

BOLD ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.

Two Footpads Stand Up Manuel Assuza Last Night.

And Because He Had No Money They Try to Murder Him—His Narrow Escape.

There came very near being a foul murder committed shortly before midnight last night on K street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, and it was not the fault of the assassin that his victim escaped with only a bullet-hole through his arm.

Manuel Assuza, a Portuguese laborer, went to the police station about 11:30 o'clock to be treated for a wound of the character mentioned. He said he was walking along K street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, when he heard someone running behind him. He paid no attention to it, however, and kept on his way.

Presently a man ran past and then stopped and confronted him with a drawn pistol. The footpad wore a white mask over his face. Just as he stopped another came up behind, similarly masked, and they told him to throw up his hands.

Assuza complied quickly, at the same time telling them that he had no money nor valuables about him. They would not take his word for it, but searched his pockets without finding anything they wanted.

When the men had satisfied themselves that he had no money one of them thrust his pistol as if about to shoot. The weapon was aimed at Assuza's heart, and he turned quickly just as his would-be murderer pulled the trigger.

The result was that the fall-caliber bullet struck Assuza's muscular arm about midway between the shoulder and elbow and passed through it without, fortunately, striking the bone.

The footpads at once took to their heels and disappeared in the darkness. Assuza says they were both men of medium size, but he could not describe their looks as their faces were hidden from view.

He says he made no resistance, as he saw that would be useless, and cannot understand why they should attempt to murder him simply because he had no money.

If Assuza's story be true—and there seems to be no reason to doubt it, as he is a sober, hard-working man—the crime was of the most fiendish character, and no punishment would be too severe for the perpetrators if caught.

The portion of the city where it occurred has practically no protection, as one officer has a large area of territory to look after, and might be a half mile away from the scene of a crime and still be on his regular beat.

HAPPY results are always obtained when Dr. Price's Baking Powder is used.

ENGLISH CAME DOWN.

How Tilden Once Put the Screws to the Indiana Statesman.

There is a story in which Samuel J. Tilden figures, the truth of which is not to be doubted. It is of an interview which took place in Mr. Tilden's house between the two gentlemen who were afterward the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President in 1876, says the Chicago Herald.

The St. Louis Convention had not been held, but there was little belief that Mr. Tilden would refuse the nomination. The question was as to who should have the honor of being his running mate.

There were, as will be remembered, any number of aspirants, and Mr. Tilden had originally favored another than the man who was finally chosen. Representations were made to Mr. Tilden by the friends of Mr. English that the Indiana man would not only prove to be a popular candidate, but that he would be willing to subscribe a fabulous sum to the party campaign fund.

Mr. Tilden was too practical and cautious to be caught with any glittering generalization. He asked that Mr. English call upon him in New York for a conference. A week or so later Mr. English made his appearance, and soon found himself seated in one of the leather chairs in Mr. Tilden's library. What followed must be considered one of the most remarkable political interviews that ever took place in this country.

"Governor English," said Mr. Tilden, after some preliminary conversation concerning the campaign. "I would like to see your friends that you would like to be our candidate for Vice-President, and that you are willing to subscribe a handsome sum for the campaign fund. Is this true?"

Mr. English admitted that it was. "And what would you consider a generous contribution?" inquired Mr. Tilden, with a cold smile.

"Don't you think, Mr. Tilden, that we had better leave this matter unsettled until after the convention?" replied Mr. English, somewhat nervously.

"No, it should be determined here and now," said Governor Tilden. "It is important that we should know just what you are willing to do, and how much, before we make a successful campaign without a great deal of money. That money we must have. You say you are willing to make a handsome subscription, and I now ask you to name the amount, if you are willing to do it."

"Well," said English, uneasily. "I admit that I have not made up my mind, but I have determined to make such a large subscription that no one will be able to question my zeal or loyalty. I am prepared at the proper time to draw a check for \$5,000."

At this stage of the conversation, according to my informant, whose veracity and knowledge of the facts are both to be trusted, Mr. Tilden tapped his hand and summoned a servant. "You will please order Governor English's carriage," he remarked when the servant appeared. All who had the honor of Mr. Tilden's intimate acquaintance knew he had a habit of doing things in a somewhat peremptory fashion. Besides, he had in this case studied his man, and he knew precisely the sort of nature with which he had to deal.

"Governor English," said he, "it is not necessary to prolong this interview. The sum which you have mentioned is wholly inadequate. In fact, it is ridiculous. I do not see how you can hope to be nominated with such a paltry sum."

Mr. Tilden then permitted his caller to understand that the conversation was at an end. He rose from his seat and stood as if ready for any good-night. Tilden could see a little in an emergency.

"I had thought \$5,000 was about the proper figure," explained Mr. English, "but if you think it too small, I am willing to double it, and make it \$10,000."

"Ten thousand! Ten thousand!" exclaimed Mr. Tilden, indignantly. "Why, sir, you ought to be ashamed of yourself. It is absurd. You do not appreciate the situation."

PHONOGRAPH MUSIC.

One Man Makes Fifty Dollars a Day Producing It.

Perhaps very few of the patrons who drop a nickel in the slot and then wait to hear the voice of the phonograph ever think of the process by which the notes which they hear are deposited in the little cabinet, for reproduction at any time. It appears that there is one singer who excels all of hers in impressing perfect tones upon a cylinder.

His name is Silas Leachman, and he lives at a lonely spot in the extreme northwestern part of Chicago, where he can yell as much and as long as he pleases without disturbing anyone and without being disturbed. When he gets tired of singing, which is usually at the end of about four hours, he varies the program by preaching a negro sermon or by giving an imitation of an Irish wake, etc. He earns over \$50 a day, without ever seeing one of his auditors, and retaining the profits himself.

He gathers from the Daily Tribune, Chicago, which tells us further as follows: "Mr. Leachman sings for phonographs, and as he is a monopoly of the business in the West, he contrives to keep busy. He has better protection in his monopoly than a copyright or an injunction on his profitable monopoly, but the results of their efforts put an effectual stop to their attempts. And so Mr. Leachman goes on enjoying the monopoly and retaining the profits himself."

"There are four other men in the East that also do work for the phonograph, but while they have to have a man to make the announcement, another to change cylinders, and a fourth to keep the machines in order, Mr. Leachman is the entire show in this line. It is true, he can give an unlimited number of imitations, while the other four men are limited to a few specialties each. Mr. Leachman is a natural mimic, and there lies the secret of his success. He sings ballads, Negro melodies, and Irish, Chinese and Dutch ditty songs. He plays his own accompaniment on the piano and takes care of the machines. He prepares three 'records,' as the wax cylinders are called, at one time. To do this three phonographs are used, one of which is with the horns at one side pointing away from the keyboard at an angle of 45 degrees. The horns have to be placed very carefully for a fifth of an inch makes a great difference in the tone the cylinders will reproduce.

"When the horns have been adjusted exactly right Mr. Leachman seats himself at the piano and begins to sing. He leads away over his right shoulder, begins to sing as loud as he can, and that is pretty loud, for he is a man of powerful physique and has been practicing long and hard for four years. He has been doing this work until his throat has become calloused so that he no longer becomes exhausted after singing for an hour. As soon as he has finished one song he slips off the wax cylinder, puts on three fresh ones without leaving his seat, and goes right on singing until a passing train compels him to stop for a short time. In the four years he has been in the business he has made nearly 250,000 records. So great is the demand for them that he cannot fill his orders. It is such exceedingly hard work that he cannot sing more than four hours a day. He gets 35 cents for every cylinder he prepares. He has a repertoire of 420 pieces, and his work is put on the market under a score of names. He has a remarkable memory, and after once hearing a song can not only repeat it, but he can sing it correctly, but he can imitate excellently the voice and expression of the singer."

ANOTHER SKUNK FARM.

A West Virginia Man to Raise the Animals for Their Fats.

Robert G. Miller has lost an acre of ground just north of Shepherdstown, W. Va., and will try skunk-farming there, says a correspondent of the New York Star.

He has been engaged in raising skunks for several years past, and has shipped as many as 500 pelts from this place in a single season. He has concluded that he will not try to raise skunks in the future, but will raise them in the United States—one in New Jersey, one in Ohio, another in Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh. Mr. Miller has been in correspondence with the proprietors of the business. According to their advice, he will start operations with about fifty animals.

The skunk is not much of a climber, but is rather good at digging. In building the enclosure for the farm, Miller will therefore construct a board fence about three feet high, and between the top of the planks, above ground will be a twelve-inch plank, above which will be two feet of wire netting; this will be surmounted by a similar plank, and the top of the posts and projecting on the inside. A fence about three feet high does not seem much of a barrier, but it is said that the animals will not try to get over it. It is not thought there will be much danger of any one breaking it from the outside. Sheds will be built to serve as hiding-places and to be used for the water.

The animals will be fed upon offal from butcher-shops, and refuse of a similar character. Carrion suits them very well, but their diet should be varied with corn, and insects. They feed usually at night, remaining in strict seclusion during the day. The female skunks bear two litters a year, one in June and another in August. There are from six to twelve in each litter. The young attain full growth in about three months. The hides are salable only when they are black, but some have white spots or a broad white mark along the back from head to tail. The black ones are most valuable, the hides selling at from \$10 to \$15 each. There is little demand for the spotted skins, which sell as low as eight cents. By constantly killing off the spotted ones the flock will in time consist of jet black. Mr. Miller sends the pelts in New York to manufacturing furriers, who make them up into various kinds of wear. The demand for good pelts is constant.

The trappers who are now catching skunks to stock the farm use steel traps. They need no bait, as the traps are placed at the entrance to the dens, and the animals are caught by the foot as they come out. It is not an altogether pleasant job to transfer the little beasts from the trap to the bag, but it can be done with care to escape being bitten.

The outcome of the new industry is awaited with some anxiety by the people of the neighborhood. They seem to see financial success, provided it is not accompanied by unpleasant effects. Miller admits that there need be no alarm. The skunk can be used in many ways, and as a pet. Whether Miller will make a fortune by his skunk venture or whether Shepherdstown will get mad and continue to maintain its attitude toward the Potomac River is an open question.

In golden autumn or icy winter Dr. Price's Baking Powder is equally effective.

A Termagant Abashed.

Nothing could illustrate the proud spirit, high conceit and polished wit of Mrs. Parau Stevens more forcibly than Bill Travers' account of what happened in a Fifth avenue stage one day when he was riding up town, as he related it one evening to a friend at the Union Club. The stage was lumbering along up Fifth avenue full of men, and Travers was the last man in the stage on the right next to the door. The stage stopped, and Mrs. Stevens got in and walked majestically up to about the middle. Not a man moved or offered his hand, and she continued to walk up and then turned facing to the left and began to count. "One, two, three, four, five, six," then she turned to the right and counted, "seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen." Travers instantly got up, offered his seat and said in his peculiar drawl: "And, and, and one-a-a-ov."

Kerosene is a good counter irritant.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

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

Absolutely Pure

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

Sanitation in Our Houses and Their Rooms.

How to Keep Clean and Sweeten a Home—The Sick Room—Water—Contagious Diseases.

The Sanitation for May, the leading sanitary magazine of this country, has a paper by Dr. Moreau Morris on "Home Sanitation" that ought to be read by all the people. It was originally read before the Nineteenth Assembly District of the City Vigilance League of New York City. If it could be put into every home, be studied by all householders, and its advice acted upon, we would have much less of human suffering, and consequently more of human happiness.

This class of medical literature reaches only the few, and those least offending against its laws.

The Record-Union may be able, however, to indicate to a larger clientele some of the more important points dealt upon, and thus excite interest and enlarge information concerning a subject upon which all the people ought to be well informed.

THE BOON OF HEALTH.

Health is the inestimable boon: what ever conserves it ought to be known and practiced. If all homes had proper sanitation there would be an addition to happiness and life's pleasures impossible to overestimate. Now it is possible for improvement to be made in the sanitation of nine-tenths of the homes in the land. What may be some of the precautions, then, which all should take and practice?

WHAT THE HOUSE SHOULD BE. The house should, of course, be well constructed; should have plenty of sunlight and free circulation of pure air. The much-sungit iron air-raid of some of the houses and flats are simply dead-air receptacles—well-holes without free air circulation. Without direct sunlight and free air circulation no dwelling can be considered healthy. For air laden with microscopical infusoria and microbes settles every room, settling upon every article of furniture, clothing, and carpets, and with every breath either to poison and destroy health, or to overcome by other more vigorous non-poisonous antagonists. With the influence of the sun's direct rays and free interchanging atmospheric currents, nature offers her invaluable protection. No chemically prepared germicide or disinfectant can begin to compare with the action of these atmospheric currents, nature offers her invaluable protection. No chemically prepared germicide or disinfectant can begin to compare with the action of these atmospheric currents, nature offers her invaluable protection.

UNDERGROUND CONDITIONS. Are quite as important. Wet, dark and undrained soil must be eliminated, or so prepared as to be harmless. Porous walls in bad soil carry noxious moisture to the rooms above. If there is a cellar, it must have light and free air circulation, and nothing liable to decay should be stored there. It should be daily aired and ventilated. Every house drain pipe should be intact at every joint, and the soil pipes should be ventilated by free air outlet extending above the roof. These things are essential to good health in the house. Do not be satisfied with using germicides; they are delusive, and simply displace one odor for another.

THE CELLAR AND BASEMENT.

If there is a furnace in the cellar, see to it that its air supply is from the outside direct. The temperature of rooms should rarely exceed 70°. The best heating is in sleeping-rooms under 50° is better than over it. Gaslight consumes a large proportion of the constituent of good air. Constant ventilation is therefore necessary, and should be displaced the contamination due to respiration.

Every room should be exposed to sunlight and fresh, pure air daily, and every closed living room should be opened and the contents frequently aired. Clothing and textile fabrics should be frequently shaken out in the free air, as they are the favorite receptacles for dust and poison germs. Sunlight and pure air combined make the best of germicides. When a shower washes the air we feel relief and know what a relief it is to breathe the air of our houses, so to speak, and diligently.

DUSTING AND WHISKING.

Feather dusters and whisk-brooms are contaminating. For cleaning material should be beaten or shaken out in open air, and all wood surfaces wiped frequently with a cloth, moistened if necessary. Dry dusting should be discontinued out of doors often or over an open fire, that what they accumulate may not again be deposited.

CARPET-SWEEPING.

Before sweeping carpets should be sprinkled with dampened material, as sawdust, tea leaves, or coffee grounds, to prevent the dust from rising to lodge upon furniture, curtains, hanging pictures, the side walls, especially if papered, and use a good carpet-sweeper, which accumulates and holds the dirt and dust to be thrown into the fire or outdoors. Carpet-sweeping should always be done with open windows. Absolute cleanliness is the guarantee of good house sanitation. Bedrooms need special watchfulness, as they are the most frequented and most cluttered of all covered, and these exposed to external air and sunlight, mattresses reversed and allowed free fresh air exposure.

THE KITCHEN.

Kitchens should be kept scrupulously clean; no carpets should ever be permitted; floors to be scrubbed daily; no particles of food, spots of grease, dust or ashes should be left; sinks and wash-tubs should have no inclosure underneath.

The waste-pipes and traps of kitchen sinks are very liable to become obstructed. No amount of rinsing either with hot or cold water is sufficient. Use some solvent, otherwise they become the seat for rapidly developing bacteria.

Handful of washing soda daily in boiling water is a ready solvent.

ROOF GARDENS—WASTE.

If our houses, and especially the tenement-houses, could be constructed with what are termed roof gardens, or children's playgrounds, open, exposed to free, fresh air circulation, bathed with sunlight, where children and adults could congregate and inhale a purer atmosphere than they can find in the street, our death-rate would be reduced beyond question, especially among children and the aged.

One of the most important features is the care and disposal of waste. This consists of everything that has become useless in the household economy, of animal or vegetable food, waste paper, discarded paper boxes, old worn-out clothing, boots or shoes, children's play gatties, and many other refuse materials familiar to housewives. To remove such beyond the household precincts is to be rid of microbial dust and dirt, accumulated in the household economy.

Contaminable articles should be cremated, such as mats, parings, fruit rinds, bones, etc. Stored old textile fabrics should be frequently brought out to light and air and beaten and shaken. Clothing stored for years in chests has been known to communicate disease.

The essayist cites cases, but the RECORD-UNION cannot for brevity's sake give them.

SANITARY ADVICE—WATER.

Guard against bad or improper house drainage, examine the plumbing, see that there are no leaking joints, defective or insufficient traps, or forgotten, open, unmouthed waste-pipes, those deadly sewer feeders of noxious gases of decomposition.

If the water supply is pure and free from contamination, it is one of the greatest of all sources of danger to health. In New York its daily examination by the Health Department, as the insurance of its purity, and any deleterious contamination is at once discovered, its source investigated, and the remedy applied.

When water is forced into stationary tanks on the tops of houses its liability to contamination is considerable, unless tightly covered and the whole body frequently drawn off. A sediment will deposit which renders it impure and harmful. The tank should be frequently emptied and thoroughly cleaned. All tank water should be boiled and cooled before used for drinking or cooking purposes. Filters only clarify and remove sediment, but never destroy germs or microbes.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE.

Infectious or contagious disease manifest should be isolated at once. Children and members of the family, except the immediate attendant, should be excluded from the room. Remove from the sick-room all textile fabrics, clothing, draperies, carpets, etc., except absolutely necessary. The patient should have suits of outer and under wear to be left in the sick room when he or she goes out. Hands, face and hair should be frequently cleaned with some disinfectant applied before leaving the room.

THE SICK-ROOM.

Keep a disinfecting solution in vessels and into it put all rags, towels, etc., used about the patient, and cover the vessel with a lid. Afterward boil the articles if too valuable to be burned.

During the progress of the disease no person should be allowed to visit in the sick-room, and no one should be a member of the family, who should also be properly guarded by a special dress for the occasion. When the patient is convalescent the body should be well bathed with soap and water with a weak solution of bichloride of mercury (1 to 1,000 parts) from head to foot, wrapped in a ment house and flats are simply dead-air receptacles—well-holes without free air circulation. Without direct sunlight and free air circulation no dwelling can be considered healthy. For air laden with microscopical infusoria and microbes settles every room, settling upon every article of furniture, clothing, and carpets, and with every breath either to poison and destroy health, or to overcome by other more vigorous non-poisonous antagonists. With the influence of the sun's direct rays and free interchanging atmospheric currents, nature offers her invaluable protection. No chemically prepared germicide or disinfectant can begin to compare with the action of these atmospheric currents, nature offers her invaluable protection.

Without removing anything from the sick-room, it should be kept closed until it is thoroughly fumigated with sulphurous acid fumes for several hours, after which the windows can be opened and the room thoroughly aired. The bed, bedding and infected clothing after the fumigation can now be sprinkled with the sublimate solution, the wall, ceiling, woodwork and floor—particularly in cracks—washed with the same solution and left to air exposure for a time. Such a bedding, sheets, pillow-casing, or wearing apparel as it may be necessary to use in the sick-room must now have a thorough boiling and soap suds rinsing, then hung in the open air to dry.

TOO MUCH CARE.

And particularly with reference to everything that has been exposed to the infection in the sick-room, cannot be exercised. In New York all disinfection, fumigation and airing should be done by the health department, and the use of such articles as are not desired to be returned will be cremated. There are some of these diseases which require most careful and constant treatment of infected articles, especially scarlet fever and diphtheria, whose specific bacilli seem to be so dilutable and infective. Isolation and thorough disinfection, however, and the use of the other remedies performed under the direction of an expert, have proved efficient and effectual in suppressing and preventing the further spread of the disease.

HIGH TARIFF, LOW TARIFF OR NO TARIFF AT ALL; WHICH DO YOU PREFER? DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER WORKS PERFECTLY UNDER ALL.

FAST TRAVEL IN JAPAN.

Dashing Down Rapids Between High Cliffs. At Tokimata I engaged a boat with five men to take me down the rapids as fast as the Tokaido; the river was running high, and they would not do it for less than 24 cents a mile. It was a journey of only ten or twelve miles, but when you remember that it takes them ten days or a fortnight to haul the boat back, it does not seem so long. Don Pedro's remark, "What use the other party had with a raftering torrent, but Lake Suwa serves as a reservoir for the Tenryu-gawa, and it always has enough water to keep the rapids running. The boat is about thirty feet long, flat-bottomed and flat-sided, with a square stern and a high, pointed bow; they are very loosely built, and are held together by boards so thin that they wobble like a sheet of paper when passing over rough water or shallows. A heavy foot would break through them, and it is necessary to tread only on the bamboo which are laid lengthwise, resting on the cross-ribs.

My baggage was piled in the middle of the boat, and was arranged on it for Matsuba and myself, one man took the long stern oar while the other four worked in the bows, and within a few minutes of the start we were plunging down between high cliffs, chattering rocks which we only avoided by a few inches, swirling round in eddies at the foot of one rock while the men got ready for the next, and a sharp dip and a splash for our mid-day meal at the little village of Nakabe there was no time to sketch, to think, or do anything but enjoy the wild exciting race. The river twisted between high mountains, down a gorge with such sharp curves that it is often impossible to see any exit, and our boat would dash down, heading straight for a cliff against which the water dashed furiously; while one man in the bows wobbled the side with the paddle for balance, the other three pulled like mad, and just when I thought "we must soon be grief this time," she would suddenly turn and swing round the corner into smooth water.

The rapids continued to be amusing, though the fun was not quite so fast and furious as the way to Kama, where the mountains end and a broad plain lies below where the river still ran swiftly, but smoothly, divided into several channels by long gravel banks, which gray willows and bamboo grew, and where herons congregated. We met strings of boats being laboriously towed along—the wind generally blows up stream, and they are able on being hoisted a sail, but I shall never understand how they get their boats up, though those familiar to me are comparatively sluggish water. The ninety miles from Tokimata to Naka-nomachi in ten hours of actual traveling, though in latter portions of the journey was on comparatively sluggish water.—Alfred Parsons, in Harper's Magazine.

Wheat was cultivated in China n. c. 2700, and at that date was deemed the direct gift of the gods.

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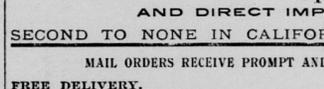
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CROCKER-WOOLWORTH NATIONAL BANK, Crocker Building, Market and Post Streets, San Francisco. PAID UP CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. SURPLUS, \$450,000.

DIRECTORS: W. H. CROCKER, President, W. E. BROWN, Vice-President, CHARLES F. CROCKER, Cashier, E. B. FOND, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE National Bank of D. O. MILLS & CO., AT SACRAMENTO, IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, at the close of business MAY 1, 1895.

Table with 2 columns: RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Includes items like Loans and discounts, U.S. Bonds, Stocks, securities, etc., and Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, etc.