THE SUNDAY UNION.

SUNDAY.....MAY 17, 1891

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY

Office, Third Street, Between J and K.

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

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

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

Subscribers served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal Periodical Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.

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

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

The WEEKLY UNION per year.....$1 50
The SUNDAY UNION alone per year.....1 00

All these publications are sent either by Mail or Express to agents or single subscribers with charges prepaid. All Postmasters are agents.

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.*

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.

Weather Forecast.

Forecast till 8 P. M. Sunday: For Northern California—Fair weather; cooler, except nearly stationary temperature along the coast.

THE SUNDAY UNION.

Two years ago to-day the need for additional space for disposal of news and other matter necessitated the RECORD-UNION entering upon the publication of an extra edition, known as the SUNDAY UNION. At that time the RECORD-UNION was published as a four-page paper only. In that space it was impossible to find room for all news departments and the general reading matter, with the regularity essential to a first-class journal.

This year the RECORD-UNION has abandoned the old style of press and printing, and has put in a splendid perfecting press, one of the finest in the United States, with a complete stereotyping apparatus and an entirely new and improved composing room plant, and has augmented its force of employes and enlarged to a six-page paper daily from a four-page form. It has thus added ten columns daily to its space capacity, giving room for the placing daily of general reading matter, for the accommodation of which the SUNDAY UNION was issued.

The necessity for the latter edition having ceased, the publication of a Sunday issue will from this date be suspended until the demand for still greater space in the RECORD-UNION, and the growth of news needs, shall warrant its resumption. The RECORD-UNION last week received additional stereotyping machinery, enlarging its capacity to publish with facility, and the same is now in place. We are therefore prepared to carry every department that has been reserved for the SUNDAY UNION, or extra edition, into the regular issue of six pages daily. All the departments and special matter heretofore published will be run from day to day in the RECORD-UNION, no feature being omitted, but new ones being added, and the whole general character of the paper as a first-class news, family and business journal being much improved.

With the new lightning press and the system of six pages daily, or fifty columns additional matter each week, compared to the old style of issue, the RECORD-UNION will continue to be the most desirable morning journal of the interior, possessing news facilities not equaled by any other, and representing, as it does, State interests in the broadest sense, with earnest and constant attention given to local development.

IS IT A MISTAKE?

Is it a mistake about aluminum after all? We have been told that it is the coming metal, because it oxidizes so slowly, is so tough, so very light, so easily worked and so plentiful, the only difficulty being that a cheap process of extracting it from clay has not yet been discovered.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested in processes and works, and many large establishments heavily capitalized are now engaged in producing it, the cost having fallen to about $1 a pound. A great "craze" for aluminum has set in, and the greatest expectations have been raised concerning its usefulness and universal applicability in the mechanic arts.

But here comes a chemist of extensive practice, and in the New York *Tribune* declares that the whole country is being deceived, and that there is no such virtue in the metal as is claimed for it. It is not hard; the purer it is the softer. It is but a trifle harder than cheap zinc or spelter. It cannot, when pure, be soldered reliably. In working it is one of the "nastiest" metals imaginable. It tarnishes readily, especially in salt air, but it is true that aluminum rust is white, while that of iron is red and brown. A ship built of aluminum would, in salt water, be soon eaten full of holes, and, therefore, for exposed parts of ships is not worth six cents a pound. For roofing it is inferior to galvanized iron. For kitchen vessels it is useful only when salt is not used, and hence is not worth five cents a pound.

Weight for weight it is not as strong as iron. As iron for wearing parts of machinery is worth fourteen cents, a pound of aluminum is worth much less. It will serve for spoons and forks, and for that purpose may do as well as tin at twenty-two cents a pound. But for such use it is dirty, as it soils the hands like lead, and is very soft. Pure aluminum is superior for electrical current, because of its great conductivity, but it is only one-fourth as strong as iron wire, and hence needs more frequent supports than iron. For electrical conduct, then, it might be worth twelve cents a pound.

Now, says he, all this is as to pure aluminum; but it is claimed that its alloys make it of high value. He declares that no alloy of the metal is superior, or so good as those of copper, and hence it is worth in alloy less than 18 cents, the price of copper. Aluminum-bronze shows the metal at its best, for it is elastic and keeps fairly bright, but it is extremely hard to work. This bronze is 90 per cent. copper and 10 per cent. aluminum. Its chief value, he sums up, is in its magnetic power in drawing coin from the pocket for a hundred schemes to extract and make it. Its true worth is that of zinc, 6 cents a pound, and there he claims its actual value begins and ends.

This is a formidable indictment, and it behooves the new journal, *The Aluminum Age*, to rise to the defense of its favorite metal. The last issue of that journal before us declares that the metal will not tarnish as does silver; that aluminum-steel armor plates have been adopted in ships, a small percentage of aluminum alloy composite greatly increasing the strength of steel plates; that cast-iron containing not more than one-eighth or one-tenth of 1 per cent. of aluminum and copper will produce malleable castings direct from the blast furnace—and so on, through a long chapter of claims. We are much inclined to think that the chief uses of aluminum will be found in its small percentage combinations with other metals. That it is of exceeding usefulness in steel manufactures there can be no doubt whatever.

LOOSENING OF COLONIAL BONDS.

Harper's Weekly, which has all along treated the Newfoundland difficulty with intelligence and broad-mindedness, says, after summing up the whole matter, that the only permanent solution lies in the extinction of the French rights:

The great interest of Newfoundland is its fisheries, and it would seem to be impracticable that a foreign power should continue to have exclusive control for fishery purposes of an important part of the coast. It is one of the questions which, when they arise, can be wisely settled in one way only. The present feeling on the island recalls our own colonial excitement before the Revolution. The action of England is denounced as harsh, and there is even talk of possible separation. The situation is naturally trying. A British colony can hardly see with equanimity the British navy maintaining against British subjects a French right to exclusive privileges in the colony. Should the difference be irreconcilable, Parliament would doubtless acquiesce in a serious proposition of separation if it were evidently supported by the sentiment of the island. The colonial system in the old sense is vanishing. Military and naval stations which are essential to the British belt around the globe will be undoubtedly maintained. But although England fought hard and long to retain her old American colonies, she would probably part with Newfoundland without a struggle if Newfoundland really wished to go.

The RECORD-UNION took that view of the matter recently, and carried the logic of the argument on to apply to the Canadas. While it is in the power of England to hold Newfoundland, to crush rebellion with scarcely an effort, and to force observance of French claims upon the people, it would be a sorry conquest, one over one's own, and without any compensating benefit whatever. "You can whip us," cried an earnest Newfoundlander in the local Parliament, "but if you wrong us, you cannot make us love you." And that is really the whole question. Great Britain cannot desire to hold any colony of English people *vi et armis*. Yet that is what must be done or the French claims must be abandoned. How they shall be extinguished is another question—purchase would seem to be the better method, and purchase or treaty-trading will probably be adopted.

The time will come when Canada will also be demanding greater freedom. Her drift is toward Dominion independence, for precisely the reason the New York paper gives in the case of Newfoundland—colonial ties are rapidly loosening. In fact, the hold of the Home Government upon the Canadas is to-day very slender, and if they were next week to ask leave to withdraw from beneath the jurisdiction of the Crown we believe that within a year thereafter the withdrawal would be accomplished peacefully, and with little or no resistance upon the part of the English Government. But if annexation were the ultimate purpose in view, England would strenuously resist, for the Canadian people are so divided upon that suggestion that a very large majority would be found in opposition, and would demand and receive the substantial support of the Home Government. The Canadas as an independency would be quite as close for all business purposes to England as they are to-day. Certainly no one who has diligently studied the situation, kept pace with the sentiment of the people, noted the drift of the public thought, and observed the forces that brought about Australian federation, can entertain any doubt that before the close of the century Newfoundland will be free of the French or of England's rule—possibly of both. Neither can close observers be blind to a growth of sentiment in the Canadas that means ultimate independence.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

The London *Observer* declares that the United States will be compelled to change, by radical reform, its naturalization laws; that the nations of the world will oblige us to that course. We agree with the *Observer* that radical reformation of our naturalization laws is necessary; that it must be effected. But the reasons that move us to that judgment are wholly dissimilar to those that prompt the English journal. It believes that the subjects of European powers are enabled too easily to cast off allegiance and attach themselves to the United States, and that there is often such looseness in the methods that civilized Governments should not regard them as binding. As for that we apprehend that, free and loose though they may be, the United States will defend them and protect those sheltered under the law against any European attempt to ignore it. But the laws need reformation, because ease of naturalization, looseness of method and failure to enforce the spirit of the law is bringing into our social and political systems elements non-assimilative, dangerous and generally undesirable. The time has passed forever when a great tide of immigration to the United States from Europe was necessary for us. The people of the nation are prepared to put the bars up very high now, and to make the path to citizenship from alienship long, difficult and accessible to those only who prove their worth and sincerity.

A CLEVELAND, Ohio, bond concern of alleged benevolence, announcing that for every dollar invested with it it would return three dollars within a year, after swindling some thousands of people has collapsed. The wonder is that in this day of enlightenment any one could be found to invest in such concerns promising so much. Yet there are dupes in plenty for every new scheme of this order that is put forward. Probably nowhere else have the fraudulent and impossible character of these so-called tontines been so thoroughly exposed as in Ohio; yet, in the same State, within a year or two after the expose, a new swindle is projected and finds no difficulty in securing some thousands of Buckeye subscribers. It will not do to attribute this fact to ignorance, since it develops that a majority of the people who go into the schemes are those who have been warned against them, or who have had bitter experiences in swindles of a similar character. It is more rational to look for the cause for the supply of dupes to the meaner side of human nature, the perfect readiness of a large class of people to "take the chances" of making something at the expense of someone else. They hope to be in early enough to become members of the little band that may receive some few crumbs, that their example may operate to the winning over of those who are still doubtful and suspicious. It is probable that these mutual benefit and endowment associations lure some to their nets who are ignorant of the snare; but the majority who go in nowadays are those who are dishonest enough to be willing to realize upon the misfortune or the skinning of others. It is the old, old story of willingness to risk being swindled, in order to share the booty stripped from others. The true method of treating the whole list of associations proposing to give something for nothing, is to pass by on the other side; to remain deaf to their alluring promises and blind to their attractive mathematics. Put it down as a rule that any manner of organization proposing to receive money and pay it back with gain at the end of a given time, that has no legitimate investment for such funds, and derives its alleged profits from forfeitures, is a fraud, and is an eggregious swindle whenever it proposes to pay enormously more than is invested in a comparatively brief time.

PROFESSOR ELLIOTT'S report on the Behring Sea seal fisheries has now been published. It would fill some six columns in the RECORD-UNION. It is a complete history of the catch of seals for nearly a century and a review of all causes affecting the diminution of the catch. The conclusion reached is that if this season as many as 60,000 skins are taken from among killable seals, males from one to five years old, there will be an end of the fisheries, and the Behring Sea question will be effectually and finally settled. He concludes his report with these recommendations:

First—That no driving and killing of fur seals for tax and shipment on the seal islands of Alaska be permitted by the Government for a period of at least seven years from date; and

Second—That the co-operation of Great Britian and Russia be secured in perfecting our international close time by which all killing of fur seals in the open waters of Behring Sea will be prohibited during the breeding season of these animals, and in order that the representatives of Great Britain and Russia may see the truth of my statement as to what threatens to exterminate these animals if pelagic sealing, as well as terrestrial sealing, is not at once stopped, that a commission of British, Russian and American experts be invited to visit the seal islands next summer and report fairly upon the subject.

In concluding this introduction to my work of the past season, and its result, I desire to say that I have been exceedingly careful in gathering my data upon which I base all statements of fact and opinion, and to secure these data I have literally lived out upon the field itself, where those facts alone can be gathered honestly, or else they had better not be gathered at all.

THE college physician at Yale has been collecting and studying the statistics of the tobacco habit among the "seniors" of the young men of that institution. He finds that non-users have an average increase of 66 per cent. of lung capacity, 19 per cent. of chest inflation, 20 per cent. of hight and 25 per cent. of weight. He finds the mental statistics to be equally significant and clearly established by the records of appointments. But the measurement statistics are those that address themselves most forcibly to general intelligence. If these measurements are found to hold to a fair average taken among men in various conditions in life and environments, they will constitute an argument that cannot be answered. We are not prepared, however, to found a theory upon the measurements of a single group, as that at Yale. Statistics to be of value in such a matter must be so comprehensive as to exclude the idea of any other condition than the one studied affecting the results ascertained. It is entirely probable, however, that Dr. Seaver's figures will hold out if general and distributed measurements are made among habitual users of tobacco, in contrast with non-users, the conditions in other respects being similar.

THE Chicago *Herald*, discussing the proposition now before that city to dilute its sewage with pure water, says:

But before we have 3,000,000 people in Chicago it will perhaps be found that the sewage should not be diluted, but condensed and utilized as a valuable fertilizer. Sewage is thus utilized in other cities of the world, and it may be here.

In which conclusion the *Herald* is right. Dilution involves a never-ending cost. Chemical treatment costs less and brings in some financial return. But chemical treatment is precisely as applicable to the sewage of a town of 30,000 population as to a city the size of Chicago.

THE *Epoch*, which has been one of the severest critics of President Harrison, in its issue of May 8th admits that he has disabused the public mind, in so far as his speeches go, of the idea that had been cultivated by his opponents that he is a narrow partisan, and bound within cramped sectionalism and party confines. All such frank admissions are pleasing and gratifying, not because they enlarge the public estimate of the incumbent of the Presidential chair, but because they indicate the breaking down of party barriers between citizens and the growth of Americanism and unity among the people, that more than anything else will tend to steer us clear of shoals and reefs in the voyage of the republic towards its highest destiny.

THE cry for more courts in New York has been met by a counter cry on the part of some sensible lawyers and old-time Judges of "more hours." Formerly the lawyer got to his work by 8 in the morning, and the courts lost nothing of vigor or in justice by beginning their work at 9 at the latest. Now it is the fashion to sit at 10, and in most cases to quit two hours earlier than is done in other businesses.

AN oatmeal trust has been formed in Ohio to squeeze the consumers of the muscle-maker. Now the Buckeye people propose to cease using oatmeal unless the trust "lets go." That is the kind of a boycott that is justifiable and that neither conscience nor the court will reach.

EARLY FRUITS.

Rivalry Among Shipping Firms—What Cherries Brought Yesterday.

There is considerable rivalry between the competing fruit-shipping houses in this city. Each naturally desires to be ahead of its rivals in the matter not only of early shipments but of the quantities forwarded to Eastern markets.

Manager Perry, of the Earl Fruit Company, claimed last night, in an interview with a RECORD-UNION reporter, that his company had a sale in Chicago yesterday of cherries shipped on Tuesday night—three days and a half from this city—which, he said, was the fastest time on record.

"We claim," said Mr. Perry, "to have sent out the first carload of cherries for this season, and the earliest carload of green fruit ever shipped from California. It left Sacramento Tuesday night at 11 o'clock, via the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroads, and was sold in Chicago to-day by the California Auction Company. Vacaville cherries, which were a trifle green, sold at from $2 15 to $2 30 per box, and Sacramento River cherries at from $2 40 to $3 per box. There were a few crates of strawberries put into this car by the Ingleside Ranch, to test the carrying qualities of California strawberries in refrigerator cars. These arrived in first-class order, but did not bring fancy prices, owing to the fact that the market is well supplied with Tennessee berries.

"We consider this a good sale of cherries, especially when the entire lot was sold this afternoon, for Saturday is the poorest day of the week for fruit sales."

Notarial Appointments.

The following Notaries Public were appointed by the Governor yesterday: Ella Hill, Oakland; Frank McNorton, Willows; H. A. Hicks, Willows; W. R. Duncan, Willows; P. H. Green, Willows; R. B. Murdock, Orland; H. W. Spencer, Jr., San Diego; L. B. Anderson, San Diego; E. W. Newkirk, San Diego; W. W. Worthing, Stockton; W. B. Storey, Alameda; F. W. Caldwell, Canby; L. A. Weathers, Camp Badger; F. A. Schilling, San Jose; J. C. Christy, San Bernardino.

Incorporation Articles.

Articles of incorporation of the Southern California Ramie Company of San Francisco were filed in the Secretary of State's office yesterday. The capital stock is $200,000 and the Directors are Sol Ephiam, C. M. Oakley, L. Haight, E. G. Davis, H. A. Brown, Charles Gore and P. L. Davis.

Don't Like Sheep.

Says the Truckee *Republican*: "The cattlemen, if they don't look out, are liable to find pretty hard picking in these mountains this year, for the sheep men are leasing all the big ranges and gobbling all they can get hold of in the shape of land. It is said that there is big money in sheep now, and the sheep men are increasing their flocks rapidly. We are sorry to see so many sheep in the mountains, for they spoil the roads and destroy young trees and raise cain generally."

Special Notices.

McCARTY'S ANNUAL STATISTICIAN for 1891 just out. His fifteenth annual and best compilation of ALL statistics in the world. The last census, the McKinley tariff, sporting records, political notes and records—in fact, everything to date. Over 600 octavo pages. Red cloth and gilt, $4. Address Edgar C. Humphrey, sole agent, Sacramento, Cal. P. O. Box 525. my14-tf

PIANOS.

Kohler & Chase, 26, 28 and 30 O'Farrell street, San Francisco, largest and oldest music house on Pacific Coast. Low prices, easy terms. Write for catalogue of Decker Bros.' pianos. my13-tf

MISS KATE F. BYRNE, vocal teacher, will be in Sacramento Mondays. 1003 L street. ap21-1m*

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

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.

CARD OF THANKS.—THE PICNIC COMmittee of the Imp. O. R. M. desire to return thanks for courtesies shown by the San Joaquin Co.; Pioneer Mill Co., and others, on the occasion of their annual excursion and picnic, May 12, 1891. [1t*] COMMITTEE.

MORE NEW CARriages just from the factory. No mother need carry her baby when she can buy a carriage on installments or cheap for cash. Our styles are the handsomest in the market. Our prices are the lowest. See our new styles, quality and prices before buying elsewhere. MELVIN'S, 718 K St. my17tf

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the Trustees of Swamp Land District, No. 307 (otherwise known as Lisbon District), of Yolo County, California, until 12 o'clock noon, June 1, 1891, for rebuilding the cross levee in said district.

Reference is hereby made to the specifications and conditions of contract with the Secretary at No. 1400 Front street, Sacramento, California, under which this work must be done. The work must be commenced within thirty days after the awarding of the contract and be finished on or before December 31, 1891. A certified check for $250 must accompany each bid to guarantee the closing of the contract when awarded. The bids must be made per cubic yard for earth placed in the levee. The dredger "Monitor," owned by the district, will be at the disposal of the contractor. The amount of earth required to be placed on the levee is estimated at 169,248 cubic yards.

All bids should be addressed to the Secretary, P. O. Box 256, Sacramento, Cal.

The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Trustees of Swamp Land District, No. 307.

DANIEL McCARTY, President.
FRANCIS T. DWYER, Secretary. 1t

FRIEND & TERRY

Lumber Company.

MAIN YARD AND OFFICE, 1310 SECond street. Branch Yard, corner Twelfth and J streets.

Hale Bros. & Co.

NEXT WEEK

These Three Lines Will Be on Sale:

Big Boys' Suits for $2 25.

Big Boys' Suits for ages 10 to 18 will be on sale next week for $2 25—a price so unusual and remarkable as to require no explanation. We say "remarkable" because the Suits are of a quality and character to justify it. The patterns are neat and sightly, there being light gray checks, medium shades, and dark iron grays that defy both dirt and dust. If you care to save several dollars on a suit, these will interest you.

See Display in Show Window.

Muslin for 5 Cents.

1,000 yards of yard-wide Bleached Muslin will be placed on sale at 5c a yard. Enough said.

Ladies' Hose for 25 Cents.

Over 125 dozen of Ladies' Balbriggan Hose in pin-stripe pattern, various colors, will be offered at 25 cents a pair. They are good quality, full regular made, and are in all sizes. An entire window is full of them and can be seen to-day or any day next week.

HALE BROS. & CO.,

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

Miscellaneous.

FIGURED DRAPERIES.

We have just received some beautiful patterns and exquisite shadings in Silk Drapery, 32 inches wide, $1 per yard.

We also show a very pretty line in Burmese Draperies, 16⅔c per yard.

Bengalore Muslin Draperies, 15c per yard.

Bergamo Muslin Draperies, 15c per yard.

New Goods, Handsome Patterns and Pretty Colorings.

W. I. ORTH, 630 J ST.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS PENNYROYAL PILLS DIAMOND BRAND

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. Refuse Substitutions and Imitations. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send us 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A CORRECTION.

It has been brought to our attention that an impression exists in some quarters that we are a high-priced house because

OUR GOODS AND STYLES ARE OF SUCH SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

This idea is entirely FALSE, and a single visit to our store will dispel it, and as all our goods are MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES we invite you all to see our stock, which is at all times the very latest and cheapest in Sacramento.

THE LIVE CROCKERY HOUSE OF SACRAMENTO, } Jos. Thieben Crockery Co.,
518 J STREET.

Remember, we have the only rapid and good Filter made in the world.

DO YOU USE A

TYPEWRITER?

We are sole agents for the best line made of TYPEWRITER RIBBONS for all machines. Typewriter Supplies of all kinds.

H. S. CROCKER & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONERS,
208-210 J Street, :- Sacramento, Cal.

UNION ICE COMPANY

Are now prepared to furnish
PURE MOUNTAIN ICE.

New Quarters, 521 and 523 I Street.
CHAS. SELLINGER, Agent. my1-1m

SHERWOOD HALL NURSERIES,

Timothy Hopkins,

MENLO PARK, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL.

Carnations, Roses, Chrysanthemums and Cut Flowers.

☞ SWEET PEA SEED A SPECIALTY. ☜

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

The art of traveling about Europe for a year for $800 a head. Price, 50 cents.

BOOKSTORE, 525 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

Amusements, Etc.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.
CHAS. P. HALL.....Proprietor and Manager

THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, MAY 17th,
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE!

Miller Bros.' Funny Trick Spectacle,

KAJANKA,

AT CHEAP PRICES! FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY!

☞ Two Carloads of Lovely Scenery.

Unexcelled European Specialties! M'LLE BERTOTO, the Famous Transformation Dancer; THE MARIANIS, French Acrobats, 8 in number; THE MARIPOSA DANCERS. Best Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Balcony only 25 cents. my13

CALIFORNIA BASEBALL LEAGUE.
SNOWFLAKE PARK.

Friday, May 15th, Saturday, May 16th, Sunday, May 17th.

SACRAMENTO vs. SAN FRANCISCO.

Gentlemen, 50 cents; Ladies free.

Sunday game commences at 2:30 P. M. Other games commence at 3 P. M. No trains. Central Street Railway Cars will run direct to ball park.

☞ Reserved seats at Golden Eagle Cigar Store. my15-3t

BERSAGLIERI PICNIC.

THE THIRD ANNUAL ITALIAN BERsaglieri Guard Picnic will be held at East Park, MAY 31ST. my15-3t

DANCING CLASSES AT TURNer Hall.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Class every Tuesday Evening at 7:30 o'clock. Beginners' Class for Ladies and Gentlemen every Thursday Evening at 7:30 o'clock. First-class Music furnished for all occasions.
JONES, FISCH & WATSON.
my5-tf

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,

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.

GREAT BARGAINS

—AT—

THE AUCTION HOUSE

—OF—

Went T. Crowell & Co.

817 J STREET.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Oil Paintings, Mirrors, Books, Clocks, and in fact everything you want.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co.

AT SACRAMENTO, IN THE STATE OF California, at the close of business, May 4, 1891.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,356,624 11
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,842 27
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Stocks, securities, claims, etc	7,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	27,354 38
Due from other National Banks	818 65
Due from State banks and bankers	151,359 01
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	50,000 00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	13,010 85
Current expenses and taxes paid	12,306 62
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	6,062 50
Checks and other cash items	8,365 83
Bills of other banks	4,250 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	18 90
Specie	447,115 50
Legal-tender notes	6,226 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	4,500 00
Total	$2,146,495 22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000 00
Surplus fund	100,000 00
Undivided profits	75,468 82
National Bank notes outstanding	45,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	841,917 16
Demand certificates of deposit	528,668 11
Certified checks	261 75
Due to other National Banks	8,416 22
Due to State banks and bankers	46,863 16
Total	$2,146,495 22

State of California, County of Sacramento—ss. I, FRANK MILLER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANK MILLER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of May, 1891.

[SEAL.] JAMES E. MILLS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
S. PRENTISS SMITH,
CHAS. F. DILLMAN,
EDGAR MILLS, } Directors.
my17-2t

JOHN WIELAND, FREDERICKSBURG,

United States, Chicago,

BREWERIES

Extra Pale, Pilsener, Standard, Erlanger, Elk,

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