NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A PROMINENT DIVINE

Advises All Persons Suffering From Lost Manhood to Send for This Free Cure.

HAS THE OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT

Of the U. S. Investigating Reports the American Authority on All Matters of Public Welfare.

READ THIS OFFER. ACCEPT IT TO-DAY.

I have a message to every suffering and health-broken man in this country. If you are afflicted with Sexual Weakness or Nervous Debility, I want you to read this article and then write to me. I gave a medicine with which I have cured hundreds of my friends and others who have written me for it. I am not a doctor or a sharper, but a plain business man, and I want every weak, disappointed and debilitated man to write to me for a copy of the formula from which this wonderful medicine is prepared. I do not ask you for money. It is free.

Read the following, by William Cole, M. D., Washington, D. C., published in the United Investigating Reports regarding the prescription from which this remedy for curing Lost Manhood is prepared:

During the examination of men for the army during our recent war with Spain, our United States army physicians were shocked to find so large a percentage of men disqualified because of nervous disorders. It is not the purpose of these reports to enter into a statement of causes, other than to say that the sufferer is seldom to blame. His condition is indeed deplorable; his memory fails him, his energy gone, his eyesight dimmed, his muscles soft and his nervous stamina gone. He is pitied by those versed in nervous disorders and repelled by those of both sexes who do not understand how dark the world is to him.

Some fifteen years ago the writer gave attention to the cure of nervous disorders, and found that the late Dr. Wilson, Professor of Chemistry and Practitioner of Medicine in Bellevue Medical College of New York, had a formula of wonderful power to restore to men the fullness of their physical and mental strength. In the year 1883 the celebrated Dr. Wilson died, and his formula has been obtained by L. F. Page of 201 State street, Marshall, Michigan, who prepares it according to the original prescription, and from our analysis of the same, by our Board of Investigation, we find it composed of pure and fresh drugs, and that it is sold under the name of "Dr. Wilson's Restorative Remedies." Our investigation was extended into a great number of similar preparations, none of which were found equal to the above, while many were prepared by those who knew little or nothing about therapeutics or materia medica. We hereby caution the public against the use of all uncertain remedies and all who need nerve-life bringing medicine we recommend them to take Dr. Wilson's Restorative Remedies, prepared and sold by L. F. Page, 201 State street, Marshall, Michigan, and unto the aforesaid Dr. Wilson's Restorative Remedies we extend the official endorsement of the United States Investigating Reports.

To every one who writes in good faith I will send the full formula of this wonderful medicine. This prescription and full directions are sent free. Have it filled, or if you desire, you can buy the remedies and prepare it privately just as well yourself. One prescription will make a new man of you. One dose will be enough to convince you of its marvelous power.

Among those whose attention has been attracted by this magnanimous offer is the Rev. J. S. B. Crawford of Waynesville, N. C., a very prominent divine, whose own vitality was seriously impaired. Being sick of paying money to quacks and charlatans, who took his money without doing him any good, Mr. Crawford had the prescription made up and took it regularly, as he was directed, with this result: He was perfectly cured, and after several years of enjoyment of his newly given powers made the statement publicly that every man in need of help should do likewise.

There are not many ministers who would be willing to publicly indorse and recommend a cure of this kind, with the statement that they themselves had been cured by it, but the Rev. Crawford has in him a great deal of true gratitude and love of mankind. This is shown in a recent letter in which he says that he makes public acknowledgment "in order that others may receive the same happy results."

You are older now and can look back and see the mistakes you have made, but you cannot recall the vigor and fire of the springtime of robust manhood. Your transgressions have left their mark upon you. Your errors and excesses have ravaged your system and undermined your nerve force. Quickness, backache, nervousness and debilitating drains and worn-out, shrunken and lifeless organs are making your life a miserable existence devoid of pleasure. You hesitate and falter; you are not the man you once were and you know it. Cast aside your modesty. This matter is too important. Act at once with manly decision.

This formula is printed and costs me almost nothing, and I give it free of any charge. I do not ask it, but if you desire to do so you can pay something after using it. I want to help every suffering man in America to regain his health and strength and the ability to enjoy the pleasures of life as I do. Address L. F. Page, private box 742, Marshall, Mich.

A·B·C BOHEMIAN "KING OF ALL BOTTLED BEERS." SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Weak Men and Women

SHOULD USE DAMIANA BITTERS, THE Great Mexican Remedy; gives health and strength to sexual organs. Depot, 323 Market.

IN FORUM ACCESSIBLE TO WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE GAGE'S REPRESENTATIVE SEEKS TO BLOCK JUSTICE

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE IS READY TO DO ITS DUTY

I INTEND to conduct this case if my duty lies in that direction. I propose to do my duty in the case. I want to say right here, if the Court please, Mr. Moore seems to think that the District Attorney's office is not ready to do its duty. I want to say that the District Attorney's office is ready to do its duty in this case, as in all cases at all times. This case is not an entirely new question to this Court. In a case not long ago where the charge of collusion was made, I took the position at that time that it would not be proper for the Court to go into a collateral examination of that question. It would be trying some of the main facts of the case in a collateral proceeding. In a case of this kind, where the rest of the people of the State of California are involved, the motive of the party instituting the proceeding cannot be brought into question. The prosecuting witness has no other position than that of an ordinary witness in the case.—(Extract from statement of Assistant District Attorney Whiting.)

Asks for Two Days' Time to Prepare a Proposed Examination.

Moore Makes Pretense While Report of Secret Move Is Circulated.

AFTER DEFEAT HE CALLS PROSECUTION INFAMOUS

HE comes here now after defeat in the Superior Court, after defeat in the Supreme Court, he comes back here to this Court and calls this prosecution infamous. Infamous for what? Infamous for whom? Infamous for the question that is involved, touching as it does the integrity and the honor of the Chief Executive of this great State? Let him come into Court, throw open his hands, put on his armor and meet these questions here. Don't delay until these primaries that he speaks about have been held. Don't delay and put off and postpone until these delegations who are now being appointed and who want to know whether this man is telling the truth when he says this libel is false or not—don't delay until they are all appointed and go upon their mission.—(Extract from argument of Attorney E. F. Preston.)

HIS ATTORNEY.

Continued From Page One.

for a writ of prohibition against Police Judge Fritz and thereby overcome the ruling of the Superior and Supreme courts that Gage does not possess a benaficiary interest in the proceedings.

"It is given out in certain quarters that as Justice of the Peace Downing and the District Attorney of Los Angeles County claim to have an interest in the San Francisco libel case that a writ of prohibition can be secured by them and thus assist Governor Gage in preventing a hearing before Judge Fritz.

"Jones to-night stated that proceedings would be taken to-morrow before the Supreme Court which will take the case to San Pedro. He would not state what the nature of the proceedings before the Supreme Court would be.

"Justice of the Peace Downing could not be found to-night."

Defendants in Court.

The defendants, John D. Spreckels and W. S. Leake, owner and manager of The Call, respectively, came into court with Attorneys J. C. Campbell and E. F. Preston prepared to put in the defense and deny the allegation that they had libeled Governor Gage in exposing the administration of Warden M. A. Aguirre of San Quentin prison.

Assistant District Attorney Whiting and Attorney L. P. Boardman, the complainant, were in court ready to probe into the charges made by The Call, while many witnesses were in attendance. Moore's understudy was a silent spectator of the court proceedings. Warden M. G. Aguirre was not present, and though no explanation for his absence was made to the court, it was given out that he was attending to the execution of a Chinese murderer at San Quentin prison.

When Judge Fritz called the case for criminal libel, Moore, the railroad attorney, addressed the court and was allowed to proceed. Gage's representative stated that while he was the attorney for the Governor, he only appeared as a "friend of the court."

In his wearying argument Moore took the stand that every one appearing in the proceedings was actuated by motives of antagonism to Governor Gage. The integrity of the court was assailed, the District Attorney and his assistants were accused of sinister motives, insuiting remarks were made of the defendants, hints of bribery were thinly veiled and charges of collusion and fraud were scattered broadcast through the railroad attorney's harangue.

No Reason for Request.

Not a single reason did Moore put forward in his request that the hearing be postponed. He asked that evidence be first taken by the court on the charge made that the proceedings were collusive and fraudulent, and that the court therefore had no jurisdiction.

With colossal effrontery Moore demanded that he be allowed two days in which to prepare himself for this preliminary investigation of the charge of collusion.

When Moore had exhausted the vials of his vituperation and illogical arguments he was forced to listen to scathing arraignments of his client, Gage, and himself, by the attorneys for the defendants.

Colonel E. F. Preston made a brilliant speech, and triumphantly dared Governor Gage and his attorneys to come into court and help the District Attorney to prosecute the libel case.

The contention of Moore that the proceedings were based on political reasons was treated with well-deserved contempt. Moore was made uncomfortable when Colonel Preston demanded to know by what right Gage, who was a "stranger" to the proceedings, dared to try and further clog the wheels of justice.

Colonel Preston disposed of the allegations of Moore that the case was based on collusion, and clearly outlined the law showing that L. P. Boardman had a perfect right to file an information in criminal proceedings, and that Gage could only come into court and assist the District Attorney to prosecute for the people.

Lawyers Outline Law.

Attorney J. C. Campbell followed on similar lines to those of his associate. He argued that no one had the right to try and block criminal proceedings by inquiring into the motives of a complaining witness.

Attorneys Preston and Campbell clearly outlined the law on the question of jurisdiction and collusion, and argued that Gage's lawyer was clutching at shadows.

The attorneys for the defendants claimed that the libel proceedings were founded on facts. A libel was alleged to have been committed, and the publication office of the accused newspaper was in this city and county. The law allows a citizen to file an information on belief, and as this had been done, the court had proper jurisdiction of the case and could not hold a preliminary collateral examination of the charge of collusion made by Gage and his legal representatives.

Assistant District Attorney Whiting took Moore to task for his assertion that he (Whiting) and his associates did not intend to prosecute the libel case to the full extent.

Whiting hurled the accusation back at Moore, and informed the railroad attorney that the District Attorney's office proposed to prosecute the case and do its duty in all cases and at all times.

In order to gain further time Moore, the railroad lawyer, proceeded to read a number of decisions that he had already read before Superior Judge Sloss and which were embodied in the application for a writ of prohibition to the Supreme Court.

Moore Asks Question.

Moore was hoist with his own petard when he agreed to answer a question of Attorney Campbell provided he be allowed to ask Attorney Preston a question in return.

With an air of triumph Moore asked Colonel Preston if he had not been aware of the intention of L. P. Boardman to file the information in the criminal proceedings before such steps had been taken.

Colonel Preston replied that the first intimation he had of the action of Boardman in filing information and asking for the arrest of Messrs. Spreckels and Leake was when he (Preston) read of the affair in the newspaper.

When Colonel Preston said "I did not know where Boardman was and he might have been in China or Japan, or farther away," Moore replied with ill-concealed chagrin, "Yes, I wish he had been still farther away."

After Assistant District Attorney Whiting had asked the court to first decide the question of holding a preliminary collateral examination on the charge made by Moore of collusion and consequent lack of jurisdiction, Attorneys Campbell and Preston answered the decisions quoted by Moore and showed that they had absolutely no bearing on the proceedings.

Judge Fritz announced that he would take the matter under advisement and render a decision this morning as to taking evidence in a preliminary collateral examination on the charge of collusion. Judge Fritz stated that if he decided to go into the matter of collusion he would hear the evidence this morning. The main case of the libel proceedings was continued until Monday morning at 10 o'clock, and the witnesses were ordered to be in attendance at that hour.

MOORE ADMITS.

Continued From Page One.

conventionally a prosecution in the name of the people of the State of California, in fact it was and is not a prosecution by the people of the State of California. At that time your Honor made the remark that you would not require Mr. Boardman to submit himself to examination at that time. That is the record; and intending to be entirely fair to your Honor, when I embodied those matters in the petition for the writ of prohibition, I set out exactly, according to the fact, that your Honor said that he would not at that time require Mr. Boardman to be examined. Since we have been here, this case, in its many phases, has been, I believe, before two courts, possibly three. His Honor Judge Sloss, in an application for a writ of prohibition—the application being on the double ground of an original lack of jurisdiction, and lack of jurisdiction by reason of the fact of collusively obtained jurisdiction—said in his decision, in substance—not having it before me—that the question as to whether or not the jurisdiction had been collusively obtained, or whether there was a fraudulent jurisdiction, was one for the Court before whom the case was pending to determine for itself. I am not disposed to travel or find fault with decisions of courts. It is the first duty, I suppose, of my order to accept with proper respect judicial decisions. I may say in passing that the effect of a decision like that, in my judgment, would rob the original prerogative of the writ of prohibition of all its virtue, it having been originally instituted to enable courts of superior judgment to supervise and hold a revisory power over the jurisdiction of what were then called petty or inferior courts.

REGARDING THE WRIT.

If it shall be the law that a Superior Court cannot by prohibition call to account or inquire into the act of an inferior court, thus to check it from exercising jurisdiction which it originally never obtained, or from acting in excess of its jurisdiction, until in fact the inferior court has passed upon this question itself; and if it be the law, as stated by Judge Sloss, that the conclusion of the inferior court on that subject given would be conclusive, it at once becomes apparent that there is no office in the writ of prohibition at all, because it is axiomatic that a writ of prohibition will only lie to acts in excess of the jurisdiction, and you cannot correct an act already performed by the court outside of its jurisdiction. It is necessary to say that if that be the law there is no writ of prohibition which we could avail ourselves of, except in the respect indicated. The court did say—Judge Sloss did say—that an examination of the question as to whether the jurisdiction had been collusively obtained would be for your Honor to determine. There was no question made by Judge Sloss but that a jurisdiction collusively obtained and fraudulent would be no jurisdiction. I don't understand that as we progress with this matter it will be necessary to argue the fact as to whether jurisdiction imposed upon the court by collusion and fraud is a jurisdiction, because Judge Sloss held in effect that such a jurisdiction is no jurisdiction. When the matter came before the Superior Court upon the same kind of petition the Supreme Court said in effect that while it could not and would not consider the real merits of the application, because it conceived that the petitioner, Henry T. Gage, was not a party beneficially interested within the meaning of the code sections upon that subject, it did say preliminarily—I believe that is the word—if that is not the word, we must not quibble—preliminarly the objection as to jurisdiction fraudulently and collusively obtained should be made to the prosecuting attorney and the magistrate. I have made that objection to the prosecuting attorney. I have made it before to your Honor. And I now apply to the court by reason of the fact that the District Attorney does not institute inquiry—I now apply to your Honor to interpose evidence before your Honor upon that subject. Mark you, it is the law by Judge Sloss' decision—if not by the express words of the decision, by the remarks of the court during the progress of the examination—and certainly it is elementary law that if the jurisdiction is imposed upon by fraud it don't make any difference whether there could be a real action upon that subject-matter, or real parties, if the inceptive steps were taken by fraudulent collusion. The court in such circumstances acquires no jurisdiction.

NO NECESSITY FOR DELAY.

Now, it would take certainly a day or two to prepare myself, or whomsoever should represent Henry T. Gage, to fully present that matter to your Honor upon the facts. I don't apprehend that there is any necessity for delay—for speed in this case. Certainly there is no necessity for speed in the case which would commend itself to a court. If there is an apparent necessity for speed in the case it arises for political considerations, which in my judgment, and I think I have the right unhesitatingly to assert, are the foundation and ground work of the prosecution, it being true in fact that there never would have been this prosecution here by a friendly prosecutor with friendly defendants but for political considerations, and those only. It may be that the same considerations which impelled Boardman, Leake and Spreckels originally to combine for this prosecution for political purposes will impel them to hasten it, using it for their own purposes, occasionally going forward and occasionally delaying it to suit their final ends in that regard. Of course, it is a matter of common and public notoriety that the political primaries and conventions are now approaching, and it might be, and doubtless is, the purpose of the proprietor and the manager of The Call newspaper, and of Mr. Boardman to keep this collusive, and I may say infamous prosecution alive for political purposes during the approaching campaign. But such considerations would not appeal to a court. I say that unhesitatingly and freely, without any belief to the contrary. Now I say to your Honor that we ask leave to examine Boardman and such other witnesses as may appear to be proper and necessary to be examined, for the purpose of proving to this court, within the decision of the Supreme Court and the decision of Judge Sloss, that this is a political conspiracy; that it is a fraudulent combination; that it is an imposition upon your Honor; that it is a fraud upon the taxpayers of the city and county of San Francisco; that it is an attempt here to run a case which the District Attorney's office, absolutely, as I understand, knows nothing about, except what they derived from Boardman; and we know as a matter of fact that Boardman knows nothing about the case except what he may have derived from Spreckels and Leake. Now, two days will be amply sufficient. If your Honor will grant us two days we will then be prepared to go forward with that question and undertake to prove to your Honor that this is a collusive, conspiring, fraudulently acquired jurisdiction. And I ask the District Attorney's office, in all fairness, I ask them, considering the fact that they know nothing of the facts of the case, except as derived from this friendly prosecutor, considering the fact that if this case should go forward now, the reputation, the honor of the man charged to have been libeled by this, in this charge, would be left in the hands of his accusers; considering the fact that the District Attorney's office is not ready—and they will not say they are ready, in my judgment, to prosecute this case themselves—they are not ready to cross-examine witnesses who may be called here by the defense; that they are not familiar with the facts; that they don't know, for instance, whether the Prison Board Commission of this State has examined this matter—they don't know whether the Prison Board has investigated the matter and invited Spreckels and Leake to present their charges there and that they have not dared to do it; they don't know diction vests—

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

I pause to say that this matter surrounds the so-called prosecutions of Martin Aguirre—the charge being that Martin Aguirre was corrupt and that Gage was corruptly benefited by the frauds of Martin Aguirre. The District Attorney's office, I undertake to say, has never consulted Martin Aguirre. If Martin Aguirre was put on the witness stand here for the purpose of having asserted facts proven by Boardman for the benefit of Leake and Spreckels, the District Attorney's office could not possibly cross-examine him with any knowledge of the facts necessary. Considering all these matters—while I insist as a matter of right—I certainly, courteously and in as friendly a way as I can, request the District Attorney's office to join with me in the request to your Honor that this matter be postponed, say, until Monday that we may have an opportunity to go forward with these matters. We could have been ready now, and doubtless would have been ready now to go forward with these matters but for the fact that we have met with very serious disappointments—we have applied for a writ of prohibition to Judge Sloss. That, as your Honor knows, has been denied, and the grounds upon which it has been denied. We have applied for a writ of prohibition to the Supreme Court of this State, which has been denied upon the technical ground—as they have the right to do—it has been denied on the technical ground that Governor Gage was not the party beneficially interested. It thus appears, if your Honor will take the decision of the Supreme Court rendered yesterday, upon the ground that the libeled party is not beneficially interested, and will take the decision of Judge Sloss that the writ of prohibition will not prevent the inferior court from going forward at all—you will see that we are thus confronted with the situation which has been made so plain by these decisions, which have crystallized themselves into such a plain solution of the question that the wayfaring man may read—we are thus confronted with a situation which leaves open the opportunity to bring as many prosecutions as may be desired, friendly or unfriendly, by a friend of the defendants, and unfriendly to the prosecuting witness, whether he be rich or poor, able or unable to stand the expense of the prosecution. Whether the State is able to stand it or not, there is no power under the constitution and laws of the State of California to prevent men from being prosecuted in as many counties of the State as anybody chooses to prosecute them, with the ease of a lax conscience to make the necessary averments for the prosecution. In closing I ask your Honor for that time.

SUPREME COURT TAKES VIEW OF JUDGE SLOSS

COLONEL E. F. PRESTON, for the defendants, then addressed the court as follows:

If your Honor please, I almost imagined that I was again before Judge Sloss, listening to the voice of the learned counsel speaking for the petition for prohibition presented to Judge Sloss, repeating in extenso and in detail every charge made by the learned counsel at bar with reference to collusion, and which was given as a reason for a writ of prohibition, and why Judge Sloss should issue that prerogative writ to this court and prevent this court from proceeding. It is true that Judge Sloss said in that case, as counsel has stated, that so far as the court's hearing the application for the writ was concerned it was not a question which could concern it. Evidently the Supreme Court of the State took the same view. So that the learned counsel is unfortunate in having differed with the Superior Court and in having differed with the Supreme Court as to what is the law bearing upon and governing this question. And it seems to me that he mistakes the shadow for the substance. There is a question as to whether this court has jurisdiction. Whether that jurisdiction is conferred by collusion, as he says, or not, there can be no true jurisdiction, no jurisdiction in fact, conferred by the collusion of anybody. If the jurisdiction of the court exists as a legal fact, and as a legal consequence of the laws of the State, then there can be no collusion, and there can be no vesting of a jurisdiction by collusion within the meaning of the statement of the counsel. It is only when parties present false facts upon which the jurisdiction vests——

Mr. Moore (interrupting)—No fact is presented, and there is no such thing as false facts.

Mr. Preston—The statement that there is collusion—there is a fact. There is a fact here stated that there is an alleged libel.

Mr. Moore—I say no fact is false.

Mr. Preston—No fact is false; but a pretended fact is. The gentleman is technical, and I thank him for interrupting me. A pretended fact, not existing, is given to the court, or is presented to a court, and by collusion between the parties, the court believing that it does exist, assumes a jurisdiction dependent upon a fraud on the court. That is in this case. If a libel has been committed, and the principal office of the paper is in the city and county of San Francisco, then by virtue of the law of the State of California jurisdiction vests in this court—not by collusion, not by fraud, but by virtue of the law and the fact that the libel has been committed, and that the statutes of the State give this court its power to investigate, to examine and to determine.

INVITED TO GO TO COURT.

Evidently the other courts have taken my view of this question, since they have decided against the learned gentleman. And so far as the District Attorney's office is concerned, so far as the gentleman himself is concerned, so far as every man and citizen of the State of California who thinks he has an interest in this libel is concerned, speaking for the defendants, they were some time ago, as your Honor remembers, invited to come into this court and participate in the prosecution of what the learned gentleman is pleased to call "an infamous prosecution." The echoes of his argument in the habeas corpus case, where he was defending the jurisdiction of the San Pedro Court, show the principal which I seek to invoke here. There is no secrecy; there is no collusion; there is no fraud in the establishment of the jurisdiction. There is no secrecy, there is no fraud, there is no collusion attempting to control the prosecution. Two courts have decided that Henry T. Gage, whom the counsel represents, is not a party beneficially interested in this proceeding. They have held that he has no right to appear and attempt to clog the wheels of justice. So far from it being an infamous prosecution, he should welcome the opportunity that is given him to come into this court and fairly and squarely meet the issues and charges against his honor and integrity which have been made by the defendants in this case. He should welcome it with outstretched arms, and he should accept the invitation and the challenge of the defendants to come into this court of justice and present his case, and vindicate his guber-

Continued on Page Three.

RESULT PLEASES THE VATICAN

ROME, Aug. 1.—The Observator Romano, the Vatican organ, reproduces an interview with the Right Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, Bishop of Sioux Falls, S. D., concerning the Taft negotiations, saying that those negotiations were happily ended and adds:

"The gift of the Pope to the President is evidence that all was concluded according to the desires of the Vatican."

According to statements obtained from reliable sources it is the intention of the Vatican that the friars of the Augustina, Dominican, Franciscan and Recolieto orders now in Manila, who number about 450 men, should leave there in small numbers at different times, so that when the moment comes to resume negotiations between Governor Taft and the apostolic delegation all the friars will have left the archipelago in such a way that the friar question will have resolved itself without the necessity of further discussion.

The foregoing plan is interpreted as a late but significant recognition by the Vatican that Secretary Root's first proposition, made to the Vatican through Governor Taft, was the most liberal that could be devised for the settlement of the question.

The great influence of the religious orders in Rome must be reckoned with, however, should they think it to be to their interest to resist the measures. From present indications this would seem not to be so, as the general of the Augustinians will soon leave for the United States to choose American Augustinians to replace the Spanish members of that order now in Manila.

Dynamo Kills an Electrician.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 1.—A special to the Miner from Missoula says that Eugene C. Ketcham, night electrician at the Bonner electric power plant, was electrocuted some time last night. His body was found this morning lying by a dynamo. From the nature of the burns it is believed Ketcham fell against the dynamo.

ARMY'S SHELLS MAY BE FUTILE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Navy Department people hope to offset the recent development in high explosives and armor-piercing projectiles by the army through a considerable improvement in the resisting power of the armor plating of a battleship.

Lieutenant Davis, attached to the Naval Ordnance Bureau, has produced an armor plate which was recently tested at the proving grounds at Bethlehem and the results encourage the naval officers here to believe that the armor plate has again overtaken the gun in the never-ending struggle for supremacy.

This plate is obtained by a novel process, carbon being driven directly into the surface of the hot plate by immensely powerful currents of electricity, the result being plate as hard as glass and of any thickness desirable, supported by a tough back, which it is declared cannot be cracked. The depth of the hardening is ruled by the length the current plays upon the plate.

It is said that an average plate can be completely treated electrically in five hours. Moreover, the plate is declared to be a third lighter for the same resisting power, which means a great saving to constructors.

Snags Impede Navigation.

REDDING, Aug. 1.—Steamboat navigation on the Sacramento River is impeded this early in the season because of the low stage of the water and the presence of snags in the channel. Wednesday's boat could get no farther than Tehama. The cargo had to be discharged there and shipped to Red Bluff by rail. The Government long ago designated Middle Creek, four miles north of Redding, as the head of navigation. Boats usually have no trouble in making Red Bluff, but of late years no attention has been paid by the Government to keeping the upper channel clear of snags. One month's work by a good snagboat would make Red Bluff again accessible to steamboats.

SECRET SERVICE IS NOT RELISHED

His Highness the Grand Duke Boris of Russia enjoyed himself yesterday. He was the guest of Jules Cierfayt yesterday afternoon and took a tally-ho ride to the Cliff House. In the evening he witnessed the performance of "Aida" at the Tivoli.

He will be the guest of Collector of the Port Stratton to-day and will be taken for a ride around the bay. He will attend services at Trinity Cathedral of the Greek-Russian Church on the west side of Powell street, near Filbert, on Sunday. On Monday he will leave, accompanied by his suite, for the Yosemite, and on his return will spend two days at Del Monte before going East.

The distinguished guest is still carefully guarded by the secret service agents against cranks who might assault him. The precautionary steps taken by the secret service appears to be irksome to the Duke, as he never tells the detectives when he is going out. In fact, he makes desperate efforts to give them the slip. He is without doubt the most democratic representative of royalty that has ever visited San Francisco. He is immensely popular with all the attaches at the Palace Hotel, owing to his unostentatious manners.

Piles Cured Without the Knife.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. No cure, No Pay. All druggists are authorized by manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery, and is the only pile remedy sold on positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. A free sample will be sent by mail to any one sending name and address. Price 50c. If your druggist don't keep it in stock send 50c in stamps and we will forward full size box by mail. Manufactured by PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., who also manufacture the celebrated cold cure, Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

DIES IN A TUB WHILE BATHING

The body of an unkown woman, about 25 years of age, was found shortly after noon yesterday in a bathtub in a lodging-house at 41 Eddy street. She rented a room in the house Thursday night and said that she came from Los Angeles.

Mrs. A. E. Doton, who conducts the lodging-house, made the discovery and immediately notified the police. At first it was thought that the deceased was a victim of foul play, but subsequent investigation leads to the belief that she died of natural causes.

The unfortunate woman first appeared in the neighborhood Thursday night. She wandered into the Australian saloon, next door to the lodging-house, and made friends with the bartender, Frank Williams. She looked as if she had been drinking heavily, and to Williams she stated that she had just arrived from Los Angeles with her husband, but that she had quarreled with him and he had returned home. She retired late Thursday night and shortly before noon yesterday she awoke and requested the landlady to show her to the bathroom.

About an hour later Mrs. Doton had occasion to go into the bathroom and she found the woman lying in the tub with her head and body slightly turned to the right side. There was about a foot of water in the tub, but the woman's head was not immersed.

Mrs. Doton notified Policemen Hutchings and Gruenwall and they notified Chief of Detectives Martin. Detective Archie Hamill was detailed on the case and he was not long in making up his mind that the woman died a natural death.

Her clothing was not of the expensive variety, though neat and clean. She wore a short white coat, a dark skirt and a black straw hat trimmed with cheap feathers and flowers. Nothing was found that would give a clew to her identity. The police believe that she belongs in this city.

FEDERAL SALT LOWERS PRICES

The Federal Salt Company has cut the price of salt. The reduction went into effect on Wednesday of the present week. The rate for table salt has been dropped from $2 60 to $2 25 per bale. Dairy salt has been reduced from $26 to $20 40 per ton. Half-ground salt has gone off on 50s from $20 15 to $15 65. Rock salt is now $15 10 on 50s, as against $19 60 a week ago. The slash in prices has caused general surprise. The Federal Salt Company has been having its own way pretty well and has made the price for the market with little to interfere with it. The only explanation that the dealers in commodities which require salt have is that prospective competition is the secret of the cut.

Yesterday a story was current that a large amount of salt was coming to this port in cargoes from Liverpool. Salt has been brought here in ballast with an occasional cargo, but the Federal Salt Company, with one or two notable exceptions, has succeeded in getting possession of it and so keeping control of the market. Investigation reveals the fact that no salt cargoes are coming, but an indefinite amount, possibly 1000 tons in all, is afloat as ballast and bound for the Golden Gate from Liverpool.

The more likely explanation of the reductions just made by the Federal Salt Company appears to be that the San Mateo salt works are just about to start up, and the product soon will enter the market in competition with the Federal Salt Company's supply. The wholesale grocers, butchers, tanners and many others are interested in the situation and are watching to see what additional developments will take place when the San Mateo company is offering its product in the market. Prices may go lower than they are if the competition afforded is sharp, as it now promises to be.

HATTIESBURG, Miss., Aug. 1.—Will Dentsler, a young negro, was hanged in the courthouse yard here to-day for an assault on Mrs. Gardner, a white woman, June 5.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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They are vitiated or morbid fluids coursing the veins and affecting the tissues. They are commonly due to defective digestion, but are sometimes inherited.

How do they manifest themselves?

In many forms of cutaneous eruption, salt rheum or eczema, pimples and boils, and in weakness, languor, general debility.

How are they expelled? By

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Which also builds up the system that has suffered from them.

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