# DAILY RECORD-UNION

WEDNESDAY.....FEBRUARY 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.

For one year.....$6 00
For six months.....3 00
For three months.....1 50

Subscribers served by Carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal Periodical Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.
The SUNDAY UNION is served by Carriers at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per month.

THE WEEKLY UNION,
(Twelve Pages),
Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast.
The WEEKLY UNION per year.....$1 50
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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.**

Forecast till 8 P. M. Wednesday: For Nevada and Northern California—Light rain, turning to snow in the mountains.

## THE TRIUMPH OF THE STATE SCHOOL BOOK SYSTEM.

The men who are engaged in fighting the State system of text-books, and in opposing appropriations to complete the series (when the revolving fund will take care of the issuance of all books without any aid whatever from the State), insist that they do so from motives purely unselfish, and that their interest in State welfare alone prompts them.

It is too transparent, gentlemen. Philanthropy of that order is so rare and so valuable that no one would think of looking for it among your class. You are opposing the State system in the interest of private book concerns, and if it becomes necessary that fact could probably be proved. But, really, that is not an issue—the question simply is, will the Legislature refuse sustenance necessary to the system until it can maintain itself?

Of course all this State aid was foreseen. It was calculated that it would take six years to put the system on the proper basis. When, therefore, hired newspapers of San Francisco and paid lobbyists in Sacramento exclaim that the system is costing too much; that it is a failure; that there has been mismanagement in the State Printing Office; that the books do not please all the teachers, and so on, through a chapter of complaints, they are doing precisely what was anticipated by those who laid the lines for the State system.

If there has been mismanagement in the printing of the books, it can in no wise affect the system upon which the State entered so recently. The careful inquirer will not be deceived by the book-ring agents and publishers' hirelings by the specious argument that because book-publishers have reduced their prices to nearly a level with those of the State for text-books, therefore there is no longer any need to produce our own books. If the State text-books cost to-day twice what books of equal value could be purchased for from the syndicate firms, if the State lost money by the operation of the system to the extent of fifty thousand dollars a year, still the people's interests would be more promoted, and true economy would be better conserved by adhesion to the system, in preference to the old plan with its agents manipulating school boards, bribing officials, corrupting legislatures and contending in about all the departmens of government. It would be a far preferable condition to the constant changing of text-books, the absence of uniformity in the series in the counties, and the wrangling of rival publishers over the merits and demerits of their respective publications.

But the fact is, that after all that the hired advocates of the publishers' syndicate can advance, after the best possible array they can make of their charges and proofs, the people have been saved since January 1, 1887, $192,000 upon the cost of books used by their children in the schools, in comparison to prices formerly paid. This saving stands to the credit of the State school-book system, to that of no other agency. It is enough to say for the system that in its incompleteness and infancy it has achieved two great triumphs; it has eliminated the book-agent from the school system, and it has saved the people nearly $200,000 of actual outlay. A scheme that has done so much good in so short a time ought to be maintained and given a full and thorough trial and this it has not yet had.

## A NAVAL RESERVE.

The bill to encourage the formation of a militia naval battalion to be a part of the National Guard of California, ought to pass. The system has proved eminently successful in Massachusetts. The Federal Government earnestly promotes all such organizations, and will equip them with arms and furnish officers to drill the companies and battalion and supply ships for them to exercise upon occasionally.

The trouble is that while we have a reserve land force in our organized militia, one that in time of need would prove of the utmost value, we have no naval reserve. Worse than that, our navy is foreign-manned. Of our 7,946 enlisted men only 3,668 are Americans by birth or naturalization. If we deduct the apprentices, we have the American element reduced to less than one-third.

Now the naval battalion, as a part of the militia system, would not, probably, greatly improve the condition referred to, for the reason that militiamen would not be likely to enlist in the naval forces—at least not in any early time. We must look to the apprentice system to give us more American blue jackets. But the naval battalion would give us a force of men that, in time of war, would be able to man a ship, work her guns, and do fairly well a blue jacket's duty. In ten years' time the battalion would have passed through its ranks in San Francisco fully one thousand men, who would be sufficiently familiar with naval duty to be very useful in time of war to fill up the complement of harbor defense ships, and to assist in manning floating batteries and in working gun and torpedo boats. These one thousand men could, in all probability, be depended upon to come forward in time of need. But let us suppose that only 500 of them should do so, we would still have a volunteer force that would be of infinite service.

But there is another reason why we should have the reserve, and why the bill should pass. The formation will tend to lift up the calling of the blue jackets to a higher level. It will interest wide-awake, self-respecting young men in the navy, and this in turn will result in the betterment of the blue jacket's condition. As his grade of intelligence goes up he will have more considerate treatment, his industry will take on more importance, and the feeling will be cultivated that is already growing, that American naval vessels should be manned by citizens only. By all means let us have the bill converted into law. The cost will not be great for the corps, while the benefits will be immeasurable.

## REAL DANGERS.

To illustrate how wonderfully and tragically the political sensationalist can work up an excitement out of a very small matter—take the cloture question in the United State Senate. When that august body was first organized, one of its very earliest rules read: "In case of a debate becoming tedious, four Senators may call for the question, or the same number may at any time move for the previous question."

Now, the cloture rule, which the Southern politicians have worked themselves into fever heat over, was not nearly so stringent a rule. It proposed to provide simply that a majority of the Senate might close the debate when it had become apparent that the further continuance of the discussion was for purposes of delay and obstruction.

The cloture has been laid aside; we may, therefore, now consider it without incurring assault upon our motive in saying that the pother over the proposed rule was nine-tenths insincerity. The rule was no assault upon the South or any other section. The ultra sensitiveness that so interpreted it, is born of a disposition among Southern politicians and leaders to dominate. They so long dictated to Congress in one period of our history that they have been unhappy in their disposition ever since 1860. They appear to be resolved once more to attempt to rule, and one of the means to that end is to assume the attitude of the pouting boy—jealous of all others and imagining that everything done or proposed is aimed at him.

The national attachments of these suspicious and jealous people are few and feeble. National integrity and authority is of far less importance to them apparently, than the domination of a section in national councils. We never will be truly great or united, never be a nation in the true sense, until we are agreed that national integrity is of higher importance than the complaints of any one, or two, or any group of the units less than the constitutional number required to effect peaceful revolution.

The recent display of anarchial disposition in the threat to "boycott" the World's Fair unless Congress obeyed their desire, testified to the insincerity of the Southern Brigadiers in their declamations of love and loyalty to the union of States. What we have reason to fear far more than Federal election supervision, and debate closing rules, is the revival of the doctrine that the State is first and the nation second; that sectional demand may be rightly used as a whip to scourge the whole country; and what we must learn to fear is that sectional menace which is as dangerous and more so than the open assault of the most powerful foreign enemy.

SENATOR PRESTON'S proposed constitutional amendment concerning division of counties should be submitted. The people would, in that case, certainly adopt it, for it removes entirely the contention of county factions from legislative halls, so far as division issues are concerned. The proposed amendment provides that counties shall be created out of existing counties only under a general law submitting the whole matter to the vote of the people. Also, that no new county shall be formed with less than 5,000 population and that will reduce the remaining division to less than 8,000 population. These are wise provisions, and will tend to put a bit in the mouth of local politicians who work up county division booms.

FIFTY years ago Clay, Preston, Buchanan, Webster and Ewing signed a report to Congress on international copyright, in which they said:

A British merchant brings or transmits to the United States a bale of merchandise, and the moment it comes within the jurisdiction of our laws they throw around it effectual security. But if the work of a British author is brought to the United States it may be appropriated by any resident here and republished without any compensation whatever being made to the author. We should be all shocked if the law tolerated the least invasion of the rights of property in the case of merchandise, while those which justly belong to the works of authors are exposed to daily violation without the possibility of their invoking the aid of the laws.

And still the United States hesitates to pass a bill to correct an evil that such eminent men begged it to abolish half a century ago.

AN irritated throat is soothingly treated by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an old-established curative for coughs and colds, and all bronchial and lung troubles.

## JUDGE BEATTY'S POSITION.

### History of the Bond Litigation From His Standpoint.

**He Says He is Working for the Best Interests of the City and for Lower Taxes.**

EDS. RECORD-UNION: As the RECORD-UNION has heretofore treated the Funded Debt Commissioners fairly, and generally supported them in all discussions regarding the city debt, I trust I am not asking too much when I request the privilege of explaining my position in regard to the Sprague bills and my reason for that position.

In the first paragraph of your editorial you say: "Under a decision of the Supreme Court we were compelled a few years ago to begin paying to the city bondholders 55 per cent. of our gross revenue; that is, 55 per cent. of one per cent. for the general fund, 55 per cent. of gross licenses, water rents, etc. Prior to that, for some twenty years, we had paid the 55 per cent. on the basis of net revenues." The word *revenues* in the plural. The Funding Act was passed in 1858. The first payments thereunder were made January, 1860. There was no attempt to limit the payments made to creditors thereunder to *net revenue*. Fifty-five per cent. of the gross receipts of the water rents, and of all other revenues, were paid into the sinking and interest fund. The same was done in 1861. Both those years the fund was more than sufficient to pay all interest on the refunded bonds and leave quite a surplus each year to buy up bonds.

May 20, 1861, a bill was passed, not explaining the word "revenue," but amending Section 35 of the Consolidation Act of 1858 and authorizing the city authorities to use as much money derived from water rents as is necessary to pay the running expenses of the water works, but not including in these expenses the fees and salaries of officers, "and the balance, *if any* [my italics], shall be distributed. * * *" The phrase *net revenue* does not appear in the amended section. It is a simple assumption on the part of the Legislature that they could take away from the creditors a part of what had been secured to them by contract with the city. In 1863 the Consolidation Act of 1858 was repealed, and the new charter for the city, in Section 26, defined what the creditors should have. That section says they shall have 55 per cent. of *net* water rents; also, 55 per cent. of taxes, harbor dues, licenses and fines. The net is not applied to any other part of the revenue except water rents. Nor has it at any time ever been attempted or claimed that the City Treasurer was only bound to set apart the net revenue from taxes, harbor dues, licenses or fines.

The litigation about 55 per cent. of taxes arose from the fact that the Trustees failed to levy the 1 per cent. property tax which the law of 1858 provided for, and out of which the 55 per cent. of 1 per cent. was to be taken. There was no question about net revenue or gross revenue in that case.

In 1858 Sacramento was virtually insolvent. She carried a debt of $1,600,000, most of it bearing interest at 10 per cent., some at 36 per cent., or 3 per cent. per month. The terms offered to the creditors in the Act of 1858 was a sort of insolvent debtor settlement. Most of the creditors accepted the terms. One of the creditors refused (Mrs. Fowle) and sued the city. She had a claim, I think, of $16,000 in bonds, besides interest. She sued and eventually recovered $83,000 *in gold* from the city, although it was paid after the United States had made greenbacks a legal tender.

The Funding Act was a very favorable settlement for the city, and one she should have honorably stood up to and did stand up to for three years. During that time not one of the able lawyers who drew this bill for the city ever discovered that the word revenue as applicable to water rates meant *net* revenue. The first time that idea was suggested was by James McClatchy in 1879.

In the case of Meyer vs. Brown, the rights of the bondholders as against the city were under discussion. The court at that time consisted of seven Judges. An opinion was rendered, concurred in by six of the Judges, the seventh being sick and not acting in the case. In that opinion the court holds that the Act of 1858, which provides for the issuance of the bonds, and the acceptance of the bonds thereunder constituted a "contract * * as solemn and binding and as much beyond subsequent legislation as it would have been if made between private parties."

In the year 1887 this same question that was settled in the Meyer vs. Brown came again before the Supreme Court in the case of Bates vs. Porter. Judge Thornton delivered the main opinion on the case in which three other Judges concurred. In this opinion Judge Thornton adopted the opinion of the former case as settling the principal point in the case. Upon the new point that arose in this case whether the word revenue, as applied to water rates in the Act of 1858, meant net revenue or gross revenue, he held that it meant gross revenue, and expressed the opinion further that there was no ambiguity about the word when construed in connection with other language in the statute.

Judge Paterson delivered a dissenting opinion, in which two other Judges concurred. In Judge Paterson's opinion he does not dissent from that part of Judge Thornton's opinion which adopts the Meyer vs. Brown decision as settling the main point in the case, but himself refers to the Meyer vs. Brown decision with apparent approval. Upon the first point in the case all the seven Judges agree. On the second point in the case the meaning of the word revenue, Judge Paterson only dissents from *a part* of Judge Thornton's conclusion. He does not pretend that Judge Thornton should have held that the word revenue meant net revenue. He does not intimate that such was his own opinion; on the contrary we may justly infer that had he been called on to determine which was the most probable meaning of the word, he would have held the same as Justice Thornton. But he would have held that opinion with some doubts and misgivings. Speaking of the word revenue, as used in the Act of 1858, he says: "It is by no means clear that it was intended to be thus used in the sense claimed for it by appellants." But he claims that, as the word was somewhat ambiguous, the Legislature had a right to change the language of the Act and make it more certain and intelligible. Now take this part of the opinion in connection with the opinion on the first point—that the act and acceptance of the bonds made a contract "as much beyond subsequent legislation as it would have been if made between private persons"—it leads to this conclusion: If two parties make a contract which is ambiguous and difficult to understand, instead of going into court to have their rights determined under the contract, one party may have a bill drafted declaring the true meaning of the contract, get it passed by the Legislature, and save the court all trouble about settling an uncertain contract. That is what the city is trying to do. The contract between this city and the bondholders has been litigated and every possible point in the case settled by some half-dozen decisions within the last ten years.

Now the city is trying to get a law passed in effect directing the Supreme Court to set aside its last judgment, rendered in 1887, hear the case anew, and decide it, not according to its own judgment, but as the Legislature directs.

I have no doubt about the outcome of the matter. This law, if passed, will be held inoperative and void, and it will never diminish taxes by a single dime, but it may tie up $50,000 a year for two or three years, when it is of the greatest importance that it should be used for the benefit of the city.

The Fund Commission, if the sinking and interest fund is not tampered with, will be able to pay off or provide for the last dollar of the funded debt of the city by the 1st day of June, 1898, and thus the city would be relieved from the payment of the 55 per cent. on taxes, water rates, fines, licenses and harbor dues. If, however, these funds are tied up, we cannot complete the payment of the debt before 1899. The people will have to pay the 55 per cent. one year longer. My course has been dictated by a desire to save taxes; to diminish, not to increase them.

H. G. BEATTY.


**Cure of Pneumonia.**

William A. Sawyer, Hess Road, Niagara County, N. Y., says:

"About a year ago I was taken with a severe pain in both lungs. I was first attacked with a violent chill, then a dreadful pain, and then a cough, accompanied by considerable fever. It looked very much like a bad attack of pneumonia. A friend of mine procured five ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS. One he put under each arm, one under each shoulder blade, and one on my chest close around my throat. In a few hours the cough ceased, the pain gradually abated and I broke out in a profuse perspiration. I fell into a profound sleep, and the next day was almost well. I wore the Plasters eight days afterwards, and have never had any trouble since."


The enormous number of 2,759 duels are said to have been fought in Italy during the last twelve months. Fifty of the combatants were killed, while 3,901 wounds, some of them serious, were inflicted.


TO PURIFY your blood,
Restore your strength,
Cure scrofula, salt rheum,
Dyspepsia, sick headache,
Catarrh, rheumatism or malaria—
Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Burns and Scalds are quickly relieved by applying Russia Salve. Its cooling nature allays the pain, and gives a soothing sensation to the parts affected. As a Dressing for all wounds and sores, it is superior to every other preparation.
Ask your Druggist for it.
**Price 25c., 50c. and $1.00 a box.**

## Special Notices.

ALL MEDICAL authorities agree that catarrh is no more nor less than an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nasal air passages. Nasal catarrh and all catarrhal affections of the head are not diseases of the blood, and it is a serious mistake to treat them as such. No conscientious physician ever attempts to do so. It is held by eminent medical men that sooner or later a specific will be found for every disease from which humanity suffers. The facts justify us in assuming that for catarrh at least a positive cure already exists in Ely's Cream Balm. MWF

FAST TIME TO THE EAST.—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (Santa Fe route) is now twelve hours shorter to Kansas City and St. Louis, and twenty-four hours shorter to Chicago than formerly. Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars to Chicago every day without change. Personally conducted excursions every Thursday. GEO. W. RAILTON, Agent, 1004 Fourth street, Sacramento. MWF

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Twenty-five cents a bottle. MWF

PIANOS FOR EVERYBODY.

Prices, $150, $200, $250, $275 and upwards. We at this time have an unusually large stock of new and second-hand pianos, both upright and square, which we will close out at the above astonishingly low prices, for cash or on installments, and for rent with privilege of purchase. We at all times have a *full* stock in all the styles of the unsurpassed MATHUSHEK pianos. Call at Cooper's, the leading and largest music house, 631 J street, Sacramento. ja13-tf

SAMPLE ROOMS, 1014 Sixth street, between J and K. Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars. JACOB KEARTH, Proprietor. n14-tf

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH, by use of local anesthetic. DR. WELDON, dentist, Eighth and J streets. je22-tf

TAKE
SIMMONS
LIVER REGULATOR
FOR INDIGESTION, MALARIA, SOUR STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, RESTLESSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, COLIC, FEVER AND AGUE, JAUNDICE, CONSTIPATION AND BILIOUSNESS.
Whenever you see TAKE know it as part of the injunction
Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

## New Advertisements.

ENTERTAINMENT, MUSICAL AND SOCIAL, given by the ladies of the English Lutheran Church, in Pioneer Hall, FRIDAY EVENING of this week. Cantata, readings by Mrs. Pedlar, orchestra music, sunflower quartet, tableaux, refreshments, and a good time generally. Admission, 25 cents. 1t*

ELOCUTIONARY RECITAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11th, Pythian Castle. Mr. George B. Katzenstein, Jr., of this city; Mr. Fred. J. Brownlee, of Napa City. Single admission, 50 cents. 1t*

CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE.
Monday, - - - February 16, 1891.
THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALES,
ONE NIGHT ONLY—THE SWEDISH Ladies' Octet will give a concert for the benefit of the Scandinavian Society of Sacramento; also, assisted by Melvin R. Day, the favorite Boston humorist. Remember, one night only. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 75c. Reserved seats now on sale at C. S. Houghton's, 615 J street. fe11-td

CARD OF THANKS.

WE WISH TO EXTEND OUR SINCERE and heartfelt thanks to California Lodge No. 260, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; to the Lodges of Knights of Pythias, to Company E, N. G. C., and to the many kind friends who presented floral offerings, and tendered us their heartfelt sympathies in this our late bereavement.
1t* MR. AND MRS. S. SPENCER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I WISH TO SAY THAT I AM IN FAVOR of the early-closing movement, and have no desire of taking any action contrary to that idea. I was not at any meeting where resolutions were passed to go back to the late-closing custom. The men who came around with a paper and got me to sign it, declaring the early-closing movement off, misrepresented things to me. They told me that all the merchants had concluded to go back to the old rule.
D. H. QUINN,
1t Practical Hatter, corner Fourth and J.

A GENTLEMEN'S SOCIAL.
A MEN'S SOCIAL WILL BE HELD IN the parlors of the Congregational Church, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. All numbers on the programme will be given by gentlemen. Refreshments will also be served by gentlemen. Ladies will be the guests for the evening. All friends of the Congregational Society are cordially invited. 1t

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN City Central Committee, held Tuesday, February 10, 1891, it was
Resolved, That a Republican Primary Election be held in the City of Sacramento, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14th,

Under the provision of the Porter Primary Election Law, to elect 160 delegates to meet on Tuesday, February 17, 1891, to nominate candidates for the following city offices: Third Trustee, City Auditor, City Assessor, City Collector, Fire Commissioner (long term), Fire Commission (short term).
Resolved, That the qualifications required of voters at said Primary Election in addition to those prescribed by law, shall be that the voter shall have voted for Markham and Reddick and will support the Republican City Ticket.
Resolved, That Caucuses be held in each Ward on Friday evening, February 13th, at 8 o'clock, to select delegates to the said Convention.

FIRST WARD.
From Front to Fifth Streets—17 delegates—Polls, 1005 Third Street. W. A. Anderson, Inspector; A. J. Senatz and R. Arnold, Judges.
From Fifth to Seventh Streets—13 delegates—Polls, 614 J Street. Frank Van Guelder, Inspector; William M. Petrie and John Barrett, Judges.

SECOND WARD.
From Front to Fourth Streets—16 delegates—Polls, Southeast corner Third and K Streets. J. J. C. Fitzgerald, Inspector; Emil Heinreich and Frank McMurry, Judges.
From Fourth to Sixth Streets—14 delegates—Polls, Fifth and K streets. Frank Wickwire, Inspector; James McKenna and Fred Snyder, Judges.

THIRD WARD.
From Seventh to Twelfth Streets—15 Delegates—Polls, Ninth Street, between I and J. Dugald Gillis, Inspector; Henry O. Tubbs and George Neuman, Judges.
From Twelfth to Eighteenth Streets—19 Delegates—Polls, Fourteenth and G Streets. E. I. Robinson, Inspector; Frank Hickman and J. B. Gilbert, Judges.
From Eighteenth to Thirty-First Streets—16 Delegates—Polls, Twentieth and H Streets. A. L. Frost, Inspector; Wilbur F. Smith and Joseph Berresford, Judges.

FOURTH WARD.
From Sixth to Tenth Streets—20 Delegates—Polls, Central House, K Street, between Eighth and Ninth (south side). W. B. Maydwell, Inspector; J. M. Gattman and S. W. Butler, Judges.
From Tenth to Nineteenth Streets—20 Delegates—Polls, New Pavilion. J. J. McKinnon, Inspector; J. F. Slater and John Ryan, Judges.
From Nineteenth to Thirty-First Streets—10 Delegates—Polls, Twenty-Fifth and O Streets. Robert Parker, Inspector; J. J. Wingard and C. E. Dutton, Judges.
A. J. GARDNER, Chairman.
A. J. JOHNSTON, Secretary. [B.C.] fe11-td

Trees! Trees!
J. T. BOGUE
Of Marysville has the finest stock of
F-R-U-I-T T-R-E-E-S
Ever brought to Sacramento.
NURSERY, SECOND STREET, NEAR depot—first Nursery from I street, adjoining Reed & Co.'s. These Trees are perfectly free from scale and TRUE TO LABEL. Call and examine.
fe11-1m J. R. NICKERSON, Agent.

MEDIUM—MRS. J. J. WHITNEY,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, THE CELEBRATED clairvoyant, trance, test medium and life reader, can be consulted for a short time at 315 K street, between Third and Fourth, Parlors 2 and 3, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. fe1-2plm.*
SEND THE WEEKLY UNION TO YOUR friends in the East.

WE HAVE JUST BEEN THROUGH OUR LINES OF
Children's Winter Bonnets!
MAKING DECIDED REDUCTIONS IN THEIR PRICES,
Reducing Plush Bonnets from $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75 to 50 cents apiece, and from $2 25 and $2 35 to $1 25.

WE HAVE ALSO REDUCED OUR
WINTER SKIRTS
AND THE PRICES WE NOW QUOTE ON THEM OUGHT TO INTEREST YOU.

WE HAVE A FEW SIZES LEFT IN THOSE
JERSEYS
THAT ARE REDUCED FROM $3 75 TO $2.

W. I. ORTH, 630 J St.,
(Successor to McKim & Orth).

TO EVERYONE.
We wish to direct the attention of everyone to our
SEVENTH -:- ANNUAL -:- CLEARANCE -:- SALE,
Now in full blast. The aim of all is to make the $ go its farthest and at the same time get the money's worth. We say that with us you will always find us up to the times. At our sale we have cut everything in price, and the buyer is the gainer. Come to us for
CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, ETC.
Mechanical Clothing Store, 414 K Street,
H. MARKS, PROPRIETOR.

FELTER, SON & CO.,
1008 and 1010 Second St., Sacramento,
JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
Delivered to any address, city or country, in quantities to suit.
Telephone 87. P. O. Box 38.

Hale Bros. & Co.

*See our assortment of VALENTINES if you want something elegant. Nothing tawdry or trashy about them.*

—SPPING IMPORTATIONS IN—
Lace Curtains.
Our importations of LACE CURTAINS, direct from Nottingham, England, have reached us, and comprise designs and styles never before seen on this coast. Each year these Nottingham artists in lace excel their past efforts, and "first" buyers are the ones who secure the monopoly of the choicest styles. Anyone who will take pains to examine our present stock will perceive the advantage we possess in giving buyers both styles and price. We have hundreds of patterns, and our stock is so large that we can furnish any needed number of pairs of the same design.

"Alhambra" Curtains.
The newest idea in Lace Curtains is the "Alhambra"—a Curtain fringed with ivory-finished cotton balls. Price, $8 50 a pair.

Jersey Suits.
The jauntiest of Jersey Suits, in new patterns and colorings, have come in, and the variety is the largest we ever carried. There are new styles in brown, blue, mode and gray, in all reliable grades. See the line at $4.

Thermometer Thoughts.
Children's Nice Warm Overcoats, with cape; design, a light tan plaid. For ages 2½ to 5 years. Price, $5.
Men's Dress Overcoats, medium weight, several colorings. Price, $8.
The new TEN-DOLLAR SUITS for men. Sixteen different patterns. Your ten-dollar piece does the work of more money than that. All sizes at present.

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

Gus Lavenson.

THE PROSPECTS
For a good rainstorm appear to be much better to-day than for sometime, but whether we receive the looked-for moisture or not, we feel that our advice now given will not be amiss: Go immediately to
Lavenson's Annual Clearance Sale
And secure a pair of NEW BOOTS OR SHOES that your feet will be protected from the damp. By acting on this advice you will likely save a doctor's bill, and at the same time you will secure good, honest footwear at a greatly reduced figure.

SOME OF OUR SPECIALS FOR TO-DAY ARE:
Here is a chance for boys with narrow feet and wear sizes from 1½ to 4, as we have a lot of those sizes in a fine French Calf Buckle Shoe (made by Hanan & Son). They are a little out of fashion, but the wear is in them all the same. We have reduced them from $3 to $1 35.
Also, lot of French Calf Low Button Shoes (made by the same firm), sizes 1 to 2½; there are only a few pairs left, and we have reduced them from $2 50 to 95 cents.
Boys' French Calf Hook and Lace Shoes, with tip, sizes 11 to 1 (made by Hanan & Son), selling everywhere for $3, we have reduced them to $1 95.
Men's Warm Felt Slippers, with leather soles; we have sold them all winter at $1 75; they have to go at 95 cents a pair.

☞ N. B.---Don't get left, but fall in line and lay in a supply of Shoes while this slaughter of good and reliable footwear is going on.

LAVENSON'S,
Fifth and J Streets,
The Largest and Most Reliable Boot and Shoe House in Sacramento.