THE DEBATE ON TRANSPORTATION.

[CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.]

of the drop in the bucket that had been spoken of.

Mr. Curtis answered that when the committee was met in conference he would see what could be done, as it would be shown that rates had gone down steadily, leaving a shortage to the railroad company of over $1,000,000. Its earnings had been more than eaten up by expenses.

We have been accustomed, he said, to hear the railroads denounced for not paying their taxes. He took occasion to look up the matter of taxes and found that the railroad has paid to the State $8,000,000 in taxes since fruit trains had begun to be run. In that time its receipts from fruit freights had been less than $7,400,000. These were simply facts of interest to all.

The rate per ton per mile on this staple product of the State is as low as the Pennsylvania road carries rails, the product of that State, for; as low as cotton, the staple of the South, is carried for to New York. It is one-half less now than it was twenty years ago, while the volume of tonnage is only 10 per cent. greater. The Pennsylvania road carries four times as much as the Southern Pacific railroad, but the volume of tonnage to the mile is many times greater.

If in times of normal prosperity the railroad lower rates, it gets enough increase in tonnage to make up the difference, but in bad times it must lose more and more. The railroad of this State is working in sympathy with those whose service it performs, but it cannot afford to stand in the breach between the grower and the consumer, and when it has come down to cost it should not be asked to go lower. There has been a vast reduction of rates since 1872. Had the rates of that year been held the road in 1894 would have earned $35,000,000 more. By standing in with its patrons and lowering rates in accordance with circumstances, it has given up since 1880 the sum of $20,000,000.

In regard to rates, as compared with other countries, the rates in America are lower than in the rest of the world. In Australia the roads are owned and operated by the Government and passenger rates are on an average nearly 40 per cent. greater than ours, and freight is nearly double. Growers don't care about the cost of raising this or that variety when it costs more than it produces, and it is so with railroads.

Mr. Buck, who had been absent, R. D. Stephens presiding, asked if there was any reason why the Southern Pacific Company could not give a schedule time for ventilator cars to Chicago, and Mr. Curtis answered that arrangements had been made for the past season, but the strike prevented it.

Mr. Buck said ten-car lots could be made up if the growers knew the cars would go. They might not for the first week or so, but with the announcement of a five-day time he believed it would largely solve the question before the convention. He wanted a positive assurance.

Mr. Curtis said there seemed to be no insuperable objection, but as the question for next year must come up with the other roads, he suggested that the matter be taken up at the conference with the committee.

Mr. Motheral said that the growers have to start trains from Fresno and Kern Counties, and have difficulty in getting them to Sacramento in time. What can be done for them?

Mr. Curtis said the difficulty was to get ten-car trains. One car sometimes gets delayed. Motheral asked if it would not be possible to make Sacramento a central point and send from there. Trains had been side-tracked, he said, for five days. Mr. Curtis asked if that was not during the strike. The company had suffered then for six weeks from inability to move cars. He advised that the matter be put in the hands of the committee.

Buck said growers had much trouble in getting cars outside of Sacramento. The growers had as kindly feelings toward the railroad as it had towards them, but he did not believe it had lost much on green fruit. He would rather have good service at present rates than lower rates with the present service. Mr. Weinstock asked whether, if growers quadrupled last year's shipments it would entitle them to better rates from the company, and Mr. Curtis answered "Certainly." Weinstock said that in 1886 the company voluntarily reduced the rate from $600 per car to $300 on special trains of fifteen cars. Experience showed that fifteen-car lots were not in the interest of the grower, and a rate of $400 for ten-car lots was made, the company saying that the volume of fruit did not allow it to go lower, and promising if the volume increased to reduce the rate proportionately. The volume had quadrupled, but the rate had not been reduced.

Mr. Smurr said in response that prior to last year the rate was based on a rate of $1 25 per 100 pounds to Chicago on trains approximating passenger time, and $100 per car more for fast train service. This was a radical change of rate. He would leave with the committee for their consideration a circular sent out to agents of fruit-shipping stations on June 9, 1894, which he read, with regard to ten-car trains to run to Chicago in 120 hours. The company undertook to do this at $250 per car instead of $350 as before. This reduction would have prevailed had it not been for the strike coming at the time it did, and will be carried out this year if satisfactory.

Mr. Weinstock said that the Southern Pacific Company having made that proposition, as he believed, in good faith, he deemed it the most important thing done yet, and that it would result in great gain both to the grower and the company, and would quadruple the output of fruit. It had revived his faith in the prospects of fruit-growers if this were done.

Mr. Curtis said that the company would gladly give to the bureau any information they could, and he and Mr. Smurr took their departure amid loud applause, leaving the best of feeling behind them.

Mr. Sprague of Los Angeles took umbrage at the expression "California aggressiveness," used by Mr. Curtis, and said the State had suffered from the aggressiveness of railroad men. They had dominated and injured the State. He expressed doubts as to the figures on fuel presented. He said that farmers were taunted about not raising butter and eggs. They would do so if the railroad company would let them. California is cut off from communication with other States, whereas she should have the freest communication. He made a fiery speech against the railroad, but was stopped by the Chair as not speaking to the subject of transportation.

D. T. Fowler and Mr. Motheral were added to the Committee on Transportation.

Cherry-shippers of Alameda County asked that in the question of schedule time shipments cherries be considered, as they feared the time shipments would come too late for them.

General Chipman believed the convention had gone at this matter in the wrong way. He believed that if approached in the right spirit the railroad company would meets its request fairly and grant the growers relief. He believed that the shipment of green fruit at a profit to be the only solution of the difficulty. If not so shipped it would become a menace to the dried fruit trade. The volume of freight is increasing and the time has come when freight should be reduced. When will it begin? The reduction should be urged on the company in a friendly—a business way; in such a manner that it would see that it was for the interests of both parties. The company had increased the population of the State by the argument that horticulture was profitable and should therefore help to make it so, for its own sake as well as that of the growers.

Mr. Weinstock announced that the Committee on Transportation would meet at 10 o'clock this morning in the State Library.

The subject of selecting, grading and care of fruits was then taken up, and an instructive and interesting paper on pruning by R. C. Kells of Yuba City was read by Edwin F. Smith, the Secretary.

The President announced that the State Horticultural Society would hold a meeting in the Assembly Chamber this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

A discussion on pruning the tree to balance it so as to withstand the wind, and also on pruning alternately the spurs of the apricot trees, in order to secure equal annual bearing, which branched off into the discussion of pruning in general, became very interesting.

A paper on "Prunes," by W. A. Aiken of Wright's, was read by Secretary Smith.

A discussion followed on the comparative value of the methods of drying, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Adams and General Chipman favoring the use of the pricking machine, and Messrs. Lelong and Wright favoring the dipping process. Mr. Mosher had found that each method had its disadvantages. By combining the two processes, dipping first and pricking afterward he obtained good results, and he believed that would be the method adopted hereafter.

After considerable discussion of the subject the convention adjourned till this morning at 9 o'clock.

The citizens' reception of delegates to the convention was held at the Art Gallery last evening. Some 300 persons attended. The Reception Committee was present in large numbers and many ladies. There was no formality beyond a brief address by President Woodson of the Museum Association. Neale's orchestra furnished music during the evening, light refreshments were served, and the hosts busied themselves in escorting guests about the three floors of the building. The State's mineral cabinet and the School of Design rooms had much attention, but the picture galleries were the centers of interest. The guests expressed themselves as well pleased with the unpretentious hospitality extended. The reception lasted until 10 o'clock. The special Reception Committee for to-day at the Capitol is William Schaw, Trustee Bragg, W. E. Lovdal, Mrs. J. W. Barrett, Trustee Leonard, R. D. Stephens. In addition, as many of the General Reception Committee as can attend will do so.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

Expressions of Some of the Newspapers of Interior California.

[Oakland Tribune.]

An attempt is to be made to revive interest in baseball in this State. Baseball died some years ago of the fatal disease known as "hippodroming," and the resurrection is impossible. Besides, the public fad now favors football.

"MOTHER LEASE."

[Wheatland Four Corners.]

Now that sockless Jerry of Kansas will have to stay at home, wonder what they propose to do with mother Lease? May be she will divide her socks with Jerry. The Pops, of course, believe in dividing, and doubtless the upper half of a Kansas lady's socks will go on Jerry's feet. They are big enough usually for any calf.

LET JUSTICE BE DONE.

[Stockton Independent.]

The effort to have the returns from several San Francisco precincts thrown out is made more in a spirit of partisanism than in a spirit of justice. To refuse to count them would be to visit the penalty due to careless, criminal or incompetent officers of election upon the voters of those precincts. The voters should not be deprived of their voice in the choice of officers because, through the carelessness or corruption of those who appointed the election officers, unfit clerks, judges and inspectors were named. If such a rule is established and the incompetent or corrupt officers escape punishment, the precedent will encourage the appointment of such men wherever those who have the appointing desire returns thrown out. It may seem too severe to punish men for incompetency, but it is not. The incompetents are guilty of a grave offense when they accept appointments and undertake work for which they are unfit. Their bungling is as bad as illegal registration and illegal voting. It is an offense against every voter and should be punished as such.

TEACHERS' PENSIONS.

[San Jose Herald.]

The teachers in the public schools have no valid claim for pensions at all. They obtain their education at public expense; they are paid all along for their services, at least as well as the rest of the people, and they ought to be able to provide for sickness and old age as well as anybody. And, beside, they ought to be an example of economy and independence to the children under their charge. If they, in their positions and with their salaries, are clamoring for public aid and get it because of their clamoring, what is the inference which the pupils must draw from their conduct? Is it not that any body of citizens who organize themselves and demand pensions from the public treasury will get what they demand if they are loud enough and persistent enough in their demands? One of the chief objects of public education should be to teach thrift and self-reliance; but example is better than precept, and it is of little use to teach these virtues in words if the teachers do not practice them in their own lives.

BEATING HARD TIMES.

[Los Angeles Times.]

An esteemed Democratic organ, speaking from the mourners' bench, declares that "no political party has ever been able to beat hard times." Especially is this true when the idiotic policy of the party attempting to beat hard times is known to have been the cause of the hard times.

OF SOME SERVICE.

[Chico Chronicle-Record.]

Governor Waite says his defeat is a disaster from which the People's party can never recover. If this should prove to be the case Governor Waite can go down to his grave with the knowledge that he has been of some service to mankind.

THE LIQUOR FIGHT.

[Oakland Times.]

The organized liquor dealers of San Francisco took several tricks at the recent election. Of the twelve Supervisors chosen ten are satisfactory to the saloon element, three out of four State Senators are not displeasing, and sixteen out of eighteen Assemblymen had the indorsement of the liquor men. Of the two Senators chosen in Alameda Mr. Denison admits that he has no grievance against the saloon men, while the Christian Endeavor and other enemies of liquor combined to defeat him, while Mr. Beard is credited with making some of the finest brands of wines in the State. Evidently it has not been a bad year for the liquor men if any State legislation is contemplated, and if we are as well informed as we think we are there is considerable.

NO COMPROMISE.

[Fresno Republican.]

To talk of a compromise between the Democratic and Populist parties is grotesquely absurd. Two political parties were never farther apart in fundamental principles in the history of this country. Individualism is one of the corner stones of Democracy. Its enmity to all sorts of sumptuary legislation, or governmental interference with the "liberties" of the people, is as old as the party itself. It adheres strictly to the financial theory of a redeemable currency, and leans strongly towards the single gold standard. By its present administration it is committed absolutely to that policy.

"NOT ON A HIGH PLANE."

[Woodland Democrat.]

If the people of West Virginia have any cause for congratulation on account of the result of the election we have failed to discover it. When men of the high character, integrity and ability of Hon. W. L. Wilson are turned down for men like Elkins it is an evidence that the politics of the country is not on as high a plane as it ought to be.

"THIRD-CLASS."

[Stockton Independent.]

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says one of the evils of the late election will be the loosening of the tongues of third-class statesmen in Congress. As there will be no more of them than there are in the present Congress the evil cannot be increased. The flood of talk in the present Congress cannot be exceeded either in volume or silliness.

LOOKS BAD.

[Pasadena Star.]

Issuing more Government bonds looks bad for the Administration. True, they sell well, for the Democrats have not been in power long enough to ruin the credit of the Nation, but it ought not to be necessary at all, and would not have been under any party less expert than they in "reducing the surplus."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ON HIS TWENTY-FIRST BIRTHDAY.

[Written for the RECORD-UNION.]

Henry Guy Tallack sat down at the little desk in the corner of his small room. As he did so the clock in St. Mary's steeple began to strike ten. While it was striking Mr. Tallack rested his head on his hand and as the last slow stroke died away he raised it and looked out the window.

"Two hours more of my youth," he said. He drew some stray sheets of yellow paper toward him, looked into his ink bottle, found it as dry as a desert and then picked up a short pencil.

"I was born at high noon," he remarked as he sharpened the pencil with a dull penknife, "and I will be twenty-one when dear old St. Mary's has struck twelve."

He looked out the window again. Half a mile away, over a troubled sea of brown and black roofs and smoking chimneys and crossing wires and the other riff-raff of the top of a large city, rose the tall, cutting spire of St. Mary's. The gilded cross at its apex glinted brightly in the sunlight, for the air was clear and the sun shone cheerily. Tallack, when he first came to the city, over a year before, had been struck with the calmness and sweetness and faithfulness of that cross. Through all kinds of weather it had upstood and gleamed and given him a strange comfort. It seemed so removed from the troubles of life, so blessedly peaceful and dispassionate. And how he had loved St. Mary's steepled sweetness! Often he had sat up late in summer just to hear each hour tolled away by the deep, sweet voice of the bell. He had not always sat up for that purpose alone, however, for many and many a night he had toiled with his pen until 2 and 3 in the morning. But that was when he first came to the city and was ambitious and hopeful.

"Two hours more of my youth," repeated Mr. Tallack, and then he paused. "I wonder if that is true? It seems to me that my youth passed a long time ago. I feel old. I feel as if I had been a man for several years; and an old much-troubled man at that. Perhaps if I had been successful—" but Mr. Tallack had not been successful. He had been rebuffed at almost every place he had applied for literary work. His poems had come back; so had his stories. His money had run out. The clerkship he had managed to fill had been taken away from him for some reason—probably because he was thinking of rhymes and meters and plots, when he should have been devoting all his time and thought and energy to his work. But it had seemed utterly impossible. He was not fitted for a grocery clerk. How could he pin his mind down to a consideration of barrels of sugar and sacks of flour, when his whole soul was filled with the divine sweetness of song, and the garden of his heart held such fair blossoms? And so they had discharged him. And now all his money was gone, he owed his landlady, his birthday was at hand, and he had no prospects—and that was the situation of affairs as he sat down at his desk. "I will write a little while," he said to himself, "and then I will—go—away." He put his pencil on paper and began to write:

I feel the coolness of the open door,
The strange, vague shifting of the air before
That mysterious warner who hath opened wide
The gateway of the Unknown, forth to glide
With footsteps heard, though silent in their tread,
With footsteps felt, though to all others dead.

I feel his presence and I do not fear;
Like someone that I love he draweth near,
And in the still air round me whisperings low
I hear; and O the hearing calm me so!
For as the wounds by skillful hands are dressed,
As the soothing lotion to the hurt is pressed,
So to the weary soul where strivings tore
The soothing coolness of the open door!

Mysterious warner! Draw thou near and near!
Tell me bold thy message; I would hear
It fully and distinctly, for O death!
Weary am I of my vain-drawn breath!
Weary am I of my toil and tears!
Weary am I of my hopes and fears!
Weary Death, O weary of my life!

Toiled I long to reach the gleaming light
That strangely beautiful and divinely bright
Shone through shimmering fields of tinted mist,
And beckoned me, where shepards once did list
To Arion's strains, that are not yet forgot—
I toiled to reach it, and I reached it not!
Song was with me the beginning and the end,
My greatest enemy and my dearest friend,
The wings that bore me to the purple cloud,
And when I'd fallen, lo! my wormy shroud!

But now at last the stilling of the strain,
The hushing of the lute and voiced refrain;
No more to hear it, O ye thoughtless rills!
No more to feel it, O ye sky and hills!

He arose from his chair hurriedly. A small vial sat on his desk, and he stood and looked at it. "Those whom the gods love," he said, and then smiled bitterly. "That does not mean me; and yet—" he half reached for the bottle of poison. As he did so a step sounded on the creaking stairway outside his door—a heavy, soggy step he well knew. "Mrs. McGinis coming to tell me that I will either have to pay or get out." He put his hand forth once more, this time firmly, and grasped the bottle. As he raised it to his lips the bell in St. Mary's began to strike twelve. And standing thus, half-turned toward the window, he emptied the vial!

ELWYN IRVING HOFFMAN.

A VALUABLE DOG.

He Prevents Burglars From Plundering a Market.

The butchershop of Claus & Kraus, at Seventeenth and I streets, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, but before they could carry off any plunder they were frightened off by the barking of a dog kept about the premises. A rack had been filled with hams, and the cash register was taken into the back yard, but was not opened.

ALFALFA AND CORN.

Source of Great Wealth in the San Joaquin Valley.

[From the Fresno Expositor.]

In alfalfa and corn will be found a future great resource for this valley in the irrigated parts. The cultivation of these products are not experimental. They have been successfully grown for years and their great value fully established. Messrs. Haggin & Carr and Miller & Lux know the value of alfalfa and corn. The immense number of cattle, hogs and sheep slaughtered by Miller & Lux for the San Francisco markets are fattened on alfalfa and corn grown on their ranches in Fresno and Kern Counties. The Kern County Land Company, the successors of Haggin & Carr, are preparing this year to greatly enlarge their fields of alfalfa.

There are thousands upon thousands of acres of comparatively cheap land in Fresno County that are thoroughly adapted to the growing of these great food flesh-producers, and there is no danger of their over-production, if they are used for stock-feeding.

The world eats meat. The world's supply of meat, cheaply produced, is far less than the demand. The United States, from her great ranges in the interior of the continent, has furnished most of the meat imported by England and other European countries. But the overstocked ranges are rapidly being eaten out, and a future source of supply must be looked for. What better field is open than the San Joaquin Valley? Why should not every acre of this great domain, not suitable for fruits or other high-class crops, be put into alfalfa and corn and thus make it not only the world's great meat supply, but creamery as well? There is no reason why within a few years abatoirs and packing-houses should not be built at points convenient for stock yards and shipping, and millions of dollars invested, and thousands of laborers employed in cultivating and harvesting the crops, raising and caring for stock and, lastly, in slaughtering the animals and preparing and packing the meats for the markets of the world.

A few days ago President Huntington of the Southern Pacific Company, in a letter to W. H. Mills of the company's directorate, suggested experimenting with new plants, with a view to developing California's resources and increasing railroad freight tonnage.

The *Expositor* would suggest that Mr. Huntington can both develop tonnage and the resources of the State, as well as the revenues of his roads, if he will devote some of his wonderful energy and wealth in developing the resources of the irrigated regions of the San Joaquin Valley on the lines suggested. With the resources of the San Joaquin Valley fully developed in the branches of industry indicated, he would find that his present railroads would be blocked with freights and utterly unable to haul its volume. There is no such thing known as the failure of a corn or alfalfa crop in the irrigated districts of Fresno County or the San Joaquin Valley, and fat cattle, hogs and sheep in this mild climate can be put into market every day in the year.

The susceptibilities of this valley are almost beyond conception. A million of people could easily find homes and profitable employment here. And they will at some day not far distant, when capital cuts the strings of its purses and sprinkles out a few dollars in order that a crop yielding a hundred fold may be reaped.

AN ILL-SPENT LIFE.

Grant McKay Attempts Suicide Again, This Time at San Jose.

A dispatch from San Jose last night stated that Grant McKay, a young man from Sacramento, attempted suicide there by taking laudanum, but was discovered in time and taken to the Receiving Hospital and pumped out. He will recover.

McKay was arrested on the 10th of April last on a charge of having, in collusion with a woman whom he claimed as his wife, extorted money from one James Boyd, whom the woman had invited to her room.

He got out of that scrape, however, but on the 4th of September last he attempted suicide in the lodging-house on the northeast corner of Third and K streets, by swallowing the contents of a two-ounce bottle of laudanum. For several days prior thereto he had frequent spells of despondency, and intimated that he would do away with himself.

That night he left his mother-in-law in the back part of the house and retired to his room. About twenty minutes afterward she went into the room to speak to him, but it was with some difficulty that she got him to say anything. He feebly answered that he "did it," motioning to a bottle that had contained the drug. He afterward told her he had taken the poison.

The poison was pumped out of him at the Receiving Hospital, and a few days afterward he was released.

BRIEF NOTES

The Governor has signed university checks Nos. 16,382 to 16,463 inclusive, aggregating $48,154 93.

W. A. Coates claims that he was not arrested for illegal registration, as was testified to at the examination of Officer Hardy on Tuesday night.

A steamboatman named Edward Lawson reports to the police that a woman in the old Grand Hotel lodging-house, at Front and K streets, robbed him of $60 on Tuesday night.

A Merced Forger.

Constable T. A. Mack of Merced arrived in this city yesterday with a man named Walter C. Turner, who will serve a five-years' sentence in Folsom Prison for forgery.

Constable Mack has been after Turner for two or three years, and followed him through a number of States, finally locating him in Louisiana.

Turner was then taken to Merced, where he pleaded guilty to the charge against him.

Lottery Game Raided.

Officers Rutherford and Wilson last night raided a Chinese lottery joint on K street, between Front and Second, and arrested the keeper of the place, Ah Hing, together with his outfit.

The officers have for a long time been trying to catch Ah Hing at his game, and now they have him.

Criticising Our Millionares.

It is high time that we in this country should cease pointing the finger of criticism at those whose worldly means are greater than ours, and heap upon them the spirit of malicious envy, writes Edward W. Bok in "At Home with the Editor" in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. We have reached that point where we even seek to criticise our millionaires when they buy yachts or give large social functions. During these depressing times I have constantly heard people complaining because Mr. Gould paid $25,000 for a yacht; because Mr. Vanderbilt built two palaces costing him over five millions of dollars, or that Mrs. Astor gave a ball at a cost of $10,000. Pray, why should they not? What helps the country at large more than these very expenditures? If these people hoarded up their money we should be far more justified in criticising them. The more money that is put into circulation in this country the better it is for us all. Indirectly some of it comes to each of us. I remember being at a social function, the cost of which, I was told, exceeded $20,000. Where did that money go? To the very people it should go. The wealthy hostess had the enjoyment of her money, but her trades people reaped the real benefit from it.

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REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,
1015 FOURTH STREET.

Increasing Population

IS PROVEN BY THE DEMAND OF strangers for dwellings. During the past month we have RENTED FIFTY-FIVE HOUSES. Seventy-five per cent. of the renters are strangers, showing that for some reason the city is filling up with new people. NOW IS THE TIME TO MOVE. We have only a few desirable dwellings left, locations of some of which we give below:

Number.	Street.	Description.	No. Rooms.	Rent.
1418	6th	Upper flat	3	$8 00
2113	I	Lower flat	7	13 00
309	N	Dwelling	5	13 00
607	O	Dwelling	4	12 00
312	S	Dwelling	6	11 00
2817	O	Dwelling	5	12 50
1412	24th	Dwelling	4	9 00
1319	4th	Upper flat	4	13 00
608	Q	Dwelling	5	13 00
716	14th	Dwelling	5	12 00
1213	G	Dwelling	5	14 00
1602	8th	Dwelling	6	18 00
1212	Q	Dwelling	5	15 00
1621	5th	Dwelling	5	17 00
706	Q	Dwelling	6	17 00
1115	23d	Dwelling	5	16 00
708	15th	Dwelling	6	16 00
612	18th	Dwelling	5	16 00
1826	O	Dwelling	6	25 00
712	10th	Furnished dwelling	9	35 00
1608	7th	Dwelling	7	21 00
915	L	Dwelling	12	55 00
1806	N	Two upper floors	9	31 00
1322	I	Dwelling	8	32 50
2400	K	DWELLING	5	22 50
1630	I	Dwelling	7	40 00
1630	I	Dwelling, furnished	7	60 00
1615	5th	Dwelling	5	25 00
1514	7th	Dwelling	7	26 00
2507	P	Dwelling	6	22 00

A new dwelling, four rooms, on Fourth street, between Ann and Harriet, Broderick; rent, $14 00.

EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,
1005 FOURTH STREET.

ODDS AND ENDS SALE.

THE FEW UNSOLD LOTS REMAINING in Oak Park will be sold for the next 90 days at a discount of 5 per cent. on lots sold on the installment plan and 10 per cent. for cash. This is a very sweeping and liberal reduction. Now is the chance to get a lot cheap and one that is increasing in value. Street car service is being constantly improved. Call for maps and prices.

☞ This offer is genuine, as can be seen by our original prices.

Edwin K. Alsip & Co.,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,
1015 FOURTH STREET.

W. P. COLEMAN,
Real Estate Salesroom, 325 J Street.
FOR SALE.
$125 PER ACRE—110 acres of the Sargent Tract, about three miles from the city, near County Hospital. This is very fine land, well drained. Small payment down; balance at a low rate of interest. Call and we will drive you out.
$1,100—10 acres east of Oak Park. Good fruit land. This is only a short distance from town. Well worth looking at.
MONEY TO LOAN.
P. BOHL. E. A. CROUCH.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE.
20 ACRES OF LAND, SEVEN MILES from Sacramento. Inquire at GEORGE KROMER'S, Real Estate and Insurance, 723 K street.

LIQUORS, WINE, BEER, ETC.

EBNER BROS. COMPANY,
116-118 K Street, Front and Second, Sacramento.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Wines and Liquors. Telephone 364.

M. CRONAN,
230 K St., and 1108-1110 Third St., Sacramento, Cal.,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER in Fine Whiskies, Brandies and Champagne.

HUGH CASEY,
218 K Street, Sacramento, Cal.,
WOULD ANNOUNCE TO HIS PATRONS and the public that he has received a large cargo of
Reimported Whiskies,
All of Kentucky's favorite brands. Dealers will find it to their advantage to examine these goods and get prices on same.

CAPITAL ALE VAULTS,
302 J Street, Sacramento.
GO TO NAGELE & SVENSSON'S AND try their reimported Bourbon Nutwood Whisky. Also, constantly on hand Ale on draught, choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The reputation of the house is recommendation for their goods.

HARRY KOENECKE. JAMES M'GRATH.
ONLY THE CHOICEST VIANDS DISpensed by JIM & HARRY, 1009 Third street, between J and K, Sacramento, Cal. Wm. J. Lemp's Extra Pale Lager Beer, Capt. F. Ruhstaller's Gilt Edge Steam Beer. White Labor Goods.

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J. FRANK CLARK,
UNDERTAKING PARLORS,
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EMBALMING A SPECIALTY. GEORGE H CLARK, Funeral Director and County Coroner. Telephone No. 134.

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☞ Telephone No. 105.