MAY GO INTO CAHOOTS.

Interesting Decision by the Supreme Court on Advertising Rates.

Publishers Can Fix Their Own Rates, and the County Must Advertise —Another Decision.

The Supreme Court yesterday decided an important point in relation to county advertising rates.

The point involved is discovered in the case of Winn vs. Shaw. The latter is the Auditor of San Benito County, and he appealed to the Supreme Court from a judgment of the Superior Court of the county, which enjoined him from drawing a warrant in favor of a man named Hodges, who sold a piece of property to the county.

The lower court found that the Supervisors in purchasing the property had directed that the notice of their intention be published as required by law. There were two newspapers of general circulation in San Benito county at the time, but the notice was not published as directed. The Supervisors went ahead and purchased the property, and directed Auditor Shaw to draw his warrant upon the County Treasurer for the sum due Hodges.

BOYCOTTED THE COUNTY.

In January, 1890, the Supervisors of San Benito County fixed the price of all county advertising for the ensuing year at 75 cents per square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

This rate, however, was not in accordance with the views of the proprietors of the two newspapers of the county, one of whom was Winn, the plaintiff in this case. Winn and the other newspaper man had a conference, and they entered into an agreement, adopting a uniform schedule of prices to be charged by them for advertising, and stipulating that the same "should extend to all county work, and where possible said county work shall be divided as equally between the two offices as possible, each receiving a profit proportionate to the work done." By the terms of this agreement the two papers were to charge for county printing $1 50 per square for the first insertion and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion.

The lower court found that neither of the newspapers was "willing" to publish the notice of the Supervisors' intention to purchase Hodges' property for the price fixed by the Supervisors, but they were at all times willing and able to publish it at the rate fixed by their agreement. The court issued the injunction against the Auditor.

JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

The Supreme Court, in reviewing the case, quotes Section 25 of the County Government Act, which provides that Boards of Supervisors have jurisdiction to purchase property for the use of the county, but they must advertise their intention, with a description of the property, the price to be paid, fixing the time for consummating the purchase, for at least three weeks in some newspaper of general circulation published in the county; or if none be published in the county, then by posting such notice, etc.

"This provision," says the Supreme Court, "cannot be construed as simply directory, but it operates as a limitation upon the power of the Supervisors to make any purchase of real property, and unless the publication is made as directed, the board has no jurisdiction to act at all. The manifest design of the law is that notice shall be given to the tax-payers, so that by remonstrance or petition they may be able to prevent it, or at least be afforded an opportunity to be heard in the matter; and we have no doubt that a compliance with the statute in this respect is essential to the validity of any such contract of purchase. It is urged, however, that to hold this provision of the statute mandatory is to place it in the

POWER OF NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS

To enter into combinations which will, in effect, deprive the Supervisors of any voice in determining what shall be paid by the county for such publications * * and that a county may be subjected to the payment of exorbitant charges, or else cease to perform such governmental functions as, in order to be legally exercised, require published notice at some stage of the proceeding. This is an argument, however, which could more properly be addressed to the Legislature. The language of the statute under consideration is plain, and the court must give effect to it as it is written, and if the evils suggested are likely to flow from this construction the remedy must be by legislative action.

"It is further urged," continues the court, "that the county, or plaintiff, will not suffer any damage if the land of Hodges is accepted and paid for. But the question here is not whether the county will profit or loose by the transaction. If the law forbids * * * that must be the end of the matter.

"The question as to the validity of the contract made between the proprietors of the newspapers, is not involved in this case. Judgment is affirmed."

The decision is written by Justice De Haven, all the others concurring.

ANOTHER DECISION.

An opinion was also rendered yesterday in *Ex parte* Clark on *Habeas Corpus*.

The petitioner is the mother of Charles Henry Clark, a minor, and the respondents, who are husband and wife, claim that has become their child by adoption. They base their claim on an order made in November 1888, by John F. Finn, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of San Francisco. Attached to the order was a written consent signed by James P. Clark and Annie E. Clark, the parents of the child, consenting that their son be adopted by "Jacob" Reulein. Following this was a written agreement and consent signed by "David" Reulein and Mrs. Kate Reulein, in which the latter consented that "David" Reulein might adopt the child, and in which he agreed to adopt the boy and treat him thereafter in all respects as his own lawful child. The order of the Judge recited that James P. and Annie E. Clark, and "Jacob" Reulein and Katie Reulein, appeared before him, bringing with them Charles Henry Clark, aged 2 years and 11 months; that after questioning the several persons he found "Jacob" Reulein was desirous of adopting the boy; that his wife consented to such adoption, and that it was for the best interests of the child that the adoption should take place; that the parents having signed the necessary consent, and "Jacob" Reulein having executed the proper agreement, it was therefore ordered that the boy should thenceforth be regarded as the child of "Jacob" Reulein.

THE NAMES MIXED.

In the habeas corpus proceeding before the Superior Court, the real mother of the child, Mrs. Clark, alleges that he is detained and restrained of his liberty by "John" D. Reulein and Katie Reulein. The writ was addressed to them and an answer was filed signed by "John" D. Reulein and Katie Reulein, admitting that they hold the custody of the child and claiming the right to do so under the order of the Superior Court.

In rendering the opinion of the question, the Supreme Court says: "It will be observed that the parents consented to the adoption of their child by "Jacob" Reulein and that the agreement to adopt is signed by "David Reulein, and the order of the court gives the child to "Jacob" Reulein. There is nothing in the record of the proceedings to show that the names of "Jacob" Reulein, "David" Reulein and "John" D. Reulein indicate

ONE AND THE SAME PERSON,

And in our opinion the order is void, and affords the respondents no warrant for detaining the child. It confers no right upon them, and is manifestly too uncertain when read in connection with the agreements upon which it was based, to render any one liable as the parent by adoption—especially one whose name does not appear in the record at all. Another objection, which is fatal to the validity of the proceeding, is the fact that there is nothing in the order showing that Jacob Reulein or David Reulein was a resident of San Francisco.

It is doubtless true that a parent is not entitled to the custody of a child who is old enough to work and care for himself, after consenting to emancipation, but there is no basis for any such claim in this case. The minor is a young child incapable of caring for himself, and there is no pretense that the respondents have any authority over him other than such as is conferred by the order referred to.

It is ordered that the respondents John D. Reulein and Katie Reulein, forthwith restore to the petitioner herein the care, custody and control of said Charles Henry Clark.

A BIG BLAZE.

A Section of Chinatown Destroyed by Fire Last Evening.

The New Year's celebration of the Chinese in this city was appropriately capped by a large-sized fire last night, which centered in and consumed several shanties on the north side of I street, between Second and Third.

An alarm was turned in from box 34, at Third and J streets, and when the department arrived the flames were shooting out from the rear and front of the houses. The porches and lattice work in the rear of the shanties burned like fuses, and inside was a mass of flame. Six lines of hose were stretched, and the firemen rushed into the doorways in front and rear with streams of water.

A second alarm was turned in by Chief Engineer Guthrie, and No. 3's engine and cart came down to lend assistance. All three engines were set to work pumping, and two of the carts exhausted their supply of hose.

The firemen worked well, and despite the fact that the structures were all of the frailest character and burned like kindling, the men had the fire under control in half an hour after their arrival.

The large brick building on the northeast corner, owned by Mrs. Gregory, was not injured, but the structures adjoining it for about fifty feet on the east were gutted. They were the property of Jacob Tate and B. U. Steinman, and were occupied by Chinese exclusively.

A number of Chinamen were in the cellar smoking opium when the fire broke out, and for a time during its progress dozens of them rushed about frantically declaring to their countrymen that seven or eight Chinamen were in bed in the opium dens and would be burned to death.

Officer Goods broke into a section of the sidewalk and with the assistance of a young man pulled five men out of the cellar, while the dense volumes of smoke were rolling out of the doorways and windows.

At 7:50 o'clock the whistles announced that the fire was out, but for some time afterward a stream of water was kept playing on the smoldering coals in the cellar.

About 5,000 people gathered on the the scene, and the streets and sidewalks in the vicinity were thronged.

While running out of the burning building two firemen fell through an aperture in the sidewalk into a cellar. They were rescued immediately and found to be but slightly injured.

The fire started in the rear of the buildings where some firecrackers were being exploded.

Chief Guthrie says he will not allow any other than brick buildings constructed in place of the burned houses, unless the City Trustees give the property-owners special permission to do so.

TWO BAD BOYS.

Judge Cravens Sends Them to a Reform School in San Francisco.

A fair-sized Tuesday calendar was disposed of yesterday by Judge Cravens. Ah You and Ah Sing, two Chinamen who were arrested by the officers for promiscuously discharging all kinds of fireworks, bombshells, etc., on I street, were fined $5 each.

The case of Fred Brown, charged with a criminal assault on a Mrs. Furber, was continued until Saturday.

Bob Tetherton and Ed Jordan, two boys who have been causing the police much trouble by their petty thefts, were sent to the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society's School at San Francisco, for two months.

S. W. Butler was fined $2 50 for misdemeanor, and the charge of battery against Al Sherman was dismissed on the payment of costs.

Board of Equalization.

The State Board of Equalization consisting of Controller E. P. Colgan, J. R. Hebbron of Monterey County, R. H. Beamer of Yolo County, L. C. Morehouse of Alameda County, and J. S. Swan of San Francisco, met yesterday but transacted no business. The revenue law was examined with a view to presenting amendments to the same for the Legislature's action.

The board will meet to-day, when a vote will probably be taken on the selection of a Secretary.

Not Enough Evidence.

A. S. Page was examined before Justice of the Peace Devine yesterday on a charge of attempting to rob Edward Thompson in a J-street saloon Sunday. There was only the uncorroborated testimony of Constable Martin, who arrested Page, and Judge Devine decided that he would not be justified in holding the defendant to answer, so he discharged him.

Attacked by His Wife.

A man named Carroll called at the Police Station last night with his face besmeared with blood. He said his wife, formerly Mrs. Anderson, who lives on Sixth and M streets, became enraged at him and hurled a stick of wood at his head. It struck him in the face and cut a deep gash below his eye. Officer Stafford dressed the wound and sent Carroll to his home again.

Meeting of Clerks.

At a meeting of the Clerks' Early Closing Union last evening at the Courthouse J. C. Moore, S. H. Thompson and E. E. Earle were appointed a committee to urge a special session of the Federated Trades, for the purpose of calling their attention to the action of the C. P. Nathan Company in breaking their agreement to close shop at 6 P. M.

Republican Primary.

The Republican City Central Committee met yesterday and formally called for a Republican primary election for Saturday next to elect delegates to meet on the 17th inst. to nominate candidates for Third Trustee, City Auditor, City Assessor, City Collector and two Fire Commissioners.

Frediani's Trial.

The trial of Edward Frediani, for the murder of Guiseppe Scatini, was resumed before Superior Judge Catlin yesterday, and the entire day was consumed in impaneling a jury. The trial will be resumed to-day.

Eastern Mail.

The west-bound overland due here yesterday morning arrived on time, but carried no through Eastern passengers or mail. It did not make connection with the Union Pacific overland at Ogden on account of the blockade on that division.

A Gentlemen's Social.

A social will be given in the parlors of the Congregational Church this evening. The men will have entire control of the affair, and the ladies will be treated as guests during the evening.

Furniture at Auction.

Bell & Co. will hold a regular auction of household furniture, etc., to-day, commencing at 10 A. M. at the salesroom, 1009 J street.

LOVERS of fine horses feed Manhattan Food to keep them in good health and fine appearance. *

THE OTHER SIDE.

Pointed Reply to the Rev. Dr. Thomson's Sermon.

Criticism of the Proposed Sunday Law and Its Provisions—The Real Fight.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: I have noticed your report of Rev. Dr. Thomson's lecture on the proposed Sunday law. I ask a little of your space for comment on a few points. Your report quotes him as pleading for such a Sabbath as "our fathers made as one of the original American institutions." If our fathers made any Sabbath as an original American institution, it was that "Puritan Sabbath" which Mr. Thomson claims not to want. The fathers of the Federal Constitution did not make any Sabbath at all. They left every man free to have for himself just such a Sabbath as he may choose, and to have it just when he chooses. Absolute liberty in matters of religion is the boon left to us by our fathers. Every member of the American Sabbath Union has an undisputed right to any kind of a Sabbath he may desire, without any appeal whatever to the California Legislature. This Mr. Thomson well knows, and the fact that his Union is taking an appeal to the Legislature is *prima facie* evidence that something more is wanted than the privileges guaranteed by the fathers of our republic. The appeal for a Sunday law shows that this Sabbath Union wants to saddle upon the people such a Sabbath as they do not want—at least that a majority of them do not want. The Sunday law proposes to enforce a Sabbath upon the people whether they want it or not. Such was not the intent of the fathers of our republic, nor is it the spirit of our Constitution.

Mr. Thomson says that "some people do not understand that precedent is law." The proposition that precedent is law, is one that has many exceptions. It is nowhere accepted arbitrarily. But if we grant the proposition in its fullness, then the reverend gentleman is surely one who does not understand the precedent. His illustration is decidedly wide of the mark. He says, "If we concede to the President the right to a day of rest, why not concede it to every man?"

The speaker has been echoing through this State for many months that old hobby promulgated by Mr. Crafts, that exempting Sunday from the ten days allowed the President in which to sign bills passed by Congress is a precedent for a Sunday law. But the granting of that privilege to the President has nothing compulsory about it. The President is not prohibited from signing bills on Sunday. He may sign every bill that comes to his hand on that day if he so desire.

The intimation that every other man has not the same privilege conceded to the President is entirely nullified by the very next proposition of the speaker. He says, "In the judicial department no legal process can issue on Sunday." Very true, and why? Simply because it is designed that every man shall have the same right as the President to exercise his conscientious scruples regarding the observance of the day. But the Judges are not forbidden to work every Sunday if they choose upon matters under advisement or upon any work pertaining to their offices other than holding sessions of court or issuing processes. And this arrangement is a protection to every man outside of the courts against infringement of his right to use the day as he pleases, just as the President does.

Again, "General Washington went so far as to deny himself to visitors on Sunday, and himself and family—as have all Presidents since—attended church regularly on Sunday." Well, what if he did? He did so because he chose to of his own free will. There was no Sunday law to compel him to do so. So with all the other Presidents. The precedent set by General Washington did not operate as a law to compel succeeding Presidents to follow his example. If "precedent is law," as Dr. Thompson argues, then every President would be compelled to refuse audience to visitors on Sunday and to go to church regularly, because his predecessors did.

But the Presidents have not the monopoly of such privilege, nor have the Judges of courts. Any man in California can do so, if he lives near enough to a church. If he voluntarily accepts a position where he knows that he will have to work on Sunday, that is his own fault. The Sabbath Union employes have been very zealous in trying to create the impression that young men are forced to work on Sunday or go without employment. But while they have reiterated the standing arguments of Mr. Crafts, there is one point which he makes in his book, "The Sabbath for Man," which they overlook in appealing for a Sunday law. He argues strongly, and cites illustrations in proof of his position, that those employes who conscientiously and persistently decline to work on Sunday invariably gain either better places or the stronger confidence of their employers.

So we see they have two classes of Sunday arguments—one to use in urging young men to a strict observance of the day, and the other in working up sentiment favorable to a Sunday law. The position of the young man varies according to the turn of the kaleidoscope. The number of laboring men out of employment is rather against the argument that they are a badly overworked class. Which is better for a laboring man out of employment, or a mechanic on half-time, to have a day's work on Sunday or to be compelled to lie idle? If he has no scruples about the religious observance of the day, would he not much prefer a day's work?

Mr. Thomson expects the Sunday law to do much greater wonders in California than it has ever done anywhere else, in the way of reform. He proposes that it will reform the gambling clerks, although the saloons and gambling places be open six days and nights in the week. He proposes that a one-day-in-the-week law for bad boys will be a protection against their "going to the bad." There are already several laws for this purpose covering seven days in the week, but the boys go to the bad nevertheless. The expectations for the Sunday law are far too sanguine. There are Sunday laws in all the States excepting Idaho and California, and the boys are "going to the bad" in all of them. There is plenty of evidence that California boys are not at all ahead in the race, Mr. Thomson to the contrary notwithstanding.

In short, nearly all the evils of our State are attributed to the lack of a Sunday law; but there is abundant evidence that in all the States the same evils exist, and in about an equal degree. The Sunday law has not proved, in all its history of fifteen centuries, a panacea for the temporal or spiritual ailments of the people in any country.

But in this connection, a word in regard to the bill now being urged by the Sabbath Union and its auxiliary forces. There have been loud appeals for the weekly rest of the laborers in places usually operated seven days in the week. But the bill now before the Legislature exempts nearly all these. It exempts hotels, boarding houses, baker shops, baths, markets, restaurants, livery stables, retail drug stores and "such manufacturing establishments as are necessarily and usually kept in continued operation." This includes the whole list of employes in whose behalf the appeal is made, excepting bar-keepers. And a loop-hole is left big enough for every saloon-keeper in the State to jump through, in the exemption of hotels and restaurants. Everybody knows that it is a common dodge for saloon-keepers to make restaurants of their places of business when the saloons are closed and restaurants are allowed to sell liquors. In fact, many of the restaurants are little better than saloons at any time.

This wholesale exemption shows that the "civil rest day" plea is only a screen to cover up a religious movement. It is made apparently easy in order to get something called a Sunday law—an entering wedge, a foundation upon which to build a more strenuous structure at a more opportune time, when the American Sabbath Union shall have secured the backing of a national law, which is the eventual aim and original purpose of the organization. W. N. GLENN.

Oakland, Feb. 9, 1891.

LATEST STYLE.

An Amateur Barber Tries the Singing Act on Pat Fay.

Pat Fay was on fire in the little town of Washington on Monday, and although no alarm was turned in, there was more excitement than if the bridge had collapsed. Jim Glenn and Pat were on a drunk, and Jim got mad and accused Pat of painting him.

Pat denied the charge, and raddling to a corner fell all in a heap. Jim waited until his companion fell asleep, and then stealing up to him he poured about a pint of coal-oil on Pat's head.

He had plenty of matches on hand, and reading the directions on the box, "You scratch, and we do the rest," he obeyed, and in an instant Pat's head resembled a huge torch. There was a howl of pain from the victim, and parties rushed to his rescue.

Fay was badly burned about the head and face before the fire was smothered. Glenn has been arrested.

BALL-PLAYERS ON DECK.

Hutchinson, Peoples and Huston Arrive From the East.

Hutchinson, Peoples and Huston, three of the men who are to play in the Sacramento ball team this year, have arrived in this city. Huston will be one of the pitchers, Peoples will play at short and Hutchinson will guard second base.

Huston, who is 24 years of age, began his career as a professional with the Lewiston, Pa., club in 1884. Since then he has played with the Mahoney City and Hazelton teams of the same State, and also with the Jersey City and Galveston clubs. With Spokane Falls last year he won forty out of forty-six games he pitched. McCloskey considers him a great "find."

Peoples has a national reputation as an infielder. He is also 24 years of age, and since he entered the professional ranks he has played with the Leavenworth, Kan., and the Dalles, Galveston and Houston clubs. He is reported to be a clean and accurate fielder and a good thrower.

REMINISCENT.

Sergeant Barwick Reminds Us of Last Year's Weather.

The Signal Service temperature at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. yesterday was 34° and 52°, while the highest and lowest temperature was 53° and 30°, with light and variable winds, and a clouded sky. The barometrical readings at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. were 30.16 and 29.96 inches, respectively.

The highest and lowest temperature one year ago yesterday was 58° and 44°, and one year ago to-day 60° and 38°.

On the 19th and 20th of February one year ago, says Sergeant Barwick, there was one of the heaviest storms that was ever experienced in California in that month, there being over two and a half inches of rain precipitated.

The barometer yesterday fell more rapidly than it has done before in a long time, and the prospects are good for rain, and a good one, too, notwithstanding the Sergeant's dry theory, promulgated on the 9th inst.

Ghastly Find.

A gentleman named Schuler made a ghastly find on the Fruit-ridge road—between the Lower Stockton and Freeport roads—yesterday. It was the mortifying remains of a new-born girl baby, which bore evidence of having been heartlessly abandoned and left to die from exposure by someone. Evidently the infant was left there very shortly after its birth, and has probably been there several days. Coroner Clark was notified and the body was removed to the morgue.

Motion for a New Trial.

Judge Cravens heard an argument for a new trial yesterday in the case of George Green, who was convicted of battery by a jury about two weeks ago. The court took the matter under advisement until next Monday.

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

BAD ECZEMA ON BABY

Head One Solid Sore. Itching Awful. Had to Tie His Hands to Cradle. Cured by Cuticura.

Our little boy broke out on his head with a bad form of eczema, when he was four months old. We tried three doctors, but they did not help him. We then used your three CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using them eleven weeks exactly according to directions, he began to steadily improve, and after the use of them for seven months his head was entirely well. When we began using it his head was a solid sore from the crown to his eyebrows. It was also all over his ears, most of his face, and small places on different parts of his body. There were sixteen weeks that we had to keep his hands tied to the cradle, and hold them when he was taken up; and had to keep mittens tied on his hands to keep his finger-nails out of the sores, as he would scratch if he could in any way get his hands loose. We know your CUTICURA REMEDIES cured him. We feel safe in recommending them to others.

GEORGE B. AND JENETTA HARRIS, Webster, Ind.

Scrofula Cured

I have a sister younger than myself whose whole body was covered with scrofula sores, from head to foot. She could not lie down at night, and had no peace by day. A friend advised her to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. She did so, and they cured her.

DORA B. ERVING, Rushsylvania, Ohio.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Humor Remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause, while CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair. Thus the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, pimply and blotchy skin, scalp and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when the best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

PAINS AND WEAKNESSES Of females instantly relieved by that new, elegant and infallible Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness, the **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.**

BORN.

MOTT—In this city, February 9, to the wife of S. J. Mott, a daughter. *

MARRIED.

MARSDEN-TAYLOR—In this city, February 4, by Rev. J. B. Silcox, Joseph Marsden, Jr., of Truckee, to Helen R. Taylor, of Sacramento. *

DIED.

KELLEY—In this city, February 10, Louis A. Kelley, aged 68 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Sixth-street M. E. Church, Wednesday, February 11th, at 2 o'clock. *

TORRES—In this city, February 9, of diphtheria, Victor G., son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Torres, a native of Sacramento, aged 5 years, 1 month and 9 days.

Funeral private.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Changed Daily for Weinstock, Lubin & Co.

TO-DAY, AT 9:30 A. M.,

TABLE LINEN,

Huck Towels, Skirtings, Etc.

Good size Linen Huck Towels, 13 cents.
Cream Damask Table Linen, 50 inches wide, good cloth and soft finish, 30 cents a yard.
White Fringed Wash Cloths, 14 cents per dozen.
Plaid Domet Skirtings, 36 inches wide, with sideband border in brown, terra cotta, green and navy, at 9 cents a yard.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

LACE VALENTINES at 1 cent each. Valentines at 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 35, 45, 50 cents, etc., up to $1 50.

THURSDAY, AT 9:30 A. M.,

SPECIAL SALE OF

SHIRTS AND HOSIERY

Men's Dress Shirts with white pique bosoms and small dots; open fronts and made with all the latest improvements. Price, 85 cents. All sizes. These shirts were made to sell at a much higher price.

Men's Heavy All-wool Blue Socks reduced to 12 cents per pair.

A few odds and ends in "Four-in-Hand" Ties and Overshirts and Undershirts at special prices.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

EXTRA VALUE AT $5.

We have Boys' Suits for ages 12 to 17 years that were bought and are sold under regular value. The patterns are neat and desirable and the material strong and durable.

At present we have a full line of sizes.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

We can imagine nothing more stylish for young men than our London Blue Overshirts, cut short, and with wide lapped seams, at $25. They are silk lined and in every respect equal to custom work.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co.

400 to 412 K street, Sacramento.

Children's Carriages.

One carload just received direct from New York,

FROM $7 50 TO $35 EACH.

Cheap for Cash or Installments.

PIANOS STEINWAY, GABLER, PEASE, On Installments, from $325 upward, $10 per month.

Children's Carriages, Mirrors, Pictures, Chairs, Rugs, Clocks, all on installments.

A. J. POMMER, Nos. 829 and 831 J street, corner of Ninth.

ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE.

HATS AT COST

To clean out stock to make room for new spring goods.

Call and See for Yourself

—AT—

MRS. M. A. PEALER'S,

621-623 J Street, Sacramento.

Jas. G. Davis

411-413 K St., Sacramento.
WALL PAPER OF ALL KINDS. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

Furniture —AND— Carpets.

KLUNE & FLOBERG,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS, 428 J STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND Fifth, dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY and DIAMONDS. REPAIRING in all its branches a specialty, under Mr. Floberg. Agents for ROCKFORD WATCH COMPANY.

M. WACHMORST,

LEADING JEWELER OF SACRAMENTO, AGENT FOR PATEK, PHILIPPE & CO.'S WATCHES—best in the world. Sign of the Town Clock, No. 315 J Street, Sacramento.

Before they got Sapolio. the proverb ran—"The pan says to the pot, Keep off or you'll smutch me."

If your grocer sends you anything in place of SAPOLIO, send it back and insist upon having just what you ordered. SAPOLIO always gives satisfaction. On floors, tables and painted work it acts like a charm. For scouring pots, pans and metals it has no equal. Everything shines after it, and even the children delight in using it in their attempts to help around the house.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS CO., NEW YORK.

SACRAMENTO LUMBER COMPANY { Dealers in Lumber, Doors, Windows and Blinds.

Main Office—Second street, L and M. Yard—Front and R streets, Sacramento.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT REDUCTIONS —IN— Dress Goods!

—A LINE OF— CAMELS'-HAIR PLAIDS AND STRIPES REDUCED TO 45c PER YARD.

All of our Pattern and Combination Suits have been reduced to one-half their former prices.

$25 Suits for $12 50
$20 Suits for 10 00
$15 Suits for 7 50
$10 Suits for 5 00

Some of these goods are now displayed in our corner window.

Gattmann & Wilson,

601 J STREET,

Sole Agents Jouvin Kid Glove.

THE SACRAMENTO Boot and Shoe Factory,

817 K STREET.

ALL KINDS OF BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO ORDER.

REPAIRING BY A NEW PROCESS, AND at prices heretofore unknown in Sacramento. WM. J. FAHNLEY, Proprietor. ja21-3ptf

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

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