MUST SHOW THE RECORDS.

Judge Catlin's Mandate to the Surveyor-General.

The Applications for Lieu Lands, Now Locked in His Safe, Must be Open to Inspection.

A very important victory for the people was won in the Superior Court of this county on Saturday, the effect of which will be very far-reaching. It is the first real check that the ring which has been gobbling up the public lands of the State for many years has received.

Judge Catlin rendered his decision in the mandamus suit brought by E. B. Willis in the name of the people of the State to compel Surveyor-General Reichert to allow him to inspect a large number of applications for lieu lands which are locked up in his safe. The decision, which overrules the Surveyor-General's demurrer, is as follows:

GENERAL VS. SPECIFIC DUTIES.

The People, etc., by relation of E. B. Willis, vs. Theo. Reichert, Surveyor-General, etc. Petition for mandate.

With respect to the necessity of a specific demand by the relator for permission to inspect the records in question, I find that both Merrill and High agree to a distinction existing between the performance of a general public duty on the part of the officer and the performance of a specific duty due to a private person.

In the former class of cases it is said that "the law stands in the place of a demand, and the neglect or omission to perform the duty stands in the place of a refusal." (High, Sec. 41, p. 47, Sec. 13, p. 18), and this rule is approved and quoted by Justice Field of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Virginia vs. Rives, 100 United States Supreme Court Rep., page 313, where it is said "that in this class of cases the duty being strictly of a public nature, not affecting individual interests, and there being no one specifically empowered to demand its performance, there is no necessity for a literal demand and refusal."

In this case it is alleged that the respondent keeps the records referred to in his safe and refuses any inspection of them by the relator or by any other persons. This, I think, in this case, is a sufficient averment of demand and refusal.

CONCERNING FEES.

With respect to the neglect to perform the duties imposed upon the respondent under Section 3574 of the Political Code, namely, to make a certain report on the first Monday of each month to the Controller, and to pay the fees collected by him into the State Treasury, there is no allegation of any demand or refusal to perform those duties.

There is special provision made by law requiring the Controller to see that these and other duties are performed. (Subs. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 of Section 433, Political Code.)

The averment of the petition is merely that respondent has neglected to make the reports or to pay over the moneys. I think, as it is a particular duty to be performed at particular dates and under the supervision of a designated officer of the State, that the respondent should be put in that fault which results from a specified demand and refusal before being required to answer to this writ.

LIEU LAND APPLICATIONS.

There is another demand in the writ for the performance of certain duties which are in the nature of general duties. I refer to the duties imposed by Sections 3395 and 3406, the former of which requires a certain record to be kept of applications to purchase lands; and the latter that the respondent must communicate with the United States Land Office, and ask that the lands described in such applications (whether they be in place or are lands in lieu thereof) be accepted in part satisfaction of the grant under which they are sought to be located.

While Section 3406 does not designate the time within which this communication must be made, it is obvious from the character of the duty that it should be performed without delay.

The petition avers that some 500 applications to purchase were made between the first day of December, 1892, and the first day of April, 1893; that a fee of $5 upon each of said applications was paid as required by law, and that each application was received and filed, or noted; and that no communication with the United States Land Office has been made requesting the acceptance of the applications as required by Section 3406.

This neglect to communicate with the United States Land Office and ask for the acceptance of the applications follows as a consequence the keeping of the applications from thee eye of the public in the safe of the respondent; the commission of the one act is the ommission of the other, and the two constitute the dereliction of public duty complained of.

NOT A PERSONAL MATTER.

It is objected that the relator is not shown to have a beneficial interest peculiar to himself and different from that of the mass of the community. The rule invoked by this objection applies to cases where a private person seeks to coerce an officer to the performance of a duty, but not where, as in this case, the people complain by the Attorney-General and seek to enforce a public right.

This distinction is clearly maintained by the text-writers—Mr. High in his work upon "Extraordinary Legal Remedies," Section 433, says, when the question is "one of public and not of private right, the people are the real party in interest, and the relator need not show any personal interest. In all such cases the refusal of the officers to act is no more the concern of one citizen than another, and it is the right, if not the duty, of every citizen to interfere and see that the public grievance is remedied."

In the case of City of Ottawa vs. The People, 48 Ill. 233, the Supreme Court of Illinois said: "When the remedy is resorted to for the purpose of enforcing a private right, the person interested in having the right enforced must be the relator. The relator is considered the real party and his right to the relief must clearly appear, but where the object is the enforcement of a public right, the people are regarded as the real party, and the relator need not show that he has any legal interest in the result. It is enough that he is interested as a citizen in having the laws executed, and the duty in question enforced."

MUST BE OPEN TO ALL CITIZENS.

There can be no question in regard to the public nature of the duties in question in this case. Section 1032 of the Political Code says: "The public records and other matters in the office of any officer are at all times during office hours open to the inspection of any citizen of this State," and Section 1892 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides that "Every citizen has a right to inspect and take a copy of any public writing of this State except as otherwise provided expressly by statute," and public writings by Section 1894 of the same Code are defined to be: 1, laws; 2, judicial records; 3, other official documents; 4, public records kept in this State of private writings.

The duty thus enjoined could not be enforced, nor could the absolute right of the citizen thus given be enjoyed under the rule contended for by the respondent. At least it is difficult, if not impossible, to find a plain, speedy, and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law otherwise than by the writ of mandate.

The sale of the lands referred to in the petition is a matter of universal public concern, and every citizen is interested in having the laws regulating such sale faithfully executed, to the end that the rights of every citizen as a purchaser, or would-be purchaser, of such lands be respected and not hindered nor defeated.

DEMURRER OVERRULED.

I conclude, therefore, that the demurrer must be overruled so far as it relates to the demanded inspection of the applications and the requirement to present said applications to the United States Land Office for acceptance. But in so far as it relates to the report to the Controller, and the payment of the fees into the Treasurer, the demurrer is sustained.

The respondent must answer to the writ on or before Monday, May 1st, at 2 P. M.

ODD FELLOWS' PICNIC.

It Was Well Conducted, but Not Largely Attended.

The Odd Fellows had a delightful day for their picnic on Saturday, but it was not as largely attended as in former years. The excursionists went about ten miles up the river to a small grove on the Yolo side. The steamer Dover and barge Iowa were utilized for the occasion, while the steamer Jacinto assisted in towing the barge.

Captain Jewell was in command of the steamer, and there were no accidents nor unpleasant incidents, owing to the care exercised by him and the Odd Fellows' committees. It was one of the best-behaved crowds ever seen at a public picnic.

The general impression was, however, that the new departure—from a picnic in the hills to one on the river bank—was a mistake. The strip of land along the river in the vicinity of Tittamore grove is only about 300 yards wide, beyond which is the tule basin, and the picnickers were restricted to the little grove itself. This would be all right, if larger groves were scarce, but they are not.

The fact is, when people go on a picnic they want to go where they can have room to roam about, climb the hills, gather ferns and flowers, and see something different in the way of scenery from that to which they are accustomed the year round.

Usually the Odd Fellows have as many thousands at their picnics as they had hundreds Saturday, which fact should be a guide for their committee in the future.

In Saturday's running and boat races the winners were:

Young men's race—J. Miller first prize, J. Sheridan second.

Odd Fellows' race—W. O. Parker first prize, M. Clark second.

Young men's race—J. Bufford first prize, A. Dassonville second.

Boys' jumping race—P. Shirley first prize, W. Marsti second.

Men's jumping race—T. Woods first prize, R. Hoagland second.

Boys' race, from 7 to 12 years—C. Rean first prize, J. Galager second.

Boys' race, from 12 to 15 years—O. Willi first prize, P. Shirley second.

Girls' race (7 years and under)—E. Ellis first prize, F. Ashworth second.

Girls' race (7 to 15 years)—B. Caswell first prize, E. Glenn second.

Boat races—Double scull, first prize, J. E. Noe and R. B. White. L. Young (single scull) was awarded second prize.

LONG CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Judge Catlin Disposes of the Greater Part of It.

Judge Catlin put in a busy afternoon Saturday on the criminal calendar.

William Farran, who is charged with burglary and grand larceny, pleaded not guilty on both charges.

John Martin and Albert Spencer, who burglarized the residence of J. Hyman, at Folsom, pleaded not guilty and the Judge appointed H. G. Soule to defend them.

Louis Cardona, who is charged with robbery, also pleaded not guilty and will have an attorney appointed to defend him.

John Williams, who took $4 from the pocket of Martin Kane while they were both drunk, was allowed, on motion of the District Attorney, and on account of his previous good reputation and the fact of his being a hard working man, to plead guilty to petit larceny and was sentenced to sixty days in the County Jail.

James Welch was charged with stealing a pair of shoes worth $1 50 from M. Litzberg's store. He had a prior conviction of petit larceny against him, but the District Attorney withdrew it on his promise to be honest hereafter, and allowed him to plead guilty to petit larceny. He will also meditate in jail for the next sixty days.

Louis Wren, who entered the residence of A. Robinson, pleaded guilty to burglary and received a year at Folsom State Prison.

Ah Wy also pleaded guilty to burglarizing the house of M. D. Smith, near Florin, and the Judge pronounced the same penalty.

M. H. Bradley and Joseph Crawford, who garroted and robbed M. H. Meagher, the milkman, of $60, both pleaded guilty, and on motion of District Attorney Ryan, sentence was postponed till this morning.

DEPUTY RECORDER COHN.

E. A. Burr Objects to His Receiving Any Salary.

E. A. Burr has filed a complaint in the Superior Court asking the court to issue an order forbidding County Treasurer Lyon and Auditor Johnson from issuing and paying warrants to R. T. Cohn for his services in re-indexing the records, and also forbidding Cohn from receiving such payment.

It recites the decision of the Supreme Court in the cases of the deputies in Fresno County, and the fact that the Board of Supervisors appointed Cohn to re-index the records, which the complainant declares to be illegal under the decision.

He further alleges that his appointment as an indexer is a mere pretext to cover his real work as a deputy, and that he is entitled to no pay from the county for work done under such appointment.

City Finances.

City Auditor Young makes the following report of the receipts and disbursements of the city for the week ending Saturday, April 29, 1893:

M. Coffey, water rates	$1,201 00
Geo. A. Putnam, city licenses	1,585 92
Geo. A. Putnam, city taxes	29,062 00
J. F. McCracken, Police Court fines	22 50
Wm. Fawcett, cemetery dues	35 50
J. H. Wiseman, harbor dues	132 50
Funded Debt Commissioners, sale of coupons	31,428 00
Total receipts	$63,467 42
Total disbursements	11,630 30
Amount in City Treasury	115,182 15
APPORTIONED AS FOLLOWS:	
Sinking and Interest Fund	$31,035 41
General Fund	6,802 16
Water Works Fund	3,965 69
Fire Department Fund	4,178 24
School Fund	7,958 91
Levee Fund	13,484 81
Cemetery Fund	2,488 85
Street Repair Fund	2,902 35
Police Fund	3,556 23
Bond Redemption Fund	32,295 52
Library Fund	1,083 70
Exhumation Fund	360 50
Sewer Fund	1,710 53
Dog Fund	7 55
Special Street Improvement Fund	191 54
Street Bond Fund	1,809 57
Levee Bond Fund	1,350 59
Total	$115,182 15

Agricultural Directors.

The following have been appointed Agricultural Directors by Governor Markham for District No. 3, which embraces Butte County: F. C. Williams, L. H. McIntosh and Daniel Streeter.

Notary Public.

Governor Markham has appointed John M. Thomas a Notary Public for Nevada County, to reside at Grass Valley.

Berlin Cough Cure.

For coughs and colds and all lung and throat affections this article has superior merit. It is perfectly harmless, gives immediate relief, and cures the worst cases in from two to three days. Indorsed by our best physicians. Try a bottle and you will always keep it. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

C. C. Liniment, the best remedy for aches and pains.

Compound Sulphur Powder, the most perfect laxative and cathartic known. Gives instant relief in cases of constipation, indigestion, piles, biliousness, liver troubles, rheumatism, gravel, etc., etc., A great blood purifier and pleasant to the taste. The W. H. Bone Company, San Francisco, sole proprietors. Kirk, Geary & Co., Sacramento, sole agents.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS AND MARKETS.

There is No Apparent Danger of Overproduction.

An Address Before the State Board of Trade, April 11, 1893, by A. T. Hatch, a Fruit-Grower.

At the last meeting of the State Board of Trade A. T. Hatch, the well-known fruit-grower, presented to the members of the board, in an informal manner, the results of his observations and long experience in the culture, preparation and distribution of various kinds of California fruit products. Mr. Hatch appeared before the board by special invitation, but expressly declined to make a set address on the plea that he was not an adept at speech-making, and that he did not propose to learn at this time. He expressed his readiness, however, to answer, as well as he could, specific inquiries by members of the board, and the result was a most interesting and profitable discussion, of which a full report is here appended.

The first question was propounded by W. H. Mills, who desired to know: "Is the fruit industry making substantial progress in California?" Mr. Hatch replied:

"There is but one reply to that question; the evidences are before you everywhere. New orchards are being planted everywhere throughout the State and there is decided improvement in the culture and care of green fruit, in canning and drying, and in preparation for the market. Our markets are widening, our facilities for reaching them are better, and freight charges have been materially reduced. The output is being vastly increased, and, as a consequence, the cry of overproproduction is being raised by the same men who fifteen years ago were tooting the same horn. The past season, as a whole, has been profitable. Last year the market was rather poor, owing to unusual conditions, and the year before we received a great deal more for our products than we should have. Our methods of placing fruit on the market in advanced stages of ripeness have improved its welcome among consumers. The general testimony of Eastern people is that our fruit is good, very good. Its quality has been improved by increasing its ripeness before shipment. A few years ago fruit placed upon the market was only from one-half to two-thirds developed, but new peaches, for instance, may be well developed and colored on the tree and then shipped East, and they will arrive in better condition than if two-thirds matured before shipment. Expeditious service and proper refrigeration have been of vast value in accomplishing these results. It may be stated as a well-attested fact that fruits, ripe, hard, firm, and with a sufficient degree of sugar in them, can be carried further and their qualities better retained than when packed green. Taken altogether, I am satisfied with the general condition of the fruit industry and am greatly encouraged as to its future."

Mr. Mills—What effect will the World's Fair have upon the demand for California fruits?

Mr. Hatch—Inquiry will be greatly stimulated, no doubt, but I would not advise poultry raisers to ship all their turkeys to San Francisco at Christmas time; so it must not be thought that Chicago is the only place and the World's Fair the only time for sale of our fruits.

Mr. Cole of Fresno—What is your opinion of the relative value of irrigated and non-irrigated fruits?

Mr. Hatch—I do not live in a district where irrigation is necessary, but my own opinion is that nature is the best irrigator. Here is an opinion, but it may be wrong, that fruits from irrigated districts do not seem to keep as well as non-irrigated. I look upon irrigation as an aid to natural conditions, and my method would be, if I were to use irrigation at all, to flood my lands in winter with pure water and at a time when rains are naturally expected, and I would stop flooding in the spring when the rains naturally cease; then I would begin with my cultivators.

Mr. McAfee—Are you prepared to give a reason why there may not be overproduction of fruit? Again, can California supply all fruits required in the markets that can be reached and developed?

Mr. Hatch—I think it can. It will be a long time before the limit of production in California is reached. Places by natural conditions well adapted to the culture of fruits will be used first. Other regions which can be developed will eventually come into full bearing, but their adaptability and resources must be learned carefully and it will take sometime to do it.

Q.—Do you think we will get markets for all the fruits that we will raise?

Mr. Hatch—I think that our markets and facilities for reaching the market will increase as our production increases. We can afford to put fruits in England, for instance, at last year's prices, and make a fair profit. The cholera scare, however, then prevented a fair test. The English people are pleased with some varieties of our fruit, and prices so far realized have been good. But charges for distribution of fruits are now too great in every way. Refrigeration, transportation by land and sea, and commission charges for handling and sale are too high. I might call attention to one feature of our shipments that is bad. It costs the same to transport a twelve-ton car of fruit to New York as ten tons, and we therefore stock a car with the maximum. Now the cars we shipped to England were ten tons, and the fruit actually arrived in better condition than that shipped to New York. The entire cost of shipment to England was $1,200 a car. I believe that transportation companies will soon give us a rate by which it will not cost us over $800 a car, or $200 more per car than we are now paying to New York. It is obvious that with these lower rates the market in England will be widened.

Q.—Do you think there is a possibility of producing too much good fruit?

Mr. Hatch—No, not now, nor at any time. I think we will always get good prices for all first-class fruit put on the market in good shape. There is profit in good fruit, no matter what the competition. There was once a time in the East—in Ohio—when thousands of acres of fruit fell to the ground and perished. That was when I was a boy. There is a difference now. The orchard acreage in that State has vastly increased and none of the product is wasted. The reason is that they now have facilities for reaching the market.

Q.—When the fruit product of California was one-fourth what it is now, was the market better or worse?

A.—It was not so good. As production has increased in the past, so has the market improved, and the analogy is that it will in the future. For my own part I am selfish in wanting greater and more general cultivation of fruit, more people in the business; I want our fruit industry to be so important that all people will naturally look to California when they want to buy. I want competition in growing and handling, and improved methods in all lines, because I know that I, myself, as a fruit producer, will have the benefit of all this knowledge and improvement of conditions that surround the business.

Q.—Is distribution of fruit easier and better than it was a few years ago?

Mr. Hatch—Yes, five or six years ago I was in New York City. I saw the leading fruit dealers and asked each of them how much California fruit could be disposed of by them in one week. No one said over a carload. One dealer said he did not want to handle any. Now New York sometimes consumes from fifteen to twenty carloads a day of our fruit. Last year we forwarded there 600 carloads.

Q.—Do you find that the different counties of California tend to specialization in the various lines of fruit?

Mr. Hatch—No, not so much as formerly. Santa Clara Valley raises more prunes than any other part of the State, but it is not true that Santa Clara is better adapted to culture of that fruit than any other section. Orange culture first assumed large dimensions in Southern California, but it is not necessary to go there to raise oranges profitably. Elwood Cooper first made a success of olives in Santa Barbara, but other sections are as well adapted to olives as that county. It was once supposed that better almonds could be raised in Suisun Valley than elsewhere, but I have secured more valuable results in almond culture outside of Suisun—say on the Feather River, in Butte county. The inclination has been for one locality to start in on certain lines and for others to follow.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you do not have to go to Fresno to get the best results from raisins?

A.—Not necessarily, but you must cultivate raisins where best conditions exist; they cannot be advantageously produced in Napa County, for instance, because of too much fog.

Q.—What about the overproduction in raisins last year?

A.—Good raisins brought a good price last year, the same as any other. If it is a good article a market will be found.

Q.—What about the use of fruit now, as compared with old times?

A.—People of the East are reaching out for other fruits beside their own; they cannot raise the varieties they once did. For instance, there are practically no cherries in the East without disease. They are afflicted and destroyed by pests.

Q.—Is the aridity of the California climate favorable or unfavorable to the development of insect (pest) life?

Mr. Hatch—I am bound to say that in some places conditions are very favorable. In hot sections the scale thrives very well. California is as completely menaced by insects as the East. But I believe that we handle our insects better and, in fact, that we do everything else better in connection with fruit. It used to be that when we discovered pest-infected trees we dug them up and burned them; but our methods have so improved that now we do not need to worry about pests. We know how to handle them.

General Chipman—I cannot agree entirely with Mr. Hatch. I am persuaded that in the warm sections of the State the scale does not flourish so well as in the more humid sections. In some counties the scale is disappearing.

Mr. Beach—In Santa Clara the scale has almost disappeared. It is the impression of some persons that insects have a definite time for existence, and many pests have reached their limit.

Mr. Maslin—In respect to our capacity to overcome the various pests, I will say that Professor Comstock, one of the leading entomologists in the United States, in a lecture before the State Horticultural Society, stated that at one time he began the study of washes and other means for exterminating insect pests; but the California orchardists have so far outstripped him in practical results that he had refrained from further investigation. He further congratulated the orchardists upon the intelligence they displayed in the study of the life habits of insects, and stated that the people of the State excelled all others in the enterprise and learning they exhibited in horticultural pursuits.

Mr. Mills—I agree with Mr. Hatch that horticulture demands a high order of intelligence. It will be elevated almost into the domain of a learned profession. The Stanford University has a class of students pursuing, under a professor, the study of the theory and practice of horticulture. The State University has maintained, and still maintains, a department of horticulture. The opportunity offered in this State for the education of tillers of the soil surpasses that of any other State.

Mr. Hatch—Our people take better care and use better judgment in everything pertaining to the fruit business than ever before. We are unquestionably further advanced in this respect than any other State in the Union.

Mr. Mills—I am approached by a great many people who come here from the East for the purpose of going into the fruit business, and who have learned that our processes are totally different from those in vogue there. They want to know how to begin fruit culture, and they ask me if there is any compilation of printed experience that will be of benefit to them in starting and cultivating orchards. Do you know of any work that is a sufficient guide to these new-comers?

A.—Yes, there is. Professor Wickson's "California Fruits" is an excellent book for them and all others. This, with the various reports of the State Board of Horticulture, giving verbatim proceedings of different fruit-growers' conventions, ought to provide sufficient instruction and information.

Q.—What do you think of a special school or college education, instructing students by a course of study as to when, where and how to plant, and designed to equip them fully for the fruit profession?

A.—There is no doubt of its value. Fruit-growing is going to become a science. It is necessary to begin at the bottom and learn. I do not want a foreman in my orchard who has had a great deal of experience elsewhere. He has too much to forget. The best experience I have had was with a man who knew nothing about the business, who knew he knew nothing and was willing to learn. He did learn.

Mrs. Logan's "Home Magazine" and the "Weekly Union."

Both only $1 75 per year. The *Home Magazine* of Washington, D. C., conducted by Mrs. John A. Logan, is the best and most popular low-priced periodical ever printed. The publishers of the WEEKLY UNION will furnish the magazine to its subscribers for a mere nominal sum above the price of subscription to the weekly.

THE man who called sarsaparilla a fraud had good reason, for he got hold of a worthless mixture at "reduced rates." He changed his opinion, however, when he began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It pays to be careful, when buying medicine.

SICK Head-Aches.

Sick-headaches are the outward indications of derangements of the stomach and bowels. As Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, is the only bowel regulating preparation of Sarsaparilla, it is seen why it is the only appropriate Sarsaparilla in sick-headaches. It is not only appropriate; it is an absolute cure. After a course of it an occasional dose at intervals will forever after prevent return.

Jno. M. Cox, of 735 Turk Street, San Francisco, writes: "I have been troubled with attacks of sick-headache for the last three years from one to three times a week. Some time ago I bought two bottles of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla and have only had one attack since and that was on the second day after I began using it."

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There is nothing like the RESTORATIVE NERVINE discovered by the great specialist, DR. MILES, to cure all nervous diseases, as Headache, the Blues, Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Fits, and Hysteria. Many physicians use it in their practice, and say the results are wonderful. We have hundreds of testimonials like these from druggists: "We have never known anything like it."—Snow & Co., Syracuse, N.Y. "Every bottle sold brings words of praise."—J. G. Wolf, Hillsdale, Mich. "The best seller we ever had."—Woodworth & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind. "Nervine sells better than anything we ever had."—H. F. Wyatt & Co., Concord, N. H. It contains no opiates or dangerous drugs.

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Mr. W. Marshall, Stockton, Cal.

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But For Hood's Sarsaparilla

A Wonderful Cure—Restored to Good Health

"Last winter I was in a very bad condition, my general health all run down. I grew thin, had no appetite, could not sleep more than five minutes at a time, and when I woke up I would have pains in my bowels. In the morning when I arose I would seem more tired than when I went to bed. I had a **thumping sensation** in the region of my heart. I cannot tell

How Miserable I Felt.

I was obliged to give up work entirely. My friends advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I did so. I am now using the sixth bottle, and can say that it has worked upon me **a wonderful cure.** I have grown quite strong, am again able to work, sleep well and have a good appetite, with no more

Palpitation of the Heart.

I am happier now and in better health than I have been for years. I firmly believe that if it had not been for Hood's Sarsaparilla I would be dead to-day. It may not be worth mentioning,

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

but before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I had paid two physicians sixty dollars for medicine, and Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me a new lease of life for five." W. MARSHALL, Commercial Hotel, Stockton, Cal. Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.

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SACRAMENTO BANK.

THE OLDEST SAVINGS BANK IN THE city, corner Fifth and J streets, Sacramento. Guaranteed capital, $500,000; paid up capital, gold coin, $400,000. Reserve fund, $50,570. Term and ordinary deposits, $3,526,893. Loans on real estate January 1, 1893, $3,560,657. Term and ordinary deposits received. Dividends paid in January and July. Money loaned upon real estate only. Information furnished upon application to W. P. COLEMAN, President. ED. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

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W. E. BROWN.....Vice-President
WM. H. CROCKER.....Cashier

Dividend Notice—People's Savings Bank.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE People's Savings Bank have declared a dividend for the semi-annual term ending December 31, 1892, at the rate of five and one-third (5⅓) per cent. per annum on term deposits and four (4) per cent. per annum on ordinary deposits, payable on and after January 4, 1893. WM. BECKMAN, President. GEORGE W. LORENZ, Secretary.

GRAND OPENING —OF— SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS —AT— Prices that Defy all Competition

I have just purchased 1000 full pieces of the Best English

DIAGONALS, CHEVIOTS & SERGES

Serges will be mostly worn this season. I offer Garments Made to Order at an additional reduction to my former Low Prices. Don't fail to see my display of Elegant Styles.

JOE POHEIM, The Tailor

600 J STREET

COR. SIXTH - - SACRAMENTO

Branch of San Francisco.

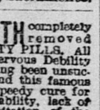
LACE CURTAINS.

SPRING TIME HAS ARRIVED, AND house-cleaning is under way. Send your Lace Curtains to the

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,

Nineteenth and I Streets.

Sportsmen's Headquarters.



HENRY ECKHART, MANUfacturer and Importer of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Fishing Tackle, and Sporting Materials of every description. Guns choke-bored, stocks bent, and repairing on guns and rifles a specialty. Send for price-list. No. 523 K street, Sacramento.

ERRORS OF YOUTH completely removed by NERVOUS DEBILITY PILLS. All those suffering from Nervous Debility and Weakness, and having been unsuccessfully treated, will find this famous remedy a certain and speedy cure for lost manhood, premature decay, inability, lack of confidence, mental depression, palpitation of the heart, weak memory, exhausted vitality, bad dreams, &c. Price $1 per box, or 6 boxes, which will cure most cases, for $5, postpaid. Address or call on N. E. MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 24 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.

MONDAY ❀ MORNING,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

Living, Active, Pushing, We Salute You!

CONTINUATION

OF THE GREAT

CREDITORS' SALE!

OF THE ENTIRE STOCK IN THE

RED ✳ HOUSE.

Remember this sale is not based on a few marked down goods, but covers a proper and complete stock. Later we will call attention to this and that special—but think of the thousands that get no mention. The order has been given to SELL. If you want double values see that you are here.

The text to-day, the sermon to-morrow.

Look Out for Remnants and Jewelry.

N. S. BACHMAN, Manager.

THE WORLD'S FAIR!

The Chicago Inter-Ocean

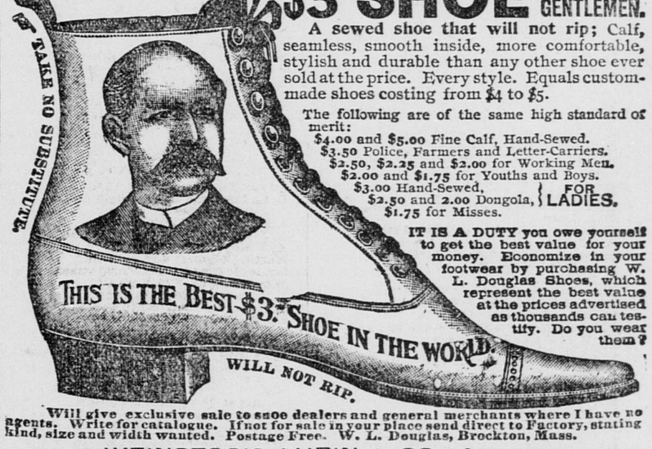
—AND—

The Weekly Union!

BOTH ONLY $2 A YEAR.

BEWARE OF FRAUD. Ask for, and insist upon having W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy. Sold everywhere.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



A sewed shoe that will not rip; Calf, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

The following are of the same high standard of merit:

$4.00 and $5.00 Fine Calf, Hand-Sewed.
$3.50 Police, Farmers and Letter-Carriers.
$2.50, $2.25 and $2.00 for Working Men.
$2.00 and $1.75 for Youths and Boys.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed, } FOR LADIES.
$2.50 and 2.00 Dongola,
$1.75 for Misses.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised as thousands can testify. Do you wear them?

Will give exclusive sale to 800 dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage Free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO., Agents.

MANHOOD RESTORED! "NERVE SEEDS." This wonderful remedy guaranteed to cure all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Nervousness, all drains and loss of power in Generative Organs of either sex caused by over exertion, youthful errors, excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants, which lead to Infirmity, Consumption or Insanity. Can be carried in vest pocket. $1 per box, 6 for $5, by mail prepaid. With a $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Sold by all druggists. Ask for it, take no other. Address NERVE SEED CO., Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL. BEFORE AND AFTER USING.

For Sale at JOSEPH HAHN & CO.'S. Druggists, Fifth and J Sts., Sacramento.

Attorneys-at-Law.

A. L. HART,

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

CHAUNCEY H. DUNN. S. SOLON HOLL.

HOLL & DUNN,

LAWYERS.—OFFICES, 920 FIFTH ST., Sacramento. Telephone No. 14.

WILLIAM A. GETT, JR.,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SUTTER BUILDing, southwest corner of Fifth and J. Telephone No 359.

Dentistry.

F. F. TEBBETS,

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

C. H. STEPHENSON,

DENTIST, CORNER SEVenth and J streets, Sacramento.

Reid DENTIST. OFFICE, MAsonic Temple, cor. Sixth and K streets.

H. H. PIERSON DENTIST, 511½ J ST SAC.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, STATE OF California, County of Sacramento.—In the matter of the estate of MARIA GUADALUPE ROMERO DE RUIZ, deceased. Notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, the 12th day of May, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, and the courtroom of said court, at the Courthouse, in the city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento, and State of California, has been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Maria Guadalupe Romero de Ruiz, deceased, and for hearing the application of Juanita Klebs for the issuance to her of letters of administration thereon, with will annexed.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 24th day of April, 1893.

[SEAL.] W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.
By E. S. WACHHORST, Deputy Clerk.
H. G. SOULE, Attorney for Petitioner.
[ap25-10t]

Railroad Time Table.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

[PACIFIC SYSTEM.]

FEBRUARY 1, 1893.

Trains Leave and are Due to Arrive at Sacramento:

LEAVE (For)	TRAINS RUN DAILY.	ARRIVE (From)
10:50 P	...Ashland and Portland...	4:15 A
7:10 A	.....Calistoga and Napa.....	11:05 A
3:05 P	.....Calistoga and Napa.....	8:10 P
10:40 A	Deming, El Paso and East	7:05 P
4:55 P	..... Colfax.....	10:10 A
7:10 P	Knights L'ding & Oroville	7:10 A
5:50 P	.....Los Angeles.....	10:30 A
	Ogden and East—Second Class	5:40 P
11:55 A	Central Atlantic Express	
9:00 P	....for Ogden and East.....	6:50 A
*3:00 P	Oroville via Rosev'le J'n'c	*10:30 A
3:00 P	Red Bluff via Marysville	10:30 A
10:35 A	....Redding via Willows....	4:00 P
4:35 A	San Francisco via Benicia	11:05 A
6:15 A	San Francisco via Benicia	11:30 A
7:10 A	San Francisco via Benicia	8:40 P
3:05 P	San Francisco via Benicia	8:10 P
6:00 P	San Francisco via Benicia	10:30 P
*10:00 A	San Francisco via steamer	§6:00 A
10:40 A	San Fran. via Livermore	2:50 P
10:40 A	.....San Jose.....	2:50 P
5:50 P	.....Santa Barbara.....	10:30 A
*7:10 A	.....Santa Rosa.....	11:05 A
3:05 P	.....Santa Rosa.....	*8:10 P
8:20 A	.....Stockton and Galt.....	7:05 P
10:40 A	.....Stockton and Galt.....	2:50 P
5:50 P	.....Stockton and Galt.....	10:30 A
11:55 A	.....Truckee and Reno.....	5:40 P
9:00 P	.....Truckee and Reno.....	6:50 A
3:05 P	.....Vallejo.....	11:05 A
7:10 A	.....Vallejo.....	8:10 P
*7:30 A	..Folsom and Placerville..	*2:40 P
*12:15 P	..Folsom and Placerville..	*10:10 A
*4:45 P	.....Folsom.....	*8:00 A

*Sunday excepted. §Monday excepted. A.—For morning. P.—For afternoon.

RICHARD GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.

JUDSON EXCURSIONS TO WORLD'S Fair.—Judson & Co. have succeeded in retaining their special privileges and the great scenic route for the World's Fair and the East with lowest rate ticket. No crowding to secure large numbers. Leave Sacramento EVERY THURSDAY. No change to Chicago.