FIGHT A DUEL IN RESTAURANT

New Mexican Cattlemen Settle an Old Grudge With Revolvers.

One of the Combatants Dies From a Wound in the Left Lung.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

EL PASO, Tex., March 16.—A pistol duel last evening between Billy Gardner and Eugene Hulin, two prominent New Mexican cattlemen at Leonard, thirty miles above El Paso, resulted in the death of Gardner. Six-shooters of 45-caliber were the weapons used. Both men harbored an old grudge and met by chance in a restaurant at Leonard, where Hulin was at supper. As soon as Gardner entered Hulin sprang to his feet, and both drew their weapons and commenced shooting.

Gardner's shots missed their mark, but Hulin's first shot penetrated Gardner's abdomen, but did not stop the shooting. Hulin fired a second time and the bullet plowed its way through Gardner's left lung close to the heart, inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died an hour later. As soon as Hulin realized that he had fatally wounded his antagonist he wired the Sheriff at Las Cruces, New Mexico notifying him of the occurrence and offering to surrender. He afterward went to that place and gave himself up. Hulin is a wealthy cattleman, residing about thirty-five miles west of El Paso. Gardner resided on his ranch near Anthony, New Mexico. Trouble had been brewing between the two stockmen for some weeks, and it was expected that bloodshed would follow, as both had the reputation of being handy with their revolvers.

KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK BANQUET

Continued From Page One.

intention—it is the cry of agitation the world over. Let the Irish people never forget that through agitation mighty national changes are achieved. When France, with her mighty revolution, and America, with her uprising against tyranny, and South Africa, in her battle for freedom, rose to alarm the world, the sceptered kings bleated forth their disapprobation in tremulous strains. What the two first named nations accomplished Ireland and South Africa are destined to accomplish. It is a significant fact in the history of England that its greatest achievements were the work of Irishmen. (Cheers.) This illustrates the power of agitation. To be successful Irishmen must agitate; they must rise up against tyranny. If they do this they will never dim the luster which attaches to the magnificence of this glorious day."

Joseph Sadoc Tobin was next introduced, but before he was allowed to speak to the toast, "The United States," three hearty cheers for President Roosevelt were given. Tobin was accorded a warm reception. He spoke in part as follows:

"It is a glorious thing for a native of the United States to say a word in behalf of the country of his fathers. (Cheers.) To every man of noble impulse the words freedom and liberty are mighty talismans to stimulate them to deeds of glory. In the pages of history, discolored by wars and the bloodshed of peoples who fought to throw off the shackles of slavery, are to be read lessons fraught with importance to the cause of mankind. Everywhere the world over the standard of true democracy is recognized in the United States.

PRICE OF LIBERTY.

"The history of our great country is an exemplification of the saying that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. This country was reared upon ideals which men must respect everywhere. We know that snobbery cannot be endured. (Cheers.) We know that democracy in this country, coupled with the brilliant mission that citizenship imposes upon individuals, is bound to advance our greatness as a nation. One line of the immortal Declaration of Independence is worth more than the achievements of armies and navies."

The closing remarks of the speaker were interrupted by vociferous applause, and at the close of the address Will O'Brien sang in good style a patriotic Irish song. The next toast was "Civil and Religious Liberty," which was responded to by Judge W. T. Dooling of Hollister. Judge Dooling said in part:

"The theme of civil and religious liberty brings before us the great panorama of the history of humankind. From the time the ark settled on Mount Ararat to the time of the victory at Yorktown, the questions of civil and religious liberty have periodically engaged the attention of the world. To us for the most part the question is an academic one, but to our forefathers it was one fraught with tremendous force. It is a question which agitates the Irish race to-day, and the day is not far distant when the epitaph of the tyranny of crowns will be writ-(Cheers.) There is one thing beyond the reach of tyrants—the liberty of the soul. (Applause.) It was this principle which prompted our forefathers to the performance of deeds of unexampled patriotism and glory. Neither unjust laws nor oppressive regulations have depressed a race which has for seven centuries been waging a mighty warfare for freedom. (Cheers.) The voice of mankind is unanimous in one great aspiration—civil and religious liberty in worship and action for the human race.

"The civil magistrates may punish crime, but they cannot restrain opinions; they may by the enforcement of the law check the spontaneous utterances of a people seeking to rise above the conditions which fetter them, but they cannot stem the tide of human advancement along the lines of liberty of worship, liberty of conscience and liberty of thought. (Applause.) The principle of true government is designed to protect the citizen and not to aggrandize the ruler. It is a principle which we guard with commendable jealousy—it is the principle upon which the national constitution is founded. (Cheers.) Within our boundaries each man stands on an equal plane with his fellows. The road of advancement is open to all alike. There is no boy in America to-day who may not rise by the freedom of our laws and the liberality of the people who may not rise to the highest place within the gift of our people. (Cheers.) Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; and if we would preserve our own liberty, we must hold inviolate that of our neighbor. We have no right to withhold from a nation engaged in its struggle for independence that encouragement which we asked for and received in the darkest days of our national life. To that country in South Africa now struggling against British greed for liberty of action and thought, every lover of liberty should extend his heartiest well wishes."

MAYOR SCHMITZ'S POEM.

The next speaker was Mayor Schmitz. He was given a tremendous ovation, and when the applause subsided he said in part:

"While I was sitting in my window overlooking the beautiful bay of San Francisco, an inspiration seized me, and I wrote the first verse I was ever guilty of. (Applause.) I do not call it poetry, but merely a few lines put together under the impulse of the moment. If you will pardon me I will read them." (Cries, "Read them!")

The Mayor then read the following lines amid great applause:

When Freedom from the skies above
Looked down—for lands of liberty and love,
She scanned the universe—with kindly smile,
Fixed one standard on the Emerald Isle.
She planted there the love of truth;
The spirit and the fire of youth;
And for a motto to her sons she gave:
"Be ever freemen and not slave."
The stars and stripes with splendid glory
Emblazoning our nation's wondrous story,
Enwrap our hearts with firmest hold,
Yet leave some place for Green and Gold.

Resuming, the Mayor said:

"In the upbuilding of San Francisco the Irishman has played a conspicuous part. The very spot on which we are seated was the property of Timothy Murphy, an Irishman who landed here in 1826. San Francisco is now a city of 350,000 people, but I expect that in the next twenty years it will be doubled. It is not wealth, but individuals that make cities great—it is by the co-operation of individuals that success is attained. Through this city must go the wealth of the Orient. (Cheers.) One thing needed here is purer politics. By uplifting our political status and improving the conditions of our working men much good in the direction of the advancement of San Francisco may be accomplished."

ORATORS AND ORATORY.

The Mayor closed with the statement that he loved San Francisco as his birthplace and all he held dear in this life was located here. His closing remarks were greeted with great applause, and when it subsided Neal Power responded to the toast of "Irish Orators and Oratory." He spoke eloquently of the great legacies of unsullied virtue and noble accomplishments which orators of Ireland have left to the descendants. It remained for poor old Ireland to stand pre-eminent among the people of the world for the genius of its orators and the brilliancy of its oratory, he said. Greece had her Demosthenes, England her Pitt, France her Mirabeau, the United States her Henry, but Ireland had her invincible Curran, Burke, O'Connell and Grattan.

It was these orators who battled for religious toleration, equal rights and racial liberty, even from the scaffold. Their mighty eloquence would ring resonant like the cadence of mighty bells through the ages, to inspire men to the overthrow of tyranny and to the uplifting of the oppressed. The genius of these immortal men had no limitations. Their lives were consecrated to the service of their fellow men and they risked all in the defense of the sacred principles which were their guiding stars throughout the whole of their lives. Irish oratory has done much for liberty. Irish oratory is doing still greater work for the human race to-day.

Mr. Power's eloquent effort was rapturously applauded at the close and when he concluded Jeremiah Deasy sang a Gaelic song, entitled "Erin—A Smile and a Tear in Her Eye." Toastmaster Emery then introduced Commandant Snyman of the Boer army as the representative of South African liberty in America.

Snyman was given a tremendous ovation and ere he was allowed to speak "The Marseillaise" was sung. Snyman said it did his heart good to see such palpable evidences of sympathy for his people as were manifested during the evening. If he could only see his people for a brief moment and tell them of the overwhelming sympathy for them that existed in the hearts of every liberty-loving American! He spoke of the "South African Republics" in vigorous style and ventured the prediction that the tyranny of England would never enslave his countrymen so long as there was a Boer woman and child capable of bearing arms for his country. Snyman was in excellent form and his address was frequently interrupted by vociferous applause.

The closing toast was on the subject "Our Sister Societies," which was responded to by A. M. MacPherson. He paid a tribute to local Irishmen who were banded together in societies for the advancement of the Irish cause in America—that of aiding the oppressed against the grinding exactions of oppressors of the world over. The address was warmly received.

EVENING'S GUESTS.

Those present were:

Dr. A. P. O'Brien, Dr. G. J. Fitzgibbon, Captain P. J. Dunne, C. W. Tozer, J. V. Coleman, James A. Emery, Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz, Judge W. H. Beatty, Dr. T. B. W. Leland, Judge John Hunt, John T. Greaney, Judge M. T. Dooling, A. M. McPherson, John Mulhern, Captain E. P. Drew, Samuel Horton, James J. Gildea, Daniel C. Deasy, Father Michael Otis, L. J. Watson, Jerry V. Coffey, Peter J. McCormick, James Shea, M. F. Tarpey, M. J. Keller, James E. Cottle, Matthew Kelleher, Dr. J. F. Gibbon, Stephen J. Costello, John Connor, Joseph S. Tobin, Neal Power, James K. Cosgrave, Commandant Snyman, Jeremiah Deasy, Dr. John Gallwey, Dr. C. D. McGettigan, Dr. William D. McCarthy, F. J. Kierce, Thomas J. Stanton, P. J. Kennedy, John H. Ryan, J. B. McIntyre, George B. McClellan, James J. O'Brien, John Sullivan, John Murphy, J. S. McCormick, Peter Daley, John B. Davitt, A. J. Donovan, John Bernhard, Judge John Hunt, Judge J. V. Coffey, Edward I. Coffey, C. B. Flanagan, John J. Phelan, R. K. O'Keefe, L. J. Watson, Colonel T. F. Barry, James H. Barry, Richard J. Welch, James F. O'Brien, Joseph McKenna, Judge W. P. Lawlor, John J. Barrett, M. M. O'Shaughnessy, Hon. William Broderick, Hon. William Cronin, John W. Welch, Hon. William Biggy, Charles Stallman, Henry M. Whitely, John Lee, John Caffrey, Dr. C. A. Clinton, W. H. Crim, Charles McCollum, P. F. McCormick, J. J. Dwyer, Colonel J. O'Connor, John H. Sheehan, T. I. O'Brien, D. C. Murphy, T. P. Riordan, Gavin McNab, Judge Robert Ferral, Charles Gildea, Peter McArdle, M. C. Hassett, John A. Lennon, Ed Hartrick, W. J. Kelly, George A. Connolly, G. W. Cavanagh, R. P. Quinn, Major M. H. Gaffney, Rev. P. D. Brady, Dr. H. Lagan, P. Curtis, James J. Donovan, Dr. Joseph G. Morrissey, William M. Conklin, P. A. McDonald, P. Enright, William M. King, Leo J. McDonald, W. J. O'Brien, Leo C. Lennon, Milton B. Lennon, R. E. O'Connell, James Bryce, D. E. O'Connell, W. J. Biggy, Dr. J. H. O'Connor, John Phelan, James E. Britt, P. K. O'Keefe, Charles Flanagan.

TROOPS GUARD EVERY APPROACH TO COLON

COLON, March 16.—All approaches to Colon are now guarded by small detachments of troops. The Government is throwing up embankments at certain advantageous points in the center of the town, and from 200 to 300 troops are kept moving up and down the railroad line. These are necessary precautions to avoid an insurgent surprise and attacks similar to the one of last November.

Foodstuffs are becoming scarce in Panama, as small boats are no longer able to communicate with the neighboring coast towns. Panama is receiving its supply of beef from Carthagena, by way of Colon.

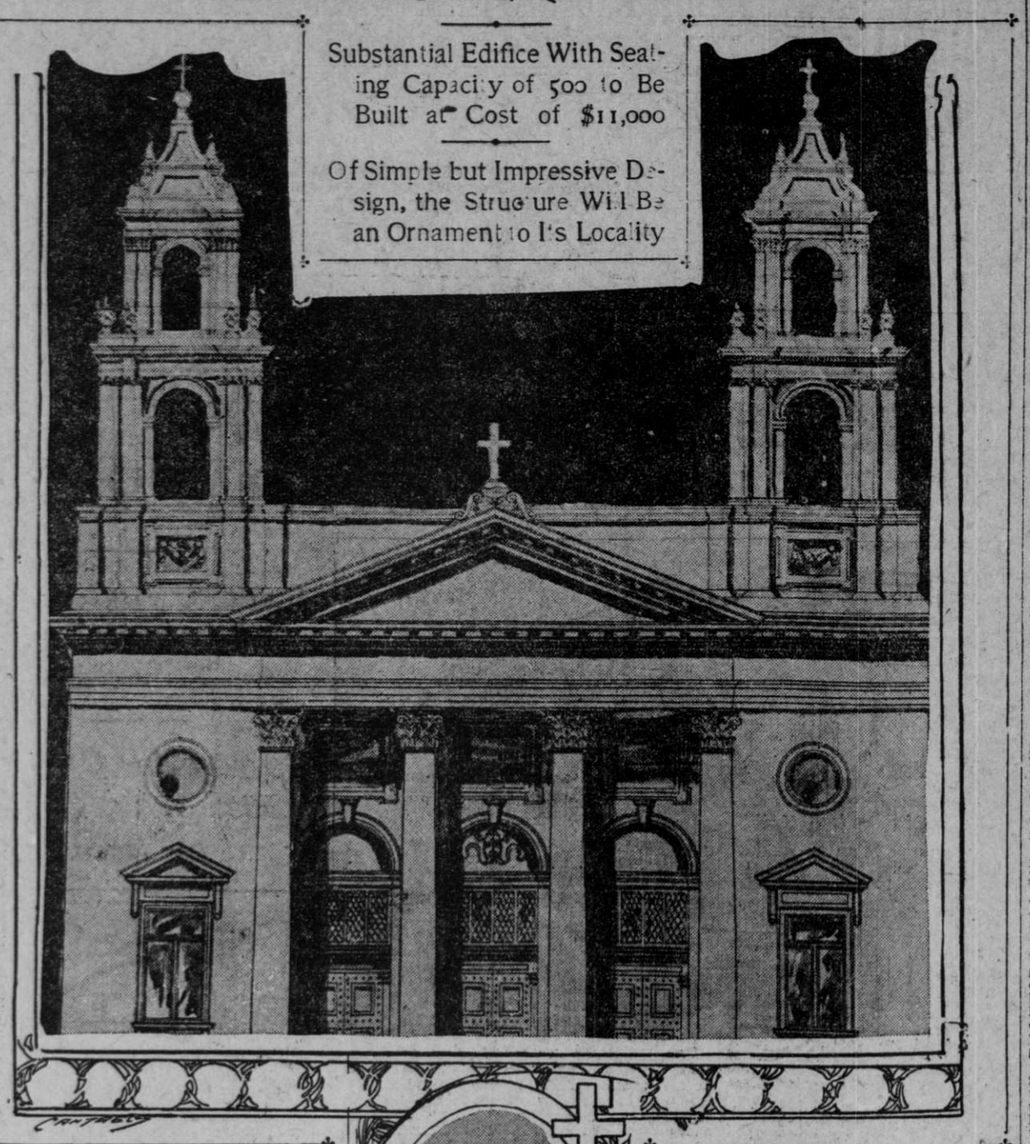
Get Ready for a Cut.

Get a box of Salva-cea—the antiseptic ointment. Equally valuable for burns, chafings, chilblains, cold in head, catarrh and piles. It will surprise you how quickly it subdues inflammation and drives out pain. 25c and 50c, at druggists or by mail. Salva-cea, 274 Canal st., N. Y.

NEW CHURCH WILL BE ERECTED BY PARISHIONERS OF ST. JOHN'S

Substantial Edifice With Seating Capacity of 500 to Be Built at Cost of $11,000

Of Simple but Impressive Design, the Structure Will Be an Ornament to Its Locality



THE plans for the new church of St. John, which is to be erected on the property adjoining the parochial residence on the west side of St. Marys avenue, near Mission street, have been completed and work on the structure, which is to cost $11,000, will be commenced without delay.

The erection of the new edifice will be an epoch in the history of the parish and the building will be a monument to the perseverance and faithfulness of Rev. Father P. Brady, pastor of St. John's. For a year past Father Brady has been conducting services in the old St. Mary's College on College Hill, a sort of ruin, totally inadequate to the requirements and in many ways unsuited for the purpose to which it was devoted. Conscious of the great inconvenience suffered by his flock, Father Brady began the task of raising funds for a new sanctuary with signal success. The new house of worship will have a seating capacity of 500, and will be in every way an ornament to the locality which it will adorn.

The plans call for a church of the Italian Renaissance style of architecture, and will be in complete harmony with the parochial residence with which it will be connected. The structure will be built on simple but well proportioned lines, which will impart to it a massive dignity not usually found in buildings erected at a similar cost. The pediment will be supported by four elegant columns, surmounted by graceful flanking towers, all contributing to the rich harmony of the facade. The interior has been planned for a nave, supported by simple columns and running the full length of the church. The side aisles will be wide, while the sacristy will be separated from the auditorium by a semi-circular arch and colonnade, after the style employed in many churches recently erected in Europe.

The church will be constructed of wood upon a brick foundation. The residents of the parish are taking great interest in the matter and many art windows of stained glass, representing Scriptural views, have already been promised. Arrangements for laying the cornerstone of the church are now being made.

PROPOSED HOUSE OF WORSHIP AND ITS ENERGETIC PASTOR.

IRISH SOCIETIES WILL CO-OPERATE

Continued From Page One.

States by the Catholics has been done by the Irish people. The Irish children should be proud to have Irish blood in their veins; they should consider it an honor to be descendants of grand old Ireland, and never forget her in her hour of affliction. I hope that no one of you shall ever be traitor to his religion and country.

"It cannot be that God has forgotten her forever to the cruel ravages of England. Let your souls go up in petition to God to hasten the day when Ireland shall be forever free from England's persecution."

PRAISES IRELAND'S SAINT.

Rev. Father Caraher Speaks of the Fruits of St. Patrick's Labors.

So eager were the parishioners of St. Francis Church to hear the eloquent sermon of their pastor, Rev. Terence Caraher, on St. Patrick, that every aisle was crowded to its utmost capacity in that church last night and the main aisle was filled with seats, which afforded only a scant means of ingress and egress to the pews. The overflow was accommodated in the spacious galleries.

A particular interest attached to the sermon of Father Caraher, for during his recent tour of Europe he visited many of the places in Ireland made sacred by St. Patrick's works, and Father Caraher's personal reminiscences of the scenes gave the sermon the charm of a narrative, in which history was pleasantly blended with the religious idea of St. Patrick's Christian conquest of pagan Ireland.

Solemn vespers opened the services and an augmented choir, consisting of the young ladies of the parish, rendered the music. At the conclusion of the vesper service Father Caraher ascended the pulpit and announced his text, which was from St. John: "I have chosen you an apostle, go ye therefore and teach all nations." He said in part:

ST. PATRICK'S MISSION.

"When Christ told the apostles to go forth and teach all nations he embraced the cause of the apostles and promised permanency to the fruit of their labors. As a result they visited all lands and dispelled the darkness of error and superstition. Although every effort was made to destroy the fruit of these labors, history proves how futile was the attempt, for Christianity is still spreading over the world.

"Since the days of the apostles there was none greater than St. Patrick. His mission came direct from heaven and although everything has been done to break down his work in the field in which he labored, Catholicity is as strong to-day in Ireland as when he passed away to reap his heavenly reward. While other nations may claim the honor of his birthplace, Ireland is content to have his ashes repose on her soil, in his grave in Downpatrick Cemetery.

"When Ireland was pagan it was one of the most powerful nations of the world. Expeditions were sent out to foreign countries and, in one of these, young Patrick was captured and brought to Ireland as a slave. He was held in slavery by an Irish King and set to work herding the sheep and cattle of his master in the hills of Antrim. There in his solitude he was visited by angels, who urged him to pray that his land might be freed from idolatry. It was then that his soul was touched with the sacred fire. It was the design of God that he was sold into slavery that he might learn the habits and language of the country.

GAINS HIS FREEDOM.

"After six years Patrick returned to his home and country. He studied night and day and had several visions in which he saw his life work before him, and the Irish people imploring him to come back to them. He placed himself under St. Martin, the Bishop of Tours, his grand-uncle, and he proved an apt pupil. After his ordination he spent some years in the monastery on the isle of Lernes, in study, and then went to Rome, where the reigning Pope consecrated him a Bishop, and heeding his request sent him to Ireland with extraordinary powers. Thus it was that Ireland was wedded to the Holy See, and has remained as strong and immovable as the Rock of Peter. No stancher defender has the Catholic church than Ireland, for in the troublous times of Pius IX, when Garibaldi threatened the Pope, it was her brave warriors that stemmed the tide. 'As you be children of Christ,' said St. Patrick, 'so you be also children of Rome.'

FOUND A GOOD FIELD.

"When St. Patrick returned to Ireland he found that nation ready for the harvest, and a most promising field for his labors. Soon after he landed he ascended the hill of Tara, the very center of the Irish idolators. Then he met the kings of Ireland, their princes and princesses, the Druid priests and bards, celebrating their Easter fetes. He announced his name and his mission to the kings, disputed their tenets with the Druid priests and confounded them.

"They forsook their pagan gods; their pagan altars crashed and crumbled throughout the land. After leaving Tara his progress was one vast triumphal march. Kings knelt down and embraced Christianity, their followers, their priests, all alike were eager to embrace the new faith. Churches and universities sprung up on every side, and hills and valleys resounded with hymns of praise to God. St. Patrick found Ireland thoroughly pagan, and at his death left it thoroughly Christian.

"The marvelous results of his labors are a conclusive proof that the Irish race was an advanced race. The more barbarous and ignorant a people are the harder it is for them to understand religion. The idolatry of the pagan Irish was refined. Christianity appealed to their culture and intellect. They embraced it willingly, and despite all efforts to crush out Catholicity among them, notwithstanding all the persecutions they have suffered, and all the outrages that Protestant England has forced upon them, they are still as steadfast to the true faith as the day St. Patrick brought the new life and new religion into their being."

Solemn benediction of the blessed sacrament followed, and at its close the entire congregation united in singing a hymn to St. Patrick.

Father Caraher announced that special masses would be celebrated in St. Francis Church at 6:30 and 9 o'clock this morning, the latter being a solemn high mass.

Condemns England's Course.

At the meeting of the St. Patrick's Day Convention held yesterday afternoon resolutions were adopted condemning the war which the British Government is prosecuting against the Boers in South Africa and also protesting against British rule in Ireland. The resolutions pointed out the injustice of the course that England is pursuing and commended the Boers for the brave and persistent fight which they have waged against armies that greatly outnumbered their small forces.

EMBASSADOR TO GERMANY TO RESIGN IN NOVEMBER

BERLIN, March 16.—With expressions of regret the newspapers here print a dispatch from Washington to the effect that Andrew D. White, the American Embassador to Germany, will retire next November.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The understanding among State Department officials and among his friends has been for some time that White intended retiring from the post of Embassador at Berlin next November, when he will reach the age of 70 years.

White's health is not very robust and in addition there are other reasons which influence him in seeking the retirement of a private life.

White stands very high in the diplomatic service and has had one of the most important of posts. He is a favorite at the court in Berlin and with the Emperor. White has had most arduous work for the past two years and has had but little vacation. Last summer he went for a short time to the south of France. It is so well understood that White will retire that there has already been a free discussion as to his successor. Among those mentioned are Dr. David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State; Professor Schurman of Cornell and former Senator Wolcott.

Hip-Pocket Movement Proves Fatal.

HIDALGO, Ill., March 16.—David Williams, a prominent citizen of this place, to-day shot and killed Edward Ortman. An old grudge had existed and Ortman, it is alleged, had threatened Williams' life a number of times. To-day Ortman went into Williams' drug store and placed his hand on his hip pocket. Williams then commenced firing and shot eleven times, eight bullets taking effect.

Dock Laborers Win Their Strike.

LAROCHELIE, France, March 16.—The demands of the 800 striking dock laborers were granted to-day.

Burned by Benzine,

Heated by alcohol, kept hot by benzine, is the latest fad. Our pyrography or benzine outfits are the best that can be had. Sanborn, Vail & Co., 741 Market street.

CITIES STRIVE FOR STATE FAIR

More Offers Received by the Board of Agriculture.

Poultry Department at Next Exhibition Will Be Important.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SACRAMENTO, March 16.—At a postponed meeting of the directors of the State Board of Agriculture to-day the following directors were present: Spreckels, Rush, Paine, Johnson, Mackey and Covey.

Superintendent Grove L. Johnson was authorized to make such repairs as were imperative at the pavilion, owing to the damage caused by the late storm. Communications were received in the matter of furnishing to the State Board of Agriculture free of cost suitable sites for exhibition and fair grounds outside of Sacramento, with all necessary buildings.

A delegation of the Eighth Ward Improvement Club, composed of Robert Martyr, T. H. Berkey, R. Irvine and O. P. Dodge, appeared and made suggestions as to what the Eighth Ward Club would do in conjunction with the board to retain the State Fair in Sacramento.

Henry Berrar of San Jose was selected as judge of the poultry department for the next fair. The directors, realizing the great possibilities for profit in California in producing the poultry and eggs that are required for home consumption, propose making this department and the dairy industry leading features at the next fair.

The harness stallion stake for 1903, which closed February 15, was reopened for entries to be received to May 1, 1902.

The running stallion stake of 1903, for foals of 1901, has been extended to May 1, 1902.

Most of the business of the session, which was executive, was transacted without a quorum, and will be indorsed at the next regular meeting of the board.

It was learned after the meeting that the visit of the Eighth Ward Club delegation was to induce the board to dispose of the present Agricultural Park for city blocks and to take land within the city limits in another locality. Although no offers for sites in outside communities were formally made, several were suggested through directors.

Oakland and San Jose are the towns most desirous of securing the location of the State Fair, and either city is willing to make needful concessions. It is believed, however, that the fair will be retained in Sacramento, despite the endeavor which has frequently been made to remove it from the capital city.

DR. PIERCE'S REMEDIES.

"She Let Concealment Like a Worm i' the Bud Feed on Her Damask Cheek."

How aptly Shakespeare touches the dominant chord in a woman's nature. She suffers in silence; draws a curtain over her private sorrows, and endures until endurance ceases to be a virtue. This is especially the case with the modest minded women who suffer from diseases peculiar to the sex. They are miserable and unhappy, and yet, although they know that they need medical aid and assistance, they choose rather to bear the ills they know than to submit to the examination of some local physician. For this reason many a woman lets disease fasten upon her. She conceals her condition and endures a daily martyrdom of pain because her mind revolts at the thought of submission to the treatment she knows the local practitioner will insist upon.

Very many women have written grateful letters to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., because they have found in his methods an escape from the offensive questions, the obnoxious examinations, and the disagreeable local treatments insisted on by so many home physicians. These things are, as a rule, not necessary. Dr. Pierce's experience and success in treating hundreds of thousands of women, enables him at once to determine from the written statements of women the form of disease which it is necessary to treat. Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. All correspondence is sacredly confidential and the same strict professional privacy guards the written confidences of women as is observed by Dr. Pierce and his staff in personal consultations with women at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

A WOMAN'S STATEMENT.

"I enjoy good health, thanks to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Mrs. J. J. Schnetyer, of Pontiac, Livingston Co., Ill. "Have taken six bottles of each kind. I was taken sick last February and the doctors here called it 'Grip.' I lay for four weeks in bed, then when I got up I found I had 'Displacement.' Had such aches and pains in my back and limbs could not stand any length of time. I knew that our home doctor would insist the first thing on an examination, and that I would not submit to, unless I was dangerously sick, and then it would be too late to do any good. My son had your book, Common Sense Medical Adviser, and I thought from reading it that Dr. Pierce's medicine would do me more good than all the home doctors—and so it has. If any one had told me it would do me so much good I would have said, 'Oh no, not that much good.' I can truly say that I was surprised at the benefit I received. I can do all my washing and also tend my flower garden. In fact I am on my feet most all the time. An old friend of mine said to me, 'Why, what is the matter with you? You are getting young again.' I told her I had taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's medicines, and if she would do likewise she would feel ten years younger, too."

However wonderful it may seem, that Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription is uniformly successful in curing diseases peculiar to women, it is not so wonderful as it appears. It is not wonderful to us, that a machine made to perform a certain task accomplishes it perfectly. We do not wonder at the engine which pulls the train of cars, although we know nothing of mechanics. We know the engine was made to do this thing. We do not wonder at a musical artist like Paderewski who sits at the instrument and produces perfect harmony. We know that constant practice enables his perfect command of the keyboard. Let an inexperienced player sit down to the piano, and the same keys falsely touched jar into discord. It is so with Dr. Pierce in his experience and practice of medicine. "Favorite Prescription" only does what it was made to do. Doctor Pierce knows the whole gamut of the female organism. Where a less experienced practitioner produces a discord, his experience and skill enables the production of perfect harmony. The difference between the success of Dr. Pierce and the ordinary practitioner in the treatment and cure of womanly ailments is the difference between skill, and success on the one hand and a casual experience on the other.

GAINED TEN POUNDS.

"I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and two of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and received great benefit," writes Mrs. Elmer D. Sheare, of Mounthope, Lancaster Co., Pa. "I do not have those sick spells as formerly. Before I took your medicine I could hardly walk at times, when I had uterine trouble. I can truly say that after taking four bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and two of 'Golden Medical Discovery' I did not suffer any more. I gained ten pounds in weight. In June I commenced using the medicine and in July helped to harvest the wheat, so you may know that I did not feel very bad."

Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription establishes regularity, dries disagreeable drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It tranquilizes the nerves, encourages the appetite, and induces refreshing sleep. As a tonic for weak, worn-out, run-down women it is unequaled. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

Accept no substitute for "Favorite Prescription." The only motive for substitution is to enable the dealer to make the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines.

GIVEN AWAY.

The Common Sense Medical Adviser referred to in Mrs. Schnetyer's letter is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. This great medical work contains over a thousand large pages and more than seven hundred illustrations. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

WAR ON RATES IS THREATENED

Alaska Transportation Companies Not in Harmony.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

TACOMA, March 16.—Unless the present situation changes speedily a rate war will be the feature of traffic during the coming season on the Lower and Upper Yukon River. Last year's agreement between the large trading companies operating under the name of the Northern Commercial Company is apparently no longer effective.

L. C. Branson, who arrived to-day from Dawson, says that on his return to Dawson from San Francisco Manager Mizner of the Alaska Commercial Company announced that that company had withdrawn from all combinations and would carry on an entirely independent business. This is taken to mean that the Alaska Commercial, Alaska Exploration, North American Transportation and Trading and other companies owning Lower Yukon fleets will operate independently of each other, making such rates as they see fit. Mining men are pleased at the prospect, believing that a rate war and lower prices for both transportation and supplies will permit a quicker development of such less rich camps as Forty Mile, Rampart, Eagle and Koyukuk.

Prospects are good for a similar rate war to Dawson via Skagway. The Alaska steamship lines and the White Pass Railroad having failed to agree upon through rates or division of traffic between them, each line is now operating for itself. Rates continue fairly high because business is almost at a maximum. The White Pass Railroad would undoubtedly like absolutely to control navigation on the Upper Yukon. It has succeeded in buying out all rival lines except that of the Bennett Lake and Klondike Navigation Company. This company has a great advantage in owning light-draught steamers, which it operates when heavier draught boats of the White Pass line are laid up. The Bennett Lake line is preparing to fight by assembling materials at Lake Lebarge for two new steamers.

No Attempt Made to Arrest Fugitives

QUEBEC, March 16.—Colonel John F. Gaynor and Captain Greene, whose bail was forfeited because of their nonappearance before court in Savannah to answer to the charge of defrauding the United States Government, are still at the Chateau Frontenac. No attempt had been made to arrest them. When asked to-day if he would leave the city to-morrow Colonel Gaynor declined to answer or to discuss any phase of his case.

Cavalryman Frozen to Death.

HAVRE, Mont., March 16.—Private Schmit of Troop C of the Thirteenth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Assiniboine, was frozen to death last night while attempting to walk from the half-way house to the post, a distance of six miles.

RESIGNS FROM CORNELL TO TEACH AT BERKELEY

Henry Morse Stephens Prepares to Take Up His Work at State University.

BOSTON, Mass., March 16.—Professor Henry Morse Stephens has resigned the chair of modern European history at Cornell to accept his new position as professor of English history at the University of California. The resignation will take effect at the end of the present college year. Professor Stephens is an Englishman and a graduate of Oxford University. He came to Cornell in 1894 on the recommendation of Professor Goldwin Smith, and during the past eight years has been one of the most prominent members of the faculty. He is the author of many historical books and essays, including a well known work on the French revolution.

JOHN J. FULTON CO.

DIABETES

Is Positively Curable.

Mr. Edward Short, connected with the business department of the San Francisco Call, interviewed:

Q.—You are reported to have been cured of diabetes?

A.—That is right.

Q.—Are you sure it was diabetes?

A.—I was rejected for insurance, and later failing rapidly, our physician told me I had diabetes and to put my affairs in shape.

Q.—Have more than one physician?

A.—Yes, I had another confirm it. He, too, said I could not live long. I had dropped from 200 to 135 pounds and was very weak. A neighbor told me of the Fulton Compound.

Q.—How long did you have to take it?

A.—About a year before I was perfectly well.

Q.—Did your physician then test for sugar?

A.—Both did. Both reported normal. They were very greatly surprised at my recovery, for they had told me diabetes was incurable.

Q.—Know of any other cures?

A.—Several. I told my friend, William Martin, an S. P. conductor of Stockton, about it. He had diabetes and was about to give up his position when I told him. He got the same results I did, and was well when killed a year or so later.

Q.—Any others?

A.—I told William Hawkins of the Custom-house and Captain Hubbard of the barkentine S. N. Castle, upon hearing they had diabetes. Both of them were cured. I also told a neighbor who had dropsy. In a month it was eliminated. I can't recollect all I've told.

Q.—Did it fail in any case?

A.—Not one. It is a positive cure in Bright's Disease and Diabetes. Go over and see Hawkins and he will tell you the same thing.

Medical works agree that Bright's Disease and Diabetes are incurable, but 81 per cent are positively recovering under the Fulton Compounds. (Common forms of kidney complaint offer but short resistance.) Price, $1 for the Bright's Disease and $1.50 for the Diabetic Compound. John J. Fulton Co., 420 Montgomery street, San Francisco, sole compounders. Free test made for patients. Descriptive pamphlet mailed free.

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Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Which thoroughly cleanse the blood, expelling all humors and building up the whole system. They cure.

Accept no substitute.

Testimonials of remarkable cures mailed on request. C. I. HOOD CO., Lowell, Mass.

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This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.