FREIGHTS

FORTY SHILLINGS PAID AT ALL

COAST PORTS.

Norms Coming Back-First May Ship

Clears-Elm Branch Sails for Port-

land-Marine Notes.

Advices from San Francisco report a wonderful improvement in the crop situa-tion in California, and from the southern part of the state, where total failure was

CAPE NOME REPORT

Statement by Experts of the Geological Survey.

LASTYEAR'S YIELD ABOUT \$3,000,000

Where the Gold is Found, Its Condition and the Theory of Its Origin-History of a Nugget.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The most au-hentic and at the same time the most ompiece report on the gold fields of cape Nome yet published is that of Frank C. Schrader and Alfred H. Brooks, of the Geological Survey. The facts as set forth in this report are complete and re-liable, and given from the point of view liable, and given from the point of view of men thoroughly acquainted with gold deposits and gold mining. From their report, the following extracts are made:

"The gold of this region has so far all been obtained from placer deposits, which can be conveniently grouped as guich placers, bar placers, beach placers, tundra placers and bench placers. During last season only those of the guiches and beach have been important gold-producers. No facilities were available for exploiting the tundra deposits, and the benches

No facilities were available for exploiting the turnira deposits, and the benches have not as yet been investigated.

"The amount of gold produced during the last season cannot be estimated definitely. From the best information we could gather we believe that the production of gold of the entire belt during the season of 1896 will approach \$2,000,000.

"The coarse gold, as far as present developments show, is largely confined to the creek and guich diggings, ranging from the size of a pinhead to nuggets weighing several ounces. Two have been found on Anvil Creek weighing 20 to 25 cunces, worth from 1300 to 2400. Much of this guich gold is about the size of No. 3 shot, guich gold is about the size of No. 3 shot. while nuggets from one-half to 1 ounce are not uncommon. It is probable that much of the fine gold is lost by the more or less primitive method of extraction now

smoothly polished, I. e., having a water-worn character. In color it is rather duli and somewhat resembles tarnished brass.

and somewhat resembles tarnished brass. The nuggets are round and subangular, but seldom fiat. Small vitreous quarts masses are not infrequently found attached to the nuggets.

"The creek gold usually occurs on or very near bedrock, under a thickness of five to eight feet of gravel. In the diggings the pay streak is of varying thickness, but the gravel usually carries some gold, or at least good colors, from the surface down. The flood plain, or gravel deposits of the stream, in or beneath which the gold occurs, measured from rim rock to rim rock, varies from 20 to several hundred feet in width on different creeks.

"A cross-section of the gravels at any "A cross-section of the gravels at any given point would show the gold not evenly distributed, but more or less gathered into zonee. This pay etreak usually trends parallel with the creek valley, and simply marks an earlier channel of the creek, when the gold was laid down in its bed. It is not necessarily continuous, but often occurs in detached pockets, which are sometimes very rich. etimes very rich

The gravels occurring with these placers vary in size from medium to fine, and are usually poorly assorted, with indistinct stratification. In the area examined by us on Anvil and Glacier Creeks the peobles were chiefly limestone and mics-echiet, with much calcite and quartz of vein origin. All of these were frequently found to be highly mineralized.

Sand With the Gravel. 'In washing the gravels of the guiche and the creeks much 'ruby sand' and 'black sand' is obtained. The former is chiefly garnet and the latter magnetite. These minerals, having a high specific gravity, are concentrated with the gold in

and of the other large streams gold is reported to occur on the bars also, in apparently workable quantity. It is here much finer than in the creeks and guiches, but not so reduced as that in the beach, So far as we learned, it is variously mingled with the gravels and the gand con-

stituting the bars, and, like them, was deposited by the rivers and streams. "Normally, in the beach deposits there is fine gold, gold sand and some flake The particles are much rolled and flattened, and range in size from that of a small pinhead to dust or flour gold. With only the crude appliances for sepa-ration at hand during last season, little of the flour gold has, as yet, been saved. Small nuggets, amounting to about \$1.30 in value, have been found, but are relatively rare. Some larger ones have also

The beach gold, when separated, is bright in color, having much the appear-ance of fresh brass or gold filings, and is usually of uniform grain. It is of irreg-ular shape, usually flattened, with rounded ourfaces, and bears evidence of the grinding motion of the surf which reduced it to its present fine state. "This beach gold occurs in the beach

placers, a etrij of comparatively fine gravels and sand, 100 to 150 yards wide, extending parallel to the shore between the frontal edge of the tundra and the water line. In the Nome region gold has been found in the beach from a point about a mile east of the town westward for some 10 or 15 miles. Beach deposite are also reported from other localities along the southern margin of Seward Pen-

The richest pay streak of the beach deposits usually lies on what is locally called 'bedrock.' This is a tenacious clay of varying consistency. It is, normally, blue in color, but is often stained yellowish red by iron; frequently it contains son ous matter and some sandy

The strata above the clay beds con of well-stratified 'ruby sand,

sand, fine gravels and sands, with occa-sional layers of shingle.
"The gold lying on the bed rock is not evenly distributed, but occurs in more or ess concentrated patches. The thickness of the pay streak is a variant of the methods used in extracting the gold. With the crude method employed by many of the miners, only the richest portion of the the miners, only the richest portion of the pay streak pays for working. This includes, in some instances, only the scrapings of the upper surface of the clay bed; in others, several inches of the overlying gravels. The pay streaks vary in width from a foot to several yards, and can often be traced in more or less disconnected patches from near the tundra to low the and their lower axes seem to like at and their longer axes seem to right angles to the shore line. This trend is probably ascribed to the concentrating action of the waves and possibly of the tide, when the gold was deposited. The gold has been found from the grass roots of the tundra to low tide.

The statement made by some miners that the gold becomes finer to-ward the tundra and coarser toward the ocean, was not borne out by our observa-

The Richest Pay Strenks.

"As above described, the richest pay streaks of the beach lie on or close to the clay bed. Another mode of occurrence is in the thin layers of 'ruby sand' and 'black sand' which occur interstratified along with the beach gravels. The posi-tion of such layers, which rarely exceed two in number in any given section, is usually toward the base or near the lower-part of the section, where near the hotwith the beach gravels. The posttion of such layers, which rarely exceed
two in number in any given section, is
usually toward the base or near the lower
part of the section, where near the bottom the layer of ruby sand is seen extending from senter to right, about four feet
below the surface. It is about one inch
in thickness, is slightly argillaceous, and
rests upon a rather dense or compact
layer of lighter-colored lourn about four
inches in thickness. Above the four-inch
layer of lourn, near "bed rock" which is
here simply compact yellowish-brown

"In the foregoing the gold has been
traced back to its source in the bed rock.

The placers of the guiches which lie adtiac fine group such that is source have been shown
to contain the coarest gold and to include
the richest deposits. The gold in the tundra, having been transported a greater
distance than that of the guiches, is of
a fines grain, while that of the beach,
where it has been subject to the wearing
of the waves, is still finer. The life history of a gold nurse in this region is
somewhat as follows:

"When the nurget is freed from the
here simply compact yellowish-brown

sand, is another occurrence of the ruby sand. Here it is poorly stratified, but car-ries good pay, though it is not so rich as the lower layer. The pay dirt from the ruby sand layers consists chiefly of fine as he lower layer. The pay dirt from the ruby sand layers consists chiefly of fine garnets and magnetite, with a few vitreous and rose-quartz grains. Samples of the Nome beach gold and of the black and ruby sands collected by us were carefully examined by Dr. Day, of the United States Geological Survey, for platinum, but none was found to be present. Dr. King, in charge of the Pioneer mines, on Anvil Creek, reports the occurrence of platinum there, in small amounts, associated with the placer gold. Other mines have also reported cinnabar, but as yet no samples have been seen by us.

"As has already been stated, the coastal plain or tundra is underlain by gravels similar in character to those of the gulches and the beach. There is every reason to believe that these gravels are gold bearing, though they have as yet received but

ing, though they have as yet received but little attention from the prospectors. As we have already noted, pay dirt' has been found a few inches below the surface at the edge of the tundra near Nome. This is the only fact in regard to gold in the tundra which we could verify by person

"The bench placers of the region have,

staked, and it is to be hoped that the assessment work of this year will throw more light on this subject. "It is well-known that the various forms

"It is well-known that the various forms of gold placers are secondary deposits. The ultimate source of the gold is to be sought for in the bed rock, where it is usually found in veins. In a new region, like that of Nome, the prospector naturally turns first to the deposits which will yield immediate profit, and therefore vein or quartz mining, as it is often called, receives but little attention. In the Arctic region, however, prospecting for mineral veins is much impeded by the thick conting of moss which covers most of the

coating of moss which covers most of the surface of the country. We have, there-fore, but little definite information in re-

Gold From Mineralized Veins.

"As far as it goes, evidence points to a lerivation of the gold from the mineralized veins and country rock. We wish to emphasize this because of the prevalent idea that the placer gold has been brought

from great distances by the action of ice

from great distances by the action of ics or through some convulsion of nature. This is a complete misconception, for there is no evidence whatever of glacial action, and all the facts point to a local source of the gold. As placer gold can only move downhill from the parent rock, it is evident that the source of the gold in the creeks and guiches must be sought within their drainage basins. We do not wish to imply that imperalized veins of com-

to imply that mineralized veins of com-mercial value must necessarily be found in the vicinity of the rich placers. Such has not been proved the case in many

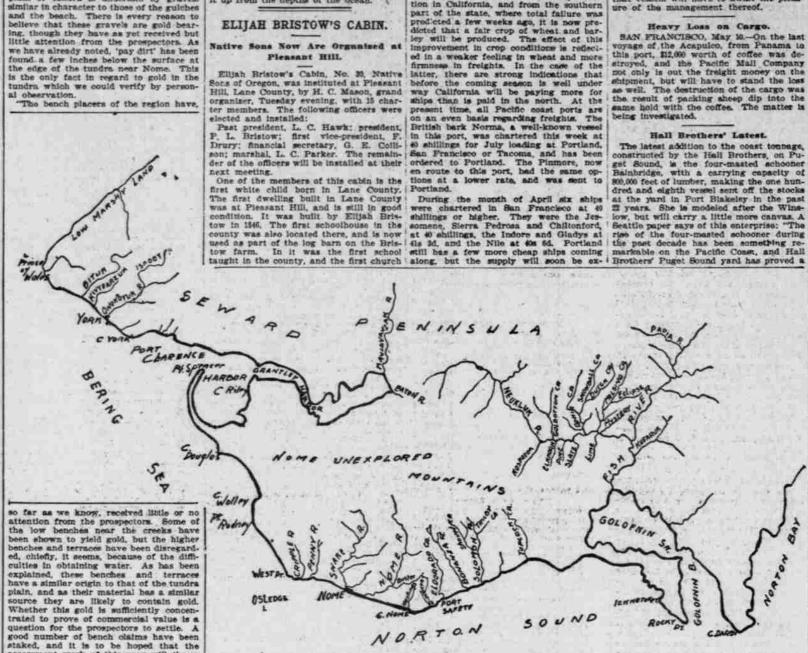
other placer regions. The gold of the parent rock may not be in a sufficient con-centrated form, or the cost of mining, because of local conditions, may be too

"A very important consideration, more-over, in regard to the richness of piacers is that they have often derived their gold from immense marses of rock. The

agents of erosion are constantly attack-

great for profitable exploitation

gard to mineral veine of the region.



it has angular form. It is washed down to the guiches and gradually becomes subrounded. By some accident of erosion the guich placer may be disturbed, and the nugget, again moved and still further reduced in size, finds its way to the tundra deposits. By the shifting of the shore line it may subsequently be exposed to wave action, ground down still smaller, and eventually be borne to sea as fiake or flour gold.

"We expand this elementary idea as to

"We expand this elementary idea as to the origin of the gold deposits because of a misconception among some of the miners in the Nome region that the sea has washed up the gold and deposited it in the beach. It is even asserted by some that the waves are constantly add-ing gold to the beach piacers by bringing it up from the depths of the ocean."

MAP OF CAPE NOME REGION AND ADJACENT TERRITORY.

services held. The first Christian Church hausted, and then it will be "going rates"

GATES RESIGNED.

of Chicago. John Lambert, the president of the company, resigned in favor of William P. Palmer; Isaac L. Elwood resigned as chalirman of the executive committee, and his place is taken by William E. Denbern. The office of treasurer, made vacent by the elevation of Mr. Clifford, is filled by the elevation of F. E. Watson. Henry Seligman and Frederick Straus, both of this city, who resigned from the directory last Monday because of their opposition to Mr. Gates and his policy, are succeeded by Randell Morgan, of Philadelphia, and Herman Sleicken, of opposition to Mr. Gates and his policy, are succeeded by Randell Morgan, of Philadelphia, and Herman Sleicken, of New York. All the new officers, directors and committeemen named are said to be in absolute harmony with Mr. Gates and his policy.

THE GRAIN PLEET. Aspice Clears and the John Cooke Finishes Londing.

Changes in the Affairs of the Steel

& Wire Company.

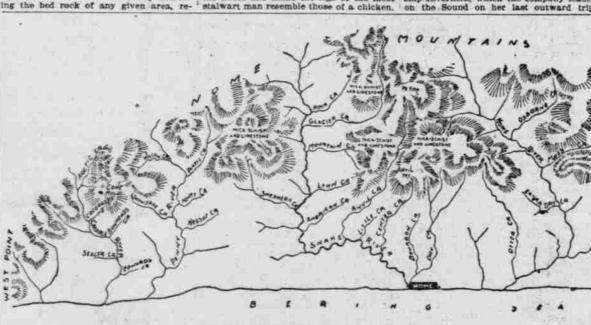
NEW YORK, May 10.—Changes of a sweeping character in the affairs of the American Steel & Wire Company were announced today, after a session of the Board of Directors. John W. Gates resigned the chairmanship of the Board of Directors, and is now on his way to Eucleded to the state of the control of the Board of Directors, and is now on his way to Eucleded to the first ship John Cooke, which finished loading last evening. The Forthbank, which is next on the list, will be condy within a few days. The grain flest Board of Directors. John W. Gates re-signed the chairmanship of the Board of Directors, and is now on his way to Eu-rope. He is succeeded by Alfred Clifford, of Chicago. John Lambert, the president of Chicago. John Lambert, the president the river was reinforced yesterday by the arrival of the British bark East Afri-

ELM BRANCH EN ROUTE.

Breeches and Valor.

Kansas City Star.

According to the war pictures all the British officers, from Lord Roberts to a lieutenant of mounted infantry, wear the baggy riding breeches which are tight at the knees and make the legs of the most stalwart man resemble those of a chicken. Big Turret Steamship Coming Back



MAP OF CAPE NOME MINING REGION.

ducing it to gravel, sand, and mud, which streams carry seaward and redeposit in various forms. A heavy substance like gold, which may have been disseminated throughout the rock, is concentrated dur-ing this process by the sorting action of water, and thus placers are formed. The water, and thus placers are formed. The richness of a placer, therefore, may quite as likely point to a previous erosion of great masses of bed rock as to rich and large individual veins. We repeat, that rich placers can not be considered conclusive evidence of the presence of rich gold veins in the region.

"In the foregoing the gold has been traced back to its source in the bed rock.

not appear formidable, to begin with, and, besides, how can he keep from thinking about his breeches all the time? This style has not yet struck the American army, been singularly successful, while Her Majesty's troops have suffered severe reverses. Doth the apparel oft proclaim the soldler, as well as the man? (The Star should take a good look at

Is it possible that these peculiar British | Both eteamers will load lumber at Port-riding breeches are the cause of the Brit- land for the Far East. The Invernees is ish disasters? A man whose leg looks like the steamer which the Tacoma used in the steamer which the Tacoma used in one of its "pipe dreams" as a regular line between Tacoma and Viadivestock. Like a good many other Tacoma schemer, the regular line from that city existed only in imagination. The Eim Branch, which will be the first of this big pair to arrive, is the steamer which lost her propeller off the Columbia River about three months ago and drifted north, to be picked up off Cape Flattery.

PUGET SOUND TUGBOATS. Shipping Is Delayed by the Ineffi-

clent Service. The captain of the German ship Pera is about the angriest skipper on Puget Sound, says the Port Townsend Leader. After arriving here with his ship he commenced looking for a tugboat to tow him to Port Ludlow, where he will load a cargo of lumber for Hamburg. Since his arrivial he has devoted considerable time to telegraphing for a tugboat to tow his vessel to Port Ludlow, and finally secured

potent factor in the supply of the steadily increasing demand. The earnings of some of these vessels seems almost to be exaggerated. For instance, one schooner, built at a cost of \$41,000, cleared herself of the price of construction within 11 months after being launched. This is out of the ordinary, yet every schooper now in service is making money for the own-

Heavy Loss on Cargo

The steamer Signal arrived at Astoria yesterday with another cargo of coal for the Pacific Coast Company. J. A. Pond, of Arlington, is building a small steamer for local work on the Upper Columbia in the vicinity of Arlington. The craft will be a light-draft stem-

The Willamette is slowly coming over the lower docks in the city. In this encroachment on business property, it is backed up and supported by the Colum-bia, which in turn, is receiving some asce from the Snake.

The steamer llwaco, which, under the superintendence of Captain W. H. Whitcomb, has developed into a fine, commodious steamer, left Supple's yard Monday. and is now at Astoria, ready to leave for the Sound, where she will be used as a

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, May 10.—Arrived—British bark East African; American barkemine Echo, from Honolulu; steamer Signal, from Seattle. Arrived in at 6 and left up at \$:55 A. M.—Steamer Columbia, from San Francisco. Reported outside at 450 P. M.—Three-masted ship. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., emooth, wind north-

west; weather cloudy.

San Francisco, May 10.—Arrived—Steamers Empire and Arcata, from Coos Bay, steamer Newberg, from Gray's Harbor; steamer State of California, from Portland. Sailed-Steamer Cleveland, for Ta-

San Diego.—Sailed May 9—Italian ship Tecocle, for Port Blakeley. Port Blakeley.—Arrived May 9—British Fort Hakeley, Arrived May 9-Brian ship Lansing, from Port Gamble, May 10.—Arrived—Bark Palmyra, from Honolulu.

Hamburg.—In port April 25—German bark Frieda Mahn, from Puget Sound, via

New York, May 10.-Arrived-Manitou, from Lendon.

Plymouth—Arrived May 8.—Fuerst Bismarck, from New York, for Hamburg, via

Cherbourg
Queenstown, May 10.—Arrived—Germanic, from New York, for Liverpool.
London, May 10.—Arrived—Marquette, from New York.
Salled—Minneapolis, for

New York,
Hong Kong, May 19.—Arrived previously
—Carmentenshire, from San Diego, via
Yokohama; China, from San Francisco,
via Honolulu and Tokohama.
Glasgow, May 10.—Arrived—Corean, from

Philadelphia: Sardinian, from Boston. Cherbourg, May 10.—Arrived—Fuerat Bismarck, from New York, via Plymouth, from Hamburg.
Queenstown, May 10.—Sailed—Teutonic,
from Liverpool, for New York; Waesland,
from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.
New York, May 10.—Arrived—Manitou,

from London; Lahn, from Bremen. Satled Friederich der Grosse, for Bremen, via Southampton: La Champagne, for Havre; Kalser Friederich, for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg. Rotterdam, May 18.—Arrived—Statendam,

Interesting Specimens. New York Tribune. The Jesuit College in Georgetown has

recently received from the members of that community in the Philippines a large and rare collection of gems, coral, minand rare collection of gems, coral, min-erals and shells, a part of which, as soon as it is arranged and catalogue, will be presented to the National Museum.

The most interesting specimens in the collection came from Mindanao, one of the richest spots in the Islands, where not only coral, precious stones and valua-ble minerals are to be found, but some

LONDON, May 18.—Lord Roberts reported to the War Office as follows:

"Cable Cart Hendquarters, at the front, May 18, 3:10 A. M.—We are now across the Zand Rives. The enemy is still holding a strong position, but we are gradually pushing him back."

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—On the last voyage of the Acapulco, from Panama to this port, \$12,000 worth of coffee was destroyed, and the Pacific Mail Company not only is out the freight money on the shipment, but will have to stand the loss "Cable Cart, Zand River, May 10, 12:30 P. M.—The enemy is in full retreat. They occupied a position only 20 miles in length. Ours was necessarily longer; because of the widely scattered force, it will take some time to learn the casualties, but I as well. The destruction of the cargo was the result of packing sheep dip into the same hold with the coffee. The matter is being investigated. am hopeful that we have not suffered.
The cavairy and horse artillery are pursuing the Boers by three different roads."
"Zand River Camp—I have received a most cheery telegram from Baden-Powell, dated April 7."
The creating of the Tand Bines has the

dated April II."

The crossing of the Zand River by the British appears to have been effected sooner than even the most sanguine expected, and this morning Lord Roberts' temporary headquarters was established in a cable cart on the north bank of the river, though the opposition the Federals are offering shows that yesterday's reports of the abandonment of the position were ill-founded.

were ill-founded.

Lord Roberts' advance force, consisting of from 10,000 to 12,000 mounted men, besides infantry, artillery and the naval contingent, appears to be sufficiently pow-erful to overwhelm any opposition the burghers can offer. Even though, as reported yesterday, they have been reinforced by 3000 men from other commands and possess a score of heavy guns, the experts believe the opposition will not be prolonged further than is necessary to remove the guns and other impedimenta in the direction of Kroonstad.

move the guns and other impediments in the direction of Kroonstad.

Further reports from Lourenco Marques show that the customs authorities there, in addition to clothing and shoes, refuse to clear corned beef for the Transyaal, holding it as contraband.

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS. Want to Take Up Arms in the De-

fense of the Transvaal. PRETORIA, May 9.-President Kruger has received a telegram from a burgher-ess asking if the time has not arrived for the formation of a corps of women, add-ing that she is prepared, with a body of women volunteers, to take up arms in the defense of the independence of the Trans-vaal.

vaal.

The request of the government for permission to sell mining rights for prices which should be approved by the govern-ment was rejected by the Raad by a vote of 12 to 9. The session is closed.

Salisbury's Ill-Timed Speech.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A dispatch to he Tribune from London says: Lord Salisbury took the grace out of the recent visit of the Queen to Ireland by the vehemence with which he warned Irishmen that recent events in South Ar-rica proved that there could not be practical independence anywhere in the pire with opportunities for arraying hos-tile forces against the Imperial Govern-ment. It was a trenchant, but acrid speech, and not well timed.

Automatic Foghorns.

Pearson's Magazine. Automatic foghorns operated by the motion of the sea have recently been installed off the coast of Spain. The rise
and fall of the buoy sets a pimp at work,
which at every stroke forces a supply of
air into an air chamber. A small engine

the service of one after an effort of 45 hopes. The tugboat service on Puget Sound seems to be waming, and during the past lew months a series of complaints have been heard from both masters and owners of vessels of the delay they have been subjected to, to say nothing of the loss they have suffered. It is claimed by the shipping men that the tugs are not doing any more business than formerly, but the cause of delay is on account of them being out of the range of shipping interests, and vessels arriving have to take chances on securing a tow. Such a state of affairs did not exist some months ago, and shipping men are now wondering why it should exist now, and can assign no other reason, only that there is one tugboat company on the Sound, and that vessels will have to await the pleasure of the management thereof.

The sumber of formal imperalis, a number of formal interests of the beautiful imperalis, a number of formalis of the pass upwards to the foghout sits, and unitarity in the sheat that the specimens are several fine pleas of the bautiful imperalis, a number of formalis of the pass upwards to the foghout sits, and unitarity trace, gnaried and knotted, and "flower baskets of Venus," as the aspergillum is popularly called.

The collection of minerals is a rich one proof of the wealth in this direction, at least, of the laiands. There are, too quantities of exquisite opals, and the shells which have been brought together form a unique collection.

CROSSING OF THE ZAND.

CROSSING OF THE ZAND.

CROSSING Better Progress Than Expected.

London, May 16.—Lord Roberts reported to the War Office ag follows:

"Cable Cart Headquarters, at the front. Kekewich, General French or Colonel Proposell, Colonel Roberts French or Colonel Proposell, Colonel Roberts French or Colonel Roberts French ble. Supposing a storm rage, the for-horn will still sound the same steady blast that it produces in a caim sea, for the extra power obtained from the waves is ed to run to waste by means of an

A Study of the Americal Civil War,

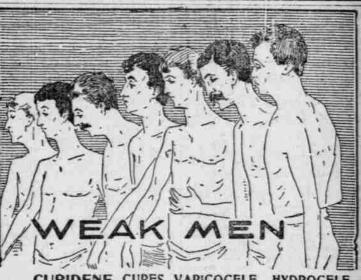
Contemporary Review. In hardly any instance throughout the campaign, except where Sir Archibald Hunter, Colonel Baden-Powell, Colonel Kekewich, General French or Colonel Pilcher has been concerned, have the Boers been surprised by us. They have almost been aurprised by us. They have aimost always known precisely what we were going to do, and have met our attacks in full preparation for them exactly as they took place. That means that their system of inteligence, their reticence in regard to what they intended, their capacity for obtaining information of our actions and of concealing their own, have been such as have been habitual with the wise commanders of war in the past, and such as have enabled those commanders through have enabled those commanders thro out all history to take advantage of foolish commanders opposed to them, tabliy was this the case, as has pointed out by others, in a war in which, as it has been aleged, the present leader of the Boers, General Joubert, himself played a part. I have not been able to follow his biography sufficiently closely to verify with certainty the assertion, but I believe that it is true that Joubert I believe that it is true that Joubert served throughout the American Civil was in the army of which General Lee and Stonewall Jackson were the great leaders. Stonewall Jackson were the great leaders.

It is at least certain that at almost every point, as I have heard it expressed, "line upon line," the tactics of the Boern have, with just such adaptations as the conditions of their country and their own partiteular faculties as soldiers have made necessary, followed the principles that would have been adopted by any soldier who had fought under Jackson and profited by that experience. One writer in the press went so far as to say—i am not quite sure if he was right or wrong, but at all events the suggestion is worth considering—that the fact that Lord Roberts had appointed as one of the chief officers on his staff the particular soldier, Colonel Henderson, who has devoted himofficers on his staff the particular soldier.
Colonel Henderson, who has devoted himself to the study of the American Civil
War in general, and to the life of Stone-wall Jackson in particular, indicated an opinion on Lord Roberts' part that the particular study of the American Civil War was the one that was most imme-diately applicable to the present Transvaal

Foreign Schools in Athens.

New York Sun.
Four foreign countries, Germany.
France, England and America, now support schools in Athens. Germany was
the pioneer. The others followed her
lead. Twelve years ago the Greek Gov. lead. Twelve years ago the Greek Government offered a piece of land about half the size of a New York city block to England and the United States if they would put up buildings for their schools on it. The offer was accepted, and there are now three buildings on the lot. England has two; one for the school and the director, the other for the sun-dents. The United States has only one building, but it has a big lead over England in the matter of students. There are only three or four of our cousins occupying their new building, while the American school has thirteen students this year, the largest number in its his-

Twenty-three American colleges con ute to the support of the school. There is a director who is elected for a period of four years and each year there is an-



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