SENATOR STEWART'S VIEWS.

He Unbosoms Himself to a Correspondent on the Silver Bill.

Grounds for His Opposition to the Federal Elections Bill—Claim That the East Opposes Measures That Would Benefit the West.

[Special correspondence of the RECORD-UNION]

WASHINGTON Jan. 30, 1891.

Since the defeat of the so-called "Force Bill" all the metropolitan papers of the East have very prominently advertised Senator Stewart and his speeches. It may be said that so extensive has been the range of notice accorded him it seems to convey the impression that whatever Nevada may lack in popular representation on Mr. Porter's census tables it is evidently more than compensated for by her excess of representation on the floor of the United States Senate.

There has been three great political duels between an individual Senator and the Administration during our generation. The first grew out of the proposition to annex San Domingo during President Grant's last term. The violent opposition offered by Senator Sumner of Massachusetts resulted in his being deposed from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations and Senator Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, placed in his stead. This was done by an almost unanimous vote of the Senate.

The second was more successful. It was when President Hayes tried to oust Arthur and Cornell from the New York Custom House against Senator Conkling's wishes.

The third, and the one which we have just witnessed was between Senator Stewart of Nevada and President Harrison, in which Mr. Harrison has been most successfully defeated.

While the "cloture" and the "Federal elections bill" were the apparent objective points of contest for the championship, yet the known industry and energy of Mr. Stewart in behalf of silver legislation has drawn to Mr. Harrison's support all the influence and power of the banking and other aggregated capital of New York and New England. That power is equal to the office dispensing patronage of the Presidential tenure, but Mr. Stewart has knocked them all out. In order to understand the merits of the great contest just concluded I called on Senator Stewart for an interview, with the following result, which is forwarded for the information of all persons who wish to understand the merits of the controversy.

THE INTERVIEW.

Cor.—In view of the honest diversity of opinion entertained by Republicans of the right sort touching the necessity for a "force bill," so-called, will you be kind enough to give the RECORD-UNION your ideas upon that subject?

Senator Stewart—There is no diversity of opinion upon the question of the right of male citizens over 21 years of age to vote, and there is no doubt about the constitutional obligation of every State in the Union to pass and enforce laws for the security of a free ballot and an honest count. States may prescribe qualifications for voting applicable to all without regard to race or color, such as education, property, and the like. If a State attempts by law to make any discrimination against a class of citizens, any statute passed for such purpose would be in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and therefore invalid. The difficulty here presented is, where the vote is suppressed by violence, intimidation or fraud, without any action being taken on the part of the State Government to prevent it. The question then naturally arises.

Cor.—What power has the United States to remedy this evil?

Senator Stewart—So far as the elections of State officers and Electors of President and Vice-President are concerned the United States has no more power to interfere with them than has the Parliament of Great Britain. Local elections and elections of Presidential Electors are absolutely within the jurisdiction of the several States. Congress, however may make regulations for the election of Representatives in Congress and may alter regulations made by the States for that purpose. Here the power of the United States ends. As to the election of Presidential Electors, Congress may fix the time, but the States must determine the places and manner of holding the elections. Congress has fixed the elections for members of Congress and Presidential Electors on the same day. The "election bill" provides for the supervision of the election of members of Congress from beginning to end, including registration, etc. It also provides for a large number of officers to be stationed at each polling precinct. As a matter of course the Federal officers would influence the election, not only of Congress, but of Electors of President and Vice-President. Unless the State would employ and pay an equal number of men to guard the interests of the State the election would be a very one-sided affair. If the State should appoint officers, the Federal officers would be supreme, and could arrest the State officers and put them in jail, and then go on with the election. In nearly every State in the Union at the next election all the State officers are elected at the same time with the election of Representatives to Congress and Electors of President and Vice-President, consequently the Federal forces would operate upon the entire Federal and State elections. Any one who has any knowledge of elections knows very well that a band of heelers at the polls, having authority to inspect ballots and reject votes, will not confine themselves to some names on the ticket, but their influence will extend to the whole ticket. There are about seventy thousand voting precincts in the United States, and under the provisions of the bill, including Marshals, Returning Boards and Supervisors, there might be appointed between four and five hundred thousand Federal officers to superintend the next election. I am aware that it is said this bill is for the purpose of securing honest elections. My experience, however, is that when you have heelers of either party around the polls their object is to win, honestly, if they can, but win anyhow. The Supervisors hold office for life, or during good behavior. The appropriations in the bill are permanent. The bill once passed, it would be self-acting. If all the officers which the bill authorizes are appointed, the expense will be a little over seventeen millions a year. This would enable the party in power to dispense with the necessity of taxing Federal officials for campaign expenses, and might be useful in avoiding any further discussion of that prolific question by the civil service reformers. It is claimed by the friends of the bill that no President would be sufficiently anxious for re-election to use this power. But I doubt that. I think we might get some man in the Presidential chair—of course, we never have heretofore—who would be sufficiently anxious to retain office to enforce all the laws he could find on the statute book to accomplish that end. He would probably claim that it was his duty to see that the laws were faithfully executed.

Cor.—Every American of average respectability, not engaged in office seeking, knows that loafers, toughs, foreigners, professional politicians and criminals control the primaries and the detail of elections in large cities. Why, then, would not that bill be useful in the North?

Senator Stewart—It would be useful to the class of persons you speak of. They are the only individuals who would take employment at $5 a day to run elections. Besides, the party who desired to win would, of course, prefer the most active and influential toughs, and that is my principal objection to the 450,000 that would be appointed at the next election. It would be a high estimate to suppose that 50,000 of them would be of the respectable class. Four hundred thousand toughs would be much more effective at the polls than 400,000 respectable persons. Physical effectiveness is a valuable force in elections now. Very few persons have any idea of the far-reaching effects of the so-called "Force Bill." Its provisions, if carried into operation, would give the party in power absolute control of elections of President and Vice-President, because the States cannot separate those elections, Congress having the power to fix the time of both, and the election of Congressmen are similarly situated. As to State elections, the States might fix another day for them, but it would take time to do that, because most of the States have fixed the time of their elections in their constitutions. Besides, it would be very expensive. For some years to come it would give also the party in power absolute control of all elections, local as well as national. If the bill should become a law, and Federal Supervisors and Marshals be stationed at every voting precinct in the United States, the people would feel themselves outraged, and it would give the party in power such an enormous advantage that it would probably require revolution to regain the civil and political rights of the people thus lost. It is a question of the absolute change of our form of government. Our Government is based upon local self-government; the right of the people to regulate their own domestic affairs without interference by the Administration in power or any other power. The people are very jealous of those rights. It is something more than State rights; it is the right of self-government which is involved, the right of each man to cast his vote according to the dictates of his own conscience without imperial supervision. The same argument is used in the advocacy of this election bill that is used by tyrants everywhere, which is, that the people are not capable of governing themselves; therefore they must be governed by a monarch, because he knows better how to rule. That one man can rule better than the masses is the only excuse for monarchy.

Cor.—How are we going to destroy this boss business in the North.

Senator Stewart—Not by the Federal elections bill; that bill would be executed by politicians, or, more accurately speaking, by persons who are professional workers at the polls. They might overthrow existing bosses in the cities and transfer to themselves the emoluments now derived from plundering the officer-holders and tax payers. The supposition, however, that they would be a better class than those who now occupy bad eminence by their own energies is ridiculous. Does anybody suppose that bosses in cities, who are so much condemned, would be more virtuous or honest if they were backed by Federal authority? They might be more difficult to overthrow and, therefore, more confident and exacting; but to say that they would be more honest is simply absurd. The corruption of cities must be corrected by the people themselves. If they cannot do it, there is no power in this government to accomplish reform. The good people in every city are vastly in the majority, and it has been demonstrated time and again that they have the power to overthrow, corruption and secure good government whenever they are willing to exert themselves and give the subject the time and attention it deserves. The suggestion that free government must be given up because taxpayers do not do their duty, or that some evils exist, is an argument against free government itself, and will not be seriously considered by the people. The November elections very plainly demonstrated the people's power against parties as well as bosses.

Cor.—Is there any remedy provided in the Constitution for the evil of suppressing the colored vote?

Senator Stewart—Yes. If any State shall set up an oligarchy and cease to be republican in form, it is the duty of the United States to secure to such State a republican form of government. If necessary, the State could be placed under military rule until it was brought in harmony with the other States of the Union. In that event, the United States would be dealing with a single State and would not interfere with the rights of the other States. Again, it is provided in the Fourteenth Amendment that if any State denies to any class of its male citizens over 21 years of age the right to vote, the representation of such State in Congress shall be reduced in the proportion that the citizens who are denied the right to vote bear to the whole number of male citizens over 21 years of age.

Cor.—How was it that such a bill was prepared and received such support from the President, the House of Representatives and the majority of Republicans in the Senate?

Senator Stewart—The answer is simple. The bill was hastily framed to accomplish a particular object. It was originally intended to secure a free ballot for the colored man in the South, to make his vote effective, and to place him in power where he is in the majority. In seeking to acomplish this result the promotors of the bill inadvertently left out of consideration all other consequences that would flow from it. They had but one idea—that of securing the vote of the negro in the South. They seemed to have overlooked the fact that in the method to be adopted to secure those votes they were providing for the suppression of white votes throughout the country.

Cor.—What is the condition of the bill to-day and what are the chances of its ever again being called up?

Senator Stewart—The bill is dead and I do not see any chance of resurrecting it. There are eight votes on the Republican side already committed against calling it up, and with the Democrats that makes a majority. If any of them should die or fail to respond, there are plenty of others that would throw themselves into the breach. In my opinion, the sentiments of a majority of the Republicans in the Senate is against the bill, but it takes some courage to go against the Administration. Although Senators are very patriotic gentlemen, yet they like to have the favors of the Administration if they can secure them without great injury to their country, that is, if somebody else will vote against the bill and let them have the offices. Brought to the test, however, there are a good many, in my opinion, that would rebel before they would consent to pass the bill. They can not be willing to change our form of government. Voting for a bill that is not to become a law will not injure them, because when the bill is killed its provisions will soon be forgotten or never known to the public. They will be regarded as having simply voted straight with their party. That is a comfortable and convenient way of shirking responsibility. The public do not know the vast influence of the Administration. The veto power is now used with as much liberality and freedom as are tea and coffee. It was formerly a remedy for violations of the Constitution. It is now used as a discipline for refractory Senators and members of Congress. Federal patronage is now an important factor, and the Senators who slide along and follow the lead of the Administration have a comfortable time. I do not blame them; let them go on. I am a little differently situated from most of them. The Administration has been reasonably kind to me.

Cor.—Did the Senators really know what the elections bill was when asked in caucus to sustain it?

Senator Stewart—Of course not. I do not suppose five of them, outside of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, had ever read it. They took it for granted, without the slightest examination, that it was an ordinary constitutional bill to meet the original purposes intended. In fact, I doubt whether there are twenty Senators and Representatives that know anything about the provisions of the bill today, except what they have learned from the recent discussion. There was no suggestion in the Republican platform that Congress would pass such a bill as this. On the contrary, the national platform declares in favor of the autonomy of the States. A declaration in the platform that Congress would pass an Act to interfere with State elections would have defeated the party. So far as party platforms are concerned the Republican party is not pledged to this legislation. Every sentiment in the platform adopted at Chicago is against interfering with the free ballot of the citizen either by the Southern mob or the paid agents of Executive power. With half a million of paid agents of the Government to supervise the elections of the people, a free ballot would be lost to all. The Republican platform did not contemplate that only the colored man should have a free ballot, but that it should be secured to whites and colored alike, and that the autonomy of the States should be held inviolate. Of course, nothing of the kind proposed by this bill was considered by the convention at Chicago or by the people at the time they elected General Harrison.

Cor.—What would have been the result on the business of the session if the debate on the elections bill had continued?

Senator Stewart—No more bills would have been passed at this session, and the President would have been compelled to call an extra session. The business of the country would have been disturbed by a long extra session, tinkering with every question that affects the commercial welfare of the country, and the Republican party would have had all the odium of the bill without having made it a law.

Cor.—Is there anything in the rumor that has been about the Capitol during the whole session, that the elections bill was pressed by the gold ring for the purpose of preventing the discussion of financial questions?

Senator Stewart—It is impossible to say how much foundation there is for the rumor. There is, however, a remarkable coincidence connected with the matter. The most rabid and uncompromising gold men have been most zealous in pressing the elections bill to the exclusion of all other business; it was a splendid weapon against silver and all other measures that interest the West, for by occupying the entire time with it, material questions were necessarily excluded. Whether intended or not the effect was the same. Besides, the extreme advocates of the demonetization of silver are hostile to any legislation looking to the exclusion of Chinese or any other matter that our coast is interested in. We have been compelled to look outside of the gold ring of the East for legislation in which the West is peculiarly interested.

Cor.—What do you think are the chances of the silver bill becoming a law at this session?

Senator Stewart—They are not very good. It looks now very probable that the bill will never come before the House for consideration. If it cannot be smothered in the committee the rules of the House are such that it is almost impossible to get consideration for it unless Mr. Reed will consent. Besides, it is said that the President will veto a free coinage bill. It is probable then that nothing further will be done at this session, but that at the beginning of the next Congress the House will pass a free coinage bill which will also pass the Senate and be vetoed by the President. It will go back to the Democratic House and be passed over the veto by more than a two-thirds vote, but will be likely to fail in the Republican Senate. The two great parties will then be divided on the question of free coinage for '92. This could be prevented by the Republicans if they would take the matter up, pass free coinage of American silver and dispose of the question at the present session. It is almost too much to hope they will have wisdom enough to avail themselves of the opportunity. I hope they will. If the Democrats, however, fail to make every reasonable effort to pass the bill at this session and should keep it back with a view of future political advantages, their action will not be approved by the people and they will not reap the rewards of earnest silver men. There can be no trifling with the silver question. The people are in earnest and the politicians must take care of themselves. There is no doubt that four-fifths of the people of the United States, even in New England, are in earnest for silver. Any dodging on the part of any party will be noted and resented. I am thankful that it is at last a live issue which will not down at the bidding of politicians or gold manipulators. It has been smothered quite too long. We have got it to the front and will keep it there.

Cor.—What do you think this continued persistency of New York and New England to ignore the material interests of the South and West will ultimately result in?

Senator Stewart—I fear that it will result in joint extreme measures of retaliation, but I hope not. If the money changers continue their efforts to rob the people by contraction, there is danger of retaliation by inflation. It is impossible for the country to prosper on a shrinking volume of money. Continual fall of prices while obligations to pay money are constantly accumulating means ruin to the masses. The people are demanding more money in circulation. The movements of labor organizations, the Farmers' Alliance and other combinations to resist oppression are most significant. The money-changers had better take warning and do justice, or they will find no law in this country to enforce usurious obligations.

THE CONCLUSION.

Having already occupied considerable time with the Senator, but without asking many questions which might be considered pertinent to the subject, and without learning all he would have said had his attention been attracted by further inquiry, your correspondent felt constrained to terminate the interview in order to make room for many visitors who had been patiently waiting in the ante-room.

Upon rising to depart Mr. Stewart, with some earnestness, added: "If the Republican party had performed its whole duty last November at the polls, the Farmers' Alliance and their associates would have solved the Southern election problem, and the Solid South would now be a thing of the past. We have missed the great opportunity, and it correspondingly perpetuates the continuation of their methods. We have, however, this assurance: We can enter the campaign of 1892 with a clean record. There are no experiments in Central American politics to be explained and defended."

EAST VS. WEST.

Persons living in California have a faint conception of the endless obstacles thrown in the way of Pacific Coast Representatives, in nearly all legislation favorable to the coast, by New York, New England and Great Britain's representatives on and off the floors of Congress.

It would appear that the time will eventually come when the great West may feel called upon to distribute some of her political favors upon localities who are continually manifesting friendly support. It certainly does not look hospitable to continually antagonize the South for the amusement of our enemies in the East.

RICHARD LAMBERT.

A LOST ADDRESS.

A Trinidad Lady Writes to San Francisco for It.

Mrs. Harriet McNamara of 319 State Street, Trinidad, Colorado, while visiting in St. Louis last summer, did not suffer with her usual sick headaches and indigestion. But upon her return to Trinidad her old troubles came upon her. It was not the St. Louis climate that did so much for her. The secret is told in the following letter, received by Thomas Price & Son, the well-known assayers of 524 Sacramento Street, San Francisco. Mrs. McNamara writes:—

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Signed this 22d day of January, 1891.

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Sacramento. } On this 22d day of January, 1891, before me, S. SOLON HOLL, a Notary Public in and for said county, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared JOHN BREUNER, JR., and LOUIS F. BREUNER, known to me to be the persons described in, and whose names are subscribed to, and who executed the within instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same. S. SOLON HOLL, [SEAL.] [ja23-5tF] Notary Public.

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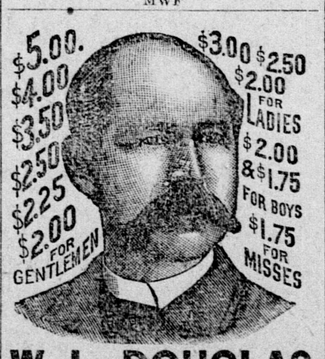

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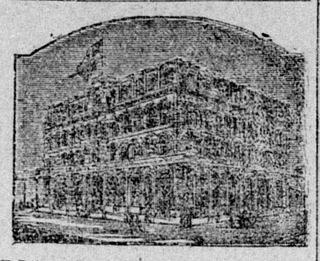

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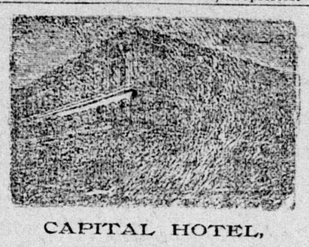

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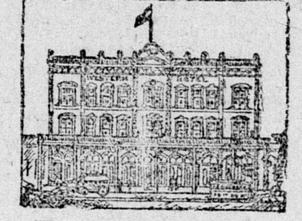

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FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN EVERY RESpect. Ladies' dining-room separate. Open day and night. BUCKMANN & CARRAGHER, Proprietors. No. 1019 Second street, between J and K, Sacramento.

PACIFIC HOTEL, Corner K and Fifth sts., Sacramento.

CENTRALLY LOCATED, AND CONVEnient to all places of amusement. The best family Hotel in the city. The table always supplied with the best the market affords. Street Cars from the depot pass the door every five minutes. Meals, 25 cents. C. F. SINGLETON, Proprietor.

Banking Houses.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

Sacramento City.....California

Guaranteed capital.....$410,000
Paid up capital.....225,500
Reserve and surplus.....56,000

Term and ordinary deposits received. Dividends paid semi-annually. Money loaned on real estate only.

To encourage children and people of limited means to save, deposits of $1 will be received and interest paid thereon. For further information address, WM. BECKMAN, President. GEO. W. LORENZ, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF D. O. MILLS & CO.,

Sacramento, Cal.—Founded, 1850.

Saturday Hours.....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Directors and Shareholders:

D. O. MILLS.....1,538 Shares
EDGAR MILLS, President.....1,538 Shares
S. PRENTISS SMITH, Vice-Pres. 250 Shares
FRANK MILLER, Cashier..... 351 Shares
C. F. DILLMAN, Asst. Cashier.... 125 Shares
Other persons own.....1,198 Shares

Capital and Surplus, $600,000.

Chrome Steel Safe Deposit Vault and Time Lock.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK

Southwest Corner Fourth and J streets, Sacramento, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital.....$500,000

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE. INterest paid semi-annually on Term and Ordinary Deposits.

B. U. STEINMAN.....President
EDWIN K. ALSIP.....Vice-President
D. D. WHITBECK.....Cashier
C. H. CUMMINGS.....Secretary
JAMES M. STEVENSON.....Surveyor

DIRECTORS:

B. U. STEINMAN, EDWIN K. ALSIP, C. H. CUMMINGS, W. E. TERRY, SOL. RUNYON, JAMES McNASSER, JAS. M. STEVENSON.

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Draws Drafts on Principal Cities of the World. Saturday Hours, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

OFFICERS:

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Vice-President.....FRED'K COX
Cashier.....A. ABBOTT
Assistant Cashier.....W. E. GERBER

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SACRAMENTO BANK.

THE OLDEST SAVINGS BANK IN THE city, corner of Fifth and J streets, Sacramento. Guaranteed capital, $500,000; paid up capital, gold coin, $300,000; loans on real estate in California, July 1, 1890, $2,898,442; term and ordinary deposits, July 1, 1890, $2,709,394. Term and ordinary deposits received. Dividends paid in January and July. Money loaned upon real estate only. The Bank does exclusively a savings bank business. Information furnished upon application to W. P. COLEMAN, President. ED. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

CROCKER-WOOLWORTH NATIONAL BANK,

322 Pine street, San Francisco.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $250,000.

DIRECTORS:

CHARLES CROCKER.....E. H. MILLER, JR.
R. C. WOOLWORTH.....President
W. E. BROWN.....Vice-President
W. H. CROCKER.....Cashier

Undertakers.

J. FRANK CLARK, UNDERTAKING PARLORS,

1017 and 1019 Fourth street, Sacramento.

EMBALMING A SPECIALTY.—GEORGE H. CLARK, Funeral Director and County Coroner. Telephone No. 134.

W. J. KAVANAUGH, Undertaker.

No. 513 J st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTment of Metallic and Wooden Caskets, Burial Cases, Coffins and Shrouds furnished. Coffin orders will receive prompt attention on short notice and at the lowest rates. Office open day and night.

Crossman's Specific Mixture.

WITH THIS REMEDY PERSONS CAN cure themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price, $1 a bottle. Jy9-1yTuF

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TUNING AND REPAIRING IN ALL ITS branches. Pianos and Organs a specialty, but like attention given to all musical instruments.

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A. L. HART,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—OFFICE: SOUTHwest corner Fifth and J streets. Rooms 12, 13 and 14, Sutter Building.

THOMAS W. HUMPHREY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Southwest corner Seventh and J streets; Notary Public. Collections. Sacramento, Cal.

Dentistry.

F. F. TEBBETS,

DENTIST, 914 SIXTH ST., between I and J, west side, opposite Congregational Church.

DR. W. C. REITH,

DENTIST, LINDLEY BUILDing, southeast corner Seventh and J streets, Sacramento, Cal.

C. H. STEPHENSON,

DENTIST, CORNER SEVenth and J streets, over Lyon's Dry Goods Store.

H. H. PIERSON DENTIST, 511½ J ST SAC.

Fruits, Seeds, Produce, Etc.

W. R. STRONG COMPANY,

—HEADQUARTERS FOR—

Alfalfa Seed, Etc.

Oregon Potatoes in Lots to Suit.

CULTIVATED WHITE WILD OATS

And ALFALFA SEED in lots to suit.

W. H. WOOD & CO., WHOLESALE PRODUCE, Nos. 117 to 125 J Street, Sacramento.

S. GERSON & CO.,

—WHOLESALE—

Fruit, Produce and Commission Merchants, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

P. O. Box 170.

CURTIS BROS. & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesale Dealers in Fruit and Produce,

308, 310, 312 K st., Sacramento.

Telephone 37. Postoffice Box 335.

EUGENE J. GREGORY. FRANK GREGORY.

GREGORY BROS. CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GREGORY, BARNES & CO., Nos. 126 and 128 J st., Sacramento, wholesale dealers in Produce and Fruit. Full stocks of Potatoes, Vegetables, Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, Alfalfa, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, Etc., always on hand. Orders filled at LOWEST RATES.

Liquors, Wine, Beer, Etc.

Finest Lunch House in the City,

CAPITAL ALE VAULTS, NAGELE & SVENSSON, Proprietors. Lunch from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Clam Chowder and Mussel Soup every evening from 6 to 12 o'clock. Finest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

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METROPOLITAN THEATER BUILDING, 423 K Street.

CHAMPAGNE, CIGARS, LIQUORS. f4-1m

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HAVING MADE EXTENSIVE IMPROVEments the public are now cordially invited to a first-class resort. Sandwiches of all kinds. Buffalo Beer on draught and in bottles. The finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars on hand. H. KOHNE, Proprietor.

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IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER in Fine Whiskies, Brandies and Champagne.

JAMES WOODBURN,

No. 417 K Street, Sacramento, Cal.,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER in fine Whiskies, Brandies, Wines and Liquors. Thanking my old friends and patrons for their former patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same. All orders will be promptly and carefully filled.

Railroad Time Table.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

PACIFIC SYSTEM.

January 19, 1891.

Trains Leave and are due to Arrive at Sacramento.

LEAVE	TRAINS RUN DAILY.	ARRIVE
6:15 A	Calistoga and Napa	11:40 A
3:05 P	Calistoga and Napa	8:40 P
12:50 A	Ashland and Portland	5:55 A
4:30 P	Deming, El Paso and East	7:00 P
7:30 P	Knights Landing	7:10 A
10:50 A	Los Angeles / Og