

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SUNDAY, JANUARY 11, 1891. ISSUED BY THE SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY. Office, Third Street, between J and K. THE DAILY RECORD-UNION, (Six Pages), Published six days in each week, and THE SUNDAY UNION, (Eight Pages), Published every Sunday morning, making a splendid SEVEN-DAY PAPER.

THE WEEKLY UNION, (Twelve Pages), In the cheapest and most desirable form, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast. THE WEEKLY UNION per year, \$1.50. THE SUNDAY UNION per year, \$1.00.

All these publications are sent either by Mail or Express to agents or single subscribers, with charges prepaid. All Postmasters are agents. The Best Advertising Mediums on the Pacific Coast. Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as second-class matter.

The RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, they have no competitors either in influence or home and general circulation throughout the State.

Weather Forecast. For Northern California—Fair weather; winds generally north to west; nearly stationary temperature; frosts.

THE PROPOSED NEW BALLOT LAW. The reform ballot law, proposed by the Federated Trades and drawn by Judge J. G. Maguire, is now, by introduction in the Legislature, before the people for consideration.

Section 1 provides that the ballots shall be printed at public expense, also cards of instruction to electors. Section 2 provides that political Conventions representing a party that cast 3 per cent. of the vote of the State or district at the preceding election may nominate.

Section 3 provides that such nominations shall be by ballot. Section 4 provides that candidates may also be nominated by request of 3 per cent. of the voters, on the basis of the last preceding election. One thousand request signatures of electors shall be sufficient for nomination for a State office.

Section 5 provides that no certificate shall contain more than the name of one nominee for the same office, and those who act in a Convention cannot sign for nomination by the other method. Section 7 directs the preservation of the original certificates of nomination.

By Section 8, certificates to the Secretary of State must be filed not more than sixty nor less than forty days prior to the election; to County Clerks, fifty and twenty days. Conventions or their delegates authority, may certify the filling of vacancies in nominations. At least twenty-five days prior to election the Secretary of State certifies the lists of nominees to County Clerks, and by Section 9 the Clerk must, at least, ten days prior to election, publish in two papers twice (the last, the day before election), the lists of nominees, with all details of party, residence, etc.

All these provisions relate to nominations, and are intended to enable any citizen, without cost to himself, to freely present himself for office, if he can secure reasonable inducement, or discontinue it. This gives the poor man equal opportunity with the rich, and the neglected or boss-prospered man, equal opportunity with the man who has the "pull" in a Convention. Such a policy must tend to give us better Conventions, better nominations and to break the power of the boss to sell nominations and manipulate caucuses and Conventions. It conforms to the substantial principle of free government, which assumes that any citizen qualified by the laws may aspire for any office. It gives to the people the opportunity, of which political chicanes have robbed them, to make selection between candidates of their own choosing, and to reject party Convention nominees on both sides if they wish, instead of being compelled, as now, to vote for one or the other of two possibly equally objectionable candidates. It will be seen, too, that full publicity is given to the lists of nominees, thus obviating an objection the San Francisco Chronicle has sought to make much of.

Sections 10 and 11 are merely directory concerning resignations and voting on constitutional amendments. From this on it will not be necessary to name the sections. Coming to the election—the ballots are to be officially printed, and no others shall be cast. They are to be on tinted paper provided by the Secretary of State, and it is to be "water-marked" after a design of his own that can be plainly seen when the ballot is folded, and the same design shall not be used at a general election more than once in fourteen years. Any voter may write on his ballot the name of any person he may wish to vote for.

Ballots for elections of officers in consolidated cities and counties, are to be separate ballots and to be designated "Municipal," while others are to be designated "General." On each ballot is the plainly printed instructions "Make cross [X] in the square at the right of the name you wish to vote for."

separated by heavy rules, and the names in all cases are to be separated by rules. The printer is to be plain roman type, and show the name, office, residence, etc., and as many blanks are to be left after each office as there are persons to be elected to it, and the blanks are to be numbered in order. The candidates' names are to be put in alphabetical order under the office titles.

We think it will be necessary to insert in the bill a line stating that opposite each name shall appear the political designation. We believe also that it will be far better to adopt the Indiana plan of printing the political tickets in separate columns with the party vignette at the head of each, and a blank for marking, than the voter may vote a straight ticket if he desires by making a single mark. Thus, one column would show all Democratic nominees, another all Republican, another all Independent, etc. There will thus be removed the objection that voters might be confused in picking out of straight lists their partisan choices. It will amount to this, as in Indiana, that every voter will have before him on the sheet the distinct party tickets more conveniently than now, when they are on separate ballots.

The ballots are to be bound in stub-books of 100 ballots each, and 100 tickets are to be furnished for every 50 electors in a precinct. Any errors or omissions may be corrected at any time by order of the Superior Court. From the Clerk the Election Board receives the ballots and receipts for them. Two ballot clerks are to be chosen for each precinct from the two political parties, casting the largest number of votes at the preceding election. Two ballot-boxes are provided, one "General," the other "Municipal." Booths are to be provided, in which the voter may be screened from view, and where he may enter and prepare his ballot.

A guard-rail is to keep all persons, except the voter, at least six feet from the boxes and the booths, but both boxes and booths must be in plain view of the public. There shall be at least one booth for every 50 electors. Every booth is to be supplied with marking and writing supplies.

The voter passes within the rail and gives his name and address. A ballot clerk then announces it, a clerk finds it on the register, and audibly announces it. A general and a municipal ticket are each torn from the stub and given him, and the numbers thereof entered opposite his name in the register. The ballot clerks then endorse their names on the ticket.

This endorsement is, in our opinion, unnecessary. It is sufficient for identification purposes, and is unnecessary, and will constitute a point of assault upon the bill. Let all such that may be removed. The voter must not exceed five minutes in the booths. If he spoils a ballot, he can receive another to the number of three, the spoiled ballots being immediately cancelled. The ballot clerks must account for unused ballots, and it will be seen that with the stub and the ballot, and the spoiled ones, a perfect account can be made of each number, so that no fraudulent ballot can be counted.

If a voter cannot read or mark his ballot, he can have the aid of an election officer, and a certificate record of the fact is made upon the ballot. The County Clerk is to print "sample ballots" on an official paper, to be given to every registered voter who desires. Cards of instruction are also to be prepared and furnished voters, and the Election Boards are to post like cards at the polls and in each booth. Names written on a ballot are to be counted whether marked [X] or not.

Severe penalties are provided for electing false certificates of nomination, or filing false certificates, or disclosing the secret of the water mark, or forging a ballot, or marking one so as to identify it, or falsely swearing to disability to read or mark, or for bribing or offering to bribe, or for revealing or a disabled voter voted, and so on. Electioneering is forbidden within one hundred feet of the polls, as also showing a ballot after marking it, or asking for a ballot, or showing one to another. Such, in pretty full detail, are the proposed new law. With the two exceptions noted, it is worthy of approval, and should be made a State statute. Print the party tickets on the ballot as in Indiana, omit the written endorsements, and a law will be left simple, understandable, practical, and that will conserve the secrecy of the ballot, and eliminate the frauds, and as nearly eliminate fraud upon elections as is possible to be done, and give us more nearly than ever before, the true voice of the people at the polls.

USELESSNESS OF AIR-SHIPS. Arthur H. Cummings, in the North American Review, takes the position that flying machines are useless, and even if perfected, are of little value. He confesses that we have long entertained the belief that the great effort put forth to perfect air-ships is a positive waste of human energy.

The truth is, that ships for navigation of the air have had sufficient trial to demonstrate that a vessel cannot be steered in opposition to a current of air by any resistance of sails or other appliances for guiding against the currents to be opposed. Buoyancy can be had and has been obtained, but governing the air-ship has not been, nor do even the best informed experimenters believe it ever will be. Those who continue to strive for the unattainable are those who have not thoroughly analyzed the reasons advanced against the possibility of steering air-ships, or of managing them in swirling and eddying currents of air.

Mr. Cummings takes the position that no bird or insect can support itself motionless in the air. There is required first, buoyancy, then a certain amount of muscular energy. Now, if we are to imitate nature in this flying business, we must have some very light and at the same time very strong structure, plus a great deal of energy or output of power. Now, these conditions can be attained; but the use of steel and electricity we can get

strength and power, but we get at the same time so large a body that it is unwieldy and helpless in the air, and not possible of control. The utility of flying machines, therefore, finds early limitation, and it is readily seen that there can be neither carrying capacity in such ships nor attainment of speed except by drifting with air currents. The probability, therefore, of air-ships ever proving serious or even worthy competitors to steamboats and rail-cars is so remote as to be scarcely worthy of being reckoned among possibilities. Mr. Cummings makes one important point that enthusiasts should ponder long and well. They have assumed that by reason of directness of route, and the lightness of the medium in which the aerial vessel rests, great speed with much weight may be attained. But as a ship with her cargo rests upon water, and discharges it according to her weight and bearings, so the air-ship, when it comes to rest upon the air, when it comes to propelling the ship with its weight of cargo through the air the friction or resistance will be found to be very considerably greater than if the load rested upon wheels rolling over smooth metal rails.

The steamboat and the rail-car move through the air with the advantage of material beneath them that the propelling power may operate upon, or bear against, while the air-ship, having as the result of the friction of the air as has a rail-car, has only a grip or traction for its motive power upon the yielding atmosphere.

Again, the power necessary to lift a dead weight of one hundred pounds into the air must exceed the power necessary to move the same weight an equal distance along the surface of the earth. An ordinary stone-drag enables a horse to pull along the ground for miles a load he could not possibly by the same output of power lift a thousand feet. A force of ten pounds will move a ton horizontally, but to sustain a ton in the air and simultaneously move it horizontally would require a force of ten pounds plus two thousand pounds.

So that no ingenuity can devise machinery to operate in the air and gain power by resistance to or pressure upon the air that will ever be practically useful, and, therefore, all efforts to construct airships to carry weights and traverse distance under control will be wasted energy.

WAS SCHLEIMANN A FRAUD? We cannot refrain from expressing our astonishment that so distinguished a scientist as the President of the California Academy of Sciences should have expressed doubts of the honesty of the treasure discoveries of Schliemann. At least he has permitted himself to be reported as sneering at the reputed discoveries of the great archeologist at Hissarlik and Mycenae, and as suggesting that the treasures found may have been fraudulent.

It would seem from all that was published about the matter, that this doubt grew out of the fact that the President of the California Academy once, many years ago, knew Schliemann when he was a poor clerk in this city. The idea seems to have fastened upon the President's mind that it was improbable for such treasure to have escaped the notice of a poor clerk, and that the discovery of Troy, and the excavations at Hissarlik and Mycenae, and as suggesting that the treasures found may have been fraudulent.

It is perfectly true that we are apt to underestimate those whom we know in humble spheres, who later on have eclipsed us in the worldly race. It is human nature, perhaps, to look back upon such as we knew as very humble persons, as impossible of achieving greatness. Now we have the slightest doubt of the learning of the President of the Academy, nor of his profound devotion to scientific progress. Indeed, we happen to know that in at least one branch of natural history he has achieved high and deserved distinction and recognition by learned societies abroad. But as positive evidence of the successful researches of Henry Schliemann and the treasures he unearthed are easily procured, the idea that he salted the excavations at Hissarlik and deceived the archeological societies of the world is absurd. Moreover, there would appear to be lacking sufficient motive for any such action, and certainly there could be no considerable gain by any such performance.

The story of Schliemann's life is a romantic one, but cannot be even sketched here. He educated himself, amassed a fortune at business, and spent it in useful archeological research. In 1868 he went to Paris to make preparatory study for what he believed to be the great work for which he was intended. He went to Ithaca, and to his own satisfaction identified it with indications of locality in the plain of Troy, and at Hissarlik fixed upon the spot where he would begin his sinkings.

He published a monograph giving his reasons for this location, and while it was yet in press made a trip to the United States, where he remained several months, but in 1870 was back at Hissarlik and began to excavate. He secured a firm from the Porte and pushed his work with vigor under it. For three years he labored at Hissarlik and then he transferred his labors to Mycenae where he excavated for four years. In both places he made important discoveries, that were examined and proved by the most advanced archeologists of the world. He recovered monuments of art and a large amount of gold and silver and other treasures; while the Government offered to permit him to retain all the treasures he discovered in the prosecution of his researches, he turned them all over to Greece. In 1880 he published the first account of his discoveries in the volume entitled "Ilios," and in 1883 the second, entitled "Troja." He found seven cities superimposed upon each another, and while it is not clear and may never be which was the ancient city of Troy, he entertained the firm belief that the second was the original city of which Homer treated in song.

It is perfectly true that as late as 1875 Schliemann was visited with ridicule by doubters, and was laughed at by scientists even more famous than the President of the California Academy, but long before the close of that decade ridicule gave place to respect, high honors were showered upon the explorer and full credit conceded for the verity of his discoveries by the Hellenic and other archeological societies. Despite the doubts of the California President, it is in proof as strong as that of such a man as Washington Irving, that Schliemann at Mycenae made discoveries of treasures of greatest value, and all tending to prove the Homeric accounts of culture and art.

It is in proof as positive as that the Academy of Sciences is a beneficiary of James Lick, that Heinrich Schliemann found at Hissarlik a great mass of mute witnesses of prehistoric cities, one of which may have been the real Troy, and that he found in them rich stores of pottery and jewelry, notwithstanding the suggestion of the President of the California Academy of Sciences that such relics are now cleverly imitated. Schliemann found three helmeted skeletons, and other evidences of prehistoric occupation, but it is not admitted that his proofs in-

dubitably establish any of the superimposed cities at Hissarlik to be the Homeric Ilios. Schliemann's excavations at Mycenae, and his discoveries were even more important, and he there unearthed a royal treasure-house rich in valuable relics, which archeologists everywhere admit to be genuine, and to show no evidences of being spurious. This is true also of his researches with Dorpfeld at Tirgus, one of the ancient cities of Greece, and of his opening of the great tumulus at Marathon. But it is not necessary to pursue the subject further. The great archeologist is dead, and there is no evidence whatever to warrant the suggestion that he ever imposed upon any human being, or pretended to find what he did not find.

GENERAL GRANT said that we taught the Indian tribes to distrust us. That was as complete a statement of the whole Indian question as could be made. It is as true to-day as when Grant uttered the bit of wisdom. But though our policy towards the Indian has been one of folly, shameful mismanagement and disregard of solemnly assumed obligations, when blows are sent to the army is called in to fight the Indians, it should be left alone to its task. There should be no interference by peace sentimentalists, no palavering by Quakers, no suggesting by Indian Agents and Commissioners. Let the army deal with the Indian in arms, and let the country abide by what the army officials do. We can rest assured that there will be no scandals, no charges of shortage in rations, no allegations that the tribes are robbed or swindled. In short, we would have the whole management of the Indian question turned over to the War Department, and entertain the belief that with the Indians under the management of the military, we would have no further trouble with the savages.

The enemies of the Bennett compulsory education law in Wisconsin have just received a "set back" in the report of the School Department of the State. They had forecast all sorts of educational retrogression and decadence as the result of the enforcement of the law. The official report of the Wisconsin State Board of Education has been to increase the percentage of the attendance of those between the ages of 7 and 14 from 73.9 in 1888, to 78.3 in 1890. That is the public schools; but in private schools the effect has been still more marked, the attendance increasing from 11.8 per cent. in 1888, to 31.1 in 1890. Could there be by any possibility more positive demonstration of the falsity of the claim of the Wisconsin retrogressionists that the law was designed and would operate against certain religions? All the law aimed to do it has done, that is to fortify every child in Wisconsin of school age with a rudimentary knowledge of the English language as the official language of the State.

MICHIGAN has so amended her school law that all children suffering from consumption or from chronic catarrh must be excluded from the public schools. This is, we believe, the first State recognition that these diseases are communicable, and that the discharges from the nostrils and nostrils of such afflicted ones are dangerous to the living. But science has demonstrated the wisdom, indeed the necessity of precisely such regulations. The well should not breathe the atmosphere of the room occupied by the consumptive, nor should the patient with chronic catarrh discharge matter from the nostrils in a room with others, except into a vessel supplied with matter to neutralize the poison. At the very least, sayable Dr. Oswald in Belmont, the room of the consumptive visited by others, should be constantly ventilated, and most freely so.

WHAT has become of the proposition broached about the time that division time standards were adopted to reform the dial of the clock, so that the hour of the day would be measured by the twenty-four hours upon the dial, numbering from 1 to 24. At the time we believed that it was a good scheme and would prove of infinite convenience, so soon as the public could be freed from the trammels of convention of the old system. Every reason appeared to favor the adoption of the new plan, but somehow it suddenly dropped out of consideration. We learn, however, that the Indian railways were so impressed with the value of the new system of measuring the hours that it has been officially adopted in British India, and on all the railway dials there now appear the twenty-four hours in order.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has now twice selected from the bench instead of from the bar in filling vacancies upon the Supreme bench of the nation. It has not been the custom of the Presidents to follow such a rule. But it might well be made a matter of convention. We believe that it is the true principle, and that it should be uniformly adhered to. It certainly conduces to the maintenance of the dignity of the Supreme bench, and to the more exalted respect it should inspire among the people. Certainly the lawyer who has had years of service upon the District or Circuit bench is better fitted to assume the robes of the Supreme than the man who has never occupied a judicial attitude.

SPECIAL NOTICES. THERE IS NO PAIN LIKE TOOTHACHE! It "beats the dogs" for making a fellow squirm. Nobody tries you. "Get it out," says one, "rub the tooth against a stone," says another, "it will be better if you don't hurt so much," says a third. The reason of the ache is in the root of the tooth. ZZZZONT and prevent your tooth from hurting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Building and Loan Association of the City of Los Angeles, for the election of three Directors, and for such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its office, 1011 Fourth Street, Los Angeles, CALIFORNIA, on Monday, January 13, 1891, at 7:30 o'clock.

H. J. GORTCH, Secretary. A FRENCH LADY, just arrived from Canada. Most powerful spiritual healer in the world and trumpet-medium, at 421 S. Street, room 7.

SAMPLE ROOMS, 1014 Sixth Street, between J and K. Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars. JACOB KEARTH, Proprietor.

PIANOS TO SUIT THE TIMES.—Having received a large invoice direct from the makers, including eleven different factories, grand, new, Easy installments. Prices, \$200 and upwards, at A. C. S. L. & CO.'S, 1123 Eighth Street.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH, by use of local anesthetic. DR. WELDON, dentist, 509 K Street, Room 15. Just arrived from Chicago.

MRS. DR. FRENCH, the renowned fortune-teller, also brings troubled parties together again. 1014 K Street, Room 15. Just arrived from Chicago.

MADAME BELL, renowned in telling life's future events, fifteen years' practice in India and Australian colonies, late of San Jose. Young people should know their future. Fee 50c cents and \$1. 1010 Third Street. 49-1f.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—The finest assortment ever offered in Sacramento. Fancy articles for Christmas gifts. Push Cases, Photograph Albums, Vases, Pictures, France Frames to order in quantity. THEO. W. SCHWAB, 204 J Street.

Hale Bros. & Co.

Direct Drives For This Week!

The splendid success of the FIRST WEEK of the CLEARANCE SALE has inspired us to prodigal offerings for the SECOND. Our REDUCTIONS, unlike others, have no margin for present profit. What surplus goods we have goes at such matchless prices as these:

DRESS GOODS. 50-cent Plaid Dress Goods for..... 25c 60-cent Plain Serges for..... 25c 75-cent Sideband Suitings for..... 25c 90-cent Camel's Hair Serges for..... 25c

DOMESTICS. 1,200 yards Bleached Crash at half-price..... 6 1/4 cents 3,000 yards Fancy Plaid and Plain Ginghams, down from 12 1/2 to..... 5 cents

FANCY GOODS. 150 dozen Ladies' White Handkerchiefs, fine open-work border, for..... 3 cents 50 dozen Children's Black Wool Hose, sizes 5 1/2 to 8 1/2..... 10 cents 15 dozen Children's Fine Knit Undershirts..... 10 cents New styles Neck Ruchings, formerly 40 cents, now..... 10 cents

CLOTHING. Men's Fancy Plaid and Fancy Mixed Suits, at the unheard-of price of..... \$2 Men's Fancy All-wool Cassimere Suits, formerly \$15, \$16 and \$17 50, for..... \$10 Men's Scotch Plaid Cape Overcoats, down from \$15 to..... \$10

FURNISHINGS. A large lot of Four-in-Hands and Teck Scarfs, reduced from 50 and 75 cents, \$1 and \$1 25 to..... 25 cents each Heavy-weight Overshirts, worth \$1, for..... 63 cents

SHOES. Ladies' Kid Shoes, square toe, St. Louis patent leather tip..... \$1 75 Ladies' French Kid Hand-turned Shoes, John Foster's make, reduced from \$7 50 to..... \$3 45 Men's Lace Shoes, medium weight, square toe and tip..... \$1 15 Misses' Pebble-goat Spring-heel Shoes, square toe and tip..... \$1

HALE BROS. & CO., Nos. 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835 K St., and 1026 Ninth St., SACRAMENTO, CAL.

The Nonpareil.

ONLY THREE DAYS MORE!

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

Monday the Eighth Day.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Still a very large quantity of Fine Woolen Dress Materials on the shelves that must go out before the sale is over. We have taken down one hundred pieces at \$1 25 and \$1 a yard, and offer them for 69 CENTS a yard.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT

Is and has been the constant center of the crowds, and, indeed, many are the attractions. On MONDAY we appear with an entire new price list of final reductions, and a staff of twenty salesladies will attend to buyers on this line. Be sure to call here, as all goods to be sacrificed are on this side of the house.

UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

Children's White Nainsook Slips and Dresses, Skirts, etc., at heavy reductions. These are put on special sale by request of many customers.

THE NONPAREIL, Corner Fifth and J Streets, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

Amusements, Etc.

METROPOLITAN THEATER. CHAS. P. HALL, Proprietor and Manager. RETURN OF THE FAVORITES. Monday, January 12th—For One Night Only! The management respectfully announces the return of the popular comedians, Gus Williams and John T. Kelly, Assisted by their Great Company, in "U AND I."

THE NEXT ENTERTAINMENT. FOR THE—Sacramento Lecture Association

WILL BE GIVEN BY MRS. NELLA BROWN FOND (Educational), Boston, and LIDA J. ROW (Pianist), at the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Monday Evening, January 13, 1891. The engagement promises to be one of the best of the season. Programs will be distributed. Season Tickets (five numbers) \$1. For sale at Houghton's and Hamner's, [B.C.] Ja1025M

FETE OF NATIONS! AT CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE, ONE WEEK, A commencing TUESDAY EVENING, January 13th. Unique attractions, which cannot fail to please. Jan. 10, 11, 12, 13.

Grand Free for all Billiard Tournament, AT THE—CAFE ROYAL BILLIARD ROOM, TO COMMENCE—Monday Evening, December 15, 1890. PRIZE, \$25. MR. GAMBLE TO ADD \$100. Games to be 250 points up, straight three-ball game. Names closed to date are: H. D. Gamble, Chas. T. O'Neill, Ralph Lockhart, S. S. Beede and Edward C. Roeder. Beede and Roeder are conceded the odds of 100 points. Wm. Eberhard has presented a beautifully polished cane made from wood taken from Sutter's Fort. H. D. GAMBLE, Proprietor.

SKATING At Old Pavilion. EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Skating every 2 weeks, starting on Monday Evening. G. H. STAUFF, Proprietor. 112-1M

DANCING CLASSES AT TURNER HALL. CHILDREN'S CLASS SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. Gentlemen's Class, MONDAY, at 7:30 P. M. Lessons, 50 cents. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Class, TUESDAY, at 7:30 P. M. PRIVATE LESSONS, \$1.00 per hour. 016-1f JONES, FISCH & WATSON.

Auctions.

AUCTION SALE BY ORDER OF—Matt. F. Johnson, Administrator of the Estate of Ed. M. Martin, deceased.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1891, At 10 o'clock A. M. At Late Residence, No. 603 J Street, COMPRISING IN PART:

FINE WALNUT MARBLE-TOP CHAMBER SULT, Body Brussels Carpets, Pictures, Lounges, Chairs, Fine Chiffonier, Hall Tree, Sideboard, Desks, Iron Safe, Dining-room and Kitchen Utensils (including a fine Gas Stove, fine Table Linen, Etc.)

Sale positive. Terms cash. W. H. SHERBURN, Auctioneer.

PROBATE SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Sacramento, in the Estate of GEORGE W. HARTWELL, deceased, the undersigned, GEORGE W. HARTWELL, Administrator of said deceased, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Wednesday, January 14, 1891, At 11 o'clock A. M. at the stable premises of said James Egan, in the town of Galt, in said Sacramento county, the following personal property, to-wit: 1 chestnut horse, 1 stallion, John Bull stallion, aged about 6 years; 1 dapple grey stallion, Percheron stock, aged about 5 years; 1 sorrel horse, aged about 5 years; 1 dark brown Arno stallion, aged about 4 years; 1 bay horse, aged 10 years; 1 sorrel filly, aged about 2 years; 1 dark brown cow, aged about 2 years; 1 cart; 1 thimble-skirt mule wagon; 1 set of harness; 1 set double harness; 1 lot of hay. TERMS OF SALE—CASH. GEORGE W. HARTWELL, Administrator of the estate of James Egan, deceased. Jan-11

BELL & CO., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, 1009-1011 J Street. Regular Salesdays—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

WALL PAPER.

OUR NEW STOCK IS NOW AT HAND AND OPEN FOR INSPECTION. WE OFFER A SPECIAL LINE OF Novelties in New Designs and Colorings Not to be Found Elsewhere.

Whittier, Fuller & Co., 1016 and 1018 Second Street. 517-1f

PLAZA CASH GROCERY

HOECKEL & CO., Proprietors. CHOICE TEAS AND COFFEE. LOOK AT OUR BARGAINS: GHE Edge Butter at 17 1/2c per roll. Fresh Ranch Butter at 50c per roll. Fresh Ranch Eggs at 50c per dozen. We are still selling that fine lot of Honey at 10c per comb.

Give us a trial. We are sure to suit you. Bulk Teas and Coffee a specialty 122-1f

LAWTON, BARNETT & CO. REAL ESTATE.

Insurance, Loans Negotiated, Houses to Rent, Collections. 402 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.

A. M. SMITH, Plumber and Gas Fitter, 412 J Street.

A FULL LINE OF GAS FIXTURES, FINE Gloves and Plumbers' Supplies. Agent for the celebrated Clark and Hydraulic Beer pumps. All orders promptly attended to. Telephone No. 143. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF Thomas Harrison, deceased, now pending in the Probate Court, no final account has ever been made nor is final settlement as yet. HARRIET HARRISON, executrix and administratrix.

DIVIDED NOTICE—PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK. A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED. The People's Savings Bank for the term ending December 31, 1890, has the rate of five and one-third (5 1/3) per cent. per annum on term deposits, and four (4) per cent. per annum on ordinary deposits, payable JANUARY 6, 1891. G. W. LOEHNZ, Cashier. Jan-7