The Contemporary Review.

On a Hot Sabbath.

This story is told of a prominent preacher: On a hot Sabbath as he was preaching he took from his pocket what he thought was his handkerchief, shook it out and wiped his face, intently talking all the time. To his surprise a broad smile was on every face in his audience, when he discovered that what he had put in his pocket for a handkerchief that morning was a pair of his little's child's drawers, the legs of which were quite visible as he wiped the perspiration from his face.—Homiletic Review.

EXPLAINED AT LAST.

Suitor—Your daughter, sir, is the light of my existence.

Her Father—Oh, that's it, eh? I've often wondered how you could ever see her with the gas turned so low.—Chicago News.

RUMORS OF COUP ARE IN THE AIR

French Republic Yet in Suspense.

BRUSSELS THE DANGER POINT

PRINCE VICTOR SEEMS TO HAVE THE BETTER CHANCE.

Abides Time and Opportunity, While the Duke of Orleans Burned His Powder Uselessly in a Manifesto.

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1899, by James Gordon Bennett.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Rumors of a coup d'etat are in the air, and Premier Dupuy's declaration in the Chamber on Thursday that the army would not follow the Savior, whose coming Paul de Cassaignac prophesied, has not sufficed to dispel them.

The reports have taken different form from those prevalent a month ago. Then the fate of the republic was said to be in the hands of certain generals who were somewhat roughly used over the Dreyfus case.

Now Brussels is the danger point. The royalists appear to favor an imperialist reaction. They seem to think that Prince Victor has a much better chance of overthrowing the republic than the Duke of Orleans.

Prince Victor has been biding his time and opportunity, while Philippe d'Orleans has burned his powder uselessly in a manifesto which fell very flat some months ago. The Napoleonic pretender has a good card in his younger brother, Louis, who will soon have a general's rank in the Russian army.

Paul de Cassaignac is not the only one predicting another Napoleonic throne within a month or so. Others say not till the "affaire" is settled.

Major Count Esterhazy has sent to M. Mazeau, President of the Court of Cassation, a synopsis of the evidence which he says he would have given at the Dreyfus revision inquiry if a safe conduct had been granted him. He admits his relations during 1894-95 at the request of Colonel Sandherr, chief of the Information Bureau, with a foreign agent, by which the count claims he supplied the colonel with important information, "enabling him to combat the intrigues of an individual well known, but whose position was made unsafe to act openly against him."

Esterhazy adds that he was warned a month ahead of Matthew Dreyfus' intention and denounced it at the instigation of Colonel Picquart. Subsequent to this he had the closest relations with his superiors and acted throughout on their instructions until January 7, 1898, when, he claims, the War Ministry suddenly assumed a hostile attitude toward him.

Fresh proceedings, the Count asserts, were instituted at the instigation of his cousin, with the view of getting him out of the way and preventing him from testifying before the Court of Cassation.

In conclusion Esterhazy says: "Alone, exiled, abandoned by those who should have defended me, I have resisted the most tempting offers and have refused to say or write a word against my chiefs. I hope the pain will be spared me of having to appeal to the tribunal of public opinion from the decision of the Court of Cassation."

The Savage Bachelor.

"Men," said the Dear Girl, "have as much idle curiosity as women."

"More," said the Savage Bachelor. "Women's curiosity is always active."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

TO CHECK THE OPIUM TRAFFIC

Prison Directors Consider the Situation.

APPEAL TO THE LEGISLATURE

WILL ASK FOR THE PASSAGE OF A SUITABLE BILL.

How Guards Cramer and Brooks Were Detected in the Act of Smuggling in the Drug.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SAN QUENTIN PRISON, Jan. 14.—Opium smuggling and measures to prevent it constituted the principal topic of discussion at the monthly meeting of the Board of Prison Directors to-day. Besides the consideration of a number of cases the vigilance of the guards detected throughout the month, it was agreed to ask the Legislature to pass a law making the offense of bringing the drug upon the grounds a felony.

Collaterally the board took up the case of Guards Cramer and Brooks, who were discharged last month for alleged complicity in the contraband trade. A convict gave the officials the tip which led to the discovery and the facts came out on the examination of J. J. McCanthy for the same offense. McCanthy is serving a ten years' sentence from Los Angeles County for burglary and is alleged to be the man for whom Cramer and Brooks were obtaining the drug. He denies this, however, and maintains that he knows neither.

According to the statements of the officials before the board it appears that C. H. Miller, a two-year man, serving a sentence for forgery committed in San Joaquin, supplied the bulk of the information. Miller claims he was approached by McCanthy and requested to carry letters to Brooks. At first he declined, but after consulting Captain of the Guard Birlem entered into the scheme. The letters were written in cipher. Miller took the leters to Birlem, who, after making a translation, returned them and directed him to deliver them to Brooks. There were some ten letters, all relating to the purchasing of opium and several containing money. A close watch was kept on these men. Shortly following the receipt of a letter containing the necessary funds to purchase the "dope" Cramer was seen to walk down the wall to Brooks' post and hand him a package. Cramer returned from San Francisco that morning. About an hour later Brooks lowered a water bucket from the wall at a prearranged time with Miller, who was there ostensibly to fill it.

In the bucket which was lowered a two-pound package of opium was found. Miller slipped it into his pocket, filled the bucket for Brooks and then hastened to Victor Gilardin, keeper of the lower gate and reported the facts. Warden Hale dismissed Brooks and Cramer upon this showing without calling for an explanation. McCanthy, the convict, stated to the board that Miller was an enemy of his and that this charge had been concocted for revenge. The directors regarded the matter in another light, however, and deprived McCanthy of all his credits.

The constant use of opium by the convicts, which the officials apparently cannot prevent, has led Warden Hale to draft a bill making it a felony to bring that drug or any other narcotic upon the grounds. He submitted the matter to the board. The draft did not quite meet the views of the directors, so Devlin and Fitzgerald were appointed a committee to draw up a bill which shall meet the requirements. At the same time the warden was authorized to go to Sacramento and urge its passage before the Legislature.

Leon Crosmond, who is serving two years for burglary from Yuba County, was ordered released on parole, as was Claude Armstrong.

Pretty French Sentimentality.

The Jour, which is one of the loudest and most influential of latter day French newspapers, published on November 13 a paragraph on a duel which a member of its staff had fought with a lawyer named M. Morel, and the terms employed by that journal throw a curious side light upon the chivalry of some of the writing and fighting classes in France: "We have had the happiness to learn that the wound received yesterday by Lawyer Morel is more serious than was supposed at first. Considering that it is complicated with a bad disease, there are good grounds for hoping that this wound will have serious consequences."—Contemporary Review.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The mystery of life and death has puzzled many a wise man. The alchemists of old searched in vain for some combination of drugs that would prolong life indefinitely. Common sense, chemistry and medical science have combined in this age to show man the way to a long and healthy life.

Common sense teaches that a man should not over-work or over-worry; that he should take ample time for his meals, for resting and for recreation and sleep; that he should not neglect the little ills of life, because they are the precursors of serious and fatal maladies. Chemistry has enabled men to make combinations of drugs that were impossible in the days of the alchemists. Medical science has taught when, how and why these combinations of drugs should be used. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the most valuable of all health-restoring medicines, and the most effective. Its first work is upon the fountain-head of life—the stomach. A man who has a weak and impaired stomach and who does not properly digest his food will soon find that his blood has become weak and impoverished, and that his whole body is improperly and insufficiently nourished. This medicine makes the stomach strong, facilitates the flow of digestive juices, restores the lost appetite, makes assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and nerve tonic. It makes men strong in body, active in mind and cool in judgment.

It does not make flabby fat, but solid, muscular flesh, nerve force and vital energy. All medicine dealers sell it.

J. W. Jordan, Esq., of Corbin, Whitley Co., Ky., writes: "About two and a half years ago I was taken with severe pains in the chest, began to spit up blood, was troubled with night-sweats and was so short winded that I could hardly walk half a mile. Tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and have improved both in strength and weight."

The medicine dealer who urges some substitute is thinking of the larger profit he'll make and not of your best good.