DAILY RECORD-UNION

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY

Office, Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

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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, San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES.—Eclectic Book Store, corner Second and Main streets.

SAN DIEGO.—Emmal & Co., 860 Fifth street.

CORONADO.—Hopkins & Cox, Coronado Hotel.

SANTA BARBARA.—Hassinger's News Depot.

FRESNO.—C. T. Cearley, 1111 J street.

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The RECORD-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.*

THE SMOOTH HANDLE.

A San Francisco paper calls to mind at this juncture Jefferson's maxim, "Take things by the smooth handle." Very good. If possible, always take things by the smooth handle, but that does not imply any sacrificing of principle. Men can differ and contend over policies and rights without calling names and certainly without cutting each other's throats.

There is now a deplorable condition of affairs, an unparalleled contest between railways and their employes, but it is most gratifyingly in evidence that there has been, so far as we have read the news, no passionate vituperation, even when authoritative force was invoked. In all the letters written and all the words said and appeals made and sent to print by railway officers on this coast we have yet to find an abusive and offensive word or insulting passage. So, too, so far as we have been able to see and examine the statements and manifestoes of the striking employes, we have been unable to discover any complaint against the companies, nor the use of epithet, offensive designation or harsh word.

This is certainly wisely taking things by the smooth handle. It is the part of wisdom, to say nothing of its being the part of gentlemanly conduct. We have never known a harsh word to heal a wound or ease a pain; we have known a single one to put an end to hope, that which of all else one should borrow in preference to borrowing trouble.

The RECORD-UNION believes that the contention of the striking railway men of California who emphatically disavow any complaint against the companies, is antagonistic to a vital principle of free Government; namely that ownership must carry with it control; that to concede the demand of the men making it is to open the door for the substitution of dictation for control and domination without ownership or responsibility; that this cannot be granted without abandoning the constitutional guarantee of the sacredness of lawful contracts; that to concede what the striking men demand is to set up a new law that cuts loose from control the ownership and operation of railway lines, and subjects every person in the land to the liability of being drawn into and made the victim of a controversy between people they may have never heard of and over which they have no control.

The advancement of these views have been frankly and firmly made, but without vituperation, in which there is no strength. This taking of things by the smooth handle is wisest and best, because most effective and altogether most satisfactory, since passion rarely has victories, and when it does, leaves the ashes of regret.

But let the striking employes ask themselves whether they can, by the ethics of their own demand, justify the action in which they indulge in seizing trains and running them for their own purposes, in forcibly occupying property they do not own, in divorcing ownership and control by force, and in maintaining by menace and threat a position that arrays them against the laws of their country?

RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUSPENDED RAILROAD SERVICE.

General Manager Towne of the Southern Pacific Company, over his own signature, has declared that the company for which he is authorized to speak, is willing to operate all trains heretofore operated to which no Pullman cars have been attached, including freight and local passenger trains.

This is a clear-cut, unambiguous and perfectly understandable declaration by an official duly authorized, and whose statement is entitled to full credit, and in the performance of whose pledges faith is to be placed implicitly.

This distinct and perfectly sincere proposition defines the issue between the striking employes and the railroad company as to the responsibility for the suspension of freight service and the stagnation of commerce, and unquestionably places it upon the striking workmen if it is refused.

The proposition then of the Southern Pacific Company is seen to be this, that there is no necessity for the arrest of freight movement or of local passenger service on trains where the Pullman service has not been customary. That this is true, because the Southern Pacific Company stands ready to operate all trains heretofore operated to which no Pullman cars have been attached.

On the other hand, the representatives of the striking force have refused by explicit declaration to permit any trains, freight or passenger, to run over the road unless an adjustment is first had between the Pullman Car Company—over which it is admitted the railroad has no control whatever—and that company's employes in a distant Illinois town. Or, unless the railroad company abrogates its contract with the Pullman Company regardless of legal obstacles and restraints, and if need be buy out the Pullman one-fourth interest in the sleeping cars used on the Southern Pacific lines.

It will be seen, and the strikers' committee will concede it, that there is made no claim that the railroad company has the power to compel an adjustment between the Pullman Company and its employes. Nor is it claimed that the railroad company can compel the Pullman Company to sell out. Nor is it, nor can it be explained how the buying out of Pullman—if that were possible, or could be done without sacrifice of the vital principle underlying ownership and control—and the payment to him of hard coin or its equivalent, is going to punish him, as is the avowed desire of the American Railway Union, or how that payment would accomplish any good whatever for the cause of labor. We confess that this branch of the strikers' proposition excites a smile because of its inconsistency.

So then it is clear, and we call the attention of the striking workmen to the fact, that the refusal to permit freight service to be rendered to the people of California puts the responsibility upon them for discontinuance of the service. There was nothing better understood by the workmen than that the one demand was and has been that the railroad company refuse to haul Pullman cars in its trains. The railroad company declares that it stands ready to operate at once local passenger lines, and to give full freight service to the people with trains heretofore operated to which no Pullman cars have been attached.

If this offer is finally and conclusively refused, the logical, irresistible and unimpeachable conclusion must be reached by every unbiased mind that the responsibility for the non-operation of such trains rests wholly upon the striking employes of the company. There is simply and emphatically no escape from this by any reasoning being.

If the refusal to permit the operation of trains to carry the commerce of the State, trains in which Pullman cars are not hauled, is persisted in, there can be no other reading of its meaning than this, that a new power, one unknown to the Constitution and the laws, autocratic in character and backed by physical force, is to be maintained within the Government, that may direct when the commerce of the country shall be paralyzed, how long the paralysis shall continue, when industry shall rust and trade stagnate, that there shall be no redress for damage done in consequence, and that this power shall be so far-reaching that no human activity may escape it, and all industry, business, production and creation shall be subject to its will.

Of course if it were possible for such a power to exist within free government without its consent and without limitation or hindrance, then there would be no other government than that autocracy and freedom would go to its grave.

We are not ready to believe that the people of the American Republic, especially that body of them within the ranks of organized and unorganized labor, are prepared to accept any such a possibility in place of the government of our fathers and the institutions of liberty.

But referring again to the ease with which freight traffic may be resumed, we call the attention anew, for emphasis, of every member of the striking force now obstructing freight movement in California to the inevitable logic of the position in which denial to freight to move places them, namely, that it puts the responsibility for the deplorable resulting injury to production, trade and industrial business in California upon them; it puts to them directly this question: Are you prepared to say to the people who are rightly clamoring for resumption of service and demanding relief from present painful tension, "You shall not have it?"

THE RECORD-UNION is daily publishing to the full extent of the mechanical ability of its force to handle, the news dispatches from the East and all parts of the State relating to the present strike and its activities. It receives these dispatches through the usual and established agencies of news collection and distribution under the auspices of the Associated Press, the news-gathering capacity and facilities of which are unsurpassed. This news is given as received, and is neither padded nor cut to suit anyone. A great deal of matter in such times is sent over the wires in excess of the capacity of this or any other journal to print, and most of such matter in excess is valueless and inconsequential. All that is news, not contradicted and not proved to be error; all that is meaty, to the point and from authentic sources is given in these columns up to the hour of going to press. This much is said because it is due to the hard-working, conscientious and honest-hearted force, to the Associated Press and to our readers. We want it distinctly understood that we are giving the news to the extent of our capacity to compose and print, neither favoring nor hindering, warping, contorting or changing, but faithfully, as the RECORD-UNION has always done, serving the public with the truth as nearly as we can gather it. This much, it may be added, is due to the silly and vulgar-souled few who have the dishonesty to assert that this journal misrepresents the news, suppresses and perverts the dispatches and manipulates them to suit its fancies. Possibly there are journals where such practices obtain, but whoever asserts it with regard to this paper, if he does not know that he falsifies, is to be pitied more than condemned.

GERMAN scientists have decided that American dried apples are not healthful, it is said. They may have done so, but if they have it is because their Government had an object in depressing the market for the product in that country. The idea that any such decision by scientific men was reached in sincerity is absurd.

INFLUENCES THAT MOLD.

Spend Liberally While Your Children Are Growing Up.

It is often a problem with parents whether it is better to save for the children or to spend for them; whether the wiser way is to live very frugally and plainly, keeping a watchful eye on every expenditure in order that a fortune may accrue by the time the little ones are grown, that land may be added to land and house to house, so that the father, when it comes to making his last will and testament, may have something to leave and distribute among his heirs, or, on the other hand, whether a judicious investment of means all the way on is not really the better thing for the children.

In the one case lessons of self-denial and thrift are certainly instilled — the boys and girls learn the value of money; sometimes they learn to look upon money as the only good rather than as the means to an end. In the other case they are surrounded by beautiful things during the period when impressions are most readily taken, and when character is molded and the style of the future man and woman formed for life.

One thing may be set down as absolute, without exception — there is not only folly, but lack of integrity, in deliberately living beyond one's means, and children who are brought up in a home where they see little care for the payment of just debts promptly and fully are in great danger of becoming themselves dishonest. Granting, however, that the parents have a sufficient income to pay their way without too much anxiety, it would seem that the truer economy of life would be to spend freely rather than grudgingly.

A beautiful environment helps to mold character. Children who grow up in a home in which they are used to elegance and refinement absorb these qualities from the atmosphere. If the mother has sufficient help in doing her work to enable her to give much of herself to the children, the children are the gainers. Contact with books and pictures is in itself elevating. It is a good thing to live in a house where books abound, even if one does little more than become familiar with their bindings, and the chances are that in a house where books multiply there will be a good deal of household reading. Every fine engraving helps to form the child's love of art. Music and musical instruments assist in producing that gentleness and sweetness which go far to oil the machinery of living.

Upon the whole they are wise who discount the future and sow largely and liberally in the sunshiny present. Whatever may be taken from children amid the chances and changes the years may bring, the pleasures which are freely given them while they are growing up become part and parcel of life and thought, and never can be taken away.—Harper's Bazar.

To Fight Public Opinion.

We hear a great deal at the present day about "mandates," and mandate seems to be regarded not simply as a declaration of the will of a majority which must, in point of fact, be obeyed, but as the official utterance of an infallible church which cannot, in point of logic, be erroneous. Now, I confess that I have always had a weakness for the faithful Abdiel. I believe that a man is often doing invaluable services who resists the dominant current of opinion, who denounces fallacies when they are growing and flourishing, and points out that a revolution in belief, even though it be inevitable for the time, and even though it contain an element of right reason, may yet contain errors and hasty judgments and deviations from the true line of progress, which require exposure the more unsparing in proportion to their temporary popularity.

Is not the ordinary journalist's frame of mind singularly unfavorable to his discharge of this function? And is it not inevitable that this should be so as long as the journalist's only aim is to gain a hearing somehow? It matters not which side he takes. He denounces some new doctrine, but only in the name of the current prejudices which it happens to shock. He advocates it, but only because it is the last new fashion of the day. In either case, he falls into the ordinary party vice of imagining that his opponents must be fools or knaves, that their opinions are directly inspired by the devil or a judicial blindness inflicted by Providence, simply because he will not take the trouble to understand them.

The man who would try to raise himself above the position of the mere pander to passing antipathies must widen his intellectual horizon. He must qualify himself to take broad views; he must learn that his little list of commonplaces do not represent real thought, but is often the embodiment of mere prejudice, or, perhaps, the deposit of words left by thinkers of past generations; he must learn to do more than merely dish them up with a new sauce; he must concentrate his abilities upon definite problems, consider how they have arisen, and what is their relation to the past and the future.—Leslie Stephens in the National Review.

Birds as Foragers.

Food provision is the object for which birds periodically change their dwelling places. The sovereigns, the Bishops, the Barons of old and medieval times, when they had exhausted the resources of one estate, moved on to another. This was the reason of the constant journeyings of our ancestors in the days gone by, when each district provided for its own needs. The fashion among birds still prevails. Hence the great waves of bird life constantly ebbing and flowing high up in the ocean of air; hence the regular migrations so wonderful in the distances and dangers little birds compass in their long flights over thousands of miles; hence the fitful flittings, which, on a smaller scale, distinguish even the birds that are classified as stationary species.

There is no food at all left for the birds in the higher arctic regions in winter; plants, fish, insects are killed or buried in the ice and snow; the vast hordes of lemmings, little creatures near akin to the voles that have made such ravages on the sheep farms of Southern Scotland of late years, leave these high latitudes; there is nothing left even for birds of prey.

In the summer wild luxuriance of forest, field and fen, shoals of fish in the great rivers and the deep blue sea, swarms of insects flying in dense clouds over field and fjord and steppe, and birds in teeming multitudes—sea birds, river birds, sand birds, hill-loving birds, wood-haunting birds, field birds, birds big and birds little, myriad hosts of birds. In the winter, frozen seas, ice-bound rivers, iron hills, snow-clad forests, snowy fields, no fish, no insects, no seeds, no berries, no worms visible, even to sharp bird eyes, therefore, no birds.

In the countries bordering on the polar seas, where the changing seasons bring alternately the two extremes of dearth and plenty, birds are more numerous in the short summer than anywhere else all the world over, and in winter absent altogether. All are migrants there by force of circumstances.—Cornhill Magazine.

Astor women have $3,000,000 in jewels.

CORONADO WATER, McMorry sole agent. Groceries and provisions, 531 M st.

INQUIRY INTO O. H. WING'S DEATH.

The Jury Finds the Shooting to Have Been Accidental.

Testimony of the Regimental Surgeon Shows that Pieces of the Bullet Struck Eight Persons.

Coroner Clark held an inquest on the body of O. H. Wing last night.

Dr. Huntington stated that he was called to attend Mr. Wing on July 4th, and found a perforated wound on the right side of the lower abdomen. The intestine was perforated in six different places. There was considerable internal hemorrhage. He attended to the wound and found the ball imbedded in the mesentery. He thought the wound necessary fatal, and the operation which was performed was the means of prolonging his life for some hours. Wing told him that he heard the shot and felt the blow and fell on his back. When he arose he realized that he was wounded. He died about twenty-six hours after the operation.

Witness also attended a soldier who was wounded in both legs by the same shot. Two wounds were trifling, but one was quite large and fractured the bone of the left leg. The substance making it he was unable to find.

H. G. Soule, Sr., testified to hearing the shot and feeling a stinging sensation in his chest, and finding that something had passed through his vest and shirt, inflicting a slight flesh wound.

H. G. Soule, Jr., testified that he heard the shot. Mr. Wing was standing beside him, and doubled himself up with a groan. Witness saw his father stagger back and gave his attention to him, finding he was wounded. The soldiers had some of them pointed their guns down and loaded.

Major Smith of the Third Infantry explained the mechanism of the late issue of the Springfield rifle, which is used by militia, and the method of loading. The regulations provide that the muzzle be held downward at an angle, in order that in case of an accident the ball will enter the earth. On rare occasions a defective cartridge is exploded in closing the breech-block. Witness drew a diagram of the locality, and showed where he stood at the time, and where Private Dunnigan lay after being shot.

M. Walton testified that he arrived with his company in this city on the morning of the Fourth, and on his arrival at the Armory was detailed for guard duty and ordered to load. While doing so his gun exploded and one of the soldiers fell. His piece was pointed down toward the ground. He had belonged to the company for two years, and had shot ten rounds at each monthly shoot.

L. J. Reubold of the same company stood by Walton when his gun went off, and corroborated his testimony. He considered him a careful man.

T. Rethers, the regimental surgeon, testified to attending Dunnigan after he was wounded. He had two wounds in his leg. Witness saw Wing when he was brought in. To-day one of the men of the regiment came to him and complained of a wound in his leg. He examined it and took out a fragment of the bullet. Another one had also been hurt, and witness found him also wounded. One of the officers was also found to-day to have a wound in the knee, but witness was unable to find the piece of ball. Two others of the regiment were struck by something, but they were only bruised. There were eight men altogether struck by fragments.

Fred Kripp testified to being struck on the chin by something which drew blood. Wing stood near him, and he found shortly afterward that he was wounded and lying on the ground.

The jury found that O. H. Wing came to his death by a gunshot wound, fired by W. J. Walton accidentally, and such accident was due to a defective cartridge, and we, the jury, attach no blame to W. J. Walton.

Coroner Clark, after the verdict was announced, handed to Walton the following letter:

July 6, 1894.

With saddened hearts we feel that to you we would send a word of comfort, knowing what your feelings must be under this trying ordeal, and most sincerely hope your company will exonerate you as fully and freely as we. We do not censure you in the least, and feel satisfied it was purely accidental. By request of his wife and sister,

MRS. O. H. WING,
MRS. F. F. PHILLIPS.

Walton has been much changed by the sad accident ever since it occurred, being no longer the light-hearted boy he was when he came here, and he was much affected by the letter.

Japanese Gardens.

During a great part of the year the gardens of teahouses and temples have but few blooms—they are only an arrangement of greens and grays—but in the spring no amount of clipping and training can prevent the shrubs from blossoming. The cherry trees and magnolias are let grow as they choose, but the others are trimmed into more or less formal shapes, considered suitable to the species, or helping the carefully studied arrangement of forms, which is the ideal of a Japanese gardener. There are no beds for flowers. In the little ponds the irises and lotus bloom, and in odd corners there may be clumps of lilies, chrysanthemums, or other plants, but these are mere accidents; the designer's aim is a composition of rocks, shrubs, stone lanterns, ponds and bridges, which will look the same in its general features all the year round and conform to established rules. One of my Japanese friends told me, as an instance of the complexity of the landscape gardener's art, that if a certain shrub were used it would be necessary to place near it a stone from Tosa, the distant province where it commonly grows. The decorative garden is quite distinct from the flower garden, where the fine varieties of iris, pæony and chrysanthemum, for which Japan is famous, are grown by professional florists, or by rich amateurs who can devote a special place to their culture.—Alfred Parsons in Harper's Magazine.

"All the world's a stage, Sam, and the men and women merely players." "Yes, massa; but if dat's so, where you goin' for to get your audience and orchistry?" —Tit-Bits.

TRY McMorry's Teas. They are the best in the market. 531 M street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. WELDON, Dentist, has opened an office at 806 J street.

IF AFFLICTED with Sore Eyes use Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER. Sold at 25 cents. 8

NEW TO-DAY.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE MEETING of the Woman Suffrage Club at the office of Miss Laura M. Tilden, 504 J street, THIS AFTERNOON at 3:30. 1t

THE SPOONBILL CLUB WILL HOLD ITS fifth shoot of the season at Agricultural Park TO-MORROW (Sunday), July 8th, at 9 o'clock A. M. All shooters are invited to attend. 1t

A FAREWELL RECEPTION WILL BE TENDERED REV. J. B. Koehne and wife THIS (Saturday) EVENING, July 7th, in the basement of the Congregational Church. All cordially invited. 1t

PRINTING D. JOHNSTON & CO. 410 J STREET. ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY FILLED

J. W. GUTHRIE, 127 J Street, Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter. TIN ROOFING. Telephone No. 165.

REMARKABLE VALUES IN OUR GREAT CLOTHING SALE.

CLOTHING SALE. Money Savers SATURDAY. CLOTHING SALE.

Men's Fancy Percale Negligee Shirts with laundried collars and cuffs.....50c each
Ladies' Tan Oxford Ties with cloth tops, Piccadilly toe, with tip; very dressy.....$1 69 a pair
Children's Kid Button Shoes, neat square toe, patent leather tip; sizes, 8 to 10½, at.....89c a pair
Ladies' Muslin Nightgowns, with two rows of insertion and embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves...50c

E. S. ELKUS, - - - - - 922 and 924 J Street.

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND OUR GREAT CLOTHING SALE NOW IN PROGRESS.

OF INTEREST

—TO—

Record-Union Subscribers.

A File

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Harper's Weekly

(During the War)

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worth $100.

Over 1,000 of the stirring Harper Weekly war pictures, by Thos. Nast and other famous Harper war artists, taken right on the field, were used to illustrate

HARPER'S Pictorial History

—OF THE—

Civil War.

This great book has sold for years at $16 to $30 in two big volumes. The pages are 16½x11½ inches. There are 832 pages. Lots of maps and sketches, and one big colored map 23x33 inches.

People wanted them, but couldn't afford $16 and kept asking for the old "Harper's Weekly during the War." After the pictures had been put into this big, new, complete history, the old Weekly plates were destroyed and now those files are scarce.

But the big history was so interesting, and, being compiled from all the official records, was so complete and valuable that thousands bought it.

Now it is all cut up and everybody is getting it and being surprised.

It is made into 26 big parts, 32 big pages in each, and printed on nice supercalendered paper—better than ever before—and has a handsome buff cover with emblematic design on each part.

The parts have sold as high as $1 each, but can be got for only 8 cents each if you know how. The pictures alone are worth more than that, but the story and copies of many official documents and state papers of priceless historic value, all go in with the pictures.

How!!!?

Well, you want to first get part No. 1 and see the table of contents and see that there is ten times as much value as you thought, or even saw before for the money.

☞ Given to all subscribers of the Record-Union and Weekly Union for 8 cents per number. Only $2 08 for the complete work.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE (WORCESTERSHIRE) LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH RAREBITS, &c.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1891. "Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

Beware of Imitations! see that you get Lea & Perrins'

Lea & Perrins

Signature on every bottle of the original and genuine. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

DOWN WITH PRICES. BIG CUT IN GASOLINE STOVES!

LOOK!

We have just received a carload of QUICK VAPOR STOVES, which we offer at this remarkable low price, CASH:

1-BURNER GASOLINE STOVE.....$3 00
2-BURNER GASOLINE STOVE.....4 60
3-BURNER GASOLINE STOVE.....6 90

Remember, the above are the Genuine Quick Meal Stoves. They are perfectly safe and are one of the greatest comforts a woman can have that does her own work. We have also in stock the NEW PROCESS JEWELL AND QUICK MEAL STOVES at bottom prices.

REMEMBER, we are selling the very best GASOLINE at 75c per 5-gallon can, delivered at your house. We warrant our Gasoline to be 74 deodorized and of the highest grade made. Send for our catalogue.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.,
502 and 504 J Street and 1009 Fifth Street, . - Sacramento.

KOLLIKER'S ✻ DRUG ✻ STORE

REMOVED (TEMPORARILY) TO

509 J STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth—Two Doors Above Nonpareil.

JAMES G. DAVIS, 411 and 413 K STREET.
THE BEST PLACE TO BUY
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WALL PAPER.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

AMUSEMENTS.

CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE.
J. H. TODD.....Manager

Week Commencing Monday, July 2d, and Saturday Matinee,
The New York Successful Opera,

Girofle-Girofla.

POPULAR FAMILY PRICES, 10, 20 AND 30 CENTS.

AUCTIONS.

FOR SALE

—AT A—

GREAT BARGAIN!

FINE COTTAGE

ON H STREET, FOURTEENTH AND Fifteenth streets, being the west 40x160 feet of lot 3. House contains 10 rooms, good barn, etc., and must be

SOLD WITHIN THE NEXT TEN DAYS.

Please examine the property and make us an offer.

BELL & CO., 323 J Streets, Agents.

DIVIDENDS.

SACRAMENTO BANK.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Sacramento Bank have declared a dividend for the semi-annual term ending June 30, 1894, at the rate of five and one-third per cent. per annum on term deposits and paid up capital stock, and four per cent. per annum on ordinary deposits, and payable on and after July 5, 1894.
jy4-6t ED. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

—OF—

People's Saving Bank of Sacramento, Cal.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the People's Savings Bank have declared a dividend for the semi-annual term ending June 30, 1894, 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 JULY 5, 1894.
WM. BECKMAN, President.
GEO. W. LORENZ, Secretary. jy4-6t

THE BALDWIN,

617 Seventh Street.

☞ NOW OPEN. ☜

H. D. GAMBLE.

NEW STAGE ROUTE

FROM SACRAMENTO TO BARTLETT Springs, stopping at Woodland, Blacks, Dunnigans, College City, Williams, Colusa and northern points. Stages leave principal hotels at 7 o'clock daily.
MILLER & LONG, Proprietors.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

STILLWAGON MILL AND MINING Company. Location of principal place of business, Sacramento, Cal. Location of mine, Brownsville Mining District, El Dorado County, California.—Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 13th day of June, 1894, an assessment of 1 cent per share was levied upon the subscribed capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary of said company at its office, 631 J street, in the City of Sacramento, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 13th ddy of July, 1894, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on THURSDAY, the 28th day of July, 1894, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. B. NOURSE, Secretary.
Office: No. 631 J street, Sacramento, California. je16-4t8

OFFICIAL.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Meeting of the Board of Equalization.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF SACramento County will meet as a County Board of Equalization on the first Monday in July, MONDAY, July 2, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., to examine the assessment book and equalize the assessment of property in the county, and will continue in session for that purpose from time to time until the business of equalization is disposed of, but no later than the third Monday in July, A. D. 1894.

J. M. MORRISON,
Chairman of said Board.
[SEAL.] Attest: WM. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.
jy5-6t

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Meeting of the Board of Equalization.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SACRAmento City will meet as a City Board of Equalization on MONDAY, July 2, 1894, at 1 P. M., and continue in session one hour, to examine the assessment roll and equalize the assessment of property in the city, and will continue in session for that purpose from time to time until the business of equalization is disposed of, but no later than the third Monday in July, A. D. 1894.

W. D. LAWTON,
President Board of Trustees.
Attest: O. S. FLINT, City Clerk. jy2-10t

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