NEWS FROM THE FARTHER WEST

FEAST ON COLORADO RABBITS

Poor of the Cities Will Have Dinners Provided by the Hunters.

RESULT OF THE BIG LAMAR HUNT

Nearly Four Thousand for Distribution—The Annual Dinners Will be Given Next Week—Calls for Many Bunnies.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 20.—(Special.)—The annual rabbit hunt at Lamar is over and the Denver hunters have returned from the sport. There were nearly 4,000 rabbits killed and these will be shipped to Pueblo, Central City, Black Hawk, Boulder, Cripple Creek and this city, where they will be used for feats for the poor people. The calls for rabbits for this purpose have been many and Parson Uzzell, who has for years attended to the distribution, says that he could use 100,000 for charity. The hunt was a great success. The first day was cold and crisp and the hunters had to keep moving. The second was a better hunting day and not near as hard on the city men. Besides about 4,000 rabbits the party killed six wild geese, twelve ducks, one coyote, one badger and one American eagle. The coyote and eagle will be photographed in one group and all the other game in another. If the weather continues cold the rabbits will not be disturbed until Christmas, but if it turns warm they will be given away earlier. The parson's annual dinner to the poor will probably not be on Christmas day, but on Monday or Tuesday following. On Christmas day there would be vast difficulty in getting the requisite number of women to serve the dinner, as all wish to be at home on that day. The following Tuesday the necessary 100 women could be on hand.

The idea of the great rabbit hunt, which occurs annually, writes Parson Uzzell, was to protect the virgin soil from the depredations of the long-eared and long-legged animals, "narrow gauged mules," as they are called in New Mexico, the jack rabbit. It was to rid the settlers along the Arkansas river in Colorado, that yearly expeditions of ranchmen and others were first formed some six or seven years ago. Some idea of the extent of the injuries done by these animals in a new country may be gained by the statement made in a recent government report, entitled, "The Jack Rabbits of the United States," by T. S. Palmer, M. D., assistant chief of the division of Ornithology and Mammology. In this report it is stated that the damage caused by jack rabbits to the crops in Tulare county, Colorado, during a single year has been estimated at $600,000, and one county in Idaho has actually expended more than $80,000 in bounties on these pests. Besides these enormous outlays, it might be here mentioned that individual farmers in the west have expended fabulous sums on rabbit fences and other devices for protecting their crops against jack rabbits. But the thousands of rabbits destroyed for bounties and the tens of thousands killed in the big hunts appear to diminish the abundance of the species only in those sections where the land is well under cultivation.

It is not generally known, but it is a fact that the jack rabbit is one of the most prolific breeders of all animals. They breed every six weeks during the entire year, except in October, November and December, and have from five to seven progeny at a litter.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

It will thus be seen to the farmer in various sections of the west, of the extermination of these pests is one of the most serious problems that confronts him. Especially is this true in Colorado in the counties of Prowers, Pueblo, Otero and El Paso, where great fields of alfalfa are grown, the rabbits coming in from sandhills and sage brush for miles around to winter. It must be remembered that five jack rabbits will consume as much as one sheep.

Citizens of Powers county, having this in view, turned out en masse in December some six years ago and destroyed in one day about 1,500 jack rabbits, which were hauled in to Lamar and fed to the hogs. It was not then known that the animals were fit for human consumption. The next year Rev. T. A. Uzzell, pastor of the People's Tabernacle, the place for the poor in Denver, was written too, asking if he would assist in forming a large hunt, and if he could use the killing among the poor. The idea was well received and he set to work and the first great hunt was held in December, 1893. From that time on these hunts have been held each year, increasing in the number of gunners and rabbits killed. Sportsmen from all parts of the state and from Nebraska and Utah have participated in these events.

A description of one of the hunts will suffice for all. The hunt takes place in and about Lamar, in Prowers county, about 150 miles east of Pueblo in the Arkansas valley, 250 miles from Denver. Lamar is a small village of about 500 or 600 people, although a county seat, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. Sage brush and sand hills surround the cultivated lands.

PLAN OF THE HUNT.

We usually leave Denver at 11 p. m. with from seventy-five to 100 gunners, taking on large numbers at Colorado Springs, Pueblo and La Junta, until the crowd is increased to 125. Arriving at Lamar about 8 a. m. the following day we are all met with a band and the entire population of the village, and all escorted to breakfast at hotels and residences of the place, consisting of coffee, ham and eggs and biscuit.

After breakfast each hunter reports at a temporary headquarters that has been prepared and gives to the committee his name and $1 and is supplied with a badge, which entitles him to free rides in the wagon and to entertainments, and in hauling in his dead rabbits, hanging them up photographing. Each farmer takes in his wagon and to his immediate neighborhood as many of the gunners as he can care for the two days, and so the crowd is distributed off, some going in one direction and some in another, over the space for hunting grounds this extend for miles on all sides.

In the middle of December, when the hunt occurs, there has never except once been snow upon the ground. It is the rule for the sportsmen to go upon the field in shirt sleeves.

We do not hunt in circles, as in other places, but in squads of from six to fourteen. Each man is armed with a double barreled shotgun and 200 rounds of cartridges. A squad will go down the field abreast, fifty yards apart. The farmer at whose house the squad of guests are entertained, follows with wagon and boy, picks up rabbits. He has in his wagon a big basket of lunch and several jugs of milk for the noon day hour. As rapidly as rabbits are picked up from their hiding place. On the first day's hunt the rabbits lay very close and get up not over ten to fifteen paces from the gunner. But on the second day's hunt the rabbits become more shy and get up at long range, so that a first-class shot with the most improved breech-loading gun does not bring down his game every time. Hunting continues until dary, when with loaded wagon the tired sportsmen after a tramp of fifteen to twenty miles through alfalfa meadows, sunflowers and fields growing thick with weeds, returns to the farmer's house, roast turkey, pig, chicken and delicacies of the season.

WAGONS PICK THEM UP.

Perhaps the squad has killed more than one wagon full. As fast as the wagon is filled it is driven to the village, where boys and men have been employed to tie them in bunches of six and hang up the killing for photographing.

The first night's supper at the home of the host is an event. Incidents of the day are recounted and discussed with gusto. Then the good wife makes beds on the floor and the tired boys turn in. Before daylight breakfast is partaken of and the second day's hunt begins betimes. The second day's hunt is practically along the same line as the first day, except that at night the whole party returns to Lamar with the spoils of the chase. There is one wide business street in the village of Lamar. On this street huge racks are temporarily erected, extending for two blocks, with an immense ditch running the entire length and into which the offal is thrown and covered up with earth. The racks are several hundred feet long and are loaded with rabbits and the sight is one which the sportsmen of the east have never beheld.

During the hunts of the past five years as near as I can estimate more than 30,000 jack rabbits have been killed at Lamar. The committee report that rabbits are more plentiful this year than ever before. Last year 102 gunners took 4,287 rabbits and in 1895 with 125 gunners there were secured 5,342 rabbits. On December 15 250 gunners got 10,000 rabbits.

After the rabbits are all thoroughly cooled they are loaded into freight cars and carried gratis by the railroad companies to Pueblo and Denver, where they are distributed among benevolent societies and the poor.

The results of the hunts are to feed the needy and unfortunates, the inmates of orphans' home, of schools of incorrigibles and other similar institutions.

WYOMING NEWS.

Coal Mine Operations.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Dec. 20.—(Special.)—A steam hoisting apparatus was erected at the Dillon coal mine near this city during the last week. The mine is now in condition to supply the increasing demand for its coal. A carload of ore was shipped via this place Thursday from the Elkhorn silver mine in Whisky park, Colo., to the Denver smelter. The ore from this mine nets $400 a ton in silver, gold and copper. A copper vein ten feet wide has been reached in the "Charter Oak" mine, owned by the Seton Karr syndicate, in the Battle Creek copper district. The ore is rich in copper and carries $5 a ton in gold. Three shifts of men have been put to work to get out ore.

Horse Thieves at Rawlins.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Dec. 20.—(Special.)—Horse thieves raided the Willow Springs stables on the Rawlins-Dixon stage line Wednesday night. Two horses belonging to a freighter were taken and a fine saddle horse belonging to O. C. Smith. Three jaded animals, which had evidently been ridden down by the thieves, were left in place of the stolen horses. A saddle belonging to L. N. Boner was also stolen.

Ordination Services.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 20.—(Special.)—At St. Mark's Episcopal church yesterday morning Rev. P. Gavin Duffy of Kansas City was ordained a priest of the Episcopal church by Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, missionary bishop of Idaho and Wyoming and bishop-elect of the eastern diocese of Pennsylvania. Bishop Talbot will not assume the duties of his new charge until October next.

Wyoming News Notes.

Manley E. Shuck and Miss Oak Pearl Baker were married in Buffalo a few days ago.

A correspondent of the Sheridan Journal denies that Crazy Woman creek in Wyoming was named after Mary E. Lease.

T. J. Lillard, the half-breed charged with robbing the mails, will have his preliminary hearing in Cheyenne on Tuesday.

M. G. Reno, a well known signal service officer, died at Cheyenne last week after three years' illness. He left a wife and child.

The Rawlins Republican, edited and published by George W. Perry, which has been issued once a week, will in the future be published twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

E. H. French, William Clark and William Smith have gone from Casper with mining tools and several weeks' supply of provisions to the foot of the Casper mountains to get ore for a shipment to Denver.

Ex-County Commissioner McCrossin of Inez claims to have discovered a ledge of copper ore that will run nearly 50 per cent copper. The location is about twenty miles west of Douglas. Development work is being done.

The Surprise Copper company has completed over 100 feet of its 500-foot tunnel on its copper property at Hazenville. The wall rock has been reached. Copper float is being found at the present time. The work is being prosecuted day and night.

The citizens of Douglas have decided to celebrate Christmas eve in royal style. Over $700 has been raised to be expended in presents for the poor children of the city. A Christmas tree will be had at the opera house, and an elaborate program rendered.

A peculiar disease has been prevailing among horses on the Wagon Hound and La Bonte creeks. The Guthrie Brothers company has lost fourteen head, John W. Marsden fifteen and others report losses. The animals taken stand off alone with head down and refuse to eat and generally in a few days are dead. Some, however, linger a couple of weeks. No remedy has been found.

Prof. Nelson of the department of botany of the State university has been making a study of the grasses of Wyoming. He has discovered fifteen new species, two of which have been named after him by Dr. Scribner of the United States Department of Agriculture. Prof. Nelson has just received a very complimentary letter from Dr. Scribner, in which he speaks in a most enthusiastic way of the sheaves of grasses collected by him.

On Foot to the Klondike.

C. B. Eshelman, formerly of Cedar Rapids, Ia., reached Helena, Mont., last week from Chicago. He is on his way to the Klondike and intends to walk all the way.

"I am not looking for a ride," he said to a reporter of the Independent. "I have just come in from Townsend, and am off in the morning for the west. I used to be worth money. I had $30,000 of my own but lost it, and now I am going to start over again and I won't ask any favors of anyone, either. I am in hope of striking it rich and retrieving my fortune."

Representative Mark Hewitt, who is in the city from Basin, knew Eshelman in the east. "He used to have the stuff," said he last evening, "and if he starts to walk he will probably do it. But it will be a cold trail."

And Mr. Hewit looked out of the window and pulled his silk hat tighter over his ears to keep out the cold.

Will Bring Another Suit.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—The railroad committee will bring another suit in the supreme court tomorrow under their litigation fund, these cases being brought directly against the state by the committee to recover about $900 alleged to have been paid by the committee to C. S. Palmer for services as attorney of the committee after Attorney General Grigsby had furnished the auditor with one opinion to the effect that Palmer could not legally draw anything from the funds.

Sale of a Klondike Mine.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 19.—(Special.)—A. J. Blethen of the Seattle Times has sold for Clifford L. Moore his famous claims on Right Fork, Eldorado creek, in the Klondike, to an English syndicate for $100,000. Mr. Moore was one of the mining prospectors of 1896-7, and located this claim last winter. Mr. Moore owns several other important interests in the Klondike.

FIGHT WITH CATTLE THIEVES

Wyoming Den of Rustlers Broken Up by the Resolute Ranchmen.

FIERCE FIGHT IN THE HOLE IN THE WALL

A Cowpuncher Tells the Story—Shooting at Close Range—The Ways of the Cattle Thieves Described—Dangerous Business.

My business is cow-punching and I am not much of a scribe, but I'll try and tell in my own way of my trip into one of the most dangerous regions in the United States in search of stolen cattle, writes R. M. Devine of Casper, Wyo., in the San Francisco Chronicle. I am range foreman for the C. Y. outfit and before relating the story of my troubles with the band of thieves who for the last six years have been stealing cattle on the C. Y. range I want to describe their stronghold in the middle of a part of the country known as the Hole-in-the-Wall.

The Hole-in-the-Wall is situated in Johnson county, Wyoming, about fourteen miles from the north line of Natrona county, Wyoming. It is about thirty miles from north to south and twenty from east to west. It is surrounded by the Big Horn mountains on the north and west and on the south is a high wall of rocks varying from 100 to 300 feet in height. There are only two ways to get into the Hole-in-the-Wall—through two passes. It's as fine a hiding place for outlaws as can be found and it's in the possession of one of the worst band of thieves that ever struck the United States. After they drive stolen cattle into the Hole-in-the-Wall there is no way for the cattle to get out unless they find one of the two passes, and so if we don't go in after our stolen stock it stays there.

The grass is fine in the Hole-in-the-Wall and stock keeps fat there all the winter. The Hole is watered by North Powder river, Red Fork river, Buffalo creek and several other smaller streams. It is a very rough country and no man who isn't well acquainted with it ought to venture in, for he'll never find his way out.

In the middle of the Hole is the outlaws' ranch, where a band of thirty of the biggest thieves unhung live the year round at the expense of the neighboring cattle owners. Their home is built of pine logs about sixteen feet square, with portholes to shoot from and a rifle pit in front of it, with a ditch leading from the house to the rifle pit. They keep a man on the watch all the time.

HOW THE THIEVES OPERATE.

Their plan of operation is to drive off cows and cattle inside of the Hole-in-the-Wall; separate them and then drive the cows out and brand the calves with a new brand. The cows soon leave and three or four weeks later the outlaws drive the calves out and sell them to buyers who handle their stolen cattle. In October I found 128 C. Y. cows near the pass that had been separated from their calves. I took a band of C. Y. cowboys, went inside of the Hole-in-the-Wall, and found at the Hole-in-the-Wall ranch forty-three of the calves. I quietly sent part of the boys after the cows to see if they would claim the calves.

That night the outlaws drove the calves out. We followed them over the Big Horn mountain about seventy-five miles. Near Governor Richardson's ranch we got fresh horses and kept on the thieves' trail until we came up to them at No Wood, where we found that the calves had been left with a ranchman who had contracted to winter them. They were all branded with the letter "E" on the left shoulder. Now, if I had not found them, next winter they would have brought some of them back and reported that they had bought them of the ranchman who had been taking care of them during the winter, and the letter "E" would have seemed to be an old brand, and so their story would pass muster. I tell you they are experts at the business, are the Hole-in-the-Wall outlaws.

MEETING WITH THE OUTLAWS.

But I'm not getting along with my story. The outlaws have been following me up for a year, trying to do me for getting stolen cattle back, but they were especially anxious to get me out of the way after the affair I have just referred to. But I managed to keep out of their way all right until last July. On the 23d of that month I was rounding up stolen cattle that had been driven into the Hole-in-the-Wall, when Bob Smith, the leader of the band, rode up in company with Al Smith and Bob Taylor. They came quite near and called out, "How d'ye do?" I took no notice until, when they were about forty feet away from me, I saw them reach for their six-shooters; so I reached for my Winchester, dropping behind a rock that sheltered me a little. Bob Smith was the first one to loose off. He shot my horse first fire through the neck. The horse fell as though he had been shot in the brain. I got the second shot. I was cool and aimed with care. I shot Bob through the breast near the right lung. His second shot just cut me slightly on the left side. My second shot went to the mark, striking him just to the left of the backbone near the kidneys. I saw him pitch forward in the saddle and knew I had him then, but I gave him a third shot, striking him near the same place as my second bullet. The third shot dropped him from his horse and I then turned my attention to Bob Taylor and Al Smith, who were shooting at me.

THE END OF THE BATTLE.

Then some of my men came up and Al Smith ran like a scared wolf and was soon out of reach. Taylor was behind a bank, still shooting, but four of my men, Jo Laford, Jim Drummond, Lee Devine and Bill Rogers, had all dismounted and were cutting the dirt so close to Taylor's feet that he threw up his hands and surrendered. He was disarmed and taken prisoner. Al Smith got away, and, though thirty or forty shots were fired after him, he was only hit in one hand and one arm. Lee Devine was shot through the right arm and two horses were shot. That ended the fight.

A little later along came five more members of the gang. We all dismounted and ordered them to drop their guns, which they did, and we disarmed them, but turned them loose. Then I got more of our boys together and we worked all the Hole-in-the-Wall country, gathering the stolen cattle and finding that all our brands had been burned out or altered to look like some other brand.

The thieves had got the idea that we were looking for a fight and let us alone, contenting themselves with setting ambuscades for us in various places, in which we wouldn't be caught. Since then we have gone cowpunching with our Winchesters and six-shooters always ready. I write this from my camp fifteen miles from Casper. I am just returning from a raid into the Hole-in-the-Wall and have with me eighty-three head of cattle stolen by the outlaws from my ranch. I have been out, with two cowboys, for six days and nights in the snow. Four of the thieves were with the stolen cattle, but they all ran when they saw us coming. We have had little to eat during the past six days and have suffered much from the cold, but we got our stolen cattle back and don't mind the rest.

CONVERTING CORN INTO MEAT.

What Nebraska Farmers Are Doing with the Surplus.

"High-priced wheat and an immense crop of corn have brought prosperity to the farmers of Nebraska," said G. R. Palmer of Omaha to a representative of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"But the farmers in Nebraska will not ship their corn to eastern markets. They are feeding it to cattle and hogs at home, and will thereby make more money. Owing to this spirit of cattle and hog feeding, stockraisers have again begun to agitate the repeal of the range law. Many years ago this law was passed when it was found that the farmers far outnumbered the exclusive cattle raisers in Nebraska. The range law particularly affected the western counties of the state, and practically closed many of them from the stockraisers. The law compelled the stockraisers to pay for any damage sustained by their neighbors on account of wandering herds of cattle. Hence a stockraiser was forced to hire herders to keep his cattle from damaging the grain fields of adjacent farms. In some localities there were no farms for miles in every direction, but herders were necessary even if there was but one farm in an entire township. The cattle-raisers thus had their profits curtailed.

"The cattle-raisers are now working together with a view of having this range law repealed. They point to the indisputable fact that the extreme western counties of the state are really fit only for cattle raising. Little can be raised there on the plains, but wild grass grows luxuriantly. Therefore, it is argued that these western counties are valuable only for cattle ranges. The cattle-raisers desire to have the range law repealed, and force the small farmers in the western counties to fence their farms in order to keep the wandering herds from doing damage. The cattlemen say that a repeal of the range law would bring millions of cattle and millions of dollars into Nebraska. The small cattle-raisers, as well as the large cattle companies, suffer hardships from the range law, and thus the number of persons injured is far greater than the number of small farmers who are benefited at the expense of a great industry."

EQUALITY COLONY IN THE WEST.

Plan of the New Co-Operative Scheme Being Tried in Washington.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 19.—(Special.)—The new colony of the Brotherhood of Co-operative commonwealth recently established at Mount Vernon, this state, has been named the Equality colony. It is the first one founded by the association and various other colonies are to be established in this state. E. F. Nolan, recently of Alabama, is president of the colony. Z. S. Ferris, late of California, is secretary, and G. E. Pelton, who was the man who selected this site and brought the colony here, is general agent. Other members of the colony are: H. R. Horton of Iowa, John Helm of Montana, Alexander Pugh of Missouri, Mr. Blakely of Kittap county, Mr. Dunckel, Carrie E. Lewis, C. Sinnot and A. Lewis of Edison, H. Halliday, Mr. Weston, Mr. De Wolf, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Peake, H. Hand, Mr. Gifford and Mr. Clevenger. Seven families are now en route here from Dayton, O., where there is a local union of the association.

The association is nonsectarian and distinctly nonpolitical. There are at present 2,400 members, each one of whom contributes 10 cents per month to go toward founding colonies. The 280-acre farm which the association has purchased for this colony will be partly paid for by the outside members. The principal aim of the association is to co-operate, instead of compete. This colony, it is expected, will have 200 members, which will, with women and children, make probably over 1,000 persons in the colony.

Members are required to put in $160 or its equivalent in land, tools or stock of any kind needed by the colony. A two and a half story building, with ten rooms, has been put up, and other buildings will follow. The plans described in Bellamy's "Looking Backward" will be followed as closely as practicable, while the Ruskin association colony in Tennessee will also be held up as a model. The men in this colony are apparently good, honest, intelligent men, and about twenty of them have families.

Members of the colony are paid in labor certificates, and every member is expected to do eight hours' work per day. If he does less he is paid proportionately. All branches of trade are to be represented here and stores and a newspaper are among the things already in contemplation. No member holds any goods separate except household goods. Some of the people about Edison, near which place the colony is located, have started the story that the members of the colony are free lovers, but this is decidedly wrong and an injustice to the members. A common table and a common kitchen are used, but many of the members will have separate houses to live in.

Washington is the only state in the union in which the colonies of this association will be established.

Fir for the South Seas.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 19.—(Special.)—The American barkentine Geneva, Captain Paulsen, cleared yesterday for Papeete, Tahiti, with a cargo of 655,656 feet of lumber, valued at $8,946. The cargo is from the St. Paul and Tacoma mill and is made up as follows. Two hundred and ninety-one thousand feet of rough fir lumber, $1,960; 1,745 feet of select surfaced lumber, 44,072 feet, $450.70; 111,760 feet clear surfaced lumber, $1,600; 178,773 feet select fir, $2,600; 30,050 feet select spruce, $396.

Utah News Notes.

The Daisy group in Mercur has been bonded by eastern men for the sum of $50,000.

A strike was made last week in the Picnic Ground in Tintic. Silver-lead ore of shipping grade is now being hoisted at the properties.

The Wells brothers of Ophir were arraigned in the district court at Fillmore to answer to eight charges of cattle stealing. They pleaded not guilty to every charge.

Shipments of silver bullion are still being made weekly from the Ontario, as five of the stamps in the mill are dropping in making the cleanup. One consignment of 24,600 ounces went out this week.

A case of extreme cruelty to children is reported from Preston. Two children of a resident of that place have, it is charged, been frightfully maltreated by the woman in whose charge they were placed by the father, their mother being dead.

Ore shipments from the various mining camps of the state are holding up well and movements of copper and gold ores are on the increase. Silver shows a tendency to advance and although lead continues low there is much in the situation to encourage mine owners.

Operations at the properties of the Bullion Beck company at Eureka, which have been suspended for some months, are again in full swing, seventy-five additional miners having been put to work. The company is expected to resume dividend payments not later than January 10. One hundred tons of shipping ore are daily sent from the mines.

James H. Bacon, president of the defunct bank of Salt Lake, was found guilty of making false entries in his report to the comptroller of the currency when president of the American National bank, which the Bank of Salt Lake succeeded. The latter institution failed during the spring of 1896 and it was because of this failure that the prosecution was instituted.

California News Notes.

Two-year-old Grace Frey was so seriously bitten by a pet coon at Berkeley that it took a surgeon two hours to sew up the wound.

The students of Stanford university boarding in Encina hall made a protest against the poor food served them there which resulted in the closing of the dining room.

The word has been given out at Los Angeles by the oil producers' trustees that no more shutdowns will occur in this year, and possibly not in 1898, in the oil district.

George Lowrie of San Lorenzo, the oldest registered voter of Alameda county, died Friday. He was over 95 years of age, having been born in Scotland in 1800. He came to California in 1850.

John P. Warren, a pioneer of Humboldt county, 64 years old, had gone into a field near his home and, not returning when expected, his wife searched for him and was horrified to find him lying dead on the ground.

Patricio Torres, a married man, was horsewhipped at Salinas by Josie Irma, a 17-year-old girl. She had been angered by alleged defamatory remarks about her and meeting him on the street, lashed him severely with a small buggy whip.

By the will of the late John T. Ryland of San Jose an estate valued at $449,000 was disposed of and the following public bequests were made: St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church, San Jose, $6,000; Convent of Notre Dame, Santa Clara, $500; Sisters of Charity, Santa Cruz, $250; Roman Catholic Orphan asylum, San Francisco, $250; Catholic Orphan asylum for boys at San Rafael, $500; Society of Jesus in charge of St. Joseph's college, San Jose, $500; Santa Clara college, $1,000, the annual interest to be given as a prize to the most worthy scholar of the year.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee.

The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee.

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Our cure is permanent and not a patching up. Cases treated ten years ago have never seen a symptom since. By describing your case fully we can treat you by mail, and we give the same strong guarantee to cure or refund all money. Those who prefer it to come here for treatment can do so and we will pay railroad fare both ways and hotel bills while here if we fail to cure. We challenge the world for a case that our Magic Remedy will not cure. Write for full particulars and get the evidence. We know that you are skeptical, justly so too, as the most eminent physicians have never been able to give more than temporary relief. In our ten years practice with this Magic Remedy it has been most difficult to overcome the prejudices against all so-called specifics. But under our strong guarantee you should not hesitate to try this remedy. You take no chance of losing your money. We guarantee to cure or refund every dollar and as we have a reputation to protect, also financial backing of $500,000, it is perfectly safe to all who will try the treatment. Heretofore you have been putting up and paying out your money for different treatments and although you are not yet cured to one has paid back your money. Do not waste any more money until you try us. Old, chronic, deep-seated cases cured in thirty to ninety days. Investigate our financial standing, our reputation as business men. Write us for names and addresses of those we have cured, who have given permission to refer to them. It costs you only postage to do this; it will save you a world of suffering from mental strain, and if you are married what may your offspring suffer through your own negligence? If your symptoms are pimples on face, sore throat, mucous patches in mouth, rheumatism in bones and joints, hair falling out, eruptions on any part of the body, feeling of general depression, pains in head or bones, don't lose time to waste. Those who are constantly taking mercury and potash should discontinue it. Constant use of these drugs will slowly bring sores and ulcerating ulcers in the end. Don't fail to write. All correspondence sent sealed in plain envelopes. We invite the most rigid investigation and will do all in our power to aid you in it. Address,

COOK REMEDY CO.

1491 Masonic Temple, Chicago Ill.

GREAT

As the hills are great, as the world is great, so is the strength of man. But all this can be worn away. Time and folly will do the work. And then who can replace the damage done? Have you never seen man prematurely old? Have you seen the careworn and the depressed man? Have you never seen the hopeless way in which they walk around? You say to yourself, "Poor man!" But think for a few seconds. How long is it going to be before some one is able to talk in that way of you? If you go on as you are going today it won't be long! But there is help and there is hope for you. Do you know what "Hudyan" is? If you do not it will cost you only one postage stamp to learn. It is the grand—yes, the great specific which the Hudsonian doctors in their researches discovered some years ago. It is the one thing that has cured all cases of weak and failing strength with which it has been the fortune of these great physicians to come into contact. They were wise when they called it GREAT "Hudyan," for what will make weak men strong, puny men vigorous, stupid men wise, and shaky men firm is surely GREAT. And it is also

GRAND

Circulars and testimonials about this remedy are sent freely to all inquirers. And they are given with pleasure to anyone who will call at the Institute and ask for them. If you see copper-colored spots on your body—if you have any little ulcers in your mouth—you probably have a form of blood taint. Write and consult the doctors anyway. It will only cost a postage stamp.

Hudson Medical Institute,

Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts., San Francisco, California.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over 50 years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind. 25 cents a bottle.

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