

LOANS TO THE PEOPLE

A DEMAND FOR GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS.

It Has Reached Proportions that Will Make It an Important Issue at the Coming Session of Congress—Spread Populist Doctrine.

Plan for Postal Banks.

The demand for a government savings bank system has reached proportions that will make it one of the most important issues of the coming session of Congress. The movement is gathering new strength every day and the daily press of the entire country is joining in the demand. That this movement has had its origin as a party measure, inside the ranks of the Populists, will probably not be disputed, but that the movement has outgrown the limits of any one party is now certain.

There are, however, many points in connection with this most important issue which should not be lost sight of and the agitation of which must come through others than the millions who have so recently come into the ranks of those who are insisting on postal savings banks. On those who have thoroughly studied the question involved, yet are free from the selfish motives which inspire certain business enterprises, must devote the duty of settling this question if it is settled right.

The deposits in banks form the basis for a large volume of business which, if drawn from the ordinary channels of trade, would seriously unsettle and disturb the business world. To many it seems an unreasonable proposition that bank deposits are far in excess of the total circulation of money in the country, yet such is the case. The facts are that money is deposited and then loaned out, then paid to other parties and again deposited, the process being repeated over and over until the figures shown by deposits in banks, and a report of "loans and discounts" bear but little relation to the actual money in circulation, but rather, indicates the extent of confidence in the banks, and the willingness of the banks to extend favors in the way of loans.

This well-known fact that the money of depositors is the real basis of the banking enterprises of the country, and the very natural suggestion that a government savings institution would hold all deposits out of circulation has called out frequent objections to the proposition, and well it might were no means proposed to solve this situation. As the matter now stands the banks and their whole power is being exerted to secure a postal savings bank law, and the general agitation is largely due to the fact that they expect to be able to fully dictate its provisions.

Now that the question is an issue and with the well understood fact that the measure has been pushed to the front by Populist agitation, every exertion should be used to see that the question is solved correctly and a law passed that is an improvement over laws existing in other nations of the world where the money power has dictated the policy of the government. Let us not let the government be patterned after if there be better methods which might be adopted.

There can certainly be no reason why the government should loan the money accumulated by this system to corporations rather than to individuals on real estate security. No other security is considered superior to real estate, unless it be government bonds. There are questions raised as to the advisability of investing in State or municipal bonds, and there is certainly a question about money banking corporations being sold.

The point is well understood that for the government to accept deposits and make no provision for distribution by some system of loans would lead to a congestion of the money now in circulation and a retirement as complete as though the money was locked up in a vault or buried, and such a plan could not fail to cripple business, but among the many proposed bills the provision for placing the money again in circulation is to let the banking corporations get it out again.

This question should be met by active work on the part of every Populist and the work should be done right now. The government should provide for loaning direct to the people instead of to banking corporations. Every bill that will be presented will provide for placing a large per cent of the postal deposits out at interest or in certain depositories. This is right and is the only true system for a banking business of which a savings system is a vital part. The main point now is that the government should place this money directly with the people instead of giving it to the bankers.

One duty of government is to see that justice is rendered to all the people, and there is no reason why certain corporations should be granted the right to use these funds, either free, as may be the case through political favoritism in selecting depositories, or at a nominal low rate of interest, while all others of the great nation of people are subject to the demands and requirements of these favored few.

The position the Express has maintained in a steady fight of many years for postal savings banks, is that the government should make loans direct to the people and at a low rate of interest. Now that the whole country is falling into line in favor of the savings system every true advocate of reform should exert an influence in favor of the declarations of the Omaha platform, which is explicit on this subject. The government would be irresolute secure against loss and the borrower would be relieved from the ruinous rates of usury charged by the banks. The millions of dollars which have been hidden away or locked up in safety deposit vaults which will by a government savings system be brought out, would, if placed directly in circulation, stimulate every industry and bring an era of prosperity.

If this question can be settled right, and a measure is passed providing for loans direct to the people, it will prove to be the most important legislative act of the century on the money question. It will destroy the fangs of the money power more completely than could any other proposition, for when the individual

is freed from all obligations to the banks it will mean an era of liberty which the people have never enjoyed.

There is no reason why the government should loan to a corporation and refuse to loan directly to the individual, when the security offered is good. The government should most assuredly provide a plan to save depositors from being robbed, but why may it not also arrange to save borrowers from being held up by the same gang of bandits?

The millions drawn out of hiding, if turned over to the banks, only add to their power, and there is no reason why the government should be made the agent of banking corporations in their speculative enterprises. The duty of government is to deal justly and act for the good of all. The question is up for solution, and the only true solution is loans direct to the people—Chicago Express.

How Populist Seed.

The seed sown by word of mouth and by the distribution of reform literature may not germinate immediately, but it will in time. Don't think the seed you have planted has fallen on the rocks because the man you have argued with or gotten to read is as much opposed to reform principles as ever. Even if he seems more opposed to them do not consider that as a bad sign, for sometimes even anger is the best seed for the future. Total disinterestedness is the most disconcerting sign, but remember what one reads is stored in the mind and some day—may be years hence—it will be taken out of the shelf in the mind's warehouse, and used. Pieces we learned and repeated at school Friday afternoon come into good play now, though we hadn't learned them because it was required of us, but what they meant did not interest us in the least. We used to have an old book of proverbs at home, with the best proverbs illustrated. One of them read, "The longest way around is the shortest way home." The illustration showed two brothers returning from school, one attempted to cross the fields and was plunging through a swamp, only half way home, while the other who had stuck to the good road was nearly to his destination. We did not then realize what that meant. We can now see that if every reformer will observe the truth of that proverb we will succeed much sooner than if we take the long way around the swamp.

Millions of minds are stored with reform knowledge, which are not yet converted, but which only lack some event, some condition, something such as a weakening of faith in the old ways to cause them to suddenly, earnestly and intelligently espouse the cause of reform. Let the good work of spreading the light go on, regardless of immediate results. The mother cautions her boy against evil associations; he laughs it off or endeavors to close his ears to what she says, but her words are stored in his mind in spite of his indifference; he does not realize it, could not repeat what she said. Years later he remembers her loving advice, can repeat every word just as she said it; remembers the solicitude that was written on her face—it is all as fresh to him as if it had occurred but an hour before, though his mother may have been sleeping in her grave for many years. Workers in the reform movement, your warnings and arguments are not lost; your missionary work with reform literature is not in vain; keep active in the good cause. Let no man's mind escape a knowledge of the principles and arguments of the reform movement. Victory may be nearer than we think it is. The knowledge stored away in the minds of the people through the grand work of the noble men who for many years have labored so hard and expended money in the interest of right and progress will be the means of uniting in the reform movement men in irresistible numbers. Keep on in the grand work. Let us never give up while there is life in our bodies. Labor accomplishes all things and labor will accomplish the great reforms we advocate and bring blessings untold, if we will not falter by the wayside. Patriotic men may temporarily be divided as to policy, but they cannot long be kept apart after they become enlightened. No earnest reformer can stray so far from the reform organization but what he can and will find his way back. We cannot permanently lose a single patriot. If any of us get into the wrong camp we will find it out and make haste to find the true standard. In '88 the reformers had become scattered, but in '92 when the long roll was beaten one million men rallied around the reform flag. When our banner is hoisted high in air again, and we beat the long roll, the posterity we will gather together, re-enforced by millions whom the logic of events will have taught to use the knowledge imparted to them by the advance guard of the new civilization. If all the reformers who now have the blues will buckle on their armor and go out to battle it will be but a short time until all will be more hopeful and encouraged than ever before.—Missouri World.

Let's of Populists.

The duty of Populists is to get together and by a strict adherence to principle, prove to the world that we are fighting for a cause and are not a mere gang of placemen. The rank and file of Populists are not office-seekers, and it is not right that a few leaders in placemen should dictate party policy. The fusion deals of last year and this may serve to sift out a certain class who have strangled the party, and if so it will do good.

Some Facts.

The combination of labor in Missouri, Lee Meriwether, has made a very complete report of the street railway business of St. Louis, and the facts presented contain much that is of interest. The capital stock is \$22,837,000 and the bonded debt \$15,000,000, making a total of \$37,837,000. A dividend of \$35,437,000. A liberal estimate of the actual cost of the lines and equipment complete is placed at a little less than eight and a half millions, being but little over one-half of the bonded debt, while all of the capital stock of nearly twenty-three million dollars is clearly fictitious. During the year 1902 the net earnings of these street railways was \$1,962,408, being about one-fourth of the entire value of the lines. The immense over capitalization of nearly thirty million dollars can only represent the value of franchises which

were granted free of cost by the city. Even in the matter of taxation the favors given the street car company are simply enormous. The value of the line and equipment is not taken into account, but on the net receipts above operating expenses a tax is paid of 2 1/2 per cent. This is about two-thirds of one per cent on the real value of the property and not quite one-sixth of one per cent of the alleged value on which interest and dividends are paid. The man who is paying tax on his home at the rate of four to ten per cent, on a 40 per cent valuation can readily figure out that he is bearing at least ten times his equitable proportion of the burdens of taxation.

We're Drifting That Way.

An American missionary, Rev. T. S. Wynne, writing from India, has thrown a ray of light on the situation which indicates that the famine in that country is only the sufferings of a wronged and plundered people. In a letter written to friends in this country, and published in the Cleveland Recorder, he says there is enough and more to feed everybody, but it is held by the great grain merchants who have forced up the price, and "the government decides that it is not their province to interfere with trade." The last winter "visited a district where the crops of the autumn were large, and as the land holders get high prices, they are better off than for many years. Yet among the peasantry great distress prevails." This all goes to show that famine, distress and suffering for the workers, doesn't always mean any great loss for the landlords. How long will it be, as things are now going, before this country reaches the condition of India or Ireland, where a short crop means millions of dollars for the landlords, but leaves the workers suffering for bread?

The Fool-Killer Laughs.

When Moses came down the Mount to release the Israelites, he did not go to the government with a petition begging for more work. He said, Let my people go, that they may hold a feast. He did not beg for work, he demanded liberty. But the modern slaves cry like frogs, more work, more work; and the Syriac spawls like cranes, more gold, more gold. The foolkiller laughs and Fats pipes.

Under a proper system of production and exchange, an average of two hours labor a day would produce an abundance to supply all material wants. Under the present system, those who do the hardest work never have enough. The wage slave, when fully employed, is insufficiently supplied with the common necessities of life. When out of employment, the tortures of want and care abide with him always. The fruits of labor instead of being placed in storehouses for the use of those who produce them are shipped to Europe to pay interest on bonds and mortgages, or turned over for the purpose of speculative plunderers who double the price while the workers suffer want.—Advocate, Pittsburg, Ill.

A New Idea.

If we do not get postal savings banks pretty soon, the reformers may appeal to State Legislatures to inaugurate a plan by which the duties of each county treasurer will be so enlarged as to accomplish for the people just what it is hoped the postal savings bank system will do for them. Indeed, proper safeguards would be provided, the plan would not work well until the government adopts postal savings banks.—Era, North Platte, Neb.

The Democratic Party to-day is

more uniformly, or radically, in favor of free coinage, or so loud in its defense of greenback money as it was near a score of years ago, opposed to national banks and the destruction of the greenbacks, yet it succeeded in absorbing the greenback party and securing control of the government only to add the money power in fastening upon the people its damnable policy of robbery and ruin.—Visalia (Cal.) News.

An Inquisitive old sinner asked

the other day how many of the 135,000 striking miners we thought were among the free excursionists who visited the "advance agent" during the last campaign in order to secure points on "coming parties." We replied, "You mean Mark Hanna, the agent of the syndicate, who paid for those excursions."—Visalia (Cal.) News.

When men go to Klondike and dig

for gold society is benefited only by the money coined from the gold they secure. If they were not to work at public improvements and paper money issued to pay them, society would be benefited by both the money and their work.—Monitor, Abilene, Kan.

Call Julius Iscarlot a friend to our

Savior, Ananias, a truthful man, Benedict Arnold, a patriot, but don't for the sake of your intelligence call Jones and Stewart of Nevada Populists.—Southern Mercury, Dallas, Texas.

An Early Klondyke.

Apologies of the recently reported rich gold finds in Alaska the accidental strike on the Payette River in Idaho seventy-five miles from Boise City may be recalled. Two men named George Bell and Dick Fraser were "grubstaking" to go out on a prospecting tour. They skinned around for some time without striking anything. One day Fraser went out hunting and chased a bear and a cub up a mountain side through heavy brush. The game escaped and Fraser never saw or enjoyed a better dinner before returning to camp. He pushed the brush aside and was digging thoughtfully in the dirt with his fingers when he picked up a piece of rich float. He did not know what it was, but it was a nice specimen of something, and he put it in his pocket. He stuck his pick into the ground and encountered an obstruction in the shape of a lead. Going to camp he showed the piece of quartz to Bell, and further investigation showed the latter that it was worth looking into. A small quantity of rock was taken out and brought to Boise to be assayed. It went \$138 a ton gold.—Ohio State Journal.

The Infidels.

It has been asserted that Lord Salisbury was the first victim of influenza in Western Europe, and that the malady was conveyed to him through some foreign office despatches from St. Petersburg.

A FREE EXPOSITION.

Manufacturers' Fair to be Held in Portland September 22 to October 2.

The exposition to be held at Portland this fall will be along new lines, differing entirely from any fair ever held in that city. This year the manufacturers of Oregon will show the people what is made in the state, and with that end in view the exhibits will consist wholly of manufactured goods made in Oregon. Another new feature this year will be that no admission will be charged. From all sides we hear the report that the fair will be the most interesting and instructive exhibition ever held in the state. One wing of the large exposition building will be devoted exclusively to live exhibits, and a great many articles will be made right there in the building.

The fair is bound to be a grand success, as already the entire space of the two main floors is taken up by exhibitors, and we understand the manufacturers have the money on hand to pay all expenses.

There is no good reason why Oregon should not be more of a manufacturing state than she is, and if the people will call for goods made at home, instead of using goods of Eastern manufacture, home pay-rolls will increase in a wonderful way, making work and happy homes for all. We sincerely believe the fair will do more to enthuse the people than anything else that could be done this year. Out of the vast mass of products, and showing the necessity of patronizing home manufacturers. The Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest, under whose auspices the fair will be held, deserves great credit for the work it is doing.

The fair will be open from September 22 to October 2, and all railroads have made a reduced rate of one and one-fifth fare for the round trip.

A Simple Fire Extinguisher.

One of the most useful things for the extinction of incipient fires is the hand sprayer. This can be made at home easily and cheaply. Twenty pounds of common salt and ten pounds of sal ammoniac (nitrate of ammonia), to be had of any druggist) should be dissolved in seven gallons of water. Quart bottles of this glass, such as ordinarily used by druggists, should be filled with the solution, corked tightly and sealed to prevent evaporation. In case of fire, the bottle should be thrown so as to break in or near the flame. If the fire is in such a place as to prevent the bottle from breaking, as in wool or cotton, the neck of the bottle should be knocked off and the contents scattered. The breaking of the bottle liberates a certain amount of gas, and the heat of the fire generates more, thus working its own destruction.

Cost of Tunneling.

About 30 years ago the Mont Cenis tunnel, nearly eight miles long, was constructed at the rate of one kilometer per year, and each kilometer cost \$1,200,000. Nearly ten years later the Gotthard tunnel, nine and one-fourth miles long, was constructed at the rate of one kilometer a year and cost \$900,000 per kilometer. The Simplon tunnel, which when completed will be the third to perforate the Alps, is to be 12 1/2 miles long, will advance four kilometers a year and cost \$600,000 per kilometer.

The normal temperature of man is about 98 1/2 degrees, of the snail, 70; oyster, 82; porpoise, 100; rat, cat and ox, 102; sheep, 104; hog, 105; chicken, 111.

There are more Greeks in Turkey than there are in Greece. Turkey in Europe contains 3,500,000 Greeks; Greece, 2,200,000; and Asia Minor 2,000,000.

A new speaking tube for steamers

has been invented by a waterproof textile covering which makes it easy to hear speech in the engine room from a distance of 300 feet.

One of the most curious results of the investigations made by doctors in the Russian jails is the statement that each group of criminals has its own peculiar color of the eye.

Detectives detailed to look after professional shoplifters always look to see if their suspects are wearing gloves. A "professional" it is declared, never works with his gloves on.

The longest distance that a shot has been fired is a few yards more than 15 miles, which was the range of Krupp's 130-ton steel gun, firing a shot weighing 3,600 pounds.

A German statistician says that of every 10,000 chimneys, three are struck by lightning, while of the same number of towers and windmills, 60 and 80 respectively are struck.

Stop! Women,

And consider that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private life to a woman who has had experience in treating woman's diseases, greater than that of any living physician, male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolving to relate your private troubles to a man; besides, a man does not understand, simply because he is a man.

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING

INVITATION. Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters received, opened, read, and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman. There has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast mass of letters which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

Write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters received, opened, read, and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman. There has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast mass of letters which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.



Cooperative Coal Mining.

An interesting experiment is being made in South Derbyshire. Some time ago the proprietors of the Cartwright colliery, at Swadlowcote, decided to close it because of its failure to pay dividends, says the Belfast Citizen. Some good friends of the coal miners who would have been thrown out of work by the proposed change—considered the possibility of purchasing the mine and organizing a co-operative mine, of which the miners should be owners.

The necessary amount was advanced, free of interest, by Michael Flurachem, a German merchant, who is deeply interested in social questions, and is the author of some remarkable works on economics. The society has been registered under the Industrial and Provident societies act as the "Coal Miners' Cooperative Brotherhood, Limited." The capital is in 25 shares, of which each worker is required to take up five, paying by weekly installments. With the exception of a serious shaft accident, which cost \$4,000 to repair, the experiment has proved fairly satisfactory, and, in addition, 120 men and boys have been kept in employment during the winter months.

Bishop Potter on Machinery.

"Machinery is doing away with intelligence in labor. It is turning the laboring man into an idiot. Not long ago I visited a large factory in Ohio State, and Bishop Potter of New York, in a recent address. The owner showed me around proudly, pointing out the manner in which labor was simplified. I saw a young man sitting before some sort of hammer, with his legs crossed, and all his work consisted in shoving his foot on a pedal. He would turn the metal two or three times, throw it into a large box, and take another piece. That was this man's work, day after day, week after week. No wonder that at night time he drank, gambled and fought, otherwise he would go mad. How many of us would stand this and not cry out? None of us but would become a strikers. Myself among the very first. Employers are constantly on the lookout for new inventions which will save money and throw out of work as many men as possible. The laborers must be looked after if trouble is to be averted. They must make the capitalists respect their rights."

Some of John's Epigrams.

Eugene V. Debs started one of his recent speeches to the striking coal miners of Pennsylvania by saying: "The longer a man works the poorer he is. The only way to get out of debt is to quit work. I and my choice of agriculture or stagnation, and I chose the former, and in consequence I got in jail, and can go again if necessary. It is not to be so if you want an honest man you must go to the jail to find him. The flag that floats over your heads is a piece of sarcasm. Slaves were worth \$1,200. You miners are not worth 15 cents a shipload. You are the only commodity that has no commercial value. All you are good for is for fertilizer. You have allowed other people to do your thinking for you so long that your brain has become petrified, and if you were to have an idea it would cause you pain. This world is not fit to live in, and if ever it is you workmen must make it."

Industrial Notes.

Unionism is spreading in Japan. Brooklyn bridge employees 773 men. Philadelphia has 162 knitting mills.

Martin Fox and George E. McNeill, former delegates from A. F. of L. to the British Trade Union Congress, which meets in Birmingham September 6, sailed from Boston August 7 on the steamer Canada.

The carpenters of Indianapolis two weeks ago succeeded in establishing the eight-hour work day and uniting the works of the largest building contractor in the State. The victory in this one instance has had the effect of giving employment to forty additional carpenters who were unemployed by reason of the long hours previously existing.

The Executive Council, A. F. L., says: "We advise strongly against the practice which now exists in some industries of working over time, beyond the established hours of labor, particularly in these times when so many unemployed are struggling for an opportunity to work. It is an invitation to the basest selfishness, a radical violation of union principles, and, whether on piece work or day work, it tends to set back the general movement for the eight-hour day."

"Thirty-four years ago," says Chief Arthur, "a little band of engineers conceived an idea of forming an organization. Twelve of them all organized on the Michigan Central Railroad, assembled at the house of one of their number and formed this brotherhood. Now we have 536 lodges, have paid over \$6,500,000 to widows and orphans, of engineers and disbursed over \$500,000 to the needy. We have done more for temperance societies, to become a member of this organization an applicant must be temperate."

Perhaps the most noteworthy thing about the coal miners' strike is the orderly way in which it has been conducted, says the New York Post. It is a month old now and involves thousands of miners in four or five States; yet, except for an occasional and isolated act of violence, the efforts of the leaders to keep the peace and respect public order have been remarkably successful. We doubt if so prolonged a strike, on so large a scale, ever before occurred in this country without producing more public disturbance—as saults and rioting.

Cheating Gum Carries Diphtheria. While attending school at West Chester, Pa., a few days ago a child of Joshua Abel came in contact with a schoolmate who had just been taken ill. The Abel child returned home and divided some chewing gum she had in her mouth among four brothers and sisters. Next day the entire family was stricken with diphtheria.

Smokeless Furnace.

A patent has been granted for furnace doors of such construction that the smoke of the furnace is disintegrated and disseminated over the whole fire surface, and these elements which are of value are consumed and utilized. The advantages claimed for the invention, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, are: Superior efficiency by securing the abolition of all coal smoke and other noxious and poisonous products caused through imperfect combustion; great saving in fuel, as smaller and cheaper coal may be used; the method is cheap and can be easily applied; the doors can be fitted to any type of furnace; the invention requires no alteration of the existing doors in use beyond the removal of the existing doors and the substitution of the patent furnace door, which change can be effected in five minutes while the boiler is still at work. It is understood that the invention has already been applied to mercantile, naval and marine boilers, as well as to innumerable furnaces employed in various metal, pottery, brick and other works.

VENOM INHALED WITH THE AIR.

And inhaled with the water of a malarious locality, has still a certain antidote. Experts have discovered in Houston's blood, as it were, a certain antidote. All over the continent and in the tropics it has proved itself a certain means of defense, and an antidote of malarious disease. Not only is it effective for kidney troubles, constipation, rheumatism and nervousness, but it has other forms of malarious disease. Public story tellers still earn a good livelihood in Japan. In Tokio six hundred of them ply their trade, provided with a small table, a fan and a paper wrapper to illustrate and emphasize the points of their tales.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CANTORIAN," and "PITCHER'S CANTORIAN," as our Trade Mark. I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CANTORIAN," the name that has borne and see that it is the single signature of CHAS. H. PITCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CANTORIAN," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is the single signature of CHAS. H. PITCHER on every wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Cantorian Company of which Chas. H. Pitcher is President. March 2, 1903. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

Leopard skins are used for rugs and manufactured into trappings for the officers and bandmen of the British cavalry regiments, as well as the aprons of the drummers of the English infantry.

Pink's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Abright, Millburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '95.

The highest waterfall in the world is Chocoma cascade, at Yosemite, Cal., which is 3,644 feet high, or just half a mile.

A large Dussand microphonegraph

now being constructed for the Paris exhibition of 1900, is expected to make the voice heard by 10,000 people.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional treatment, which is based on the discovery of the cause of the disease. When the cause is found, and when it is entirely removed, the hearing is restored, and the patient is cured. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness cured by our method. We are cured by HARRIS' CATARRH CURE. Send for circular, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc. HARRIS' CATARRH CURE is the best.

Strictly a Cattle Disease.

Rinderpest being a cattle disease, Dr. Koch has found out that it does not attack birds. He tried to inoculate hens, pigeons, guinea fowls, a crane, an eagle and a secretary bird with the bacillus of the disease, but it did not affect them. He was equally unsuccessful with dogs, mice, rabbits and guinea pigs, but is not sure that the disease may not be conveyed to cattle by any of these animals.

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