

THE SUNDAY UNION. SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1891. ISSUED BY THE SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY. Office, Third Street, Between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION, (Six Pages), Published six days in each week, and THE SUNDAY UNION, (Eight Pages), Published every Sunday morning, making a splendid SEVEN-DAY paper.

THE WEEKLY UNION, (Twelve Pages), In the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast.

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.

Weather Forecast. Forecast till 8 P. M. Sunday, 22d.—For Northern California—Fair weather, except light rain at Eureka and Red Bluff; winds generally westerly, fresh to brisk; cooler, except nearly stationary temperature on the upper northwest coast.

SUTTER'S FORT TREAT AND HOW TO PRESERVE IT.

Nearly two years ago when the Record-Union commenced the agitation for the restoration and preservation of Sutter's Fort—which has at last resulted in an appropriation by the State Legislature for that purpose—and frequently since then, this paper has suggested that the old building should be repaired, the fort walls restored, and a portion of the grounds within the walls be converted into a park garden; that a portion should be covered in so as to include the old building, and thus make a memorial hall and museum building.

We have, after hearing a score of propositions for treatment of the plat, never had reason at any time to modify the views of this journal upon the subject. The more they are considered, the firmer the conviction of their feasibility and their wisdom. Now that the property has been rescued from private ownership, an end to which this journal has lent its best efforts, it has wisely been placed for treatment in the hands of a commission chosen from among the Native Sons of the Golden West.

This commission has just organized, and proposes, with the fund placed at its disposal by the State, to enter upon the work at the old fort very soon. With that purpose in view, it has solicited the submission of suggestions as to the best plan of restoring and for maintaining the fort, and for treatment of the grounds and the memorial and historic questions involved.

In response to this invitation the Record-Union, recalling its original proposition, renews the suggestions embodied in an editorial review of the Sutter's Fort question December 20, 1889. We then said, and with but little modification of details suggested, reiterate the expression that restoration means preservation of the ruins now on the ground and reconstruction of the old fort as nearly as may be done. We then said that a fund must be provided to yield interest for maintenance after restoration. This annual cost would be salary of guardian, replacing loss by wear and tear and exposure to the elements, and repair of the new structures to be erected within the precincts of the fort, the gardening and care of the grounds and meeting the needs of the museum section in receiving and placing articles contributed from time to time.

We then said and still believe that such income can be secured, that Restoration should be considered with great deliberation and should consist of the adobe walls and protecting them, as may be done, for a century of resistance of the elements; repair of the solitary remaining building and its restoration as nearly as may be to its original condition. It should then be completely inclosed and covered by a structure of stone foundation and iron and glass upper work, which should be large enough to serve for the reception and proper placing of contributions of interest, related to the pioneer era and early history of the State and coast.

This memorial hall would in a very short time become a museum of the Pacific Coast and its history; within it would be gathered, and constantly view it. The memorial hall should bear upon its walls the names of all who have been donors to the purchase and restoration fund, and of those who have stored and preserved that historic record the maintenance of which should be a constant source of pride to all Californians.

On the 12th of June of last year, after commenting upon the splendid donation to the reclamation fund by the Charles Crocker heirs, and after suggesting that the Native Sons, who had taken hold of the matter, should keep in view the idea of restoration of the fort, and preservation of the remaining relic from decay, the RECORD-UNION said: Very many plans have been suggested, but we have heard of none that are superior to restoration of the walls of the fort and their enclosing in cement; the beautifying of the grounds, and the covering in of the old dwelling and storehouse structure. Within the walls of this cover, which ought to be of iron and glass, will be gathered a museum of California history, where there is stored and preserved a great accumulation of relics and curiosities relating to the history of the State from the earliest period, and of the country under Spanish and Mexican domination. The grounds thus covered for wall become an ob- jective point for tourists, and a constant source of pride to all Californians.

desirable for visitation in winter as in summer by tourists, and that will probably be the means of revenue, in some degree from privileges, for the maintenance fund. This plan, at the same time, will leave a large portion of the grounds a summer garden, as those within the hall would constitute a winter garden, only so much being floored over as museum needs demand.

It will cost something less to simply turn the Sutter's Fort into a park and erect in its center a monument, but it was never intended by the State or the subscribers to the purchase fund that a park should be supplied to Sacramento at State and private expense and by sacrifice of Sutter's Fort. Restoration and preservation were the ends every subscriber to the fund had in view, and these alone moved the Legislature to its liberal action. The whole people now own Sutter's Fort, and any plan of treatment must delocalize it. Some such scheme of treatment as we have outlined will be infinitely better for this city, however, since the treatment that keeps the historical idea in view and the suggestion of a museum—to which, by the natural momentum of interest and State pride California historic relies will come in time—will draw to greatest number of visitors and this locality will be naturally and legitimately benefited.

OUTLINES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW.

The international copyright bill having become a law, it will interest the readers of good literature and all authors, designers and inventors to know just what form it finally received the approval of Congress and the President. It is not what was originally asked for by the writers of the country, but it is a long advance stride that is very gratifying.

In brief, then, the new law provides that authors, designers, composers, artists or sculptors, printers, engravers or photographers, shall have for a term of years, with a right of one renewal, the sole right to issue their works, to reproduce them, and in case of writers, to dramatize and present them, if copyrighted under the Federal laws. Prior to publication the author must mail to the Librarian of Congress a printed copy of the title of the book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, photograph or chromo, or a description of the painting, drawing, statue, statuette, or a model or design for a work of the fine arts, for which he desires a copyright. On the day of publication he must mail two copies of the work to the same official, and of works of sculpture, fine arts, models, etc., two photographic copies must be forwarded.

So long as the copyright thus secured continues, importation into the United States of any article so secured, or any plates of them, types, stones, etc., not taken from the originals, made in the United States, is prohibited, except in the cases specified in paragraphs 512 to 516 of Section 2 of the Tariff Act of October 1, 1890. These are, publications that have been printed or articles manufactured more than twenty years; printed matter in raised letters for the blind; matter exclusively in languages other than the English; works for the use of the United States; works imported for the educational, philosophical, literary or religious societies, colleges, schools of learning, etc., not more than two copies to one invoice, and not then, except under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; lastly, books and household effects of families from foreign countries, used abroad at least one year, and not imported for others, or for sale.

Exception is also made in the cases of those who buy for use, and not for sale, and who import and pay duty on not more than two copies at any one time. So, too, exception is made of newspapers, and magazines not containing, in whole or in part—except authorized by the author—matter that is copyrighted. If a book is in a foreign language, and only the English translation is copyrighted, then the importation of the translation only is prohibited.

The fees to be forwarded to the Librarian for copyright are: With the title or description, 50 cents; for a copy of the record, 50 cents; for recording an assignment, \$1; for every copy of that record, \$1. If the author or producer is not a citizen or a resident the fee for the title-filing is \$1. All the fees are to be paid into the United States Treasury. The lists of copyrights are to be printed weekly, and furnished to all collectors of customs and postmasters handling foreign mails, and will be furnished to any desiring them for a sum not exceeding \$5 a year.

Whenever there is a substantial alteration in a new edition new copies of the book, or writing, or design, must be filed with the Librarian of Congress. A penalty of \$100 is assessable against any person stamping or printing an article as copyrighted that is not, and one-half the fine goes to the informer. Whoever, without the consent of the author or owner in writing, witnessed by two persons, prints or translates or imports, or sells or offers for sale any copyrighted work, or design, or article, is liable in damages and to forfeit every copy so printed, imported, translated, or offered for sale. In addition, it is provided that merely varying the text, or changing the title, or slightly modifying the score, or design, or model, with intent to evade the copyright law, shall not avail as a defense. For the offenses recited, in addition to liability to pay damages to the owner, the violator of the copyright law shall forfeit the plates from which the print is made, and \$1 for every sheet found in the offender's possession, either copied or printed, and \$10 for every copy of a painting or statue found in his possession, or sold by the offender. One-half of these forfeits go to the United States and one-half to the owner of the copyright. If a work issues in separate volumes each one must be copyrighted, and so, too, each number of a periodical.

The law goes into effect July 1st of this year. But the last section of the bill is the all-important one, and in it is the essence of the reciprocal relations it is the

purpose of the law to conserve. It provides that the Act shall only apply to a citizen or subject of a foreign nation when such nation permits to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as its own citizens, or when such foreign nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which the United States may at its pleasure become a party to such agreement. The existence of either of the conditions are to be determined by the President of the United States.

Such then is the law for which the Record-Union in common with all the leading journals of the nation, with here and there an exception, has battled for so many years. What now will be the effect of the law? It will inure to the benefit of all authors, artists, designers, publishers, printers and engravers of the United States. American writers have been ill-treated, because the middle man could buy a single copy of a work by a foreign author, reprint it and sell it cheaply, not having to pay the author a solitary dime. The stolen foreign books, therefore, always undersold the home production, while in other countries the works of American authors were treated in precisely the same manner, and thus the producers on both sides were robbed.

Again, the greed of middle men has led them to issue stolen literary matter and art works in the meanest possible form, on poor paper, in small type and in flimsy binding, and for these poor publications a great deal of money has been wasted; now, however, the publishers will strive with one another to issue saleable books in substantial and enduring form, and will employ competent workmen to that end. The United States has been looked upon from abroad as a book thief; the new law removes the reproach. Publishers will benefit by the new law, for foreign works will now go to the best class of American publishing houses; the practice under the old system kept the foreign books out of the hands of publishers of the latter order and put them into the hands of indifferent men, who issued them in the meanest form in addition to stealing them.

Probably the price of the foreign copyrighted books will slightly advance, but in compensation we shall get far better print, paper and binding. The better order of writers will find their works crowding out the trashy and worthless productions—this latter process will be slow, but it is inevitable, for the taste of the people will insure it. The cost of American books will not be at all affected by the law. The new law is one that Congress should have enacted years ago; that it has been so long in drumming up courage to do it has been a national shame.

THE SCHOOL BOOK SYSTEM JUSTIFIED.

About the middle of the legislative session the enemies of the State school book system created something of a breeze by rescuing from the records of the late administration the half-completed report of an expert, and from that insufficient data it was declared that the books published by the State cost too much and that the system was uneconomical. At the time we pointed out the errors of the report, and showed that it was inaccurate; that it was no fault of the expert, however, but was due to the sudden closing of the report by those who set him at work, and limited the field of his researches.

Now we have the detailed report of another expert, whose operations were unhampered, and whose service of many years in the Controller's department specially qualified him for the search of records of all classes. This expert, who proceeded to his work under orders from the Legislature, finds very different facts from those reported by the expert of the late administration. He shows clearly that the State has been a large gainer; that the people who purchase school books have been still larger beneficiaries; that the system has worked well, even better than there was reason to anticipate so early in the experiment. In short, the report of expert Dunn is a complete vindication of the wisdom of the State policy regarding text-books for the common schools. It clearly shows that a financial policy it was business discretion well exercised. Of course, the enemies of the system will assail the report, but it is too well fortified by facts and financial citations from State records to be open to any lance.

Mrs. John Sherwood joins with Mrs. Wells, in the North American Review, in protest against certain literature of the day that makes life a dissecting-room. They well say, that in many of the popular magazines there is now run a species of matter that is giving young girls wholly false ideas of life and of love especially, and that is having a direct and bad influence upon their characters. A large part of this class of writing tends to frighten a susceptible and nervous woman, and those not so sensitive are taught ideas of life, before and after marriage, that are unreal and hence dangerous as guides. As Mrs. Sherwood puts it: "It is a shocking wrong and nuisance that popular magazines should publish stories which are read by young girls, enabling them, as Mrs. Wells says, to count 'the various kinds of kisses which mark the advent and climax of a lover's regard. Love itself is just as subtle and unselfish as ever it was; passion is as true and noble; but their parasites are deadly.'"

But all such literature is harmless as a dove compared with the pernicious matter that is put into the hands of youth, and especially of young men and boys, through the agency of the flash sheets, low, cheap literary editions of vulgar and unreal fiction, and the criminal literature of the Police Gazette, etc. The latter class ought to be tabooed by the law and its circulation forbidden, for reasons similar to those for which we prohibit the indiscriminate sale of poisons, and for the reasons that we inhibit the printing

purpose of the law to conserve. It provides that the Act shall only apply to a citizen or subject of a foreign nation when such nation permits to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as its own citizens, or when such foreign nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which the United States may at its pleasure become a party to such agreement. The existence of either of the conditions are to be determined by the President of the United States.

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whole sale of certain indecent books. The wide range of police, sporting and cheap library nastiness and exaggeration tends to corrupt the youth of both sexes, to cultivate the taste for adventure of a criminal character, to stimulate unhealthy the animal passions, to degrade woman in the estimation of the developing man, and to brutalize man in the eyes of the developing woman.

EFFORTS to produce natural colors in photography have been many, but no true success has been attained heretofore. Now, however, comes the announcement that M. Lippmann, of Sorbonne, has laid before the Paris Academy a method of photographing all colors throughout the range of the spectrum. He has not claimed, however, that the discovery in its present stage will enable mixed colors to be reproduced, but that may follow. The principle upon which M. Lippmann operates is the sending of broken lines of light instead of a continuous wave, across the photographic plate. This is caused by interference. The broken wave causes the precipitation of the silver in layers of different thicknesses. As each wave produces a thickness corresponding to the length of the wave, it can let pass only the light originating it. If Lippmann's discovery proves to be economic, it will work a revolution in the art of photographing, for it will do away very largely with the assistance of the colorist, though not with that of the re-toucher. It will add new interest and new usefulness to the art also, and will render photography of greater value in the detection of crime, in taking for the uses of the painter, and will especially tend to make photographs more satisfactory by reducing the hardness and severity that now so much distinguishes them from other art methods of reproduction.

The British Government has suppressed the American District Messenger Service recently established in London. The Government claimed that it interfered with the postal and telegraph systems. All it allows now is the sending of a telegram or letter to a station, which a messenger will deliver. The parcel-carrying, escorting, errand-running, fire and police-call system, is prohibited by the suppression of the American enterprise. It appears also that the London public had fallen very much in love with the American scheme, and that it won instant popularity. It did not, in fact, interfere with the postal or telegraph systems, since the Government could require, if it chose, that a stamp should be attached to every sealed letter carried. If the London public is as indignant over the interference of the Government as is reported, we may expect the authorities to yield, since there, as here, public sentiment controls in the long run.

MR. HENRY M. STANLEY, the African explorer, in his lecture in this city, cleared up one matter that had been involved in doubt. We had all along believed that the accident which befel Emin Pasha after his rescue, was without fault on his part. Mr. Stanley clearly states that Emin was under the influence of wine, and staggered from the table out upon the balcony and fell to the ground, cracking a head that so much money, blood and life had been sacrificed to rescue. The reputation of Emin for correctness of habit had secured him the benefit of the doubt until Mr. Stanley's positive statement.

FOOLED FOR ONCE.

A Rat Routs Two Ferrets Which Have Had Things Their Own Way. The salesman of Weber's clothing store own two white English ferrets, and they have great sport chasing and killing rats with them, says the Toledo Bee. Very often several rodents are caught in a trap and let loose in a large goods box. One of the ferrets is then placed in the box, and in less time than it can be told the rats are laid out cold.

On last Monday a monster rat was snared in the trap and, as usual, placed in the box to be slaughtered by the ferret. It was a savage-looking specimen of the vermin, and exhibited no fear, but backed into one corner and looked sullenly about. The young ferret was dropped in first, the boys supposing, of course, that the rat would be dispatched without ceremony. But in this they were badly fooled, as the ferret, on catching sight of the rat, sneaked into the furthest corner and huddled down shivering with fear. The rat, after taking a brief survey, glided swiftly over to the ferret's corner, and snapping savagely at the ferret, retired to its corner. The ferret squealed in terror and made repeated efforts to jump out of the box. The rat grew bold and commenced to crawl about, and resorted to utterly routing the ferret and starting it on a lively chase around the box. Realizing that the young ferret was "not in it" the boys dropped the old ferret and exhibited to fear, but backed into one corner and looked sullenly about. The young ferret was dropped in first, the boys supposing, of course, that the rat would be dispatched without ceremony. But in this they were badly fooled, as the ferret, on catching sight of the rat, sneaked into the furthest corner and huddled down shivering with fear.

Bank of England. Every one may not know that the Bank of England notes are made from new white linen cuttings—never from anything that has been worn. So carefully is the paper prepared that even the number of dips into the pulp made by each workman is registered on a dial by machinery, and the sheets are counted and booked to each person through whose hands they pass. They are made at Laverstoke, on the River Whit, in Hampshire, by a family named Foral, descending from a French Huguenot refugee, and have been made by the same family for more than 150 years. They are printed by hand, being then being an elaborate arrangement for making them so that each note of the same denomination shall differ in some particular from the other.

Munitions of War. QUEBEC, March 20.—The Government Cartridge Factory is running full time on orders from Ottawa, and it is understood that a factory for making Martini-Henry ammunition is to be established. The cause of this activity is unknown.

Fair Shopper.—What is the difference between two pieces of goods? Clerk—"One is marked higher than the other." "Yes, but what is the real difference between them?" "I just told you—a marked difference." Buffalo Express.

Special Notices. SAMPLE ROOMS, 1014 Sixth street, between J and K streets, and between J and K streets. JACOB KEARNEY, Proprietor. PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH, by use of local anesthetic. DR. WELDON, dentist, Eighth and J streets.

Gale Bros. & Co. The first showing TO-MORROW of the new Muslin Underwear for the season! The stimulus of past success, together with the opportunities of more working space, are the forces that have brought together for this season the greatest stock of the kind known in our history. And we are pleased to say that the larger buying incident to such increased assortments has had the effect of bettering the prices of past years.

To show just what this department is prepared to do for you, we shall signalize the "Opening" by having on sale this week a line of MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES, at prices from a THIRD to a HALF less than their actual value. The lot contains nearly 1,000 pieces, all of which are different patterns. The goods are of the finer class and the bargains are simply extraordinary.

CORSET COVERS. 125 styles at 25c, 40c, 50c, 75c, \$1. DRAWERS. 75 styles at 50c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2.50. CHEMISE. 90 styles at 50c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$3, \$5. SKIRTS. 101 styles at 50c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$7.50, \$10. GOWNS. 60 styles at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.45, \$1.50, \$1.60 up to \$4. INFANTS' SLIPS. 76 styles from \$1 to \$10. INFANTS' SKIRTS. 75 styles at 25c, 50c, \$1, \$2. LADIES' SACQUES. 23 styles at \$1, \$2, \$3. SHORT DRESSES. 78 styles at 50c, \$1, \$2, \$3.

OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR This Week.

SEE THE TWO SHOW WINDOWS.

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

INFANTS' COATS AND MULL BONNETS.

Our New Spring Line of Infants' Coats and Caps are Now Ready for Sale.

We are showing over 20 styles in Infants' Long Cashmere Embroidered Coats, ranging from \$1.75 to \$18 per garment. Our line of Infants' Short Coats are also complete, and we are now able to please you in style, quality and price. In Infants' Mull and Silk Bonnets we are showing the strongest lines in this city. Over 52 styles. Prices ranging from 25 cents to \$3.

NEW RIBBONS AND BUTTONS JUST ARRIVED.

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

Amusements, Etc.

METROPOLITAN THEATER. CHAS. P. HALL, Proprietor and Manager. THE TREAT OF THE SEASON! To-morrow and Tuesday, March 23 and 24. The Greatest Comedy Success of the Present Generation. WM. GILLETTE'S DELICIOUS PLAY. All the Comforts of Home! (A companion to the Private Secretary). Under the management of MR. CHAS. FROHMAN.

California Baseball League. SNOWFLAKE PARK. Sunday, March 22, 1891. OAKLAND VS. SACRAMENTO. Game called at 2:30 P. M. Admission, 60 Cents; Ladies Free.

Notice to the Baseball Public. R. S. CAREY WILL RUN HIS LARGE two-horse cars on the street line to Twenty-fourth and K streets from 1 P. M., for the convenience of the baseball people. mrl-2t

DANCING CLASSES AT TURNER HALL.—Gentlemen's Class, Monday at 7:30 P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen's Class, Tuesday, 7:30 P. M.; Ladies' Class, Friday, 3 P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen's Class for new beginners, Friday, at 7:30 P. M.; Children's Class, Saturdays, at 1:30 P. M. Private lessons at all hours. JONES, FISCH & WATSON.

FRIEND & TERRY Lumber Company. MAIN YARD AND OFFICE 1310 SECOND STREET. Branch Yard, Corner Twelfth and J streets.

SPECIAL OPENING SALE

the finer class and the bargains are simply extraordinary.

CORSET COVERS. 125 styles at 25c, 40c, 50c, 75c, \$1. DRAWERS. 75 styles at 50c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2.50. CHEMISE. 90 styles at 50c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$3, \$5. SKIRTS. 101 styles at 50c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$7.50, \$10. GOWNS. 60 styles at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.45, \$1.50, \$1.60 up to \$4. INFANTS' SLIPS. 76 styles from \$1 to \$10. INFANTS' SKIRTS. 75 styles at 25c, 50c, \$1, \$2. LADIES' SACQUES. 23 styles at \$1, \$2, \$3. SHORT DRESSES. 78 styles at 50c, \$1, \$2, \$3.

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

Auctions.

W. H. SHERBURN, AUCTIONEER. 323 K STREET, SACRAMENTO. I have the Largest Stock of SECOND-HAND FURNITURE in Sacramento. Also a fine line of NEW CARPETS, Crockery and Glassware.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. S. TRYON, Merchant Tailor, 822 J Street.

Spring Goods. Perfect Fit Guaranteed. mrl-4t

A CARD. I inform the insuring public that he has been appointed manager of the Sacramento branch office for the following well-known insurance companies, and as successor to J. M. Milliken, deceased, viz: Sun Insurance Company of California, Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and American Insurance Company of Boston. I respectfully solicit a continuance of the kind patronage in the future as in the past, and promise to use my efforts to merit the favors that may be extended to me. All payments for unpaid premiums of the above-named companies shall be made at the office, 1010 Fourth street, between J and K. mrl-3m THEO. J. MILLIKEN, Manager.

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SEND THE WEEKLY UNION TO YOUR friends in the East.

Real Estate, Etc.

FOR SALE BY Edwin K. Alsip & Co., REAL ESTATE

Insurance Agents, NO. 1015 FOURTH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA. TWO BARGAINS

Worth Considering. A Declaration that Examination Will Prove FIRST.

A FRUIT FARM OF 230 ACRES—90 acres in Orchard, 10 acres in Raisin Grape, 2 acres in Almonds, 70 acres in Timber; 3 Horses, 2 Cows, 2 Wagons, 4 Plows, Cultivator, Harrows and all Farming Implements. Improvements consist of fruit-packing house 25x60, dwelling of 7 rooms, barn 25x50, cement cistern and apple storage house. Two-thirds of all fruit trees are in bearing, and 100,000 lbs. of fruit are raised annually. The place is under a high state of cultivation. Situated 1 1/4 miles from railroad depot in El Dorado County. Soil is well adapted to fruit. Elevation is about 1,500 feet. One of the partners died recently, which is the only reason the place is being sold. The price is only \$18,000. \$5,000 can be netted annually from the place. If it was located in Santa Clara Valley it would bring \$50,000. It is a fine, improved, best fruit ranch in El Dorado County, and the cheapest place that has been offered in the State for some time. The purchaser will demonstrate it.

STOCK AND DAIRY FARM OF 1,000 ACRES—600 acres tillable fenced into three fields. It has a dwelling of 7 rooms, stable for 25 head of horses and 50 tons of hay, two hay barns for 100 tons, 12 head of Horses and Cows, 160 head of Cows, Yearlings and Stock Cattle, 40 of which are ready for beef. It is situated 3 1/2 miles from El Dorado and only 10 miles from Sacramento. Price, \$13,000, including personal property.

Houses Rented. Rents Collected. Money to Loan. APPLY TO Edwin K. Alsip & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 1015 Fourth street, Sacramento. The only agency in California issuing monthly catalogues of land. Send for one.

W. P. COLEMAN, Real Estate Salesroom, 325 J St. We have 160 acres of land in Placer County, near Loomis—the best kind of fruit land—which we can trade for city property. Call for particulars.

MONEY TO LOAN. P. BOHL, E. A. CROUCH. STEPHENSON & HARTMAN, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 1007 FOURTH STREET.

40x160, with improvements, 1425 E street. Cheap. 40x160, with improvements, corner Sixteenth and G. A bargain. 80x100, with improvements, corner Twenty-eighth and K streets. Very cheap. 40x160, with improvements, corner Fourteenth and I streets. A fine home. UNIMPROVED. 40x160, northwest corner Fifteenth and E streets. A good speculation. 40x160, on T street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. 40x160, on V street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. 40x160, on X street, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets. Three lots, 40x160, on U street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets.

FOR SALE. The Residence

MRS. E. B. CROCKER, On the southwest corner of Third and O Streets. ALSO THE STABLE.

On the northeast corner of Third and O streets, together with all the improvements, fixtures, etc., contained therein, on the Most Favorable Terms. FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO W. P. COLEMAN & CO., Sacramento, Cal. mrl-4t

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