DAILY RECORD-UNION

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY

Office, Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

For one year.....$6 00
For six months.....3 00
For three months.....1 50

Subscribers served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal Periodical Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.

THE WEEKLY UNION

Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast.

The WEEKLY UNION per year.....$1 50

☞ These publications are sent either by Mail or Express to agents or single subscribers with charges prepaid. All Postmasters are agents.

The best advertising mediums on the Pacific Coast.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as second-class matter.

Record-Union—Telephone No. 49.

For Editorial Rooms, ring one bell.
For Business Office, ring three bells.

Special Agencies.

This paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange, California street; the principal News Stands and Hotels, and at the Market-street Ferry, San Francisco.

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

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

CORONADO.—Hopkins & Cox, Coronado Hotel.

SANTA BARBARA.—Hassinger's News Depot.

FRESNO.—C. T. Cearley, 1111 J street.

SANTA CRUZ.—Cooper Bros'. News Depot.

☞ Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

Eastern Business Offices.

48 Tribune Building, New York.
509 "The Rookery," Chicago.
S. C. Beckwith, sole agent foreign advertising.

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.*

Weather Forecast.

Northern California—Fair weather; stationary temperature; light to fresh variable winds, but generally northerly.

Hight of river, 25 feet 10 inches, and falling.

THE AGE OF CONSENT LAW.

Senator Earl is quoted as saying in defense of his bill to raise the age of consent from 14 to 18 that it is aimed at procuresses. But it seems to us that the law is all against them now. If anything is needed more stringent in that direction it can be had without raising the age of consent.

No one can now be convicted of rape under 14 except physical capacity can be proven. To that extent the boy is protected against blackmail and deceit. But the female is more protected, as no one can plead consent by a female under 14. So compelling a woman to marry is a crime, and enticing a woman under 18 to prostitution or assignation or illicit relation is a crime, as also is procuring, as will be seen by Sections 266 and 267 of the Penal Code and the Act of 1872, which puts no limit of age at all in the matter of procuring.

By Section 1108 of the Penal Code the man is protected against the unsupported testimony of the woman in case of enticing and other offenses where the woman is under 25 years of age. Now it is proposed to raise the limit as to the graver offense so that consent cannot be pleaded if the woman is under 18.

The argument of the proponents of the advanced age is strongly set out in a symposium on "The Age of Consent Laws," in the *Arena* for February. The claim is made that the age of consent laws are "a shame to America." One of the essayists, Dr. Janney, asks "Why any age of consent laws at all? Why should any age limit be fixed beyond which a girl may consent to her own ruin." When it is said that a limit is necessary to protect men from the blackmail of designing girls, the reply is, Where there is one designing girl under 14 years who misleads a youth or man, and lures him into a trap to extort, there are a thousand innocent girls betrayed by the wiles of men, and the trust of innocence in the promise of age playing upon the susceptible passions of budding puberty.

Another exclaims in the *Arena*, "Let parents take their 12, 13 and 14-year-old daughters in their arms and ask their souls if these are such designers that man must be protected against them?" Still another asks the same question in a different form, and the editor relates that laws of Alabama, North Carolina and South Carolina declare that a child of 10 may consent to her ruin. Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas and Wisconsin have the 12-year limit. Iowa, Utah and New Hampshire raise the figure to 13. Arizana, Illinois, Indiana, Connecticut, Idaho, Maryland, Michigan, New Mexico, Nevada, Maine, Vermont, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon and Georgia fix the age at 16, as does the United States for the District of Columbia, and so do Arkansas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee and Washington. The proposition in California is to make the political age and the age of consent the same; to blot out all distinction as to responsibility between the two classes.

But to the cool reasoner it will appear that there is such a thing as being extreme on both sides in this matter. It is conceded that childhood up to, and perhaps somewhat over the age of puberty, ought to be protected by age of consent law. That is to say, no man shall be permitted to plead the consent of the female under the protected childhood age. So we cannot agree with the radical statement of Dr. Janney, that all age of consent laws should be abolished and the moral status of the female before the law be made equal with the legal status. For this means to extend the limit to the entire minority of the female, while protection is not afforded to the male in his minority. We will agree, however, that it is right to abolish all age of consent laws above the reasonable limit of childhood, and that both sexes shall thereafter be held to equal responsibility and given equal recognition in this matter. Dr. Janney, one of the ablest of the essayists in favor of the highest limit, would, as we have said, prefer the abolition of all age of consent laws, and Dr. Lewis, writing in the same vein, says that his research convinces him that these laws are relics of the ancient sex worship of the period when the male principle, recognized as the source of life, had the right to command at its will the submission of the female to its lust as sacrificial worship; that the system pervaded Oriental, Egyptian, Mexican and American paganism. It created a religious prostitution and sanctified lust. It was born of the Babylonian lechery and superstition that gave a woman to whatever stranger demanded her to appear within the precincts of the temple of Venus. This cult pervaded the Chaldeo-Assyrian religion in the worship of the goddess Astarte. Sex worship swept into India and permeated it, and her Phallic shrines still exist in Benares. The worship is found in Borneo, Australia and Tasmania. It prevailed in Germany to the twelfth century, in France to the fourteenth, and lingers among the peasantry of Italy to this hour.

And this writer proceeds further to say that out of the licensing of prostitution, 600 B. C., sprang the age of consent laws, both being the outgrowth of sex worship, and from this source we get the double standard of morality. It is precisely the same in spirit as the sex worship that made Babylonian lust lawful, and fixed a price upon its gratification. So it comes, he adds, that in the boast of our civilization we still enact laws in favor of man and against the innocence of female childhood.

But we think we have shown that this is not true; that in California childhood is protected to the radical disadvantage of the male up to and away beyond the age of puberty. That while it is true the immature woman, the girl, has not legal capacity to contract marriage, nor to sue or be sued, nor to dispose of her property, it is not a logical sequence that she shall be held during all the period of minority incapable of consent. As our law now stands procuration is guarded against, while there is no protection whatever to the boy, the youth, from the wiles of the coquette just under "age," or even earlier. She may be, generally is, equally guilty with the boy of the same age, but he must suffer ignominious punishment and she go free.

Let it be considered calmly whether we are likely to better conditions by throwing a guard about women to the age of 18, that shall hold them incapable of wrong doing. Whether it is not true that this very protection may prove an incentive and lure to lewdness. Assuredly, in this day and age of clamor for political equality of the sexes before the law, it is logical to plead that they shall be held equal in morals before the law, no matter what society may hold in its peculiar code of ethics, which condemns the woman who falls and coddles the man who aided in her descent.

If we would impress upon girls the highest sense of right doing, let it be our task to so teach them and raise them that they shall not need legal protection by age limitation, as is advised in the Senate bill. We may concede that woman is the weaker vessel; that chivalry should and does put man in the attitude of defender and warns him not to avail of even the invitation and allurement of the immature girl, whose peril should rally his manhood to her defense. But we protest that the safer procedure will be to leave the law as it is and let all cases arising in the grades above the age now fixed in the California code stand upon their merits and not be prejudged by statute against the male, for no better reason than the fact that one offender is male and the other female.

CODIFICATION OF THE LAWS.

The suggestion of the out-going Governor that new codification of the State laws should be undertaken, will meet the approval of all who are familiar with the present condition of the statute books. Really, the only doubt to be entertained about the matter is involved in the expense that it will entail, and whether the State should entertain such cost at this time, when retrenchment is the general demand.

It is now more than twenty years since the codes were prepared. Since then the State has adopted a new Constitution, and has materially amended that instrument several time. Legislation has, in the meantime, been copious, and nearly all the more important sections of the Political Code have been amended directly, or modified by independent statutes. All the other codes have been more or less amended, and in several respects new declarations of principles made.

Private enterprise has biennially attempted to bring a seeming of order out of the consequent involvement, by annotating the laws and relating upon the same page the statutes and amendments modifying codes and the code sections. But frequently this involves the exercise of judgment as to the true interpretation, and that has not always had judicial affirmation. The result is that it is often more than difficult to ascertain readily precisely what the law in a given case is.

Assuredly, then, new codification is needed, but, as remarked before, the question is whether the expense would be justified by the people at this time. The most expert committee, if put to work now, could not hope to complete the task inside of two years, or much before the assembling of another Legislature, unless its members entirely abandoned all other business. We cannot expect competent legal ability, however, to throw up its practice wholly for what at best will be temporary employment. So that two years is not too short a time in which to have the codification performed. If, however, the task is not undertaken now we cannot expect relief from the present involved condition of the statute books under four years. This brings us again to the question, "Shall the State wait for another Legislature to order the work, or is its importance so great as to warrant the order for its prosecution being given at this session?"

IT is said that the voting machine has now been so far perfected that the last objection to it is removed—it has been so arranged that the right of an elector to vote for any one, though not on the list of nominees, may be preserved. It is to be hoped that this is true. If so, it will go very far toward commending the machine to public confidence. As an interior exchange well remarks:

Some better device for marking ballots than the rubber cross must be discovered and employed. It is too easily counterfeited, and a dishonest election officer can easily nullify any vote by simply placing a second cross against the name of the candidate he desires to defeat. It is asserted that this trick was resorted to in the San Francisco cases, and that it was most damaging in the case of McNab, who is contesting the election of Whelan for Sheriff. Whether this is true or false it is plain that such a trick can be easily practiced, and the possibility should be removed. Any plan that depends wholly on the honesty of men must prove defective, and a better plan must be devised before there can be any certainty of a fair count in elections.

THE Los Angeles *Express* in the course of a sensible article on anti-railroad agitators in San Francisco says:

Note that the *Examiner* is making a plea for San Francisco, and that it proposes that the Railroad Commissioners should formulate a schedule of rates that will benefit San Francisco. This is an effort to return to the same old condition of affairs when San Francisco had the cinch on the whole coast, thanks to its special rates, a matter the *Express* has before referred to.

Why should the Commissioners prepare a special set of rates for San Francisco? Evidently so that it will get the trade that is now coming this way. If the Commissioners will formulate a tariff sheet that will force the San Joaquin valley to ship all its freight and produce to San Francisco and do all its trading there, good-bye to all further agitation against railroads in the burg to the north of us. San Francisco will then take the position it occupied before of praising the railroad and running the rest of the State.

So our Los Angeles contemporary has discovered the color of the cat in the meal tub.

BISCUIT raise themselves in jocund lightness, because Dr. Price's Baking Powder is absolutely pure.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

What Some of the Interior California Newspapers Have to Say.

[Sutter Independent.]

The Dixon *Tribune* says: "If the professional beggars were compelled to work for everything they receive the tramp problem would soon be solved. That charity which gives something for nothing is responsible, in a great measure, for this rapid increase of pauperism in this country." Not all of which is true. Work for mere work's sake is no particular good. Unless the work serve some useful purpose there is little use of it except to keep the worker out of devilment. How would putting the professional beggars to work solve the problem? The majority of the great army of unemployed are not professional beggars. They are willing to work. Forcing the professional beggars to work would not give these a job.

THE ORANGE OUTLOOK.

[Riverside Enterprise.]

The outlook for the orange-growers continues to brighten. Nothing can now prevent the realization of at least a fair profit on the season's crop, except a frost, and the prospects of a frost are exceedingly slight. Old weather observers who have kept records during the past twenty years state that freezes never occur during wet winters, such as the present. They also declare that, curiously enough, cold snaps have never been known to occur both in California and Florida during the same winter. So if these observations count for anything—and they certainly have some weight—we are doubly protected against loss this year. We have a wet winter and Florida has had her freeze.

NO CLASH.

[Stockton Mail.]

Some of our contemporaries are referring to the defeat of the bill for the revision of the revenue laws of the State as the first partisan "clash" between the Legislature and the Governor. Considering that the bill passed the Assembly and that the motion which killed the measure in the Senate was made by a Democratic Senator and was opposed by only two of the members of the Senate, it is difficult to see where the partisan clash came in. The revenue laws need revision and no doubt another bill on different lines will be introduced having that object in view.

OVERPRODUCTION.

[Santa Barbara Independent.]

The best remedy for overproduction is the raising the buying value to the consumer. If twice as much was consumed as at present, then it would be but a little while before all accumulated product would disappear. The masses of consumers, at present reduced to bare necessities of life because lacking lucrative employment, would, under other conditions, use twice as much not only of breadstuff, but everything pertaining to the comforts of life. The rich, under better auspices, would pay out twice as much for articles *de lux*. In short, to enhance and consume production, it is employment of the working class at fair wages.

VOTING MACHINES.

[Humboldt Standard.]

H. H. Niebur has gone to Sacramento to lay his invention before the lawmakers of the State. Mr. Niebur has a model with him, that he has perfected with great care, and thinks he has the best machine to register the will of the people on election day that has yet been invented. It will register 10,000 votes without an error, while from present appearances the Australian ballot cannot protect the voter from fraud in a precinct casting ten votes. The development of such startling frauds as those now being uncovered in the city is proof positive that some method must be adopted to secure an honest count. Most men who have thought much on this subject are turning their thoughts toward the voting machine, as a solution of the question. The Meyer machine, or one similar, is most talked of, but the Constitution of California calls for a ballot. Mr. Neibur's machine uses ballots—ball ballots—and thus obviates the objections of the constitutional provision, that would not allow the Meyer machine to be used.

GOOD MATTER TO READ.

[Stockton Independent.]

Not all the public documents issued from the Government Printing Office are rubbish. An Agricultural Department circular recently issued contains three addresses by General Roy Stone, Special Road Inquiry Agent and Engineer of that department, on the costs and benefits of good road making. Its fifteen pages contain a vast amount of information that should be in the hands of every farmer. It shows that good roads are cheaper than bad roads; gives the cost in several parts of the country of making good, permanent roads and the value such roads add to the land. The whole pamphlet is not too long to be easily read and digested, as is too often the case with such literature. Every farmer has time to read and should send to the Agricultural Department for copies to read and distribute. [General Stone will be at the State Road Convention February 7th at Sacramento.]

A VERY FLIMSY CLAIM.

[Stockton Independent.]

Mrs. Ida Smith, widow of the man who was convicted of complicity in the murder of Richard Allen in Sacramento, is coming from Illinois to ask the Legislature of $10,000 damages for the relief of herself and children. Smith died in the County Hospital in Sacramento on the day the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the lower court in convicting him, saying that there was no well founded ground for a suspicion against him. The Supreme Court naturally only viewed the case from the legal points submitted. In considering the widow's petition the Legislature will probably take a wider range of view..

IDLE WOMEN.

How They Waste Their Time in Unprofitable Gossip.

"Beselena" Gets a Lecture on the Subject Which is Very Much to the Point.

[Special Correspondence of RECORD-UNION.]

PORTLAND (Or.), Jan. 26.—"If women would devote less of their time to idleness and gossip, and pay more attention to the serious matters of life the world in general would be a great deal better off." That's what a man said to me the other night, as he sat with his heels slightly elevated and puffed away contentedly at a good cigar.

"Why, what do you mean?" said I in astonishment, for this outburst was apparently uncalled for.

"Just what I say," responded the man with energy. "I have been thinking the matter over in my mind and I've about come to the conclusion that women are the cause of half the trouble and worries in this world. Just place a lot of women with nothing to do in a hotel or private boarding house, and what is the result? Nothing but an undercurrent of petty jealousies and discontent from morning till night. In the first place, they are afraid to be very social, because each wants to be the leader in the small narrowed world wherein they pass their time; consequently there is a sort of strained relationship existing between them.

"They exchange calls to be sure; they are the kind of calls one reads about in the funny papers, where the visitor sits on the edge of her chair and slowly but surely congeals under the freezing influence of her hostess, who stares a great deal and makes her visitor fidgety and uneasy and sets her vaguely wondering if her hair is all right or her bonnet straight, and oh, dear, did she hook her dress up the wrong way, and a thousand other little haunting demons enter her brain, and the consequence is her conversation wanders and becomes disconnected under the influence of that frigid stare, and she gladly seizes the first opportunity to escape and fly to some convenient refuge where she can gaze uninterruptedly into some looking-glass to try and discover what that horrid woman was staring at so, and the hostess smiles in a satisfied sort of way when she is alone and thinks what a stupid sort of woman this visitor was to be sure. So nervous, so very distrait, so entirely lacking in tone, and a woman who lacks tone, thinks the late hostess, is certainly not fitted to be a social leader, so she has nothing to fear from her departed guest.

"But some excuse should be given, for there isn't one woman in ten thousand who would feel perfectly at ease and comfortable while she entertains a thought that there is something wrong with her outward appearance. The native, inborn vanity of woman, which is inherent in every daughter of Mother Eve, rebels at such a thought, and were she to ordinarily possess that grace and tone which marked the cast of Vere de Vere, she would lose it all the moment the consciousness of something wrong in her toilet took possession of her.

"Women, with their quick, intuitive perception, recognize a leader the moment they see her, and it makes no material difference whether she associates with them and assumes the lead which they all unconsciously to themselves yield her, or whether she holds aloof from them, watching, with scornful smiles and mocking eyes, their petty, little maneuvers and feeble warfare.

"This woman is hated on general principles. She is hated for the fancied superiority she holds over the rest of her sex. She is hated for her intellectual endowments; her every action is criticised; the very air she breathes is grudged her. It reminds one of nothing so much as a pack of little, yelping, snarling terriers, trying to worry a mastiff, who could, if he so desired, crush them all with one fell blow of his huge paw. If Mrs. Dash appears with a sweller gown than Mrs. Blank, then the latter promptly allows the insidious, little green-eyed monster, who lurks in the breast of every woman, to gain possession of her soul, and, once given over to its influence, the existence of poor Mrs. Dash from that time on is made miserable, for she cannot help but hear the insinuating inuendoes thrown out about her.

"If she is a wise woman she will pay no attention to the unkind remarks of her envious neighbors, but if she is one of those super-sensitive women, who are found occasionally, she will lay the gown aside and thus call down upon her devoted head the scorn of her fellow-boarders. It's a small thing, you say, to quarrel about one woman's dress. Ah, but it is the small things which busy the heads and tongues of these idle women. The big things of life are so far beyond the reach of even their thoughts that they know nothing at all about them. All day long they have nothing to do but dress themselves as many times a day as they please, for in these places frequent change of costume is not an uncommon thing.

"Go into the dining-room, where they spend as much time in watching the actions and looks of their neighbors as they do at their meals, and when this duty is over they have nothing on earth to do till the next meal time comes around; so it is small wonder they fall into the habit of running in and out of each other's rooms, carrying tales backward and forward until the whole house is in an uproar.

"I don't mean to say that women are more prone to gossip and scandal than men, but their activity must be given vent in some way. In that they have not the superintendence of a house to busy them, nor legitimate employment, it's a moral impossibility for them to do anything else but to degenerate. With a man it is different; he has his business cares to occupy his day and at night he is generally too tired to go any place but to bed or perhaps occasionally to the theater. He hears and knows nothing of the strifes which occupy the time of the feminine portion of the boarding-house population. Of course it is a foregone conclusion that a woman's mind and heart and time becomes warped and narrowed unless she does something to broaden the sphere, and when old age overtakes her she becomes a carping, critical, analytical old woman, a nuisance to herself and to everyone around her. She will possess none of that stately beauty of character or mind which poets and painters have raved about. She will be a woman liked by none and would be shunned by all only for fear of her biting, bitter tongue. She knows she is disliked and this knowledge does not sweeten the natural acerbity of her temper.

"There is of course a remedy against this growing evil, and it is one which everyone should adopt. If the women who board and have plenty of spare time on their hands would only devote just a little of the abundance of this time, say to charity, for instance, how much incalculable good they would do, not only to the poor people in distress and suffering, but to themselves as well.

"The women who mope in their own rooms or in the public parlor slowly dying of ennui would feel at once a rejuvenation of life; they would have an object in view, a great, grand, noble object, and seeing the poverty and misery of others they would speedily forget their own trifling woes when brought face to face with what they never thought could exist on this earth. It is not necessary to go to New York or any of the other large cities to find abject poverty and want. It can be found at home, right within our midst, if it is only looked for. This is what I would like to tell to these idle women, yawning and mooning over a risque French novel and munching bonbons. The good Lord didn't give them a brain and an intellect to be so outrageously wasted, and if they cannot work in the world of men then let them take up charity and philanthrophy which will gladden their horizon and give them a peep into an unknown world, where there is plenty of room for development." And there the lecture ended, and it struck me as being so true that it is given to you in turn. BESELENA.

COMFORT OF WORKMEN.

Employers Who Neglect It Make a Business Mistake.

The comfort of workmen is a matter to which a great deal more attention could be given than it at present receives. It is true that the question is not wholly neglected when new factories are built or old ones are remodeled. Here and there employers can be found with hearts big enough to consider that the health and comfort of their working people are worthy subjects for their careful contemplation, and purse strings are loosened a little more to enable improvements to be made directly for the benefit of the man at the bench, lathe or rolls. But these instances are altogether too rare.

When a new mill or factory is being designed the highest talent will be employed and the utmost pains taken to secure the best type of building for the purpose. Foundations will be most carefully looked after, the character of the building will be very elaborately studied so as to provide safeguards against possible disaster from overloading or damage by fire, and the arrangement of the machinery will take the most anxious thought.

In these days of small margins, the *Iron Age* says, labor-saving devices will be studied in every direction, and the highest development of human ingenuity will be called into play to reduce loss of time in every direction, as well as to secure expansion of output. All these details and more, receive anxious attention, but the best machines, after all—the human machine—is too frequently left to shift for itself, with no special care.

The human machine, while it is capable of withstanding very rough treatment with no immediately perceptible ill-effects, really needs better care that any other part of the machinery in the shop. It needs ventilation, protection as far as possible from drafts and overheating, proper warmth in winter, facilities for promoting cleanliness and sanitary comforts. The greater part by far of a workman's waking hours is given to his employer, and there is no doubt that this part of his life could be made more pleasant than it now is.

Queer Facts in Natural History.

Elephants have been known to live to the age of 409 years.

Cuvier is authority for the statement that the life of a whale may extend over a period exceeding 1,000 years.

The largest ourang-outang ever killed measured 4 feet 10 inches in hight; the average is about 4 feet 2 inches.

A butterfly, which was found in a dormant state under a rock in the mountains of California, and which is believed to have lived thousands of years (or since the close of one of the later geological periods), is now in the Smithsonian Institution. When found it was believed to be the only living representative of its species in existence.

BISCUIT light and sweet are made with Price's Baking Powder. It's absolutely pure.

Most Remarkable Hailstorm.

The most remarkable hailstorm on record as having occurred within the United States was that at Dubuque, Ia., June 16, 1882. It began at 2:35 P. M. and lasted but thirteen minutes, but within that time hail fell to the depth of three feet. The hailstones, which weighed from one ounce to two and a half pounds, were of all kinds of fantastic shapes, and were woven around rocks, sticks, earth beetles, frogs, etc.

THE ONWARD MARCH

of Consumption is stopped short by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If you haven't waited beyond reason, there's complete recovery and cure.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but *a large percentage of cases*, and we believe, **fully 98 per cent.** are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experience. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Vehicles—BAKER & HAMILTON—Hardware, Carts, Buggies, Carriages, Phaetons, Bain Farm and Header Wagons. Wholesale Hardware. Send for Catalogue.

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

NEW TO-DAY.

LETTER CARRIERS' ENTERTAINMENT.

AN ILLUSTRATED LECTURE BY REV. A. C. Herrick, at the Congregational Church, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 1895. 1t

BUTTER.

We offer you a roll of fresh Ranch Butter for 30c.
CALL AND SEE US.

KILGORE & TRACY,
CASH GROCERS,
Northeast Corner Eighth and J streets.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

What is More Attractive
Than a pretty face with a fresh, bright complexion? For it, use Pozzoni's Powder.

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

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Buffalo Brewing Company will be held at the office of the company, at Twenty-first street, between Q and R streets, in the City of Sacramento, State of California, TUESDAY, January 29, 1895, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

ADOLPH HEILBRON, President.
W. E. GERBER, Secretary. ja14-td

AMUSEMENTS.

CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE.
J. H. TODD.....Manager
One Week Commencing Jan. 29th.
Including Saturday Matinee.
THE HIGGINS-WALDRON COMPANY
In the Beautiful Society Drama,
LED ✻ ASTRAY.
Next week, ACROSS THE SEA, a Grand Spectacular.
Prices.....10, 20 and 30 cents.

FORESTERS' MASQUERADE,
Old Pavilion, January 31, 1895.
Cash Prizes, $150.
LIVING PICTURES
By New California Theater Company, of Fifteen Members.
Admissions: Gents, $1. Ladies, 50 cents. Positively no disreputable characters admitted. Every masker required to raise mask.

THE CANTATA OF ESTHER,

THE BEAUTIFUL QUEEN, AT METROpolitan Theater, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, February 6th, 7th and 8th, under the auspices of the G. A. R. Proceeds for the entertainment of delegates and visitors at the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Tickets of admission now on sale at the following prices: Single admission, 50 cents, reserved seats, 25 cents extra, at Hammer's music store any time after 9 A. M., Saturday, February 2d.

Chorus of 130 voices; 22 characters; full orchestra; 20 pretty little maidens as flower girls; genuine horse; gorgeous costumes; elegant tableau effects, etc.; musical management, Professors D. S. Hakes and H. W. Hand; cast of characters mentioned elsewhere.
O. P. DODGE, Chairman Committee.
ja28-2t

G. W. WATSON,
TURNER HALL.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S CLASS, Monday evening, 7:30. Social every Tuesday evening. Ladies' Class, Fridays, 3 P. M. Private lessons at all hours. First-class Music furnished for all occasions by Neale & Watson's Orchestra.

AUCTIONS.

Books at Auction
Or Private Sale.
Less Than the Actual Cost at Factory.
RECEIVED THIS DAY 25 CASES, TO BE disposed of inside of ten days.
NOW ON SALE
—AT THE—
Auction House of Bell & Co., 420 J St.,
☞ This is the opportunity of a lifetime to get BOOKS AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
1t BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION! AUCTION!
518 J STREET.
THIS WEEK WE WILL SELL ALL the Decorated Chinaware, including Dinner Sets, Jardinieres, Salad Bowls, Sugars and Creams, Plates, Bonbons, Chocolate Pots, After Dinners, and odds and ends.
AUCTIONS AT 2 AND 7 P. M. DAILY
☞ No Reserve Whatever.
R. E. GREER & CO., Auctioneers.

SACRAMENTO
General Auction and Commission House,
323 K STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND Fourth. Cash advanced on consignments of all kinds of goods. Always on hand and for sale cheap, Household Goods, Safes, Showcases, Counters, Fixtures, Stoves, Tents, Buggies, Harness, Dry Goods and Merchandise of all kinds. Country goods bought, sold or exchanged and sold at auction. Country Auction Sales made at short notice. Address all communications to
Sacramento Auction and Commission House,
323 K St., bet. Third and Fourth, Sacramento, Cal.

NURSERY.

400,000 FRUIT TREES
FOR SALE AT THREE CENTS EACH, no better trees in California; terms and discounts satisfactory. Address Oscar Knott, Walnut Grove, or A. R. Harvie, Isleton.

We are now Manufacturing our own
CANDIES
—AND—
GUARANTEE THEIR PURITY.
WELCH BROS.,
607 J STREET.
☞ Taffeys A Specialty.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4 $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S. - 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.
Over One Million People wear the
W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes
All our shoes are equally satisfactory
They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom shoes in style and fit.
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.
The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole.
From $1 to $3 saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can. Sold by
WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.

WHY SUFFER FROM
RHEUMATISM
WHEN YOU CAN BE CURED
BY THE GENUINE
FRANCO-GERMAN RING
C. J. NOACK, Jeweler, 618 J Street, Agent.
TuS

Bids for County Hospital Supplies.

BIDS FOR SUPPLYING THE COUNTY Hospital for the ensuing six months with Groceries, Bread, Meat and Drugs will be received and opened by the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County, at their office at the Hall of Records, Sacramento City, on THURSDAY, February 7, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M., the said Board reserving the right to reject any and all bids.
[SEAL.] WM. B. HAMILTON,
Ja28-6t Clerk of said Board