THE SUNDAY UNION.

SUNDAY.....MARCH 29, 1891

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY

Office, Third Street, Between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION,
(Six Pages),
Published six days in each week, and

THE SUNDAY UNION,
(Eight Pages),
Published every Sunday morning, making a splendid SEVEN-DAY paper.

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

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The SUNDAY UNION is served by Carriers at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per month.

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

This paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange, California street; the principal News Stands and Hotels, and at the Market-street Ferry.
☞ Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

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

Weather Forecast.

Forecast till 8 P. M. Sunday—For Northern California—Fair weather; north to west winds, fresh to brisk in the interior and high off the coast; slightly warmer.

EX-MINISTER PHELPS ON THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

Ex-Minister Phelps, our representative at the English court under Mr. Cleveland's administration, comes to the support of President Harrison's administration in the Behring Sea matter, in a paper that appears in *Harper's Magazine*. Mr. Phelps at some length sets forth the habits and natural history of the seal. He shows that its taking is an exceedingly important commercial matter to the United States. That the habits of these sagacious animals is to cross from their fixed habitation on our shores to the Pribyloff Islands in the breeding season, the islands forming a part of Alaska. That this passage is a necessity to propagation. That, therefore, the animals belong to us as they are not "wanderers of the sea," but belong to the territory on which they make their home and where they breed.

Establishing these premises, Mr. Phelps declares it to be a common principle of law that it is our right and duty to protect such interests. Now the Canadians each year outfit ships and boats, and intercept these seals in their temporary passage between the islands and the Alaskan shore. In open water they take them at a time and in a condition when they should not be captured. Even those that escape these poachers are rendered less valuable because of the slaughter of those that do not escape, and the latter are less valuable because of the time and method of taking. The inevitable result of this practice will, of course, be the extermination of the seal, in Alaska, and consequently of all industries dependent upon their propagation. From 1870 to 1888 the seal fisheries, carefully guarded against depredators, yielded 100,000 skins each year, but under Canadian poaching the catch has fallen off, until last year the licensed fishers were able to take but 21,000 skins.

Now, then, says Mr. Phelps, the simple question is, "Shall the Government of tht United States protect its property from wanton destruction?" That is putting it very bluntly, but it is not the less truthfully stated. It is precisely the view of the matter that the people have taken from the time the troubles began in 1887. The poaching by the Canadian sealers is a criminal act under our laws; whether the commission of the crime in the waters of the sea affords the offenders immunity, is the single question to be decided at this time. Mr. Phelps thinks that, to the ordinary mind, this question presents no great difficulty. Under President Cleveland the United States proposed a convention of England, Russia and this country to fix a closed season in which seals should not be taken, and, as that season would cover the breeding period, it would, to a great extent, protect our fisheries. The British Government did not meet that proposition with any assertion of right to destroy the seals, as now complained of, or by any vindication of that business. The agreement for a convention was acceded to, and every one supposed that the matter had been adjusted, when it developed that Canada had intervened with a protest. This brought the negotiations to a close, though Mr. Phelps believes that England honestly tried to overcome the Canadian opposition.

The ex-Minister then proceeds to discuss the question of the right of the United States to protect the seal fisheries and enforce the Act of Congress against poachers. He holds that of right, and by virtue of the law of humanity, we are justified in protecting the seals. This brings him to the question of the "open sea," and the claim of the poachers to take seal in the open sea at any time it may please them to do so. Mr. Phelps strongly inclines to the belief that the sale of the right to Alaska and its waters to us by Russia conveyed a recognition of the sea as closed waters. But he adds: Suppose Mr. Blaine is wrong and Lord Salisbury is right in that matter, and that the waters between the Pribyloff Islands and the mainland outside of the three-mile limit are to be regarded as an open sea, in what does the freedom of the sea consist? In the legitimate pursuit of lawful business, or the wanton destruction of the property of others, and the breaking up of a great commercial interest?

Here, indeed, is the meat of the whole question. If the United States is to be restrained from protecting its property from injury, then it must be because the Canadians have the right to inflict it. That they have such right is repugnant to law and the commonest dictates of justice, and the relations of friendliness between the nations. The freedom of the sea is the right to pass and repass through it with ships and boats, and to transport commercial cargoes through it, and to navigate it with official ships to protect national interests and the citizens and subjects of the several flags. Freedom of the sea does not mean the right to injure the property or the just rights of others. The seal cannot exist without a home on the mainland. That home is on American soil. Temporary voyaging from it does not divest us of ownership in the seal, therefore. The proprietors of the soil are the proprietors of the animals which belong to it, and they do not lose their quality by reason of passage from one part of our soil to another portion of it.

It is the right of nations to fish in the open sea unmolested. But does this right carry with it the right to destroy the property of another, or to exterminate the share of the United States in the common stock, even admitting that the seals are common stock? It is impossible to follow Mr. Phelps through his long and exhaustive paper by review in a single article. Sufficient reference has been made to it at this time to indicate the drift of his argument, and the principles upon which he bases his conclusion that the United States is right in its position. He points out strongly, and as a most important fact, that England has not in any of the correspondence on the subject with the United States, at any time asserted that the claims of the Canadians are defensible. He believes that there are but three ways in which the difficulty can be settled, to-wit: By our putting a stop at once, and with vigor, to the depredations of the poachers upon the breeding seals. Second, by conceding to the foreigners the right to destroy our fishery property, and withdrawing all further remonstrance. Third, by continuing the discussion with Great Britain until the work of exterminating the seals is completed. It is, of course, clear to the reader that Mr. Phelps means by this recitation that the first is the remedy the United States should adopt, and seven-tenths of the American people will respond with concurrence.

TAKE THE OTHER SIDE, PLEASE.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* expresses deep regret that the bill for the establishment of a Charities and Correction Board failed. It adds that it would have been enacted had it been more generally understood, since it was a measure of the highest merit and usefulness. If that is so, why did not the *Chronicle* lend its efforts towards spreading information concerning the bill? Unless we are greatly mistaken the RECORD-UNION was quite alone in urging the passage of the bill. If the *Chronicle* gave its aid to educating the houses on the subject it escaped notice of the friends of the bill. When the Stockton *Mail* editorially assailed the measure we do not recall that the *Chronicle* made any reply to its misconceptions and misrepresentations of the scheme.

The *Chronicle* advises the friends of the bill to be not discouraged, but to labor unceasingly to educate the public in the next two years up to a correct comprehension of the proposed law and the immense value it will be to the State as well as to the private charitable associations and State institutions of beneficence. That is excellent advice and we concur in the suggestion, and we can bear witness to the value of all such missionary effort.

For instance, though in two Legislatures it was impossible to secure reformatory laws in the matter of the ballot system, the RECORD-UNION and two or three contemporaries equally impressed with the importance of the reform, continued to preach ballot reform at all convenient times. It was not for four years allowed to die out of public thought. The news, progress and debate of the subject were presented from day to day, with frequent comments and arguments in favor of the system. The two New York campaigns on ballot reform were made almost as much of, as if the decisions of Governor Hill affected this State. Two large associations aided the missionary effort materially and made advocacy of the reform plank in their articles of faith.

In all that time the San Francisco *Chronicle* was either silent or industriously battled on the other side, and when the final struggle came spared no effort and stopped at no argument to defeat the reform. Indeed, it stood alone in the State in its opposition to it. But the public had been educated to a full knowledge of the plans proposed and the experience in other States, and had been converted to friendliness for the reformed Australian ballot system, and the resulting public sentiment the Legislature dared not resist. The outcome was that the bill was passed and is to-day a law.

So much for persistent effort in educating the public mind upon a given worthy topic. But in the light of the result in the ballot-bill case, we very seriously doubt the wisdom of accepting the proffered assistance of the *Chronicle* in the matter of the charities and correction scheme. Experience would seem to advise that to insure the final adoption of the system, the antagonism of the *Chronicle* should be solicited.

LA GRIPPE has been thought in these parts by most people to be but a comparatively slight affection, with no serious outcome; but it is evident that this judgment must be modified. The disease is epidemic at the East, and the deaths from it are very numerous. Even those who recover, apparently, find that they are left with some sort of painful ailment. Headache, pains in the back, uncontrollable sneezing, excessive lassitude, intermittent fevers and other disorders appear to follow an attack of the disease, and to linger long with the patient after he or she has been declared free from la grippe itself. It is probable that in nearly all cases where there are after serious effects they are due to the too early exposure of the convalescent, and to failure to properly care for the sick person when under the influence of the disease. All the Eastern physicians agree that it is of the utmost importance that one convalescing from la grippe should take exceeding care in the matter of diet, exposure and exercise for some weeks after the disease is broken. Because the popular idea has been that the affliction is not much worse than a severe catarrh, its victims are the subject of some ridicule, and hence there has been more carelessness after recovery than there would have been. It is now certain that the disease is regarded at the East by the medical faculty as one greatly to be feared; one that is liable to operate in its after effects more severely than in its original form. It will be just as well for those having the disease to be informed that it is no laughing matter, but that it is a thing of very serious concern, and that one must be as careful when it assails him as if he believes that a relapse means death.

IT was neither graceful as a compliment nor wise as a policy for the Columbian Fair management to invite Tennyson to write the inaugural song for the opening of the fair. An American poet should have preference. There are plenty of men of America qualified by native ability and fired by patriotic emotions who would be equal to the task. With full appreciation of the genius of the Poet Laureate of England, he is not happy as a song-writer. The fitness of things demanded, however, that were Tennyson ever so ready, a poet of the United States should have been invited to the honor. Now that the management has made such an unpardonable blunder it may well be doubted if any American writer can be found who will consent to be second choice. The management "is in for it," and must in good conscience trust to Tennyson's consenting at the last, or else go without a song. Even should the English bard write the stanzas the chances are that they will be unsatisfactory. Tennyson has passed the period when he can perform any special poetic work; he is a feeble old man and all that he has of late produced has borne the evidences of his decline. Since the fair managers are so set upon going abroad for talent for their literary department, they had better seek an English orator also, and, if there is default in securing one, they might search Germany, Italy or France for some one to open an American exposition.

THE Bellevue training-school for men nurses has just graduated the first class of forty. It has forty-three still in the school, and there are two applications for nurses for every one the school can turn out. The school was founded and endowed by D. O. Mills of New York, and its eminent success justifies other wealth in like manner wisely being used to establish more such schools. If there is any one thing upon which medical men are agreed it is that the trained nurse is the chief helper to the physician. "More lives have been lost through want of good nursing than by disease," said an eminent physician of Philadelphia a few years ago. That was putting it too strongly, yet there was in the exclamation a great deal of truth. The success of Mr. Mills' experiment, it is to be hoped, will result in the establishment of several more nurse schools, and the hope is that one of them may be located in California. We have one already for women, and it is an admitted success. Let generous wealth emulate Mr. Mills' example, and now endow one for men, naming California for its location. Of course such a school should be placed in San Francisco, where the opportunities are greatest for object lesson teaching.

THE Stockton *Mail* criticizes the title placed over the entrance to a new hall building in that city. It says the architect has placed in one position the words "Pioneer Hall" and in another the title "Hall of the Pioneers." The *Mail* thinks the latter title clumsy, and prefers the simple words, "Pioneer Hall." This is all very well if the hall referred to was the first hall built in the city of Stockton, for the words "Pioneer Hall" are simply a declaration of the time in which the hall was erected. It means that it was a pioneer of its kind or the first hall built in Stockton. "The Hall of the Pioneers" declares a proprietorship of the hall and declares it to belong to the Pioneers, measurably to have been erected by them or to be occupied by the society called the "Society of California Pioneers." If a short name is preferred, the ownership of the hall, or the uses to which it is devoted, would be declared by the words "Pioneer's Hall." But we repeat that the title "Pioneer Hall, with which our very critical contemporary is so much in love, is simply a declaration of the early construction of the hall thus designated.

THERE is no apology to be made that is tolerable for the mob violence at New Orleans, but since the full detailed accounts of the affair have come to hand it is certainly established that the violence was not indicative of race prejudice. The Italians in the United States who have treated the matter as one of animosity to people of Italian birth, have done so without warrant. No one can coolly read the details and note the action of the mob, its sudden assemblage, its voluntary dispersion, the entire absence of reference to classes, the failure to move against any class because of nationality, indeed the absence of even thought or suggestion concerning Italians as such, and not conclude that there is not a particle of evidence to justify the exclamation of more than one mass meeting of Italians that they have been assailed as a race. The citizens of New Orleans cannot contemplate their bloody work with satisfaction and still have due respect for the laws of their own making; but they can truthfully resent the charge that their anger was leveled against a nationality.

OF course the Canadian envoys will be cordially and kindly received at Washington. They come upon a mission of peace and good will, on a mission to secure greater prosperity to both countries, and to augment the commercial and other intimate relations of the two sections. The outcome of the conference may not be all that is hoped for; commercial union may not be effected; the Wimanites will not probably be satisfied with the result; reciprocity may not, probably will not be much broadened at this time. But all such conferences point to the approach of the time when a true reciprocal policy will be set up between the Dominion and the United States. It is impossible for any ill to grow out of the conference, while much good may result.

AMONG the Acts passed by the Legislature that have become laws is one that is likely to have an important influence in criminal trials, and to some extent in other judicial proceedings. A new section is added to the Penal Code, providing that an otherwise competent witness shall not be disqualified or excused from testifying on the ground that his testimony would tend to criminate himself; but no prosecution can afterwards be had against such witness on account of any offense concerning which he testified for the prosecution. This is an open offer by the State to criminals and others having knowledge of crime with guilty concealment of the fact, to testify in behalf of the people.

THE newspaper men and the people of Napa City are making every preparation for the reception and entertainment of the California Press Association at Napa City early in April. It is to be hoped that the attendance will be large. The interior press needs the organization it has, and if it will but conserve and stand by it in its infancy, the membership will soon discover that in it they have practically a franchise of very great value, and indispensable to the profitable conduct of their business.

PRECISELY as was anticipated by the doubting, as the snows leaves the ground and warm weather approaches, the Sioux are making ready for another revolt. But it is officially reported to the Washington authorities that if the Government wisely and discreetly distributes the appropriation for the tribes an outbreak can be averted. If the Indian agents are intrusted with the matter, however, we can safely calculate upon another Indian war.

GREAT BRITAIN has accepted the invitation extended to participate in the Columbian or World's Fair, and will name a Royal Commission to superintend her exhibition. This acceptance will materially augment the momentum of the acceptances expected from other powers.

Special Notices.

HAND-MADE CREAMS, 35 cents per pound; also finest variety of candies. JOHN ARCEGA, 508 K street. mr24-tf

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

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

New Advertisements.

GRAB PARTY,
GIVEN BY THE WESTERN STAR Frauen-Verein, at Turner Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, April 2, 1891. Admission, 25 cents. 1t

THE LOST IS FOUND.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CARRIZAL del Norte (not the Carrizal Mining and Smelting Company, which mine is now in active operation), did officially what they thought was necessary to secure the government title, but owing to the poor mail service occasioned by the late washouts, were unable to carry it out. However, subsequent developments, under the new management, prove that nobody is hurt, as under the new plan now proposed, the mine will be worked on a purely co-operative plan, preference given to original stockholders of Carrizal Del Norte, as will be explained later.
1t THE MANAGERS.

McMahon's International Hippodrome
—AND—
ALLIED ATTRACTIONS
☞ WILL EXHIBIT ☜

Fifteenth and M Streets, {THREE DAYS.
COMMENCING
Wednesday, April 8th,
Introducing more absolutely New Acts than Old, and New in any other Exhibition in America.

JO-JO! | THE ONLY GENUINE | JO-JO!
—AND—
ALL THE WONDERS!
TWO GRAND EXHIBITIONS DAILY!
☞ Usual Hours, ☜
mr29-ap5

ANNOUNCENENT!

W. F. PURNELL
WILL OPEN HIS HANDSOME
Stationery Store,
609 J STREET,
On or About April 5th.
mr29-tf

A. MEISTER,
CARRIAGES, VICTORIAS, PHAETONS, Buggies and Spring Wagons.
910, 912, 914 Ninth St., Sacramento.

Hale Bros. & Co.

TO-MORROW

WE SHALL PLACE ON SALE A LINE OF

LADIES' Silk Vests
In Assorted Colors,
—AT—
50c EACH.

These Vests are solid silk, with low necks and short sleeves. Cannot be bought for less at wholesale on the coast.

YOUMANS' HATS
For Style.
YOUMANS' HATS
For Quality.

The Stanley Overshirt.

Every season has its features, and the leading one for this year is the STANLEY OVERSHIRT, which has starched collars and cuffs attached. It is made of soft-finished materials, such as fine Madras Cloths, Sateens, Cheviots.

Prices, $1 50, $2, $2 50.

CAMEL'S HAIR SERGES

New shades in that splendid value in a Camel's Hair Serge for 50 cents a yard. Full 38 inches wide. Fine, fuzzy appearance, as the spring fashions demand. We know of nothing better, or, indeed, as good, for the price—50 cents a yard.

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

BLAZERS!

Our line of Ladies' Blazers are now in and ready for inspection. Those who visited the store yesterday afternoon and saw them say they are the neatest and nattiest in the city, and were quite astonished at the low prices quoted. Call and see them, they will certainly please you.

We Have a Nobby Line of Children's Jackets That Will Soon be Ready for Your Inspection.

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

Amusements, Etc.

CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE.
CHAS. P. HALL.....Proprietor and Manager
☞ ONE NIGHT ONLY! ☜
TO-MORROW EVENING!
MONDAY, MARCH 30th!
McFADDEN'S — DOUBLE — McFADDEN'S
McFADDEN'S — UNCLE — McFADDEN'S
McFADDEN'S — TOM'S — McFADDEN'S
McFADDEN'S — CABIN — McFADDEN'S
McFADDEN'S — COMPANY. — McFADDEN'S
TWO MARKS! TWO TOPSIES!
TWO DONKEYS!
TWO SHETLAND PONIES!
FOUR BLOODHOUNDS!
EIGHT JUBILEE SINGERS!
Brass Band and Orchestra!
Grand Street Parade at Noon Monday!
☞ See It. ☜
Admission, 25 and 50 cents. Reserved seats can be secured after 9 o'clock to-morrow. 27-8t

EASTER MONDAY HOP,
BY Y. M. I., NO. 11, IN TURNER HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, March 30th. Tickets, 50 cents. Easter Egg March at 8 o'clock sharp. mr28-3t

DANCING CLASSES AT TURNER Hall.—Gentlemen's Class, Monday at 7:30 P. M. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Class, Tuesdays, 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.

Trees! Trees!
J. T. BOGUE,
Of Marysville, has the finest stock of
FRUIT :-: TREES
Ever brought to Sacramento.
NURSERY, SECOND STREET, NEAR depot—first Nursery from I street, adjoining Reed & Co.'s. These Trees are perfectly free from scale and TRUE TO LABEL. Call and examine.
mr12-1m J. R. NICKERSON, Agent.

SHERWOOD HALL NURSERIES,
Timothy Hopkins,
MENLO PARK, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL.
Carnations, Roses, Chrysanthemums and Cut Flowers.
☞ SWEET PEA SEED A SPECIALTY. ☜

Auctions.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

D. J. SIMMONS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell on TUESDAY, March 31st, at the Court-house, corner Seventh and I streets, by order of the Superior Court, four large sales of real estate.

Sale No. 1
Will take place at 10:30 on said day. The estate of MATHEW HODGE, deceased, as follows: The west 38 feet and 6 inches of Lot 2, N and O, Tenth and Eleventh streets, with two good houses thereon.
S. S. HOLL, Attorney for Estate.

Sale No. 2.
At 10:45 on same day the estate of JOS. BAUQUIER, deceased, Lot 8, O and P, Eleventh and Twelfth streets, with a fine barn, stable, etc. Also, Lots 1 and 5, in block 20, South Sacramento.
ROBT. T. DEVLIN, Attorney for Estate.

Sale No. 3.
At 11 o'clock on same day, guardian sale of real estate: Lot 8, N and O, Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.
S. S. HOLL, Attorney for Guardian.

Sale No. 4.
North 40 feet lot 8, G and H, Seventh and Eighth, with a good two-story residence thereon. This sale is made to close partnership.
These sales are all positive. Property now open for inspection. Don't forget the date: Tuesday, March 31st, commencing at 10:30, at the Court-house, Seventh and I streets.
D. J. SIMMONS & CO., Auctioneers.
Office, 1005 Fourth street. mr26-6t

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,
Which I will sell less than any house in Northern California. Try me for prices, as I will not be undersold.
ALSO AGENT FOR
AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

Real Estate, Etc.

FOR SALE
—BY—
Edwin K. Alsip & Co.,
REAL ESTATE
—AND—
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 Alfalfa, 70 acres in Timber; 3 Horses, 2 Cows, 2 Wagons, 4 Plows, Cultivator, Harrows and all Farming Utensils. 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 consist of French prunes, peaches, Bartlett pears, Royal Ann cherries, Muscatel grapes. A water ditch runs through the property. The trees are all in a healthy condition. The place is under a high state of cultivation. Situated only 1¼ 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 the best improved, best fruit ranch in El Dorado County, and the cheapest place that has been offered in the State for some time. Investigation will demonstrate it

SECOND.

STOCK AND DAIRY FARM OF 1,000 ACRES—600 acres tillable; fenced into three fields. It has a dwelling of 7 rooms, stable for 28 head of horses and 50 tons of hay, two hay barns for 100 tons, 12 head of Horses and Colts, 160 head of Cows, Yearlings and Stock Cattle, 40 of which are ready for beef. It is situated 3½ miles from railroad and only 40 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.

FOR SALE.
One of the finest Residences in Sacramento, with latest improvements; fine barn; lot 80x160, on corner.
STEPHENSON & HARTMAN,
Real Estate and Insurance Agents,
1007 FOURTH STREET. mr28-1w

FOR SALE.
The Residence
—OF—
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 carriages, fixtures, etc., contained therein, on the
Most Favorable Terms.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. P. COLEMAN & CO.,
Sacramento, Cal. fe19-tf

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.

Two hundred and forty acres of the old Sargent Ranch at $60 per acre. This is good land.

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.
40x60, 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, beetween 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.

☞ Do not fail to get a lot in Oak Park. They are going fast. Come in and see large map. fe21-1y

FOR SALE.
640 ACRES OF SPLENDID LAND, ONE-half patented and the other half to pre-empt and homestead.
320 acres, fenced in two fields, 35 acres in grain; well watered by living springs; near railroad; dwelling, two barns and all necessary out buildings; wagon, mower and other implements; furniture and carpets, live stock and chickens; all go with place; also, several tons hay. Price, $3,500. Location healthy.
MILLS & HAWK,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
301 J Street.
AGENCY UNION INSURANCE COMPANY!

LAWTON, BARNETT & CO.
REAL ESTATE,
Insurance, Loans Negotiated, Houses to Rent, Collections.
402 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.

ALL LADIES WANTING INSTANT RELIEF for monthly irregularities, from what ever cause, should call at once and obtain Dr. Fowler's never-failing Golden Age Pellets. Harmless; sure. Indorsed by thousands of women both in Europe and America. Call or write, 315 K street, room 4. mr25-2w*