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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 VERY BEST FOR LABOR.

All the wage earners who are engaged in the present strike will all yet appreciate, as do very many already, that the very best thing that can happen for the workers of the land is now taking place, namely the suppression of the Debs rebellion.

President Cleveland, whom the extremists and leaders are denouncing, has proved to be the workingman's best friend and at the same time he has been a public benefactor. Lawlessness is not a remedy for the evils complained of by the working classes, and appreciating the full force of that truth, the President had the courage to declare that lawlessness shall cease.

More than that, before he will consent to act in any other direction looking towards arbitration, or adjustment, or counsel, he demands that lawlessness cease. As the RECORD-UNION yesterday put it: "First the law, first the majesty of the nation, then talk arbitration, adjustment, whatever is best to conserve human rights, labor's advantage and capital's lawful demands."

The President did not act hastily, he carefully refrained from any act even suggestive of interference with free speech, free action and assembly, until it was evident that further delay would be dangerous to the people, for armed resistance was afoot, and rioting had already gone to the extent of overpowering local authorities and obstructing post and military roads, the passage of the mails, and the interruption of that free commerce between the States, which under the Constitution the Federal arm must protect.

So we repeat that the very best thing that has happened to the workers of the land is the suppression of the Debs rebellion, because it will enable and assist labor to pursue its remedies through the only channels by which it is possible for it to achieve any success.

The laboring people of a land are always the chief sufferers in turmoil, revolt and rebellion. All through history this has been as it always will be true. President Cleveland has not, therefore, done injury but great good to labor by interposing the Federal arm and commanding peace, that reason may have sway.

"ONLY A LITTLE BABY."

The young woman who excused her lapse from virtue by the plea that it was "only a little baby," is recalled to mind by the San Francisco *Examiner's* idea of what constitutes lawlessness. Apparently it saw nothing unlawful or inexcusable in lawless acts of the recent days, until they culminated in the derailing of a train and the killing of human beings.

When that happened our contemporary blazed with sudden indignation and horror. It exclaimed, "There must be no more crime, no more lawlessness. All rational men, all good citizens—and the great majority of the Southern Pacific striking employes have been classed under that head—will stand for order when anarchy is the alternative. The authorities must be sustained and the law enforced."

We submit to candid thought that if there is any reason whatever for the enforcement of the law after the murder of the engineer and soldiers at the Yolo trestle, precisely the same reason existed for enforcement of the law before the assassination.

There is no such thing to be tolerated as a "little baby" plea in the matter of lawlessness. If any excuse whatever can be interposed worthy a hearing for lawlessness in obstructing railway lines, derailing trains, destroying property, seizing the possessions of another, etc., with precisely as much reason and force the same excuse should operate to the benefit of those who killed Sam Clark and the artillerymen at the Yolo trestle. The fact that life was lost in the latter case, only goes to the question of the severity of punishment of the offenders.

Right here we wish to invite the attention of thoughtful readers to what all must have observed in recent years, namely, the growth in communities in America of the idea that violations of the law are not grave where the penalty prescribed is not severe. It has, indeed, become common to wink at infractions of the law, except they are of such magnitude as to inflict serious injury upon some one, or constitute gross trespass upon human rights.

Yet it must be clear to the simplest mind that the unlawful invasion of the right of the humblest citizen, the infraction of the least of ordinances, are precisely on a level of lawlessness—a fact that our schools appear not to have impressed upon the minds of our youth.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER CLEARLY STATED.

No more erroneous idea has prevailed than that the railroad company may be required to run trains carrying mails alone, or mails and certain cars not Pullman cars. This has been dwelt upon so much that considerable misapprehension has obtained.

In another column this morning we publish the second charge of the United States Court at Los Angeles to the Grand Jury, in which this whole question of mail contract between railroads and the Government is treated. It will be observed that Judge Ross decides precisely as did Attorney-General Olney, and for which decision it is proposed by strike leaders to demand the "impeachment" of the Attorney-General. Judge Ross said to the Grand Jury, as will be seen in the full text elsewhere, concerning obstruction to passage of the mails, that the contract is that the United States mails are to be carried "on regular passenger trains" of the roads designated as mail carriers; that these companies are not required "to run any other trains than their regular passenger trains for the carrying of the mails, and their failure to do so is not a violation of any law of the United States. But on all their regular passenger trains, whether they be local or through trains, they are required to carry the mails."

Again, the court says the companies are entitled justly and legally "to determine how many and what cars and engines shall constitute their trains, and when the composition of trains as usually and ordinarily made up by them is reasonable and appropriate to the services required of them, the law does not, upon the refusal of their employes to move the usual and customary trains, require of such companies to divide the train and run a less number of cars."

This explicit and second charge to the jury in reference to inquiry by that body sets at rest the whole question regarding mail trains. All passenger trains of all kinds, except mere excursion and picnic and outing trains, carry the United States mails and always have.

UNTRUTH REBUKED.

As a fair sample of misapprehension and misstatement the following from the Livermore *Herald* is cited:

> The Government authorities, instead of coming forward and compelling the railroads to carry the mail and the strikers to stand aside and allow it to be done, throws its protecting arm around the first-named and allows it to handle the mail matter to suit its own convenience.

It should be enough to say that the above is untrue. The decision of the United States District Court at Los Angeles, the ruling of Attorney-General Olney, the statement of the Postmaster-General, and the record of the contract, all show that the railroad company is bound to carry mails on its ordinary trains as usually made up, and this it does strictly according to its contract. The Government could not, then, compel that to be done in some other way, which its own contract provides shall be done in another and specific way.

The railroad company does not handle mail matter to suit its convenience, but carries the United States mail on every passenger train, and just as and when it is delivered by the postal authorities. The Government, therefore, is not throwing its arm around the railroad to protect it any more than it would protect any other interest involved in interstate commerce and mail carriage which, under the Constitution and the laws, it must subserve and protect, and obstruction to which it must remove. Were this not so any organization with force enough to tie up a road could dictate the movement of the United States mails and put an embargo upon commerce between the States and levy terms and tribute upon the same.

PRENDERGAST, the assassin of Mayor Harrison of Chicago, was yesterday punished by death upon the gallows. The man was a crank, no doubt, but precisely of the kind who are susceptible to fear and responsible for their acts. The execution of this assassin will therefore serve to deter others of his order from doing deeds of violence. The only regret is that the mercy of the law gave Prendergast so long a lease of life after the commission of his crime.

Winthrops, Lathrops, Lothrops.

Territorial families who lived at a thorpe often bore its name, as is always the case in early times with landed houses. Thus Adam de Thorpe, Simon de Trop, or Ralph de Trop may all be mentioned, Mr. Bardsley tells us, in the self-same register; while familiar modern names derived from similar sources are Althorpe, Calthrop, Westropp, Conythrop, Hartrop and Gawthorpe. Thorpe itself figures often in the uncompounded form as a surname, while Thrupp is only a slight dialectal corruption of the same original syllable.

Names of this type are particularly common in parts of New England, where, through a curious incident, they pass as almost a patent of nobility. To have "come over in the Mayflower" is, of course, the Massachusetts equivalent of coming over like the Slys, "with Richard Conqueror." Now, the Mayflower refugees, as all the world knows, were for the most part Lincolnshire men or East Anglians; they called their capital Boston after the Lincolnshire port which was on Botulfston; and they mostly bore such surnames themselves as Winthrop, Haythrop, Lothrop and Lathrop. Hence these Danish patronymics are very aristocratic to-day in Salem or Concord; they mark their possessor as a person of antique distinction in the Puritan Commonwealth. "My people came over in the Mayflower," said an unknown New Yorker to a Plymouth Winthrop. "Indeed! was the crushing answer, "I didn't know the Mayflower took steerage passengers."—The Cornhill Magazine.

GASOLINE for the millions at Feldhusen Grocery, 801, 803 L street. *

MARSHALL'S MAGIC BOOK.

It Spoke as Though it were a Human Being.

New Principle in Telephony—You Can Hear What This Receiver Has to Say if Standing Twenty Feet Away—How it is Accomplished.

Not many days ago a few gentlemen connected with the telegraphic or electric businesses were assembled in a room in the eleventh story of the new Postal Building, in Broadway, opposite the City Hall Park. They had not been there very long when astonishment was depicted on their faces and by and by found expression in words.

A book on the table about which they stood or sat was speaking.

"Is it possible," exclaimed Mr. Chandler, of the Commercial Cable Company, "that those spoken words can come from that book?"

"Yes, it is," said Francis W. Jones, the electrician of the company; "that is Mr. Marshall's telephone."

William Marshall, of No. 709 Lexington avenue, had prepared this remarkable feat for the electricians. He began by taking up an ordinary book and placing in the leaves several slips of tinfoil, about one and a half inches wide and four inches long. Then he attached a couple of fine wires, closed the book and carried the other end of the wires to another room, where they were attached to the transmitter of a telephone. Then a conversation began, with Mr. Marshall in one room and one of the persons in the room where the book lay. Each word that came from the book could be distinctly heard in every corner of the room.

ITS NEW PRINCIPLE.

The visitors had never experienced anything of the kind before, and they said it would eventually revolutionize telegraphy.

I tested the Marshall telephone in Mr. Marshall's house in Lexington avenue. Anyone who has tried to "talk over the wires" on the ordinary instrument knows the trouble it is to hear and make one's self heard. This invention of Mr. Marshall's does away with the painful "Hullos!" in which so much time is wasted.

The new principle is the direct opposite of the Bell principle. The latter is the magneto receiver; the new electro-static. As described by Mr. Marshall the invention consists essentially in a telephonic system, comprising speaking condensers and an induction coil at each station, each induction coil having two secondary wires and a primary wire, the opposite ends of each secondary wire being connected with the opposite poles of the speaking condensers.

Mr. Marshall's speciality is electric condensers, and it was while striving to improve that that he discovered about ten years ago the new principle. The book which I saw, or rather "heard," in his house was a common catalogue. He had placed in the leaves eighteen pieces of tinfoil, about two inches wide and five inches long. To this wires were connected alternately with the tinfoil. Against the wall was an ordinary transmitter.

The book, with the wires attached, depended from the wall. Mr. Marshall went up stairs. I took up the book to examine it more closely.

"How are you?" was the question from the book. I closed the leaves, but that made no difference, for the next question the catalogue asked was:

AS THOUGH BY ENCHANTMENT.

"Do you think it will rain to-morrow?"

I was too much astonished to answer, and the book, which appeared to me for the time to be human, may have noticed it, because it began to whistle, as if to give me time to collect my thoughts.

Then I went up to the transmitter and inquired—"Can you sing?"

"No, I am not much of a singer," came from the neighborhood of my boots. I had dropped the book and it nearly touched the floor. I went into a corner of the room, and still I heard the book talking distinctly. I squeezed and bent it, but that made no difference—it continued to talk just the same.

When Mr. Marshall returned to the room he showed me another modification of his invention which he said cost only five cents to make. Outwardly it was the size of a small circular hand mirror. The circular part contained annular rings of paper and tinfoil, the outer rim only of tinfoil, being compressed, the inner ring being free to vibrate. This was connected with wires in the same way as the book.

Mr. Marshall went up stairs again, and I remained in the parlor with the mirror-like thing in my hand. Presently I heard Mr. Marshall's voice coming from it. I held it at arm's length, and still the sounds were distinct, far more so than those coming from any telephone I had ever used. When I put it to my ear it was as if the person speaking were at my shoulder talking loudly.

Mr. Marshall said that distance would make no difference in the distinctness of the sound. The principle would do away with the receiving instrument of the telegrapher. With such a condenser lying on his desk he could write his message without fear of a mistake. The inventor calls his a telephone system with speaking condensers, in which a more perfect transmission of the volume of speech can be accomplished than has been possible heretofore in systems of this kind.

WITH A LINE WIRE.

Mr. Marshall said that in his receiving speaking condenser telephone the opposite poles are connected with a line wire and a shunt or resistance coil.

He discovered that unless the line wire connecting the stations is made continuous, as by shunting the speaking condenser, the articulation and volume of speech are not perfect, being scarcely audible when more than one speaking condenser is inserted in the line of communication.

The condensers speak much louder when the metallic plates are in part, not touching or in contact with the insulator, allowing a space sufficient to vibrate freely, and to impart to the air the sound which is transmitted from a distant station so as to be easily heard. The speaking condenser is built up in the same manner as if the leaves of electrometers were intersected into each other, one end of the plates only being fastened.

In what I have described as the "hand mirror" receiver the middle of the plates are made loose by pressing the circumference together, the plates and insulators bulging sufficiently in the center to separate themselves.

Mr. Marshal's house is filled with the latest standards and testing apparatus, and enabling him to produce the most accurate instruments, which have made his name famous among electricians.—New York Herald.

A Dove's Strange Companionship.

"I can recall a strange incident that has never found its way into print," said a member of the New York Congressional delegation to a *Post* reporter. "It happened in Long Island, in the Queen's County Jail, and to say the least, is tinged with a strangeness. Patrick Casey, a Long Island City policeman, was an inmate of the jail, under the sentence of death for the deliberate murder of his superior officer, Sergeant Cumiskey. The present Representative in Congress from the First Congressional District of New York, James W. Covert, was Casey's counsel, and succeeded in having his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. On the day that Casey was sentenced to death a pure white dove flew in the courtroom window and alighted on his shoulder.

"The dove refused to be removed, accompanied Casey back to his cell and became his constant companion. At the same time Charles Rugg, the notorious negro murderer, was also an inmate of the jail, awaiting trial for the murder of Mrs. Lydia Maybee and her daughter. Just previous to the day set for the trial Rugg escaped from the jail, but two days later was captured and returned to the jail. The day of his capture was the day set for Casey's removal to Sing Sing to serve his life sentence. As he was being taken from the jail and while in the Sheriff's office being prepared for his journey, Rugg was led in by his capturers. All this time the dove had been perched on Casey's shoulder, but as soon as Rugg was led in the dove flew from Casey's shoulder and over to Rugg, alighting on his shoulder, cooing as if it had found a long-lost friend.

"All efforts on the part of Casey to call it back were in vain, and as Rugg was led back to the cell from which he escaped the dove went with him. It remained with him up to the morning of the execution. On that morning, as Rugg marched up the scaffold, the dove was perched on his shoulder, and remained there until the black cap was drawn over his face. As soon as that was done the dove flew out one of the jail windows and was never seen around the jail again."—Washington Post.

OLD SWEETHEARTS.

Telegraphy at Short Range—Cooing Over the Wires.

There are in this city a man and a woman who have been sweethearts for seventeen years, two years before they were married and fifteen since that time. When they were young and perhaps no more "lovesick" than most sweethearts usually are, they lived in New Hampshire. He was a country boy who was ambitious and worked hard, so that he could not see the parson's pretty daughter down at the foot of the valley so often as he could wish. But it was just as hard for him to go for a day without talking to her as for any young man of the modern age who calls in evening dress and "spoons" unceasingly and untiringly.

This young country boy, who was so determined a chap that afterward in New York he climbed 'way up to the top of the heap in his business, went out one night and strung a wire from tree to tree down the wooded valley to the parson's house. Then he got some telegrapher's instruments, adjusted one in his house and one down where the parson wrote his sermons and the maid her love letters, and the two set to work to learn telegraphy. Afterward till they were married they cooed over an electric wire when he could not come down from the farm.

The other evening a gay little party sat around a table in a handsome house uptown. They were enjoying a chafing dish after the roof garden and every one was full of merriment. Between the chatting and the gay laughter a woman picked up a fork and striking a glass gently with the prong made, apparently carelessly, a few clear sounds. They were repeated two or three times until a man, the head of the house, who was at the other end of the table, looked up with a surprised look on his face. Then the tinkle was again sounded and his eyes glanced quickly down the table.

He is a big, stout man now with a full face and he does not look a bit sentimental, but when he in turn picked up a fork and raised it to tap his glass he was awkward as a bashful country boy. Her eyes were shy, too, and a pretty color showed in her cheek when the thin, tinkling glass answered her message.

Rather a dull thing this trying to telegraph with a fork and a glass after years of lack of practice. Maybe it was silly, too, for a couple who had been married fifteen years to try to smuggle love messages across so short a distance as the length of a table. Dull and silly, perhaps; but then they were sweethearts.—New York Tribune.

Russian Officials Fear Turtle Doves.

Most people regard the turtle dove as an ideally innocent creature, but the Russian Minister of War evidently looks upon it as as a positive danger to the stability of the Czar's dominions. A lady prestidigitator from the Folles-Bergere, Paris, was traveling to St. Petersburg to fulfill an engagement in that city. Along with her she carried a number of turtle doves for professional purposes, but on reaching the Russian frontier these were seized in virtue of the War Minister's order—really aimed at the suppression of carrier pigeons—prohibiting the introduction of any kind of pigeon on any kind of pretext whatever. Prayers and expostulations were in vain, but it is a pleasure to think that the General Commandant of the town gallantly undertook to take good care of the birds until their owner should recross the frontier.—Westminster Gazette.

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.

$5,000 REWARD!

NOTICE.

The SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY hereby offers a reward of $5,000 for evidence or information leading to the arrest and conviction of any and every person guilty of any of the crimes set forth in the Train Wrecking Act passed by the Legislature of the State of California, March 31, 1891, and constituting Section 218, Penal Code.

A similar reward will be paid for information or evidence leading to the arrest or conviction of any person shooting at any locomotive engineer or train upon the lines of the Southern Pacific Company, with the intent to kill or injure any person thereon.

The following is a copy of the above-mentioned Train Wrecking Act:

"Section 218 Penal Code. Every person who shall unlawfully throw out a switch, remove a rail or place any obstruction on any railroad in the State of California, with the intention of derailing any passenger, freight or other train, or who shall unlawfully board any passenger train with the intention of robbing the same, or who shall unlawfully place any dynamite or other explosive material or any other obstruction on the track of any railroad in the State of California, with the intention of blowing up or derailing any passenger, freight or other train, or who shall unlawfully set fire to any railroad bridge or trestle over which any passenger, freight or other train must pass, with the intent of wrecking said train, upon conviction shall be adjudged guilty of felony and shall be punishes with death, or imprisonment in the State Prison for life, at the option of the jury trying the case."

jy14-10t A. N. TOWNE.

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

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NOTICE IS hereby given by the undersigned, executrix of the will of CHARLES SCHWARTZ, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to present their said claims, with the necessary affidavits and vouchers, to the undersigned, within ten months next after the first publication of this notice, at the office of White, Hughes & Seymour, number 420 J street, of the City of Sacramento, in the County of Sacramento, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

July 14, 1894. MARY SCHWARTZ, Executrix of the will of Charles Schwartz, deceased.

WHITE, HUGHES & SEYMOUR, Attorneys for Executrix. jy14-6t

Six Great Specials for Saturday.

No. 1—Ladies' Soft Dongola Kid Button Shoes with patent leather tips. Sale price.....$1 29
No. 2—Our lines of Men's 45c, 50c and 75c Teck Scarfs. Sale price.....29c
No. 3—Men's High-class Tailor-made Suits; worth $10, $12 50 and $16 50. Sale price.....$8 88 a suit
No. 4—Plaid and Check Nainsooks, 8⅓c and 10c quality. Sale price.....5c a yard
No. 5—Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Undervests. Sale price.....8c each
No. 6—Men's and Boys' Straw Hats, 50c and 75c quality. Sale price.....25c

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

AUCTIONS.

AUCTION SALE

—AT THE—

AUCTION HOUSE OF BELL & CO.,

323 J STREET.

☞TO-DAY,☜

Saturday, - - - July 14, 1894,

At 10 o'clock A. M. sharp, of

Bar Mirror and Glassware, Piano and Organs and full line of Furniture and Housekeeping Goods, Carpets, etc.; also

HORSES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, SADDLES, ETC.

BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

REWARD!

The SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY hereby offers to pay

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

As a reward for information or evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of one or more of the criminals who caused the derailment of west bound mail and passenger train, No. 4, at a point about three miles west of Sacramento about noon this date, JULY 11, 1894, in which wreck three or more persons were killed.

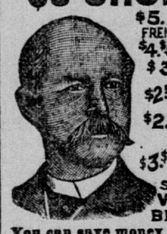
(Signed) A. N. TOWNE,
Second Vice-President and General Manager.

REWARD!

A reward of Five Hundred ($500) Dollars is hereby offered and will be paid by the United States Government for the arrest and conviction of each person guilty of wrecking the engine on the Southern Pacific Railroad shortly after noon of the eleventh instant, near Sacramento, which resulted in the death of the engineer and four private soldiers of the United States army.

BARRY BALDWIN,
jy13-6t U. S. Marshal.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
·LADIES·
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

Weinstock, Lubin & Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of the San Jacinto and Pleasant Valley Irrigation District, located in the County of Riverside, and State of California, will receive sealed proposals, at its office in said district, at Winchester, Riverside County, State of California, until the 7TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, for the purchase of all of one hundred and thirty thousand two hundred and fifty dollars ($130,250) of the bonds of said district, or any number of one-twentieth (1-20) parts of said amount of said bonds.

By order of the Board of Directors of the San Jacinto and Pleasant Valley Irrigation District. By T. W. HUDSON, President.
[L. S.] Attest: P. MILLIKEN, Secretary.
jy13-20t

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.

PASTURAGE FOR RENT.

3000 ACRES FINE GREEN FEED ON Sacramento River, seven miles north of city. O. P. WILLIS, 212 J street. jy12-6t

Fruits and Vegetables

Of all kinds and a complete stock of

GROCERIES

—AT—

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Southwest Corner Eleventh and J Streets.

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Preserves Fruit, Cider, Milk, Butter, Eggs, Tomatoes, Catsup, Pickles, Etc.

CAPT. RUHSTALLER'S

Extra Gilt Edge

Delivered to Saloons Ice Cold.

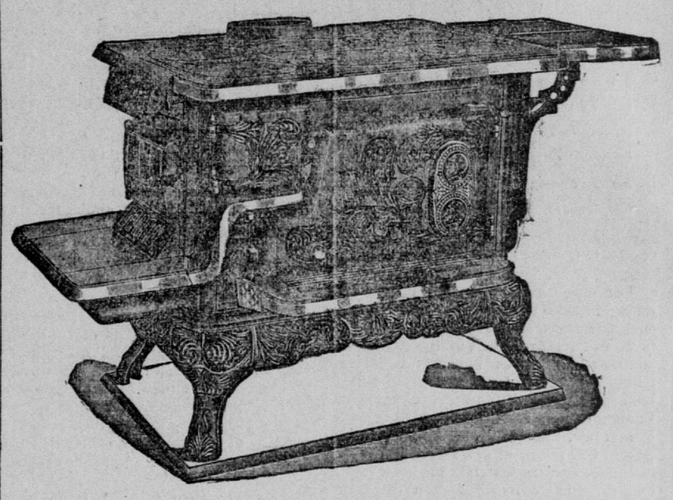
Capacity, 75,000 to 100,000 Barrels Per Year.

BEST BEER IN THE WORLD

TRY IT.

$20.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS: THE WORLD-FAMED GRANGE RANGE, WHICH WAS awarded the first gold medal over all other stoves and ranges at the World's Fair, is now for sale at our store, and we offer the No. 7 at $20. The GRANGE RANGE will weigh some 350 pounds, and has a fire back that will last ten years. Look at this cut of it:



THE GRANGE.

It has a large 20-inch oven.
It is a great fuel saver.
It burns wood, coal or coke.
Its back will last ten years.
It will weigh over 350 pounds.

It is made of the best iron.
It has a patent ash receiver.
It is beautifully finished, and every one is warranted to be everything we claim for it, or money refunded.

REMEMBER, we are sole owners of the GRANGE RANGE, and anyone infringing or otherwise misrepresenting it will lay themselves liable.

AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT THE PACIFIC STATES.

☞ Descriptive circulars sent to anyone.

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

The Pacific

AND ANNEX,

THE DELICATESSEN.

TO CASH BUYERS:

Bear in mind our prices are THE LOWEST, and that by spending your cash with us you are enabled to secure those

BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR

ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE, either in folios or bound book form. The only house that gives or will give you the opportunity to do so. The privilege is exclusively ours.

IN A SEA OF TROUBLE.

For over two weeks the railroad companies in the West, the Pullman Company and the public at large have been in a sea of trouble over the railroad tie-up, but there is no trouble for any person to buy of us and at the same time secure bargains in all lines.

READ A FEW OF OUR CUT PRICES:

Men's Suits, cut from $6 to.....$2 95
Young Men's Suits (desirable patterns); ages 14 to 18.....2 45
Men's Pants, cut from 85c to.....50
Men's Shoes (Congress) cut from $1 35 to.....75
Men's Hats, cut from 65c to.....25

MECHANICAL ❀ CLOTHING ❀ STORE,

414 and 416 K Street. H. MARKS, Proprietor.

KOLLIKER'S ✻ DRUG ✻ STORE

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☞ 509 J STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth—Two Doors Above Neuparell.

JAMES G. DAVIS, 411 and 413 K STREET.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WALL PAPER.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

SACRAMENTO LUMBER COMPANY, { Dealers in Lumber, Doors, Windows and Blinds.

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FLOWERS, SEEDS, SHRUBBERY.

THE LEADING FLORIST OF SACRAMENTO.

THE ONLY FLORIST IN SACRAMENTO within the past ten years, "having two competitors," who has taken a first premium for Best Collection of Cut Flowers was HUGH McWILLIAMS, "The Florist," Elm Nursery, Twelfth and U sts., Sacramento. Telephone 90.

FLORAL PIECES! CUT FLOWERS!

Only place in town for

CHOICE SEEDS.

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Cheap for Cash or on Installments.

THE FINEST LINE OF

BABY CARRIAGES

FROM $7 50 TO $40

See them before you buy. A. J. POMMER, corner Ninth and J streets.

Garden ✻ Hose!

—AT—

J. A. M. MARTIN'S

HARDWARE STORE,

820 J STREET, OPPOSITE PLAZA.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

[PACIFIC SYSTEM.]

FEBRUARY 27, 1894.

Trains Leave and are Due to Arrive at Sacramento:

LEAVE (For)	TRAINS RUN DAILY.	ARRIVE (From)
10:50 P	Ashland and Portland	6:20 A
6:45 A	Calistoga and Napa	11:15 A
3:00 P	Calistoga and Napa	8:10 P
10:25 A	Deming, El Paso and East	5:30 P
4:30 P	Colfax	2:30 P
7:10 P	Knights L'ding & Oroville	7:45 A
5:30 P	Los Angeles	10:25 A
11:40 A	Ogden and East—Second Class	2:40 A
10:00 P	Central Atlantic Express for Ogden and East	5:45 A
*8:05 P	Oroville via Rosev'le J'n'n	*10:15 A
*6:45 A	Red Bluff via Woodland	*7:50 P
3:05 P	Red Bluff via Marysville	10:15 A
10:30 A	Redding via Willows	8:55 P
3:00 A	San Francisco via Benicia	11:15 A
6:10 A	San Francisco via Benicia	9:40 P
6:45 A	San Francisco via Benicia	10:30 P
3:00 P	San Francisco via Benicia	8:10 P
*10:00 A	San Francisco via steamer	‡6:00 A
10:25 A	San Fran. via Livermore	2:50 P
10:25 A	San Jose	2:50 P
10:25 A	Santa Barbara	5:30 P
*6:45 A	Santa Rosa	11:15 A
3:00 P	Santa Rosa	*8:10 P
	Stockton and Galt	5:30 P
10:25 A	Stockton and Galt	2:50 P
5:30 P	Stockton and Galt	10:25 A
11:40 A	Truckee and Reno	3:40 A
10:00 P	Truckee and Reno	5:45 A
6:45 A	Vallejo	11:15 A
3:00 P	Vallejo	8:10 P
*4:10 P	Folsom and Placerville	*11:05 A
6:00 A	Folsom and Placerville	*2:40 P

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

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

STILL AT THE LOWEST RATE.

BEST ACCOMMODATIONS—JUDSON EXcursion to Chicago and Boston and all points East. Through cars—upholstered. Through manager. For tickets and berths inquire of C. J. ELLIS, Agt. at Depot, Sacramento; JUDSON & CO., 19 Montgomery st., S. F.

SEND THE WEEKLY UNION TO YOUR friends in the East. It leads them all.