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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.

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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 AMERICAN HEART LOYAL.

It is well to avoid conflict; it is wise to avert the clash of arms; to preserve the calm of reason; for war means the killing of human beings, the sending of the cry of the widow's anguish and the orphan's woe throughout all the land; it means desolation in the field and rot in the market; conflagration in the crowded places, and sowing of the earth to salt.

But it is better far for humanity, for the nation and for all men and every human interest, that all these things come to pass, than that the Government of the United States shall be overthrown, and that there be set upon its ruins an untried power concerning the future of which no man can foretell.

We have faith that the mass of the striking railway employes in our midst who have, as they admit, no grievance against their company will not be ready on second thought to assume and will not take a criminally hostile attitude against the laws. We have such faith in the education of their youth, their knowledge of and respect for American institutions and of the splendid advances made by civilization under the auspices of their country; such faith in their intelligence and in their love of country, without which a man has neither hope, ambition nor affection; we have such faith in the mass of these citizens, we say, that we cannot think they will now strike a blow against the nation and put themselves without the pale of the law and of the patriotic consideration of their fellow citizens.

We have faith in the people at large and their loyalty to their liberties that they will not see the fairest of republics overthrown. Their will has already gone out to the wage earners now arrayed against the law calling upon them to pause and consider the awful hazard into which misdirection will lead them, and beseeching that they will not rashly commit themselves to armed rebellion against their country and its laws.

Patriotism rises to higher concern than railroad's or Pullman's quarrels with his employes; the national integrity is of more moment than the strike; the defense and enforcement of the laws is of vaster concern than the demands of the boycott.

The right of the cobbler to possess his lowly box and to have it defended against trespass by the whole power of the State and of the nation, if need be, is just as broad and great and sacred, and as much concerns the loyal American, as the right of the railroad company to be possessed of its own property.

This, then, is the question of the hour: "Shall the laws that guarantee to all men the right to possess and enjoy their own be sustained and the capacity of Americans to maintain free government thus be vindicated?" The American people will respond with unmistakable emphasis: "They shall."

A QUESTION OF NATIONAL LIFE.

As we have already said, this is no longer a question whether a grocer and his customer in a distant town shall settle a dispute before the commerce of a nation shall move; it is a question of the supremacy of the law and the preservation of the American Republic; that and nothing less.

The power that can successfully resist the Government becomes the Government. Until it does that it is lawless. Lawlessness means subversion of human rights and overthrow of the guarantees that secure the poorest man in the right to possess his hut and the richest to hold in safety his mansion; the right of "A" to work and the right of "B" to cease working for another.

The power that can overcome the Government by force can far more easily modify whatever in the Government displeases it, by lawful means; by ballots more readily and surely than with bullets. It is, therefore, not only lawless to resist the authority the people have erected, but it is foolish as well silly and idiotic.

The simple and only question presents itself to the loyal American to-day, who believes that it is better to be for his country than its enemies, better to stand for order, law and free government than disorder and force unknown to the laws of the American system, is this, "Shall I prove loyal to the end to my country, or by arms and by aid and comfort to those resisting the execution of its laws, array myself against it and imperil the last hope of humanity to maintain a free and tolerant Government?"

Is it possible that any man with capacity to reflect for one moment in cool reason, will hesitate to declare for his country and the maintenance of her laws?

To the Associated Press, in a letter to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, in a telegram to Governor Markham and in a letter to the San Francisco merchants' committee so late as Saturday, General Manager Towne of the Southern Pacific Company has four times clearly set forth the readiness of the company, if its tracks are left unobstructed, to run trains, fruit, freight and passenger to which Pullmans are not usually attached, if the company is prevented by force or otherwise from running trains to which Pullman cars are usually attached. Mr. Debs told the President of the United States that no train conveying mail is obstructed by American Railway Union men. All the passenger trains that do not have Pullmans carry the United States mails. The strikers prevent the operating of any trains, to use the language of their own leader, "Pullmans or no Pullmans." This is a simple, unmistakable statement and no man of discernment can escape the force of its conclusion, namely, that while the strikers claim that their whole scheme is to crush Pullman by preventing the use of his cars, they refuse to allow service to the people by trains not drawing or using Pullman cars, and therefore deny their own affirmation.

NATHAN STRAUSS' New York plan to supply sterilized milk to the poor at cost is to be tried in Philadelphia. Sanitary science has so far advanced in this age that by the Strauss plan infant mortality in New York has been reduced 30 per cent. What a splendid monument this Hebrew philanthropist has raised to true charity by his scheme. He has so fixed it that the independence of the poor is maintained; they buy, they are not compelled to beg, nor to receive as dependents. He has carried this idea into the sale of coal, ice, wood, lodgings, bread, cooked meat and butter—all at actual cost; nothing is given away, and this cost price because of Strauss' large dealing system is the lowest ever known. It has played havoc with the small middle men, but it has been a Godsend to the poor.

ALL along the line in all the newer States the tendency is to decrease the salaries of public officers. But it is gratifying to note that this is not proposed or carried out by horizontal process. On the contrary, it is an equalization that is going on, having not only economy in view, but the making of the pay accord with the exactions of responsibility and labor, the service in private business of like character to that in public business being taken as the standard. This reform will go far toward relegating mere political seekers to the background.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* has discovered that the strikers are the present obstructors of commerce; it can and may move and without Pullmans, but they obstruct the way. The *Chronicle* says:

> The statement of Debs that the American Railway Union concedes "that if the railroad companies can secure men to handle their trains" they will be permitted to do so is falsified by the action of the strikers on the coast, who have done everything in their power to prevent the railroads operating any of their plants. Mr. Debs may imagine that the people can be easily deceived, but he is mistaken. They are abundantly able to distinguish between profession and practice.

A SAN FRANCISCO woman has been sued by her husband for divorcement because she bleaches her hair, and she has filed a cross bill praying for relief because he dyes his mustache, and it soils her face and offends her nostrils when he kisses her. It takes in the *Chronicle* a column of type to tell as much. The court should do its utmost to tie that couple of dyers together beyond hope of separation. For each the punishment fits the crime.

IN Pennsylvania medical men are urging the State to abolish hanging and substitute electricity for the execution of murderers. It ought to be done, but there should be added to the law of Pennsylvania that he who dares to use that abominable attachment to language "electrocution" shall himself be shocked to death.

THE present hot spell is phenomenal. It came suddenly six days ago, and has held on steadily. We have not had such hot weather in a long time. Following so closely upon an extended season of cool weather it is felt the more severely. It is ripening the fruit very fast, and as there is no transportation for the crop it will largely be lost.

MR. QUARTERMASS hits the nail on the head in his defense of the "Godless Schools," so-called, when he says the question is not a religious but a political one. It is for the State to say what school is best fitted to train up youth to good citizenship.

IT WAS A CORKER.

The Mercury Yesterday Touched the Hundred Mark.

The Weather Bureau reports show the highest and lowest temperatures yesterday to have been 100° and 65°, with light to gentle and variable winds and cloudy weather prevailing.

The wind was mostly from the north during the day, but cooling southerly breezes began to blow as early as 4 P. M.

The barometrical readings at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. were 29.90 and 29.84 inches, respectively.

The highest and lowest temperatures one year ago yesterday were 80° and 54°, and one year ago to-day 78° and 50°.

At this date last year we were having much cooler weather, both at night and during the day, than we are now having. Yesterday was the hottest day since August 10th of last year, when the highest temperature was 100° and the lowest 62°, as against 100° and 65° yesterday. On August 1st of last year the highest was 102°, being the only two days with the temperature 100° and over.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

The Press of California on the Strike.

It is Calmly Uttered and Full of Good Advice and Solemn Truth and Wisdom.

[Stockton Independent.]

The strikers at Sacramento have made war by attacking the United States Marshal while he was in the line of his duty. By doing so they have challenged war in return, with all the risks that attend war. They have gone outside of the law; have trampled upon the law, and have thereby forfeited the protection of the law. They have also forfeited the sympathies of thousands who would have been glad to see them win by fair means, but cannot approve the employment of foul means. The resort to violence can hardly be deemed means to accomplish their ends, though it was so intended. It must necessarily operate to the contrary effect.

REMEMBER, YOU ARE AMERICANS.

[San Francisco Examiner.]

No matter what the Southern Pacific Railroad Company may have done, or may do, its striking workmen are justified neither in law nor morals in meddling with its locomotives, cars and other property. Violence is sure to be met with violence. Remember that you are American citizens, and respect the law.

POINT IT OUT

[Fresno Expositor.]

It would be refreshing and instructive to have some sympathizer with this strike point out in what respect the laws of the land have been violated by the transportation managers in this deplorable affair, and to furnish some attempt at justification for the course of the strikers in tearing up tracks, blocking switches, threatening with death men who are willing to work, disabling engines, burning bridges and in other ways violating the law.

LABOR'S RIGHT.

[Napa Register.]

Labor has the same right to organize that capital has, but it has no right to violate the laws of the land.

This is no time to apologize for the law. To enforce the law is always in order.

ENEMIES OF LABOR.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]

Violence in any shape in the case of a strike brings new and irresistible forces into the field. Those who counsel it or engage in it are the worst enemies of labor in all cases.

WHO WILL BENEFIT.

[Alameda Encinal.]

Who can foretell the end of this ridiculous and uncalled for strike now in progress against the railroad systems all over the land? Who can possibly be benefited through it? Certainly not the men who instituted the trouble, and much less those who, away out on this coast, are affiliated with the organization known as the American Railway Union.

HONEST CONVICTIONS.

[Fresno Republican.]

A good many newspapers which are not adorned with corporation badges are showing their intense regard for their subscription lists by tacitly indorsing the boycott. One thing this country stands in need of is more newspapers which have the courage to express honest convictions and stand for honest principles, whether everybody is pleased or not.

APPEAL FOR CALMNESS.

[Stockton Mail.]

There is nothing to be gained by stimulating popular excitement up to the point where an overt act would follow naturally; on the contrary there is much to be jeopardized and lost. The people of California have suffered enough already through the stoppage of transportation and the interruption of business, and it should be the part of every good citizen to counsel calmness and encourage good order, that the situation may not be made worse nor the day of full recovery postponed.

A UNIVERSAL NURSE.

[Oakland Enquirer.]

Thirty years ago the Central Pacific Railroad was built, and during all the time since its trains have run except during a few snow blockades. Now they have been stopped a week by a strike and already we hear persons of all classes, some of high intelligence and some of low, proclaiming that our only hope is in Government railroads. This is a comment upon the prevailing infirmity. The Government has come to be looked upon as a universal nurse, who is expected to mix a mustard plaster for every sore and to discover a balm for every bleeding heart. It is inconvenient to have the railroads stop even for a week, but after thirty years of service so short a lapse hardly justifies the declaration that private enterprise is a failure in the transportation business.

ON THE WRONG SIDE.

[Alameda Argus.]

There has not been a strike or a boycott, from the Kearney movement down, in which the daily papers of San Francisco were found on the side of law, order, decency and the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country.

A FAR REACHING PRECEDENT.

[Petaluma Argus.]

If the precedent is once established that train men can, at will, dictate to railroad companies what kind of cars or locomotives they may safely use on their lines, they at once become a power more to be dreaded than the most exacting and rasping railroad corporation in the land, for under the plausible guise of righting the supposed wrongs of laboring men they can make the disturbed relations between employer and employe in any manufacturing industry the ready pretext for clogging the entire wheels of interstate commerce. Obviously, if they can rightfully visit the present calamity upon this State in obedience to a mandate from beyond the Rocky Mountains in aid of the employes of Pullman, they can with equal reason and justice extend their Quixotic effort in the direction of redressing the supposed wrongs of striking mechanics to the remotest corner of the land.

ATTEMPTING TO DICTATE.

[Lodi Sentinel.]

It would appear that the demand of the strikers from the railroad company is unreasonable. They are going too far. They are attempting to dictate to the railroad company how it shall carry out the terms of a private contract between it and Pullman. All Federal judicial opinions thus far given are to the effect that the strikers are violating the laws of the Government.

Our laws must be maintained. If they are not good, new ones should be made.

A RULE WORKING BOTH WAYS.

[Santa Rosa Democrat.]

The world has set the seal of condemnation on slavery. When labor is forced to yield to the dictates of capital by irresistible power then is labor enslaved, and capital is taking what does not belong to it. When capital is compelled by irresistible surroundings to submit to the dictates of labor, then is labor appropriating what it has not earned and to which it has no right or title, moral, legal or equitable. The rule works both ways. The strikers on the various railways are acting in utter disregard of these principles, and thus acting are causing to go to destruction millions of dollars worth of property and bankrupting thousands of innocent men. Concede that the Pullman Company is altogether wrong (and probably it is), has any patriotic citizen a right to paralyze the industries of the country by taking up the quarrel between it and its employes. We say emphatically, no. Let law and order be restored.

WHEREIN IS JUSTICE?

[Fresno Expositor.]

But it is difficult to see wherein there is reason or justice in the men of other occupations, the switchmen, the brakemen, the engineers and other employes, refusing to handle the cars that have been made by union labor and have thus received the sanctification which it demands. The cars which the American Railway Union and its allies refuse to handle were made and put into service long before there was any trouble between Mr. Pullman and his employes, and this retroaction of the principles of organized labor is what it is difficult to account for. There seems to be no reason for it, and the injustice of the position is patent to everybody.

THE ISSUE.

[San Francisco Journal of Commerce.]

The question of the railroads is whether they will bow to the will of the American Railway Union; for the strikers, whether they will be powerful enough to make the roads obey their dictates; for the people, whether the public service, industry and commerce shall be at the mercy of every strike. Of course the matter must be finally decided, otherwise chaos appears to be inevitable.

A LIMIT.

[Santa Cruz Sentinel.]

No one should be deluded into the belief that the American people will tamely submit to a continued interruption of railway traffic, because they have borne it good-naturedly for a time.

OF RIGHTS AND WRONGS.

[San Jose Herald.]

One man, or a thousand men banded together, must not be permitted, under any circumstances, to block the wheels of trade, and to cause incalculable loss, discomfort and inconvenience to all the rest of the people of the United States. There must be some arrangement by means of which the interests of the public will be protected. The rights or wrongs of any particular case cannot be taken into account when all the railroads of the country are to be blocked for an indefinite time, and millions of dollars' worth of valuable property is to be destroyed, and the whole people are to be losers in one way or another.

RESPONSIBILITY IN STRIKING.

[Stockton Independent.]

It is a part of man's right to work or to refuse to work, as pleases him, but the right to strike ends with its exercise. It is an individual right, and does not carry with it any power to compel others to exercise it. Labor being property, the right to strike is the right to withhold that property from the market. It does not carry with it the right to control the property of others, whether that property is in the form of labor or land, houses or horses, railroads or manufactories. When strikers interfere with the free exercise of the rights of property or the right to the peaceful enjoyment of life by others, they go beyond the limits of their rights and must take all the attendant risks of so doing.

When strikers or their sympathizers resort to violence to prevent others from working, or destroy property, they not only go beyond their rights, but array themselves in war on the law. However just the cause of their strike, it cannot justify crime. The burning of bridges, derailing of trains or the mobbing of men who refuse to strike is crime, and those who commit those offenses take all the risks of criminals. Though it may be said that none of these outrages are committed by strikers, they must see that their strike is the occasion of them. Those who have committed such crimes may have taken advantage of the excitement caused by the strike to wreak private vengeance, but they count upon the sympathy of the strikers. Just in proportion as crime is invoked in aid of a strike, the sympathy of the general public is withdrawn from the strikers and their cause. Whether rightly or wrongly, the public holds the strikers responsible for all that is done in their aid and by their sympathizers. Every act of violence, whether to person or property, is, therefore, a damage to the cause of the strikers, and for that reason, if for no higher motive, they should seek to prevent violence.

INTELLIGENCE AND PATRIOTISM.

[San Jose Herald.]

And yet to-morrow is Independence Day, and the great majority of the people of the United States will celebrate it with all their usual vigor and abandon. No strikers, nor losses, not even the prospect of a civil war, can make them lose their sublime confidence in the destinies of the republic. They evidently believe that "somehow good shall be the final goal of ill," that all the present evils will ultimately work for the benefit of the whole people. And we are confident that they are right. This battle between the giants of labor and capital will in all probability settle the difference between the two. Either both will agree to a system of arbitration by which every question at issue between employers and employed can be submitted to a competent and legal tribunal, whose decision will be final and will be enforced, or the Government will assume the control of the whole railroad system of the country. But in any case the intelligence and patriotism of the whole people will be brought to bear upon the matter, and the end will be a peaceful and satisfactory settlement. The American people, taking them as a whole, are patient and law-abiding, and they will see that justice is done in this and all matters that affect the fortunes of the republic.

And everywhere in the United States the spirit of fairness and justice is gaining ground. There is a growing disposition to look at all public questions coolly and dispassionately, and to abandon the partisan howling which has done so much in past years to sow dissensions among American citizens.

MAGNIFICENT CROPS.

Grain Turning Out Finely and Fruit Enormously—Hops Never Better.

Nothing but the senseless blockade of railroad traffic is preventing the fruit-growers of California from reaping handsome rewards this season for their industry.

Director Barwick, in his crop bulletin for the week ending July 9th, summarizes as follows:

The average temperature for the week was: San Francisco, 56°; Eureka, 52°; Red Bluff, 86°; Sacramento, 74°; Fresno, 84°; Los Angeles, 66°, and San Diego, 64°. As compared with the normal temperature, a heat deficiency occurs along the coast as follows: San Francisco, a deficiency of 4°, Eureka 4°, Los Angeles 5°, and San Diego 3°.

In the two great valleys of the State, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, there was an excess of heat of 7° at Red Bluff, 2° at Sacramento and 3° at Fresno.

This excessive heat in these valleys is rapidly ripening fruits. Bartlett pears will, in another week, be ready for shipment, and if not then shipped a great deal will be too ripe to stand the Eastern trip. Fruit has not ripened so rapidly in the coast and near-by counties as in the interior, and for that reason the latter will suffer most if the present railroad tie-up lasts much longer.

The grain crop is a fair one, and of excellent quality, while the fruit crop is an enormous one.

The hop outlook in Yuba, Sacramento, Sonoma and Mendocino Counties was never better than at the present time.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Increasing Demand for the Serial—The First Nine Ready.

A few weeks ago the RECORD-UNION made arrangements with the publishers of "Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War," whereby its subscribers might purchase each part of the series of twenty-six numbers at eight cents per part. Many hundreds of the numbers have been purchased by subscribers, and the remarkably low price at which the publication is sold has become a matter of general comment.

The history is an excellent one, very accurate, and written by the foremost historians of late years. It is very freely illustrated, and a detailed story of the war is told in most interesting style. The RECORD-UNION might have sold these parts at a figure considerably in advance of eight cents and thereby reaped a rich profit on the sales, but it entered into the matter solely for the benefit of its subscribers, and is offering each part at exact cost—eight cents.

The first nine of these parts have arrived and can be seen or purchased at the office.

New Citizens.

Antonio Silva Cabral, a native of the Azores Islands, was admitted to citizenship yesterday by Superior Judge Johnson.

JUST THE THING FOR DRESSY MEN.

Men's Summer Coats and Vests, twenty styles. Actual value, $6 50, $7 50, $8 and $9 50. Sale price..... $4 95
The assortment includes Black and Blue Serges, Fancy Worsteds, Silk-finish Alpacas, Cashmeres, etc.

E. S. ELKUS, 922 AND 924 J STREET.

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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
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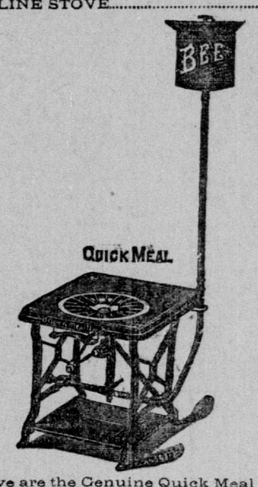

Remember, the above are the Genuine Quick Meal Stoves. They are perfectly safe and are one of the greatest comforts a woman can have that does her own work. We have also in stock the NEW PROCESS JEWELL AND QUICK MEAL STOVES at bottom prices.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE TO VOTERS.

The Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County, California, having made an order cancelling the Great Register of said county and directing a

REREGISTRATION

Of all the voters in said county, it will be necessary for all electors, in order to vote at the next General Election, to be held on Tuesday, November 6, 1894, to make application in person to be registered.

Said registration will commence immediately and continue up to within fifteen days preceding said General Election.

Registration rooms are on the third floor of the County Courthouse, corner of Seventh and I streets.

☞ Names will not be transferred from the old Great Register. Let every voter please take notice and get registered.

W. B. HAMILTON,
County Clerk.

After This Strike
ALL FRUIT WILL BE HIGHER.

Plums.
Can your Plums now. They only cost you 85c per crate for any of the choicest varieties.

Apricots
Are better and cheaper now than ever before.

Blackberries
Are a drug on the market and at your own price.

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Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with **Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil** as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used 40 years and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.
It Cures PILES or HEMORRHOIDS, External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding—Itching and Burning; Cracks or Fissures and Fistulas. Relief immediate—cure certain.
It Cures BURNS, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. Relief instant.
It Cures TORN, Cut and Lacerated Wounds and Bruises.
It Cures BOILS, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurfy or Scald Head. It is Infallible.
It Cures INFLAMED or CAKED BREASTS and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.
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Three Sizes, 25c., 50c. and $1.00.
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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
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THE FINEST LINE OF
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See them before you buy. A. J. POMMER, corner Ninth and J streets.

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THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE notice that we POSITIVELY DO NOT buy any hog product handled or killed by Chinese.
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All Meats sold at wholesale and retail and at lowest prices.
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MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY, 1029 J street. B. F. PIKE, Manufacturer; M. L. WISE, Manager. Send for Catalogue.

ICE CREAM.
MADE OF PURE CREAM, DELIVERED for $1 50 per gallon or 75 cents per half-gallon. Wedding cakes a specialty. Manufacturers of all varieties of cakes.
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is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Whites, Spermatorrhœa, Gleet, unnatural discharges or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent and guaranteed not to stricture.
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—OF THE—
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TAKE NOTICE
THAT I WILL APPLY TO THE HONORable Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County, at their meeting to be held on the 6TH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1894, a regular meeting of said board, for authority to erect and take tolls on a public ferry, from a point in Solano County, on land of J. W. Gates at the bank of the Sacramento River, almost precisely opposite the most southern debouchure of that branch thereof known as "Old River," to two points opposite each other and respectively about one hundred yards within said debouchure or mouth of said "Old River" in Sacramento County, one on land of George McIntyre at the Grand Island bank, and the other on land of Joseph Desrosier [Rose] at the Brannan Island bank thereof. Such ferry to ply between these two last named points, and also between each of them and the point in Solano County first named, as well, and to be of sufficient capacity for safe carriage of all passengers, live stock, vehicles and agricultural machines in the ordinary course of business.
F. C. LAURITZEN.
Dated at Rio Vista, July 2, 1894.
jy3-5tTu

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.
LIVE OAK CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINing Company—Location of principal place of business, Sacramento City, Cal.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Directors of the Live Oak Consolidated Gold Mining Company, held on the 29th day of June, 1894, an assessment of ten cents per share was levied upon the subscribed capital stock of the corporation, payable at the office of said company, No. 914 Ninth street, Sacramento City, Cal., and to the Secretary thereof, on or before Monday, the 30th day of July, at 3 P. M.
Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on Monday, the 30th day of July, 1894, will be delinquent and will be advertised for sale at public auction, and, unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 20TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1894, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.
A. MEISTER, Secretary.
Office: No. 914 Ninth street, between I and J, Sacramento City, Cal. jy3-4tTu

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