"Dr. O. W. Nixon of Chicago."

When a man in argument descends to with the inverted in the immigration arrived, with Mr. Walker, and obliged him to arrived, with Mr. Walker, and obliged h vituperation his opponent can afford to smile, because he betrays his own conviction that his cause is a lost one. So "Dr. ! Nixon of Chicago" instead of bringing one particle of proof of his assertion that Dr. Marcus Whitman saved Oregon, fills nearly two columns of THE CALL with assertions, and, schoolboy like, calling names. I take

Marcus Whitman saved Oregon, fills nearly two columns of The Calls with assertions, and, schoolby like, calling names. I take this to be a characteristic of the inventors and defenders of the Whitman myth, for, after all, Dr. Nixon is only an imitator in this respect, as he is in so closely following W. H. Gray in his "historical romance."

The subject is, as he says, too large for discussion in a newspaper, but I will reply as briefly as I can, not with simple assertions, but with proofs which any one who will take the trouble can verify for himself. That Dr. Nixon will not in his present mood take the trouble goes without saying.

Dr. Nixon starts out with the assertion that every position which I assume is disproved by "facts of history that I utterly ignore," yet he does not give those facts. That is just what I propose to do, to show him the folly of neglecting so important a move. I can only suppose he overlooked its importance in the fear of converting me, which he says he does not propose to do. Now, an contraire, I have strong hopes of converting Dr. Nixon. I believe that he is a man of good intentions, and that he is not willfully telling falsehoods, as he says I am. The mistake he made was in assuming a certain thing to be true because a person who ought to know said so. I made the same blunder myself at the beginning of my Oregon studies, but once caught in that net was enough for me. I would not now the called nistory in Bancroft's Oregon," but gives Mr. Bancroft oregon, but gives Mr. Bancroft or for having "changed some things," and me for having said that Mr. Bancroft in printed falsehoods in their respectation of the durits and falses called history in Bancroft's Oregon," but gives Mr. Bancroft or good, and that the doctor falls in this respect. I never said that Mr. Bancroft in the matter may be. I hope that be custom to be accurate when doing so, and that the doctor falls in this respect. I never said that Mr. Bancroft in the matter may be. I hope that the custom to be accurate when doing so,

which Mr. Bancroft knew little except what he learned from my work, I am prepared to correct my opponent's statements on several points, and to explain the passages which he imputes, rightfully or wrongfully, to Mr. Bancroft or myself. First, the quotation from the "Chronicles of the Builders," volume I, page 584, "The missionaries and pioneers of Oregon did much to assure the country to the United States. Had there been no movement of the kind England would have extended her claim over the whole Territory, with a fair prospect of making it her own."

resentations which he made it was resolved to the sunders, volume I, page 584. The missionaries and plones to the United States, Had there been no movement of the kind England would have extended her claim over the whole Territory, with a fair prospect of making it ber own."

In saying that the missionaries of Oregon assured the country to the United States Mr. Bancroft simply copies what I have amply set forth in the first volume of Oregon; but neither he nor I referred to the Presbyterian missions any more than we would have it understood of the Catholic missions. It was of the Method to the Columbia—that it was said. They held the country against the British claim. They were politicians, and were encouraged to be so by agents of the Government, and patrictic writers and travelers. They had a colony of between sixty and seventy persons, and were rich in cattle and goods, in houses and lands; whereas the missions in the upper country were scattered, were without members and were link in the first volume of Oregon in the Hudson Bay Comman to H

treacherous manner.
Again Dr. Nixon quotes, and this time from Oregon 1, page 579: "But missionary work did not pay, however, either with the white men or the red, whereupon the apostles of this religion began to attend more to their own atmen or the red, whereupon the apostles of this religion began to attend more to their own atfairs than to save sagage souls. They broke up their establishments in 1844, and thence for the became a political clique, whose chief aim was to acquire other men's property." "That," he says, "is a Victor sentiment." Without claiming or rejecting the sentiment, I acknowledge the revision of Mr. Bancroft in this instance. He seemed to think I put it too mildly for the facts, and did alittle interlining. But now as to Dr. Nixon's historical accuracy. He should have known that the above quoted paragraph referred without question to the Methodist missions—in fact he could not have read my history without knowing it—for not only were they broken up in 1844, as he must have heard when he was in Orezon, but the history of their affairs is given a distinct narration, unmixed with any other missions, in the volume referred to. This statement of the closing of the Methodist missions is made by Dr. Nixon to apply to the Presbyterians by these artifully worded sentences: "Now, mind you, the Whitman massacred did not occur until November 29, 1847. The challenge to Mrs. Victor's truthfulness is squarely made, and needs no comment." I think, myself, that comment is unnecessary to point out the prevarication.

November 23, 1847. The challenge to Mrs. Victor's truthfulness is squarely made, and needs no comment." I think, myself, that comment is unnecessary to point out the prevarieation.

Again, Dr. Nixon quotes me as saying that "Dr. Whitman got well-to-do by selling flour and grain and vegetables to immigrants at high prices," and I object to his use of quotation points unless he constructs his sentences differently. However, I am shortly going to show that after the immigration to Oregon set in he did accumulate a snug property; but, first, I must object again to the manner in which Dr. Nixon mixes up dates. An instance of this kind of now you see it and now you don't see it history is too painfully confusing, as perhaps it is intended to be. The doctor quotes from a letter of Mrs. Whitman's, dated October 9, 1840, to disprove something I have said which related to a period several years later. She mentions that her house was a "missionary's tavern." Nothing more natural or true. As the mission station was the only residence of white people in Walla Walla Valley, every traveler, explorer, Government officer or other person who happened to be in the country was sure to visit it. Mrs. Whitman complains that they have to entertain so much without payment, the presence of the Hudson Bay Company prohibiting trade, and the mission property, besides, being owned by the A. B. F. M., by whom Dr. Whitman was appointed. But after Dr. Whitman's journey East that was changed, and he was permitted to trade, as he did every year, going out to meet the immigrants, instead of drawing them clothing, medicine and housands reached the mission wayworn, hungry, sick and destitute, but he cared for all. Seven orphan children of one family were left upon the hands of Dr. and Mrs. Whitman, one a babe four months old, but they cared for them all, giving them clothing, medicine and found it impossible to keep enough people about them to carry on the labor of teaching and farming. It, therefore, was a common-sense movement to adopt a family symbleh Dr. Nixon mixes up dates. An instance of this kind of now you see it and now you don't see it history is too painfully confusing, as perhaps it is intended to be. The dector observed that he had to be the dector of the control of the cont

making faces"—a relief which the doctor has kindly suggested to me.

But now to argument: As the real author of the "History of Oregon," of which Mr. Bancroft knew little except what he learned from my work, I am prepared to correct my opponent's statements on several points, and to explain the passages which he imputes, rightfully or wrongfully, to Mr. Bancroft or myself. First, wrongfully and to explain the mission without any material change.

the proposed action of the board, and in various conversations with the doctor I strongly commended his resolve in going East in order to have a personal interview with the head members of the board." How does this testimony agree with the statement that Dr. Whitman's sole purpose in going East was to arrange an international treaty on his own lines?

Squares; for instance, that there was a General Strode who had a mania for setting up statues in squares at his own expense. We have seen equestrian statues in Leicester Square propped up with a broomstick, with portions broken away.—Gentleman's Magazine.

lines?
The "opinion" which Mr. McKinlay was asked to furnish in order to strengthen Whitman's cause with the board was in the form of a letter to Dr. Greene, secretary of the Home Missionary Board, a copy of the answer to which is before me. Let me make a few extracts to show its nature:

MISSIONARY HOUSE, BOSTON, April 11, 1844.

Archibald McKinlay, Walla Walla, Oregon—DEAR
SIR: Your friendly letter to Mr. Spalding of the
27th December, 1842, has been forwarded to me
by him, that I may be furnished with the yiew
you entertain of him as a missionary laborer, and
his success in teaching and improving the Indians.
Letters from other gentlemen residing in Oregon
country and presumably acquainted with the
labors and success of Mr. Spalding, we are happy
to say, accord with the views expressed by yourself. When Dr. Whitman arrived here in March,
1843, he made such representations as led the
committee * [Here owing to the worn condition of the paper on which the letter was written
some lines were missing.] * 2 The mission have
confirmed the board in the decision they then
made. We were led to the previous purpose of
discontinuing some of the labors, and having Mr.
Spalding return to the States, by some desponding
letters which we received from the mission in a
time of disappointment, and when there were
some unhappy disagreements among some of
those then connected with the mission. * 2
[The remainder of the letter refers to a commission to purchase some books, which Dr. Whitman
had left for the writer to attend to, and which he
promises to send by the first vessel leaving for the
Sandwich Islands, whence the Hudson Bay Company's vessel would bring them to the Columbia
River.] This letter is signed, "Very respectfully
and truly yours,

"Secretary A. B. C. F. M."

Referring to the story of the Red River MISSIONARY HOUSE, BOSTON, April 11, 1844.

frain from telling the whole story and vary say: "In 1842 Dr. Whitman visited the United States to obtain further assistance, in order to strengthen the efforts that had already been made. About the same time Mr. Gray went to reside in the Willamette, and Mr. Geiger, mentioned in a former chapter, supplied, in the absence of Dr. Whitman, his place at Waillatpu. Mrs. Whitman, whose health had suffered much for some time before the doctor left, spent the following winter at The Dalles with the resident missionary families at that station." P. 213.

much for some time before the doctor left, spent the following winter at The Dalles with the resident missionary families at that station." P. 213.

Dr. White, in his "Ten Years in Oregon," says: "We reached The Dalles, some 220 miles from the Pacific, on the 24th (of November, 1842), having been detained by wind, spent several days with the Methodist mission families, who welcomed us joyfully and made our stay agreeable and refreshing. Mrs. Whitman was here, having found it improper and unsafe to remain where she had been so lately grossly insulted," p. 181. In another place he says: "There was but one thing wrong in this matter on the part of Dr. Whitman, and that was a great error—leaving his excellent lady thus unprotected in the midst of savages."

This disposes of the several counts in Dr. Dixon's indictment of me in last Sunday's CALL. But I have a word or two yet to be said. If Dr. Whitman had been at all a politician it would have been talked of at the time. when Americanism was redhot in the Willamette Valley; but he is never mentioned in connection with any of the petitions and reports to the Government which were frequently sent to Washington by the Methodist missionaries. If he had gone to Washington to save Oregon from the British lion, he would not have returned empty handed as he did. If he had done anything to influence the boundary treaties, the volunteers in the Cayuse War which followed the treaty of 1846 would have had a legend setting forth the facts, the Oregon Spectator would have been full of it, and the matter would not have slept nearly twenty years before it was ever heard of.

Only a year or two ago I was talking with Major Magoun of Cayuse War fame, who informed me that among the letters and papers found at the mission none of any significance were discovered, and that the only ones which were of interest were those letters from Dr. McLaughlin persuading Dr. Whitman to quit the Cayuse War.

Lately nothing I have ever written concerning Dr. Whitman could be construed by a fair criti

LONDON SQUARES.

Most of Them Are Laid in the Dutch Fashion.

Some of these are quaint and charming enough, being mostly laid out in the Dutch fashion. Golden Square, near Regent street; Red Lion and Queen Squares, in Bloomsbury, are capital specimens. The first, though so close to Regent street, might be a dozen miles away; there is a welcome unkemptness; the grass is rank and wild; there are old trees ranged round its border in a systematical way. The houses round are picturesque, because each is distinct. It is given over to commission agents, merchants and trade genenally, yet within but a few years it was a a place of genteel residence, like a usual square, and we find the late Cardinal Wiseman living in a substantial mansion here. Dickens, it will be remembered, placed Ralph Nickleby's house here, which is described on the occasion of the party to Sir Frederick and Sir Mulberry as having almost palatial apartments and the richest furniture. As we wander round, we are struck with the melancholy tone of the inclosure, yet everything seems brisk enough; but it belongs to the old world. The square itself is very attractive and original, with a sort of Dutch or foreign air; we note the fine trees which shelter it all around in symmetrical lines, and the Roman warrior sort of statue in the center.

squares; for instance, that there was a General Strode who had a mania for set-

LOOK IN THE GLASS.

Curls denote a feeble sense of right and wrong, gayety, vivacity, self-confidence. Fine, scanty hair means weak develop-ment, bad health, melancholy or childish-

Coarse, dark-brown, uneven hair, straight or crisp, cmall curls, means innate vul-

garity. Thin eyebrows are a sign of apathy and flabbishness. The nearer they are to the eyes the more serious, profound and social the character.

As a rule smooth, fine, softly waving hair betokens gentleness, quietness, neatness. Unduly sleek, straight hair gives warning of slyness, hypocrisy.

Hair and eyebrows differing in color are said to mean untrustworthiness. They indicate race mixture and bespeak a

indicate race mixture and bespeak a wavering, unsteady nature.

Glossy black hair inclined to wave or curl means keen perceptions and usually a cautious, secretive nature. Black hair in general shows stolidity, a wiry constitution, and curly, coarse black hair indicates irritability and stupidity.

Straight hair indicates more power to govern than curly hair. It accompanies

govern than curly hair. It accompanies people who are straight, erect in walking, whose bodies exhibit straight lines and angles rather than curves and who possess a mental character to correspond.

Fine brown hair only accompanies excellent minds, and generally the owner has intellectual tendencies. Beautiful golden hair is rarely seen on persons of a gross nature. Its owner loves fine arts and possesses exquisite sensibilities.

Curly-haired people are most sinuous. A forehead and partly bald head with thin, black hair may mark the possession of judgment, though lacking ready wit and invention. Straight, fair hair indicates a general amiable disposition of a dull, phlegmatic temperament.

Red hair means entirety in characteristics as half way business here. The

istics—no half-way business here. The owner will be very kind or very cruel, very true or very false. It usually indicates a quick temper, though there are exceptions. Very coarse red hair testifies to animal propensities. Auburn hair means a kindly,

The Innkeeper Recommended Water. There is a remarkable innkeeper out on ong Island. Two bicycle riders reached his place on an extremely hot afternoon, dusty and thirsty. They took seats at a table and bethought them what they should

drink.

"Beer is heating," said one, "so I don't want that. I suppose we must drink ginger ale or lemon soda."

"Yes, I suppose there isn't much choice. Make it two ginger ales."

"If you will pardon me, gentlemen," said the landlord, "I should suggest a draught of cool well water. I've got the finest well water on Long Island. There's nothing like it when you're hot and thirsty. After you have tried that I may have something in my bar which you have something in my bar which you would relish."

The well water was delicious. It was

just what the wheelmen wanted, only they didn't like to order it in the barroom. They drank heartily, but had enough thirst left to enjoy a cooling drink which the landlord mixed for them. Now they will go several miles out of their way to drink well water and certain mixtures at the hotel of this rare boniface.—New York

Some Notes on Ancient and Modern Methods of Reproduction.

compare the old with the new methods of | plate is then placed in a weak solution of

THE ART OF ENGRAVING for newspapers the work of such men as Frost, Remington, Smedley, Gibson, etc. In fact the modern school has been in-In fact the modern school has been influenced by process-engraving to a marked degree, allowing a freedom of handling which wood never could, reproducing each line with the exactness of photography. Another advantage was the dispensing with the middleman, who interpreted a drawing as he saw it without regard to the artist or his conception.

The principle of process-engraving is simple, and if the operator is skillful the print will be an exact reproduction of the original drawing.

DATES BACK TO THE ROMANS.

Simple, and if the operator is skillful the print will be an exact reproduction of the original drawing.

The drawing is made with India ink on cardboard, this in itself giving the artist an advantage over the wood engraver, as he has the freedom of a pen over the cramped line of a tool. After the drawing is complete it is photographed by the old wet-plate process and intensified until all but the lines of the original are perfectly opaque, the lines appearing as clear glass. This negative is then placed in contact with a zinc plate coated with a sensitive solution of albumen and placed in the rays of electric or sunlight for a few minutes, after which it is coated with a greasy ink and placed in a tray of water. The light acting through the transparent portion of the negative makes the part exposed insoluble, this holding the ink, while the soluble portion washes away, taking the ink with it, leaving only the design in acid-proof ink. This plate is then coated with a powdered resin, heated until the powder and ink combine. The plate is then placed in a weak solution of



SAMSON AND THE LION, 1466.

engraving. By the process of wood engraving none but the highest class publications could afford to illustrate, and when they did the work was often stiff and out they did the work was often stiff and out of all semblance to the original drawing. By the modern means even the daily By the modern means even the daily papers can produce pictures of current events which surpass the work of many of the masters of design in the days of wood cuts. The origin of engraving is shrouded in mystery, but it is known that the Romans used an engraved block to stamp on wax. As far back as the twelfth century



signature seals were used by officials. It is probable the art originated with the gold-smiths, who were skillful engravers early

and the care of printing can be judged when it is known that screens are in use on cuts for the Traveler giving 30,625 dots to the square inch and, in some instances, as high as 40,000 to the square inch. This process has been the subject of much undeserved abuse on account of the quartity. deserved abuse on account of the quantity of work turned out by amateurs, but when handled by experts the results cannot be imitated by any known method. The latest invention in the line of en-

signature seals were used by officials. It is probable the art originated with the gold-smiths, who were skillful engravers early in this century.

It is quite probable that engraving on gold first surgested wood as a medium on account of its easy working qualities, but the first authentic print which bears a date is that of St. Christopher, 1423. From this date the use of wood for illustrating sacred subjects grew, and, although crude, they were highly prized by the lower classes. The blocks served another purious forms of the three colors, liltering outthe colors not wanted. By this means three negatives are obtained, each having only the color or portion of color wanted. That



ST. CHRISTOPHER, 1423.

pose admirably—that of printing the initial letters before illuminating. The paper was placed on the block after inking and rubbed with a hard substance till the ink offset, giving the design, which was then colored by hand. But this proved too slow, though whole books were engraved and printed by this method. But the demand outgrew the supply, and a need of a quicker method caused the invention of movable type and the printing-press. The work of the early engravers was crude and unattractive, although some showed ing and rubbed with a hard substance till the ink offset, giving the design, which was then colored by hand. But this proved too slow, though whole books were engraved and printed by this method. But the demand outgrew the supply, and a need of a quicker method caused the invention of movable type and the printing-press. The work of the early engravers was crude and unattractive, although some showed good drawing.

good drawing.

The illustrations which accompany this article will show the reader at a glance what wonderful strides the art has made, though wood has been supplanted by process-engraving in nearly all lines. The introduction of process-engraving has been a boon to artists, and has made invaluable

versation with a precise and somewhat airy lady, not from Boston, who began to criticize the attainments of Boston teachers. "It is read to be a so that a side of Boston teachers." criticize the attainments of Boston teachers. "It is most extraordinary," she said, "what ignorant people tney employ to teach school in Boston. Such English as they sometimes speak." The two schoolmistresses ventured to ask what unfortunate peculiarities she had observed in the English of Boston teachers. "Why, their pronunciation is so observed in the English of Boston teachers. "Why, their pronunciation is so bad," she answered. "Just fancy—I heard a Boston teacher the other day say 'programme." The two teachers opened their eyes, wondering why people shouldn't say "programme." They hardly dared to ask, but the lady enlightened them. "When any one who had been to school at all," she added, "should know that it should be pronounced 'progrum.'"—Boston Transcript.

35

M. d'Arsonval, the well-known electri-

ELECTRICAL FISH. -

cian, has been doing some extraordinary things in the way of demonstrating the electric discharge of the torpedo fish. His experiments, which were made before the French Academy of Sciences were so astonishing as to almost suggest that the central station of the future may be a huge and wellpopulated fishtank. Several special instruments were used for recording the phases of the discharge from the fish. One was a modification of a movable circuit galvanometer, consisting of a light aluminum coil, upon which was wound the circuit traversed by the fish current. This coil was attached to the center of a rubber diaphram, stretched on a Marey air-drum, which was connected by a rubber tube to a second smaller drum, carrying a short recording needle moving on a smoked cylinder. Another testing instrument is composed of a silver wire a tenth of a millimeter in diameter and 40 or 50 centi meters long. As it is stretched horizontally between two rigid supports zontally between two rigid supports, its center connects with a second wire held up by a rubber spring and carrying a needle moving on the recording cylinder. The torpedo is placed on a plate with a metallic bottom, on which is left about an inch of sea water to enable the fish to breathe during the experiments. Two pieces are cut out of a sheet of tinfoil in the shape of the electric organs of the tish, placed on the dorsal surface of these organs, and on the dorsal surface of these organs, and joined by a band of tinfoil 5 centimeters on the dorsal surface of these organs, and joined by a band of tinfoil 5 centimeters long. Thus the lower metallic plate constitutes the negative electrode, and the tin strips form the positive electrode of this living electro-motor. The electrodes are then united in the various apparatus for measuring or rendering visible the discharge of the organs. The demonstration is opened by pinching the edge of the fins of the fish with a pair of dissecting tweezers. This usually provokes a single discharge; but the torpedo is not of a patient disposition, and if he is pinched hard he loses his temper and plies his electrical artillery vigorously and rapidly. The discharge appears to be continuous, but in reality it is composed of six to ten successive discharges. The back of the fish is always positive and the belly always negative. It seems difficult to believe that the electric current from one of these fish will not only light ordinary lamps, but burn them out; such, however, is the but burn them out; such, however, is the fact. Torpedoes of a foot in diameter, which had been kept in a tank for a week, The half tone is in many ways the same as the line etching, only a photograph or wash drawing takes the place of the line drawing. The negative is made direct from photo or drawing by placing a screen or ruling on glass in front of the sensitive plate in the camera. This ruled screen is cut with diamond point and the scratch filled with an opaque substance, making a perfect grating of alternate opaque and transparent lines. The opaque lines intercept the rays of light, breaking up the picture into a fine network of dots and lines, which vary in size according to the lights or shades in the original copy.

This negative is printed on metal plate in much the same way as the line engraving, and etched and blocked in the same manner.

Some idea of the delicacy of the process

Some idea of the delicacy of the process

Some idea of the delicacy of the process

The half tone is in many ways the same way as the line as the which had been kept in a tank for a week, had an electromotive force of from eight to seventeen volts and an intensity of between one and seven amperes. M. d'Arsonal counsels tween one and seven amperes. M. d'Arsonal counsels to one of the electrical organs. As the fish was squeezed the lamp was brilliantly lighted. D'Arsonal counsels the experimenter to press the fish very lightly. In his first experiments he used unnecessary pressure and the fish discharged such a current that his lamps placed on each organ lighted at the same time, with the same intensity, although on different circuits. The organ, however, soon exhausts itself, and requires rest before it is again available. M. d'Arsonal is now at work on experiments for establishing a comparison of the electrical organs. As the fish was squeezed the lamp was sufficient to one of the electrical organs. As the fish was squeezed the lamp was sufficient to one of the electrical organs. As the fish very lighted. D'Arsonal counsels the sole important the sole important to one empere, and connected it to one of the electrical organs. As the fish very l on experiments for establishing a comparison of the respective electrical powers of the torpedo, the gymotus or electric eel and the electric cat. THE PEOPLE THAT WALKED IN DARK-

NESS .- In these days of cheap gas it is seldom one hears of an abrupt transition from the oil lamp to electricity for the lighting of streets, but that such change is impending in a remote village in Rhode Island has been announced by a correspondent. Either the old lamps must have been very few and far between, or the oil very bad, for the villagers say they have hitherto walked in darkness and are elated at the great light that is soon to burst on them. What the feeling about this important event is in the village may be gathered from the following extract from the local press: "Mystic is to have street lights. The powers that move for the upbuilding of the pretty valley have decreed it, her sons and daughters have offered their talents to push along the scheme; and the balance of the population are waiting anxiously for the opportunity to pour their dollars into the coffers of the box-office when the opera 'Priscilla' is produced. John Alden himself, in his historical silence when a vital question was concerned, was not as dumb as the streets of Mystic have been, when, time and again, Egyptian darkness should have moved even the stones to cry out. But no more will the granite curbstones and rocky hillocks wait in mute silence for their victims; no more will the damp, muddy places smile upon the doctor's profession; no more will the animal kingdom have cause to doubt its lawful right to the streets. Not more welcome to the heart and life of John Alden was the incoming of Priscilla to brighten and bless than will be the in-come of this new Priscilla with the promise of brighten and blessing the dear old town we all love so well. So here's for a long pull, and a What the feeling about this important Priscilla with the promise of brightening and blessing the dear old town we all love so well. So here's for a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull all together, for a cloricus appears?"

travel around at the rate of 500 feet a minute to a special elevator, which drops automatically, as soon as the car is in position, down to the delivery-room. When the entry has been made the car, which has been waiting, rolls back with its load on a return track, to the switch from which it started. For the accommodation of the back with its load on a return track, to the switch from which it started. For the accommodation of the hundreds of thousands of volumes, the books are distributed throughout six stories. The aim of the designers was to focus all the books toward a central point, to facilitate delivery. An elevator well, long and narrow, which pierced the obtained by one of the colors predominating. For example, if with the green the blue predominates we have a cold green; if yellow, a warm or sunny green, and so on through the entire list. The prints are made by printing each block with its proper color, one over the other, when with the last color we have the perfect picture. This process is destined to revolutionize color printing, and wonderful results may be expected.

ALMA L. CRANE, President Union Photo-Engraving Company.

How It is Pronounced.

The other day, in a public place, two suburban schoolmistresses fell into consular schools and rate schoolmistresses fell into consular schoolmistresses fell into consular schoolmistresses fell into consular schools schoolmistresses fell into consular schools schoolmistresses fell into consular schools school schoolmistresses fell s

REMAIN

NEW TO-DAY.

HUNDREDS GOING TO SEE THEM

Something That Confounds the Best Philosophic Experts-The Sick Are Cured and the Skeptio Left to Wonder.

SOME OF THE MARVELS OF

Dr. A. H. Bryant's ability to read disease like an open book at a glance, without asking any questions, looking at the tongue or feeling the pulse.

IS IT INTUITION?

The Pacific Coast Medical Council, 930 Market Street, Thronged With the Sick and Suffering.

Commencing Monday, September 9, There Are but Eighteen Days Remaining in Which Consultation, Advice, Examination and Treatment Will Be Given Free to All Who Call. After September 28 Their Regular Charges Will Be Made to All.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXTENDING THEIR already WORLD-WIDE POPULARITY, and with a desire to consent to the many earnest requests made from time to time by the friends and admirers of this progressive system, Dr. Bryant will give to all those holding appointments, as well as all others who call THIS MONTH ONLY, and who desire, CONSULTA-TION, ADVICE, EXAMINATION AND TREAT-MENT FOR AN ENTIRE MONTH FREE OF CHARGE, thus giving sufferers from all forms of CHRONIC DISEASES personal attention, and thereby all the advantages of this new system, which has worked such marvelous cures in San Francisco and surrounding country. Although the time and expense to him in giving this FREE TREATMENT will cost him at least Five Thousand Dollars, yet he feels the number he will treat will be so large, the cures he will make so varied, the good he will do will cover so large a field that the advertise-ment will be double what could be obtained with the expenditure of \$10,000 in any other way. He also hopes to bring to the notice of all invalids his MAGNETIC INSTITUTE at 930 Market street, as well as his especial system of practice. All he asks in return is that every patient so treated will appoint themselves a committee of one to state to all their friends the results obtained in their individual cases by these PHENOMENAL MAGNETIC HEAL-ERS. So the rich and poor may come daily from 10 A. M. to 1, and 2 to 4 P. M., and 7 to 8 evenings for the entire month as above.

Dr. Bryant treats all female troubles by the

His patients are numbered from all parts of the world, and so remarkable has been his suc cess that we pause in wonder at the superior qualifications of the physician who can, FROM

THE STRUCTURE OF MAN. TELL DISEASE AT A GLANCE WITHOUT ASKING ANY QUESTIONS, LOOKING AT THE TONGUE OR

QUESTIONS, LOOKING AT THE TONGUE OR FEELING THE PULSE.

No explanation is necessary from the patient, no previous knowledge of the case. Every ache, pain and disagreeable feeling pointed out and described better than the patients can themselves. He locates, describes, understands and explains disease at a glance, historizes its incipiency, progress and termination. Teaching in his consultation the patients inherent power over all their weaknesses and debilities which lead to all the various diseases incident to their nature, gives the proper remedy and course of treatment necessary to a perfect and permanent cure.

HIS CREDENTIALS. and blessing the dear old town we all love so well. So here's for a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull all together, for a glorious success."

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